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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 5.

SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1892.

8



VOLUME XXV.

OTTAWA

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OF THE
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SECOND SESSION, SEVENTH PARLIAMENT, 1892.

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1. Report of the Auditor General on Appropriation Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891. Presented 15th March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891. Presented 1st March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster. 2a. Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1893; presented 14th March, 1892. 2b. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1892; presented 31st March, 1892. 2c. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1893; presented 27th June, 1892.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada as on the 31st December, 1891; presented 22nd March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

- 3a. Report of dividends remaining unpaid and amounts, or balances, in respect to which no transactions have taken place, or upon which no interest has been paid for five years or upwards, prior to 31st December, 1891, in chartered banks of Canada. Presented 12th May, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ending 31st December, 1891.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 4a. Preliminary abstract of the business of Canadian Life Insurance Companies for the year ending 31st December, 1891. Presented 1st March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 4b. Abstract of statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ending 31st December, 1891. Presented 10th May, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

5. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891, compiled from official returns. Presented 1st March, 1892, by Hon. M. Bowell.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
6. Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891; Part I, Excise, etc. Presented 31st March, 1892, by Hon. J. Costigan.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 6a. Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being a supplement to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue, 1891 *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 6b. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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7. Report of the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, for the calendar year 1891. Presented 6th April, 1892, by Hon. J. Carling. Appendices to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, for the year 1891. Presented 20th June, 1892, by Hon. J. Carling.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 7a. Report on Canadian Archives, 1891. Presented 8th April, 1892, by Hon. J. Carling.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 7b. Report of the High Commissioner of Canada, with Reports from Agents in the United Kingdom, for the year 1891. Presented 6th April, 1892, by Hon. J. Carling.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 7b.* Supplementary Report of the High Commissioner of Canada. Presented 29th March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 7c. Report on the production and manufacture of Beet Sugar by William Saunders, Director Dominion Experimental Farms. Presented 4th March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 7d. Mortuary Statistics of the principal cities and towns of Canada, for the year 1891. Presented 30th May, 1892, by Hon. J. Carling *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7e. Criminal Statistics for the year 1891..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7f. Reports of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for the year 1891. Presented 5th July, 1892, by Hon. J. Carling.. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7g. Second Annual Report of the Dairy Commissioner of Canada, for 1891.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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8. Annual Report of the Department of Public Works of Canada, for the fiscal year 1890-91. Presented 21st April, 1892, by Hon. J. A. Ouimet *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
9. Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1890, to the 30th June, 1891. Presented 6th April, 1892, by Hon. J. Haggart.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 9a. Canal Statistics for Season of Navigation, 1891..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional paper*
- 9b. Railway Statistics, and Capital, Traffic and Working Expenditure of the Railways of Canada, for 1891. Presented 30th June, 1892, by Hon. J. Haggart.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 9c. Annual Report of the Canals Revenue Branch for 1891.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
10. Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891. Presented 1st April, 1892, by Hon. C. H. Tupper.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 10a. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, etc., for calendar year ended 31st December, 1891 *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers*

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- 11.** Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, for the year 1891. Presented 2nd June, 1892, by Hon. C. H. Tupper.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 11a.** Fisheries Statements and Inspectors' Reports for the year 1891.
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- 12.** Report of the Postmaster General of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1891. Presented 13th April, 1892, by Sir A. P. Caron.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 13.** Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1891. Presented 2nd June, 1892, by Hon. E. Dewdney*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 13a.** Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1891. Presented 5th May, 1892, by Hon. E. Dewdney.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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- 14.** Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1891. Presented 9th March, 1892, by Hon. E. Dewdney...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 15.** Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, 1891. Presented 23th June, 1892, by Hon. E. Dewdney.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16.** Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1891. Presented 9th July, 1892, by Hon. J. C. Patterson.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16a.** The Civil Service List of Canada, 1891. Presented 9th July, 1892, by Hon. J. C. Patterson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 16b.** Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the year ended 31st December, 1891. Presented 1st June, 1892, by Hon. J. C. Patterson... ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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- 16c.** Report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the working of the Civil Service Act, and other matters connected with the Civil Service generally. Presented 20th May, 1892, by Sir John Thompson.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16d.** Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1891. Presented 15th June, 1892, by Hon. J. C. Patterson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 17.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the session of 1892, on the state of the Library of Parliament. Presented 25th February, 1892, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—
Printed for sessional papers only.

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- 18.** Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada for the year ended 30th June, 1891. Presented 23rd March, 1892, by Sir John Thompson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 19.** Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, 31st December, 1891. Presented 7th April, 1892, by Hon. M. Bowell.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 20.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the closing of parliament and of the expenditure made on them, in accordance with the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act. Presented 29th February, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for distribution only.*
- 20a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 8th March, 1892, for copies of all reports of ministers of the crown upon which any Governor General's warrants have been issued during the recent recess of parliament, and of the orders in council authorizing such issue. Presented 7th April, 1892.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*
- 21.** Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, for the year 1891, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented 29th February, 1892, by Sir John Thompson.....*Not printed.*

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22. Statement of expenditure under vote for miscellaneous unforeseen expenses, from July, 1891, to date. Presented 1st March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for distribution only.*
23. Statement in reference to fishing bounty payments for 1890-91, required by chapter 96 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 1st March, by Hon. C. H. Tupper... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 23a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd August, 1891, for a return of the names of proprietors to whom licenses have been granted for salmon net fishing on the Restigouche River, in the county of Bonaventure, for 1890 and 1891. Presented 3rd March, 1892—*Mr. Fauvel.*
Not printed.
- 23b. Draft of proposed regulations for the lobster fishery. Presented 17th March, 1892, by Hon. C. H. Tupper... *Printed for distribution only.*
- 23c. Copies of papers relating to the mutual recognition by Canada and Newfoundland of licenses issued to United States fishing vessels, under the *modus vivendi*, and the division of the fees collected by the same. Presented 18th March, 1892, by Hon. C. H. Tupper... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 23d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1892, for a return showing the quantity, value and kinds of fish, fish oil and fish products imported into Canada from Newfoundland, each year, for past five years; also amount of duty thereon which would have been paid if the duties levied upon similar imports from other countries had been levied. Presented 22nd March, 1892.—*Mr. White (Shelburne).* ... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 23e. Further papers respecting the fisheries on the Atlantic coast, including the separate arrangement proposed to be entered into by Newfoundland with the United States, and also the enforcement by the government of Newfoundland against Canadian vessels of the Newfoundland Bait Act. Presented 30th March, 1892, by Hon. C. H. Tupper... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 23f. Additional papers respecting the fisheries on the Atlantic coast, including the separate arrangement proposed to be entered into by Newfoundland with the United States, and also the enforcement by the government of Newfoundland against Canadian vessels of the Newfoundland Bait Act. Presented 7th April, 1892, by Hon. C. H. Tupper... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 23g. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1892, for a copy of all correspondence between F. Charlebois, of Byng Inlet, North (Ontario), and the fisheries department concerning the payment of a claim for service performed by the said Charlebois for the said department. Presented 21st April, 1892—*Mr. Laurier.* ... *Not printed.*
- 23h. Further papers respecting the enforcement against Canadian fishing vessels by the government of Newfoundland of the Newfoundland Act respecting the sale of bait to foreign fishing vessels. Presented 11th May, 1892, by Sir John Thompson ... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 23i. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1892, for a return showing the number of Newfoundland vessels and men therein, and number of fixed fishing establishments owned by Newfoundlanders, with number of employees engaged last year in fishing, in whole or in part, within the waters adjacent to Canadian Labrador and Magdalen Islands. Presented 12th May, 1892.—*Mr. White (Shelburne).* ... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 23j. Further papers respecting the enforcement by the Newfoundland authorities against Canadian fishing vessels of the Newfoundland Act respecting the sale of bait to foreign vessels. Presented 20th May, 1892, by Sir John Thompson ... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
24. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st April, 1890, for copies of any and all communications that may have passed between the imperial and dominion governments with reference to the abrogation of such articles in the various treaties of commerce between her majesty's government and the government of foreign nations as preclude preferential fiscal treatment of goods of British and colonial production by the government of the dominion. Presented 7th March, 1892.—*Mr. Laurier.*
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 24a. Copy of a despatch from the right honourable the secretary of state for the colonies in reply to an address to her majesty praying that her majesty would take such steps as might be necessary to denounce and terminate the provisions contained in the most-favoured nation clauses of the treaties with the German Zollverein and the kingdom of Belgium. Presented 22nd April, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster ... *Printed for sessional papers only.*

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- 25.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1892, showing the date of the Speaker's warrant, the date of the writ, and the date of the appointment of a returning officer, in the case of election of members to the House of Commons, since the close of last session; also a statement of the causes of delay in reference to any of these matters where delays have taken place. Presented 7th March, 1892.—*Mr. Mills (Bothwell)*..... *Not printed.*
- 25a.** Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd March, 1892, for a return showing the date of the Speaker's warrant, the date of the writ, and the date of the appointment of a returning officer, in the case of election of members to the House of Commons, since the close of last session; also a statement of the causes of delay in reference to any of these matters where delays have taken place. Presented 3rd June, 1892.—*Mr. Mills (Bothwell)*..... *Not printed.*
- 26.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 11th to the 20th February, and from the 21st to the 29th February, 1892, and the corresponding periods of 1891. Presented 7th March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
- 26a.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 1st to the 10th March instant, and the corresponding period of 1891. Presented 15th March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Not printed.
- 26b.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 11th to the 20th of March, instant, and the corresponding period of 1891. Presented 23rd March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Not printed.
- 26c.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 11th to the 20th of April, instant, and the corresponding period of 1891. Presented 22nd April, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Not printed.
- 26d.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 21st to the 30th of April, ultimo, and the corresponding period of 1891. Presented 4th May, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Not printed.
- 26e.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 11th to the 20th May, instant, and the corresponding period of 1891. Presented 30th May, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Not printed.
- 26f.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 21st to the 31st May last, and the corresponding period of 1891. Presented 3rd June, 1892, by Sir John Thompson.—
Not printed.
- 26g.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 1st to the 10th June, instant, and the corresponding period of 1891. Presented 27th June, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.—
Not printed.
- 26h.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 21st to 31st June last, and the corresponding period of 1891. Presented 9th July, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Not printed.*
- 27.** Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated or retired, his salary, age and length of service, his allowance and cause of retirement, whether vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, etc., for year ended 31st December, 1891. Presented 7th March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.—
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 28.** Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, as on the 31st December, 1891. Presented 9th July, 1892, by Hon. Mr. Speaker..... *Not printed.*
- 29.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 4th August, 1891, for a statement in detail of the amount of money paid to A. F. Wood, Esq., for services, etc., as commissioner for canals and railways in different places in 1890. Presented 4th March, 1892.—*Hon. Mr. Flint*..... *Not printed.*
- 30.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th June, 1891, for a statement of all receipts in the unorganized territories of Keewatin and the Mackenzie River Basin on account of revenue under the Customs Act or otherwise, for the last three years, and of the expenditure for public purposes during the same period. Presented 4th March, 1892.—*Hon. Mr. Girard*..... *Not printed.*

VOLUME 12—Continued.

- 31.** List of public officers to whom commissions have issued under chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, during the past year, 1891. Presented 10th March, 1892, by Sir John Thompson.—
Printed in No. 16.
- 32.** Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since last return, 1891, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 10th March, 1892, by Sir John Thompson.
Not printed.
- 33.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for a return giving : 1. The number of Chinese immigrants that have entered Canada since the date of the last return ordered by the House, specifying : (a). The ports at which said Chinese immigrants were entered ; (b). The amount of duty or head-money collected ; (c). The number that entered by virtue of return certificates ; (d). The number of return certificates issued during the same period, and the number of Chinese that during the same period passed through Canada in bond to destinations out of Canada. 2. The number that entered Canada as belonging to the diplomatic or consular service of China. 3. The number of Chinese that entered Canada during the same period, either as tourists, men of science, students or merchants. 4. Copies of all correspondence, if any, between the imperial government and this government, or between this government and the government of China, if any, or between the government of British Columbia and this government, or with any labour organization, or with any company, corporation or person, having reference to the Chinese Restriction Act or suggesting amendments to the same. Presented 10th March, 1892.—*Mr. Gordon.*
Not printed.
- 34.** Return under resolution of the 20th February, 1892, in so far as the same is furnished by the department of interior, respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented 11th March, 1892, by Hon. E. Dewdney.....*Printed for sessional papers only*
- 34a.** List of lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from the 1st October, 1890, to the 1st October, 1891. Presented 6th April, 1892, by Hon. J. Haggart*Not printed.*
- 35.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1891, for a return of all letters, correspondence, petitions and papers, not otherwise brought down, between all persons in the department of marine and fisheries relating to sawdust in the LaHave River, Lunenburg County, N.S., with the object of having the river relieved from the operation of the said act. Also a list of rivers and streams exempted from the operations of the act, and a return of all letters, correspondence, petitions and papers between all persons and the department of marine and fisheries relating to such exemptions. Presented 14th March, 1892.—*Mr. Kaulbach and Mr. Flint.....Not printed.*
- 36.** Return of orders in council relating to the department of the interior, in accordance with sub-clause (d) of section 38 of the Regulations for the Survey, Administration, Disposal and Management of Dominion Lands, within the 40 mile Railway Belt, in the province of British Columbia. Presented 15th March, 1892, by Hon. E. Dewdney.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 36a.** Return of orders in council relating to the department of the interior, in accordance with clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 15th March, 1892, by Hon. E. Dewdney*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 37.** Copies of documents relating to the negotiations at the conference recently held at Washington, between the delegates from the Canadian government and the secretary of state of the United States, respecting the extension and development of trade between the United States and Canada, and other matters. Presented 16th March, 1892, by Sir John Thompson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 38.** Statements of the quantity of pig iron manufactured in Canada, upon which bounties are claimed, the names of claimants and the amount paid in each case. Presented 16th March, 1892, by Hon. M. Bowell.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 39.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd March, 1892, praying that his excellency will cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the resignation, by the Honourable John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, of the seat in the Senate occupied by him at close of the last session of parliament. Presented 17th March, 1892.—*Hon. Mr. Power.—*
Not printed.

VOLUME 12—Continued.

40. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1891, for copy of all correspondence between the government or the postmaster general's department with Mr. Andrew Allan or any other parties, for the conveyance of the mails between Canada and the United Kingdom. Presented 18th March, 1892.—*Mr. Mills (Bothwell)*..... *Not printed.*
41. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1892, for copies of all the original lists and papers, including all declarations, notices of appeal, objections to preliminary lists, and relating to all other proceedings, now in the possession of the revising barrister or the clerk of the crown in chancery, in any way affecting the voters' lists for the electoral division of the county of Lennox as settled by the revision of 1891, together with a certified copy of the revised voters' list of 1891 furnished by the revising barrister to the returning officer. Presented 21st March, 1892.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox)*..... *Not printed.*
- 41a. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General of the 21st March, 1892, for: 1. Copies of the judgment given by the revising officer on objections taken to the names of Lewis Allin, S. F. Glass and James P. Moore and 226 others on the voters' list of the city of London, province of Ontario, and which 229 names were subsequently struck off the said voters' list, by the revising officer, on the hearing of the objections, but which were nevertheless printed on the said voters' list is the subject of an appeal, together with copies of the notices of objection to such names and copies of the evidence taken before and decision given by the revising officer on each such name. 2. Copies of all proceedings in appeal taken to the county court judge from the judgment of the revising officer on any or all of such cases, together with any judgment or decision given by such county court judge thereon. 3. Copies of the judgment of the Queen's bench division, high court of justice, Ontario, in the matter of an application to said court for a mandamus to said revising officer in respect of the said votes or any of them, together with copies of the judgment of the court of appeal (Ontario) in respect of the same matter. Presented 11th April, 1892.—*Mr. Sutherland*..... *Not printed.*
- 41b. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1892, for copies of all the original lists and papers, including all declarations, notices of appeal, objections to preliminary lists, and relating to all other proceedings, now in the possession of the revising barrister or the clerk of the crown in chancery, in any way affecting the voters' lists for the electoral division of the county of Lennox as settled by the revision of 1891, together with a certified copy of a the revised voters' list of 1891 furnished by the revising barrister to the returning officer. Presented 21st April, 1892.—*Mr. Wilson*..... *Not printed.*
- 41c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1892, for a return showing the number of voters in the several electoral districts of the province of British Columbia, and the number of voters in each polling district of the electoral district. Presented 12th May, 1892.—*Mr. Mara*..... *Not printed.*
42. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th March, 1892, for a return of the proceedings had at the trial of the recent election petition relating to the election of a member for the electoral district of the county of Welland, together with the findings of the judges who tried the said petition upon the same, and of all evidence taken thereat; also a certified copy of the case and factums filed upon the appeal from such findings or any of them with the registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada. Also a copy of any report and communication made to Mr. Speaker by the said judges in reference to the said petition. Presented 22nd March, 1892.—*Mr. Tisdale*..... *Not printed.*
43. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th March, 1892, for a return, in the form used in the statements usually published in the *Gazette*, of the exports and imports from the 1st day of July, 1891, to the 1st day of March, 1892, distinguishing the products of Canada from those of other countries; and comparative statements from the 1st day of July, 1890, to the 1st day of March, 1891. Presented 22nd March, 1892.—*Mr. Sutherland*..... *Not printed.*
44. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated the 9th March, 1892, for a return showing the total quantity of Canadian flour exported to Newfoundland in each of the years 1890 and 1891; the law and regulations of the Newfoundland Government relating to the importation into that colony of flour; the total quantities of Canadian cattle, beef, pork, hogs and cheese exported to Newfoundland in each of the years 1890 and 1891. Presented 22nd March, 1892.—*Mr. Hughes*..... *Not printed.*

VOLUME 12—*Continued.*

45. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1890, for a return of all correspondence, memorials and agreements between the government and the Temperance Colonization Company, together with correspondence of settlers, employees and members of the company, relative to the operations of the said company. Presented 23rd March, 1892.—*Mr. Wallace*.....*Not printed.*
46. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th March, 1892, for a copy of the judgment of the Supreme Court in the appealed case of Barrett vs. the City of Winnipeg, commonly known as the "Manitoba School Case." Presented 23rd March, 1892.—*Mr. LaRivière*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
47. Report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the advisability of extending the Trent Valley Canal, and to what extent. Presented 24th March, 1892, by Hon. J. Haggart.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 47a. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th March, 1892, for a return of all tenders received by the department of railways and canals for sections 11, 12 and 13 of the proposed Soulanges Canal. Such return to comprise : (a) The aggregate amount of each tender ; (b) The quantity of each class of work in the schedules of each section ; (c) The amount of each tender in detail as "moneyed out" by the product of the quantity and price of each item ; (d) Copies of all reports to, and orders in council relative to said tenders ; (e) Copies of all reports of engineers on each of said sections ; (f) Copies in detail of all estimates of engineers on each section, showing quantity, price and amount of each class of work in schedule ; (g) Copies of all correspondence relative to said tenders. Presented 9th May, 1892.—*Mr. Sutherland*.....*Not printed.*
- 47b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1892, for copies of engineers' reports which led to the building of the Beauharnois Canal ; of engineers' reports in favour of the building of the Soulanges Canal, and of reports, letters, etc., from engineers, masters or pilots, objecting to the building of the canal at Soulanges. Presented 9th May, 1892.—*Mr. Bergeron*....*Not printed.*
48. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th June, 1891, for a return of all payments and cost of construction of the New Carlisle wharf, including amount paid to the crown lands department and owners of timber limits in the county of Bonaventure, for timber used on the said works. Presented 31st March, 1892.—*Mr. Fauvel*.....*Not printed.*
- 48a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th July, 1891, for : 1. A detailed statement of work done on the wharves at Longueuil and Boucherville, in the county of Chambly, since the commencement of the said works in 1886. 2. A detailed statement of the several sums expended by the government in connection with the said works, showing the names of persons to whom such several sums were paid, and why and under what arrangement or contract such payments were made. 3. Copies of all reports of engineers on the said wharves, and of the estimates, and also of all letters addressed to the department of public works in relation to the said works. Presented 13th April, 1892.—*Mr. Beausoleil*.....*Not printed.*
49. Copy of a report of a committee of the privy council, appointed to investigate and report upon the cases of irregularity in the civil service as developed in the public accounts committee, etc. Presented 31st March, 1892, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
50. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1892, for a return showing the number of cows kept at the Central Experimental Farm between the first day of January, 1891, and the first day of January, 1892. The number of cows of each of the different breeds ; the quantity of milk given by each cow ; the quantity of milk to make a pound of butter ; the quantity of milk sold ; the quantity of butter sold ; where sold, and the prices obtained each month ; the kinds of food given and the value of the same. Presented 31st March, 1892.—*Mr. McMillan (Huron)*.
Not printed.
- 50a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1892, for a statement showing : 1. The number and location of the several experimental farms. 2. The amount expended on each of them since the date of its establishment. 3. The name of each and every employee of each farm, and a statement of the salary and of any other emoluments received from the government by each of them. Presented 2nd June, 1892.—*Mr. Frémont*.....*Not printed.*

VOLUME 12—Continued.

- 51.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of all papers, correspondence and documents, together with reports of the minister of justice and order in council relating to the disallowance of an act passed by the local legislature of the province of Manitoba, on the 31st day of March, 1890, intituled: "An Act respecting the Diseases of Animals." Presented 31st March, 1892.—*Mr. Watson* . . . *Not printed.*
- 52.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 27th May, 1891, for copies of all papers, correspondence and documents, together with the report of the minister of justice and order in council relative to the disallowing an act passed by the legislature of the province of Manitoba, on the 31st March, 1890, intituled: "An Act to authorize companies, institutions or corporations incorporated out of this province to transact business therein." Presented 31st March, 1892.—*Mr. Watson* *Not printed.*
- 53.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1892, for a return showing the quantities of each of the following classes of pork and hog products imported into Canada from the United States, in each of the years 1888-89, 1889-90 and 1890-91; with the value thereof and amounts of duty and rates levied thereon: Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides; lard, tried or rendered; lard, untried; pork; pork barrelled in brine, made from the sides of heavy hogs, after the hams and shoulders are cut off, and containing not more than sixteen pieces to the barrel of two hundred pounds weight; pork, imported in the carcass for exportation. Presented 31st March, 1892.—*Mr. Hughes* *Not printed.*
- 54.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1892, for a return showing the quantity of the shipments in the following lines from Canada, from 30th June, 1891, to 31st December, 1891, and the country to which shipped: The number of horses of all kinds; the number of sheep; the quantity of eggs; the number of bushels of barley; the quantity of malt; the number of tons of hay; the number of bushels of potatoes; giving the quantity shipped to each country, and the total shipments in the several lines. Presented 31st March, 1892.—*Mr. McMullen* *Not printed.*
- 55.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1892, for a return showing the quantities of beef salted in barrels; dried or salted meats and meats preserved in any other way than salted or pickled; other meats fresh or salted, n. e. s.; butter, cheese and horses imported into Canada from the United States in each of the three years 1888-89, 1889-90 and 1890-91; with the values thereof and rates of duty thereon. Presented 31st March, 1892.—*Mr. Hughes* *Not printed.*
- 56.** General Order No. 86 of the Supreme Court of Canada. Presented 1st April, 1892, by Sir John Thompson *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 57.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1892, for a statement showing the amount of money expended by the government of Canada in the years 1890-91 on piers, breakwaters, etc., in Prince County, Prince Edward Island; the amount expended on each of these works, the work let by contract and to whom let; also showing the total amount voted during said years and the amount not expended. Presented 5th April, 1892.—*Mr. Perry* . . . *Not printed.*
- 58.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th March, 1892, for a statement showing the number of petitions for prohibition presented to the House of Commons during the session of 1891: 1. Total number of petitions presented. 2. Total number of signatures to these petitions. 3. Number of (1) petitions; (2) signatures: (a) presbyterian church; (b) methodist church; (c) baptist church (separate figures for free baptists); (d) episcopal church or church of England; (e) salvation army. 4. Number of (1) petitions; (2) signatures from each province and each territory; name and figures for each province and each territory separately. 5. Number of separate petitions from churches, courts and temperance societies, or any other bodies signed by officials, giving name of church, court, temperance society, etc., sending such petitions, with number of signatures. Presented 7th April, 1892.—*Mr. Fraser* . . . *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 59.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1892, for a return showing: 1. The corps of the active militia of Canada that have been drilled (a) annually, (b) biennially, and (c) triennially, in the period 1889-1891, inclusive. 2. The number of qualified combatant officers in in each corps. 3. The number of provisionally appointed officers in each corps, specifying those whose period for qualification has expired. 4. The name, length of service and age of each commanding officer upwards of sixty years of age. 5. The actual strength of, and number of enlistments in, during the year 1891, each of the permanent corps located in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. Presented 7th April, 1892.—*Mr. Hughes* *Not printed.*

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60. Communication and petition from the Quebec Board of Trade concerning the abolition of all dues collected on tonnage in the port of Quebec, etc. Presented 11th April, 1892, by Hon. C. H. Tupper. *Not printed.*
- 60a. Copy of certain resolutions passed at a meeting of the Halifax Board of Trade relative to the hostile legislative enactments between the Governments of Newfoundland and Canada, the desirability of arranging, if possible, a *modus vivendi*, under the terms of which the hostile tariffs and enactments of both countries should be held in abeyance, until sufficient time be given to enable diplomatic conferences to adjust the whole difficulty, etc. Presented 21st April, 1892, by Hon. C. H. Tupper. *Not printed.*
61. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th February, 1892, for a detailed statement showing: 1. Traffic at Mulgrave Station for the six months ending 31st December, 1890 and 1891; also for the months of January, 1891 and 1892. The return to include sale of tickets, freight received and freight sent. 2. The number of staff employed during the said month, salaries paid and amount paid for extra labour, with the names of staff and extra labour employed. 3. Return of work done by shunting engine during said periods, and the number of men employed in shunting, and the cost. 4. If there is a yard-master at said station, when he was appointed, whether he has an assistant, and, if so, when such assistant was appointed and what pay each receives. 5. The number of men employed in the scow at the said station, their names, and whether they are paid by the hour or by the day and at what rate. Presented 13th April, 1892.—*Mr. Fraser. Not printed.*
- 61a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th April, 1892, for copies of all reports and correspondence between the department of railways and canals and the superintendents of the different services of the Intercolonial Railway, in reference to an accident to a train at Truro, in charge of Conductor H. D. Archibald, and his subsequent dismissal. Presented 11th May, 1892.—*Mr. Patterson (Colchester) Not printed.*
- 61b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1892, for a return showing the amount of additional property purchased on or adjacent to government railways for increased accommodation or other purposes; the quantity purchased or paid for within the period from the 1st of July, 1891, to the 1st of April, 1892; the party from whom purchased; the price paid; and the purpose for which the property is used or is to be used. Presented 11th May, 1892.—*Mr. McMullen. Not printed.*
- 61c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th of April, 1892, for a return containing a statement of the expenditure out of income made for permanent improvements, extensions, additions and betterments, exclusive of works of ordinary maintenance and renewals, on account of the Intercolonial Railway from 30th June, 1881, to 1st July, 1891. The return to show such expenditure in summary form for each branch of service as nearly as can be conveniently ascertained from the accounts. Presented 25th May, 1892.—*Mr. McDougald (Pictou).*
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 61d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1892, for a return showing: 1. Tariffs in force on live stock on the Intercolonial Railway, and all changes in same during last five years. 2. Number of cattle shipped from Sackville, Nappan, Aulac and Amherst stations each year, with destination, distinguishing between car load lots and less than car load lots. Presented 9th June, 1892.—*Mr. Wood (Westmoreland) Not printed.*
- 61e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1892, for copies of all evidence taken at an inquiry held at Lévis, in the month of February, 1892, respecting the discharge of Michael Quinn, a permanent employee in the shops of the Intercolonial Railway at Hadlow, Lévis; and of all correspondence between Alfred Drake, Chief Mechanical Engineer for the said railway at Hadlow, and the railway officials at Moncton, in relation to the dismissal of the said Michael Quinn. Presented 5th July, 1892.—*Mr. Guay. Not printed.*
62. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1892, for copies of all petitions, correspondence, letters, telegrams and memoranda received since 1887, asking for or referring to the subsidizing of the Annapolis and Atlantic Railway Company or a line of railway from Liverpool and Shelburne to Annapolis, passing through Caledonia. Presented 13th April, 1892.—*Mr. Forbes. Not printed.*
63. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1892, for a return of all petitions of boards of trade, railway companies, and documents generally, concerning the construction of a new bridge across the Lachine Canal at Montreal. Presented 13th April, 1892.—*Mr. Curran.*
Not printed.

VOLUME 12—*Continued.*

- 63a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1892, for copies of all documents, memorials and correspondence between the government and the corporation and board of trade of the town of Sorel and other persons, respecting the granting of a subsidy for the construction of a bridge on the Richelieu River to connect the town of Sorel with the Montreal and Sorel Railway. Presented 25th May, 1892.—*Mr. Bruncau*..... *Not printed.*
- 64.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1892, for copies of correspondence exchanged between the government and the postmaster of St. Césaire, county of Rouville, or any other person, with reference to deposits of money to be made by the said postmaster. Presented 19th April, 1892.—*Mr. Brodeur*..... *Not printed.*
- 65.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th June, 1891, for a return showing the amount of money expended, and the year of expenditure, in each electoral district since confederation, under the following heads: 1. Public buildings. 2. Harbours and rivers. 3. Roads and bridges. Presented 26th April, 1892.—*Mr. Landerkin*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 66.** Return to an order of the House Commons, dated 1st July, 1891, for a return of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, reports, estimates and other documents relating to the surveys for, and construction and cost of a sub-marine tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. Presented 27th April, 1892.—*Mr. Davies*..... *Not printed*
- 66a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1892, for all correspondence, reports, etc., which may have taken place between the government of Canada and Sir Douglas Fox, or any other engineer, since the 1st day of September, 1891, having reference to building a tunnel from Prince Edward Island to the mainland across the Straits of Northumberland. Presented 3rd May, 1892.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 67.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1892, that a map of the Dominion be laid upon the table showing the boundaries of townships, counties and electoral divisions in each province, and the number of votes polled in each township for each candidate at the general election in March, 1891. Presented 27th April, 1892.—*Mr. Mills (Bothwell)*..... *Not printed.*
- 68.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th March, 1882, for copies of all correspondence between the government of Canada or any member thereof, and the British government, or between the government of Canada and any person or persons, relating to the admission of live cattle from the United States. Also for copies of all orders in council relating to the same. Presented 29th April, 1892.—*Mr. Somerville*.
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 69.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1892, for a return of copies of all tenders received for engraving and printing since 1882, and of all contracts entered into for the same, including the contract beginning in this present year; also all correspondence relating to the subject since 1882. Presented 3rd May, 1892.—*Mr. Somerville*..... *Not printed.*
- 70.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1892, for a return of all correspondence, telegrams or other documents between the government of Canada and the imperial government or the government of Newfoundland, or between any member or representative of either of such governments respecting the admission of Newfoundland into the dominion of Canada; including all correspondence or telegrams to and from the high commissioner on the subject; and all reports to and minutes of council thereon. Also copies of any terms or offers which may have been submitted to the government of Newfoundland or any member thereof, with respect to the admission of that island into the dominion. Presented 4th May, 1892.—*Mr. Davies*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 71.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th March, 1892, for copies of all correspondence, memorials, departmental orders, and orders in council respecting the north-western, northern and eastern boundaries of the province of Quebec, received or passed during the last five years and not already laid before this House, together with all the reports of surveys or explorations ordered thereon by the government of Canada during the same period. Presented 5th May, 1892.—*Sir H. Langevin*.
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 72.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th May, 1892, for a copy of the instructions appended to commission of the lieutenant governors of the provinces of Canada. Presented 9th May, 1892.—*Mr. Laurier*..... *Not printed.*

VOLUME 12—Continued.

73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1892, for a return of all correspondence, engineers' reports, petitions or other documents relating to the survey or deepening of the channel of the Galops Rapids, and for a statement of the work performed by the chain tug "Iroquois," owned by the government, and of the services performed by one John Stitt, in connection with said tug. Presented 9th May, 1892.—*Mr. Somerville*..... *Not printed.*
- 73a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1892, for a return of all surveys, plans, specifications, contracts, reports and papers connected with the new channel in the Galops Rapids. 2. All reports of engineers as to the striking of steamer "Traveller" in Galops Rapids, in October, 1889. 3. All reports from any steamboat captain who may have reported as to the state of said channel. 4. Statement of cost of investigation by engineers in 1891. 5. Reports from engineers sent to investigate said channel in 1891. 6. Copies of evidence given as to the depth, quantities, etc. Presented 30th May, 1892.—*Mr. Reid*..... *Not printed.*
74. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 4th April, 1892, for copies of the original letters patent of incorporation of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company (Limited), and of the supplementary letters patent increasing the capital stock of the said company from \$100,000 to \$5,000,000, and copies of all correspondence, petitions, statements and evidence submitted to the government in support of the issue of such supplementary letters patent. And also for copies of the original letters patent incorporating the Canadian Coloured Cotton Mills Company (Limited), and of the supplementary letters patent increasing the capital stock of the said company from \$100,000 to \$5,000,000, and copies of all correspondence, petitions, statements and evidence submitted to the government in support of the issue of said supplementary letters patent. Presented 9th May, 1892.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
75. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1892, for all correspondence concerning the appointment of Mr. W. H. Ingram as Collector of Customs at St. Thomas, Ont. Presented 10th May, 1892.—*Mr. Casey*..... *Not printed.*
76. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd May, 1892, for copies of all correspondence, memorials and documents exchanged between the government, or any member thereof, and any persons, companies or corporations as to the propriety or advisability of relieving or recouping the county of Pontiac railway indebtedness. Presented 11th May, 1892.—*Mr. Murray*..... *Not printed.*
77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1892, for a detailed copy of the certificate of acting chief engineer that \$32,000 paid to Bancroft & Connolly was done in addition to all previous certificates on Kingston Graving Dock, as mentioned in Auditor General's Report, page C—119. Presented 12th May, 1892.—*Mr. Gibson*..... *Not printed.*
78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1892, for : 1. Copy of the circular issued on the 10th June, 1891, by the department of marine, relative to sick mariners' dues in Canada. 2. A list of persons to whom such circular was addressed. 3. Copy of all answers received. Presented 16th May, 1892.—*Mr. Laurier*..... *Not printed.*
79. Report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the working of Civil Service Act, and other matters connected with the Civil Service generally. Presented 20th May, 1892, by Sir John Thompson..... *See No. 16c.*
80. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd May, 1892, for a return stating, for the last year (1891) : 1. The number of applications which were made to the railway committee of the privy council for an adjudication, order or direction respecting any of the matters or things which, under the provisions of the Railway Act, the railway committee had power or authority to deal with. 2. Showing in general terms the nature of the application. 3. The names of the members of the honourable the privy council who (a) Heard each of the applications ; (b) Who were present at any one or more adjourned hearings thereof, and at the final adjudication thereof ; (c) In cases in which adjournments took place, the dates of hearing, and subsequent adjournment or adjournments of final adjudication. 4. Statement showing how each of said applications was disposed of, viz. : Granted or refused, or partially granted. Presented 25th May, 1892.—*Mr. McCarthy*..... *Not printed.*
- 80a. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd May, 1892 : 1. For a statement of all applications or complaints made to the railway committee of the privy council respecting the matters or things referred to in sub-sections (k), (l), (m), (n) and

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- (p) of clause eleven of the Railway Act. 2. By or against whom such complaints were made. 3. The manner in which the same were dealt with or disposed of. Presented 25th May, 1892.—*Mr. McCarthy*.....*Not printed.*
- 81.**—(1891.) Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd June, 1891, for copies of all correspondence between the imperial government and the government of Canada, on the subject of the copyright laws of Canada, and all other papers relating thereto, not already brought down. Presented 24th August, 1891.—*Mr. Edgar.*
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 81.** Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1892, for a return showing which of the dominion buildings in Canada are lighted by electricity; the respective system used in each such building, whether arc or incandescent; the number of sixteen candle-power lamps or their equivalents used in each such building; the cost per lamp of sixteen candle power or equivalent in each building; and the average annual cost for lighting each such building. Also showing in what buildings the plants are owned and maintained by the government, and in cases where not so owned and maintained, from whom the current is obtained or supplied, and whether from central station or private parties; also whether in cases of leased currents the renewal lamps are supplied at government expense, and if so, in what buildings and at what annual cost; also the names of the parties contracting to light any of such buildings, with the names of the buildings, and the dates and duration of each such contract. Also showing which of the public buildings of the dominion are lighted with gas, and the annual cost of lighting each such building. Presented 25th May, 1892.....*Not printed.*
- 82.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1892, for a return giving all papers, letters, petitions, applications and every other document relating to the dismissal of the postmaster of Eugenia, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 30th May, 1892.—*Mr. Landerkin*—*Not printed.*
- 83.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th May, 1892, for a return showing the names of the mail conductors superannuated, their number of years of service, the salary given to each of them during the last year of service, and also the names of those who have had several years added to their period of service. Presented 30th May, 1892.—*Mr. Brodeur*.....*Not printed.*
- 84.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1892, for a return showing the number of royal commissions that have been issued in each and every year since confederation, and to whom issued, together with the subject inquired into, giving the cost of each and the total cost of all. Presented 1st June, 1892.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 84a.** Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1892, for a return showing the number of royal commissions that have been issued in each and every year since confederation, and to whom issued, together with the subject inquired into, giving the cost of each and the total cost of all. Presented 9th June, 1892.—*Mr. Landerkin.*—
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 85.** Statement of number of hours of setting upon the daily Senate *Hansard*, and number of ems set, including corrections, up to 20th May. Presented 2nd June, 1892, by Hon. Sir J. C. Abbott.—*Not printed.*
- 86.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1892, for a copy of the petition presented and filed in the supreme court of Nova Scotia, under the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, against the election and return of Joseph A. Gillies, for the county of Richmond, Nova Scotia, at the general election holden on the 5th March, 1891; together with the dates of filing and service of such petition; and also all papers and documents in connection with the following proceedings in the supreme court of Nova Scotia: 1. Application to the honourable the chief justice extending the time for setting the petition down for trial. 2. Application to set the petition down for trial returnable before the Honourable Mr. Justice Weatherbe, and the Honourable Mr. Justice Graham, but heard by the Honourable Judge Weatherbe, sitting alone, on the 19th day of November, 1891. 3. The order made by the said Judge Weatherbe, sitting alone, for the trial of the said petition, fixing the 8th of December, 1891, the date for said trial. 4. The notice of appeal, dated 28th November, 1891, from this decision of the Honourable Judge Weatherbe, to the supreme court of Nova Scotia, the grounds of appeal being as follows: (a) Because there was no jurisdiction to make said order, or the portion

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thereof extending time; (b) Because six months had elapsed since the presentation of the petition; (c) Because the time and place of trial were not fixed within six months from the presentation of the petition; (d) Because the extension of time granted by said order was not made on application for that purpose, supported by affidavits, and it does not appear from such order, and it was not made to appear when the same was made, that the requirements of justice rendered such enlargement necessary; (e) Because the respondent had no notice of any application to extend the time for the commencement of the trial herein; (f) Because one judge has no jurisdiction to fix the time and place of trial; (g) Because the trial of the petition cannot be commenced during the term of the court at which the judges assigned to try the said petition are bound to sit. 5. The notice of motion on said appeal for the 3rd day of December, 1891. 6. The appointment by the Honourable Judge Weatherbe, then senior judge, for a hearing before the supreme court on the said 3rd day of December, 1891. 7. The postponement of this hearing until a later day. 8. The judgment of the supreme court upon this case. 9. The rule of the supreme court, dated the 19th day of December, 1891, setting aside the order of the Honourable Judge Weatherbe fixing the date of the trial of said petition. 10. The date on which the Honourable Judge Weatherbe and the Honourable Judge Graham received a copy of the order of the supreme court setting aside the said order of Judge Weatherbe for trial. 11. The date on which the said judges reported to the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons that the said petition had been heard by them, and that they had declared the election of the said Joseph A. Gillies void, and his seat in parliament vacant. 12. The date upon which application was made to the Honourable Judge Weatherbe to defer the decision in the petition pending the decision of the supreme court of Nova Scotia on the question of jurisdiction, and the refusal of this application. Also copies of the several petitions presented and filed in the supreme court of Nova Scotia under the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, against the election and return of Hon. Sir John Thompson, Hon. C. H. Tupper, Mr. C. E. Kaulbach, Mr. J. B. Mills, Mr. N. W. White and Mr. Hugh Cameron, for six of the several counties of the province of Nova Scotia, at the general election held on the 5th March, 1891. Also all papers and documents in connection with the various proceedings in the said cases in the supreme court of Nova Scotia. Presented 3rd June, 1892.—*Mr. Gillies and Mr. Forbes.*

Not printed.

87. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1892, for copies of all accounts, claims and certificates presented and transmitted (from 1st July, 1885, to this day) to the dominion government, by each of the judges of the superior court for the province of Quebec, in his capacity as such, for all travelling expenses and hotel expenses, in any place other than that in which such judge had orders to reside, or did in fact reside, either for sitting or for acting therein, or for holding therein (in such capacity) any court in civil, criminal or other matters; together with a detailed statement of the several sums paid in conformity with such accounts, claims and certificates. Presented 3rd June, 1892.—*Mr. Flint.*

Not printed.

88. Further supplementary return to an address of the Senate, to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th September, 1891, for all correspondence between his excellency the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, and all other papers and correspondence in the possession of the government on that subject. Presented 31st May, 1892.—*Hon. Mr. Miller*.....*Not printed.*

89. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1892, for a return of the amount of crude cotton-seed oil imported into Canada during the year 1891; also the amount of refined cotton-seed oil imported into Canada during the year 1891. Presented 7th June, 1892.—*Mr. McKay.*

Not printed.

90. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1892, for copies of all letters, communications and reports in the possession of the government, having relation to the fixing of a standard of time, and which have been received subsequent to May, 1891. Presented 14th June, 1892.—*Hon. Mr. Sullivan*.....*Not printed.*

91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1892, for a copy of the Reports of the British Farm Delegates, Messrs. McQueen and Davey, on the Maritime Provinces. Presented 15th June, 1892.—*Mr. McMillan (Huron)*.....*Not printed.*

92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th June, 1892, for a copy of the minutes of the evidence taken at the trial, under the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, of the case of A. Sturton *et al*, petitioners, vs. P. V. Savard, defendant, in relation to the election for the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, in the year 1891. Presented 15th June, 1892.—*Sir John Thompson.*

Not printed.

VOLUME 12—*Continuel.*

93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th June, 1891, for copies of all papers and correspondence in the department of marine and fisheries, relating to the saving of the lives of part of the crew of H.M.S. "Lily," wrecked on the coast of Labrador, in September, 1889. Presented 17th June, 1892.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
94. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th August, 1891, for copies of all orders in council, memorials, correspondence and documents respecting the rock-slide from the citadel at Quebec, on the 19th September, 1889. Presented 24th June, 1892.—*Mr. Frémont*..... *Not printed.*
95. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th April, 1892, for : 1. Return of all correspondence, papers, complaints or memoranda of any kind in relation to "The Temperance Colonization Society," received since or not included in a return furnished the House in 1890. 2. List of all stockholders of the company, 1st May, 1885, with amounts paid on calls of the shares, whether in cash, land credits, or otherwise, each year to date, stating what shares were forfeited, when and why. 3. List of stockholders at date of return, showing when they became such, with dates and amount of shares purchased, with price per share. (a) Number of calls on all shares, with details, dates, etc. 4. Amount earned in fees by directors each year to date. 5. Amount of money invested each year, and in what. (a) Total amount received on account of scrip and land sales to date. 6. List of scrip holders, with post office address, who purchased from the company (scrip issued) prior to 1st June, 1882, and since that date, giving date of issue, amount of land purchased by each, price per acre, amount paid thereon to date; showing if cancelled, when and on what conditions. 7. List of all other contracts for purchase of land issued, whether exchanged for scrip, amounts paid to date, whether contract is still in existence, why cancelled, and when. 8. Amount and details of land sales now current and for which land is to be supplied by the company. 9. List of all persons whose scrip was located on even-numbered sections in 1883, showing where located, new location subsequently, if any, with form of contract of even-numbered location. 10. List of homestead settlers in 1885. List at date (actual residents). 11. When contract with the company and government expired, with conditions of extension, if any; conditions of final settlement. 12. List of lands to be conveyed to the company under such settlement. The foregoing information to be furnished, if practicable, under affidavit of the president and accountant. Presented 30th June, 1892.—*Mr. Sproule*..... *Not printed.*
96. Census of Canada.—Bulletin No. 11. Nationalities. Birth places of the people. Presented 30th June, 1892, by Hon. J. Carling... *Not printed.*
97. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd May, 1892, for a copy of location ticket granted to John Alexander McLellan, of Cockburn Island, for lot 15 in the 5th concession, Cockburn Island; copy of all affidavits or declarations, letters and other papers from any person or persons to the department, or any officer of the department, in any way relating to said lot or the cancellation of the said ticket; and copy of any order made for the cancellation of said ticket. Also for a copy of the location ticket granted for lot 16 in the 4th concession, Cockburn Island, and any assignment or transfer thereof to Peter McLellan; copy of affidavits or declarations, letters and other papers from any person or persons to the department in any way relating to said lot or the cancellation of the said ticket, and copy of any order made for the cancellation of said ticket. Presented 5th July, 1892.—*Mr. Lister*..... *Not printed.*
98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1892, for a return showing : 1. The number of Indian reserves in British Columbia. 2. The location of each and name of tribe to whom allotted. 3. The area in acreage of each. 4. The area cultivated on each reserve. 5. The population of each tribe when reserves were first established. 6. The present population of each tribe. 7. The area (estimated) of pastoral land on each reserve. 8. The number of horses, cattle and sheep owned by each tribe. 9. The estimated area of timber land on each reserve. Presented 5th July, 1892.—*Mr. Barnard*..... *Not printed.*
99. Copy of a report of a committee of the honourable the privy council, approved by his excellency the Governor General in council, on the 17th June, 1892, on the subject of a despatch dated 4th November, 1891, from Lord Knutsford, inviting an expression of the views of the Canadian government upon the complaint of alleged discrimination on the part of the government of Canada against citizens of the United States in the matter of canal tolls. Presented 6th July, 1892, by Sir John Thompson..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*

VOLUME 12—*Continued.*

- 100.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th June, 1892, for a return of subsidy paid the Albert Southern Railway Company, showing the dates when paid, and to whom paid; also copies of all correspondence in reference to the payment of the said subsidy, and of all letters or telegrams asking for payment of same or relating thereto; also copies of all returns or reports of government engineers or inspectors, who inspected or reported on said road. Presented 6th July, 1892.—*Hon. Mr. Power*.....*Not printed.*
- 101.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1892, for a return showing: 1. The total number of acres of public lands granted in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West in aid of railway construction, up to 26th April, 1892. 2. The name of each railway company or line to which a land grant has been made; the length of each line thus aided by land grant, and the number of acres granted to each company or line. 3. The total number of acres of land in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West which have been earned up to 26th April, 1892, under provisions of grants through completion of lines or portions of lines to which land grants have been made. 4. The name of each railway company or line which has earned the whole or a portion of its land grant, with the number of acres earned by each of such lines. Presented 9th July, 1892.—*Mr. Charlton*.....*Not printed.*
- 102.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1892, for a map of Canada showing the areas of spruce and white pine timber, respectively, now standing. Presented 9th July, 1892.—*Mr. Ives*.....*Not printed.*
- 103.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1892, for copies of all resolutions and memorials passed by the North-West Assembly at its last session and addressed to the government. Presented 9th July, 1892.—*Mr. Davin*.....*Not printed.*
- 104.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st March, 1892, for copies of all letters, correspondence, petitions, etc., relating to the claims or settlement, or proposed settlement of claims of settlers on the Waldron Rancho Company's territory; copies of all complaints made regarding the treatment settlers have been subject to by the company. Presented 9th July, 1892.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*
- 105.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1892, for a return showing the quantity of binding twine imported for consumption in the Dominion, from the 1st of July, 1891, up to the first day of January, 1892; the country from which the same was imported, and the amount of duty paid thereon. Presented 9th July, 1892.—*Mr. Campbell*.....*Not printed.*

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA:

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

1892

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REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
FOR THE
CALENDAR YEAR 1891.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor-General of Canada, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year 1891.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The legislation affecting this department during last session consisted of Cap. 34, 54–55 Vic., intituled: “An Act to amend the Copyright Act;” Cap. 13, 54–55, Vic. intituled: “An Act to amend the Patent Act;” Cap. 35, 54–55, Vic. intituled: “An Act to amend the Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs.”

The work of the Department has been carried on satisfactorily, and a synopsis of the operations of the various branches comprised therein is laid before you under their respective headings.

II.—ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

The season of 1891 has given bountiful returns to the Canadian farmer in all the provinces and territories of the Dominion. Almost every important crop has yielded considerably above the average of past years.

In Ontario the returns of all the cereals are much above the average, and most of the grain was harvested in good condition, owing to dry weather in May and June. The crop of hay was less than usual in this province. In Quebec the crops have been generally good, and the labours of the husbandman have been well rewarded.

In the Maritime Provinces, grain has yielded abundantly, especially oats and wheat; but the hay crop has been below the average. With favourable harvest weather most of the crops were secured in good condition.

In Manitoba and the North-West Territories a very large harvest has been gathered. In the Territories the greater part of the crop was saved in good condition, but in

Manitoba a considerable portion of the wheat was injured by early autumn frost. This injury, which has lessened the value of the grain, has been more than compensated by the abundant yield.

In British Columbia crops of every sort have been very satisfactory, the area of cultivated land is being rapidly increased, agriculture and stock-raising are making good progress, and fruit-growing is becoming so general that at the present rate of growth this province will soon become a large exporter of fruit.

CATTLE TRADE—IMPORTATION.

The total importation of cattle into the Dominion during the year 1891 was as follows:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Mules.	Horses.
By Sea :					
Quebec (Point Lévis).....	14	3,023	10	....	....
Halifax.....	24	98	4	....	6
St. John.....	6	1	....	....	....
Victoria, B.C.....	909	33,197	54	63	408
By Land :					
Ontario (Point Edward)...	54	....	26	....	....
Emerson, Manitoba.....	1,022	123	275	....	1,767
Manitou do.....	320	....	10	8	362
Deloraine do.....	179	21	2	5	147
Fort Macleod, N.W.T.....	945	4,004	....	....	817
Total.....	3,473	40,467	381	76	3,507

POINT LÉVIS QUARANTINE.

The importation of stock, from across the ocean for improvement of breeds, through the Point Lévis quarantine, has increased, and the fact of cattle brought into quarantine this year, destined for the United States, bears testimony to the preference given to the St. Lawrence route.

For a better classification and comparison, the previous year's figures are given, as follow:—

	1890.	1891.
Cattle.....	2	14
Sheep.....	1,902	3,023
Swine.....	64	10
	<u>1,968</u>	<u>3,047</u>

The destinations were as follow:—

For Canada :

Cattle.....	....	13
Sheep.....	900	938
Swine.....	60	4
Making a total for Canada of.....	960	955

For United States :

Cattle	2	1
Sheep	1,002	2,085
Swine	4	6
Making a total for the United States of	<u>1,008</u>	<u>2,092</u>

No disease of an infectious nature was discovered in any of the imported stock whilst undergoing the necessary quarantine detention, and the only sickness at all occurred in a bull, which was attacked by pleurisy.

ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

In the cattle quarantine for the province of Ontario, at Point Edward, 26 cattle and 54 swine were admitted, for breeding purposes only, from the United States, which, after undergoing the necessary detention, were forwarded to their respective destinations.

MARITIME PROVINCES CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The importations of stock through the respective cattle quarantines at Halifax and St. John during 1891 were as follow :—

Halifax—

	1890	1891
Cattle	13	24
Swine	4	4
Horses .....	.....	6
Sheep .....	.....	98

St. John—

Cattle	37	6
Sheep .....	.....	1
Making a total of	<u>54</u>	<u>139</u>

The number of horses was not specified last year, they being landed in transit to the west, but it has been thought well in future to enumerate them.

The general health of cattle in the above mentioned quarantines was good, no serious disease of any nature having manifested itself. In all cases the quarantine regulations were carried out.

NORTH-WEST CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The number of cattle imported into Manitoba and the North-West through the different ports of entry therein, is shown in the general table of cattle trade importation, as given previously, from returns made by veterinary inspectors at those ports.

VICTORIA, B. C., CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The class of stock imported at Victoria, B. C., is reported by the veterinary inspector there to have been good. The importation of swine has fallen off, attributable according to the inspector, to the enforcement of the regulation for quarantining these

animals for 21 days. The increase in sheep may be attributed to the steamers that formerly ran between Vancouver and the Sound ports being withdrawn, causing all the stock to enter *via* Victoria. California sent 178 sheep and all the imports are reported by the inspector to have been free from disease.

The following table gives comparative figures :—

	1890.	1891.
Cattle.....	.....	909
Sheep.....	26,245	33,197
Horses.....	187	408
Swine.....	885	54
Mules.....	.....	63

EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

The exports to the United Kingdom, *via* Canadian Maritime ports, inspected by the Veterinary Officers of my Department, for the calendar year 1891, were :—

Cattle.....	108,947
Sheep.....	32,157

showing a decrease of 13,235 cattle and 11,623 sheep.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the inspectors at British ports failed to discover a single case of contagious disease in the cattle exported from Canada during the past year.

The following table gives comparisons of the last ten calendar years :—

	Cattle.	Sheep.
1882.....	35,378	75,905
1883.....	55,625	114,352
1884.....	61,843	67,197
1885.....	69,158	38,534
1886.....	64,555	94,297
1887.....	64,621	35,473
1888.....	60,828	46,167
1889.....	85,053	58,983
1890.....	122,182	43,780
1891.....	108,947	32,157

Owing presumably to the great difference in ocean freight rates, 3,088 cattle and 711 sheep were shipped from Montreal *via* Boston, Portland and New York to Liverpool, but not being inspected through that circumstance, could not be included in the inspector's returns. I may here state that the duties of inspection, marking and superintending the loading of vessels and measurement of space on board, are reported by Prof. McEachran as having been thoroughly performed.

The quality of the fat cattle shipped continues to improve, but many "store-cattle" are still sent forward.

The province of Manitoba contributed its first shipment of stall-fed cattle to the English market, in May last, and Mr. Dyke reports these as "a grand lot of animals" in which there was a portion of heavy bulls and cows, but some 30 or 40 were exceedingly well-bred and well-fed steers. He says that they compared most favourably with

the best imported cattle from other parts of the Dominion, or from the United States, and, indeed, were equal to first-class steers bred and fed in England, Ireland or Scotland. Fortunately, the market was good at the time, and it was stated the lot made as good, if not better, prices than any similar animals imported from the Dominion during the last six years.

The mortality at sea, on board ships regularly engaged in, and fitted up for, the cattle trade, was inconsiderable. If shippers persist in sending dairy cattle in calf on board they must expect loss, as they lay themselves open to greater risks.

Professor McEachran gives some valuable facts respecting improved regulations for the shipment of cattle, which, he says, combined with the general care exhibited in fittings, ventilation, feed, &c., will materially benefit shippers and cattle shipped. The exportation of cattle from the ranches is increasing, and the excellent quality of the animals from the far west calls forth very favourable comments in Great Britain.

The total export trade of cattle from the whole Dominion, including cattle brought in, is shown in the following table, taken from the Trade and Navigation Reports for the fiscal years since 1873:—

Year.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
1874	5,399	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,448	141,187	505,538
1877	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,750	209,899	583,020
1878	14,179	1,273,728	29,915	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
1880	21,393	1,890,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881	21,998	2,094,037	63,277	3,461,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882	20,920	2,236,637	62,106	2,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,474	1,388,056
1884	11,505	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,005
1885	12,310	1,640,506	144,441	7,508,043	335,207	1,264,811
1886	16,951	2,232,623	92,661	5,916,551	359,488	1,184,106
1887	19,081	2,350,926	116,490	6,521,320	443,628	1,595,350
1888	20,505	2,563,407	100,748	5,012,788	395,320	1,283,537
1889	17,874	2,226,892	102,980	5,714,526	360,939	1,276,918
1890	16,709	2,007,533	81,478	6,952,185	316,013	1,276,999
1891	11,868	1,572,564	117,765	8,774,769	299,587	1,150,865

INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE.

I am happy to be able to state that freedom from disease of a serious contagious nature continues in live stock throughout the entire Dominion, the only disease which has required inspection being pronounced, by the veterinary inspector, on investigation, to be anthrax and tuberculosis. The same remarks apply to hogs, amongst which, with the exception of swine plague, or hog cholera, in particular and limited localities no serious disease has been reported. Professor Andrew Smith is of opinion that, more particularly in the vicinity of large cities, swine are kept in a very unsanitary condition and are fed upon offal, which is the means of producing disease. It was found necessary

in some parts of Ontario, where hog cholera prevailed, to slaughter both healthy and diseased animals with a view of preventing the spread of the disease. The active measures thus taken had the effect of checking the outbreak.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

Reports having reached my department that this disease which for several years seemed to have been stamped out, had reappeared in certain parts of Nova Scotia, Mr. Jakeman, V.S., was at once instructed to investigate the facts of the case, and ascertain if it was necessary to take as urgent measures as had been previously enforced when this disease was prevalent. Mr. Jakeman carefully investigated the cases reported in Antigonish county, and took all practicable measures to isolate the disease under the expectation that it would not increase. Later in the year, however, I received further reports that the disease was spreading and appearing in various parts of Nova Scotia, and threatened to extend in the southern parts of that province. An Order in Council was passed authorizing me to take such measures as I might consider necessary in virtue of the power conferred by the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, to effect a thorough extirpation, if possible, of the disease in question.

I thereupon authorized the professional services of Dr. Johnson, lately a pathologist of McGill University, to assist Professor McEachran and Mr. Jakeman in making an investigation and conducting the necessary experiments with a view to exterminate the disease by slaughtering infected animals and quarantining those in contact. This work is not yet completed, but I hope next year to be able to report a satisfactory solution of this disease, which, although apparently local, has from time to time caused loss in parts of Nova Scotia.

ARCHIVES.

The work in this branch, continues, as formerly reported, to be actively and carefully conducted, and with the closest economy. The report for the year, published as an appendix, contains an account of the events following the divisions of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, the early settlement of the former and the additions of population to the latter, the constitutional changes and the gradual development of the country; the critical position for some years of both provinces from differences with the United States and apprehensions of attack from revolutionary France. A map of the organized portion of Upper Canada in 1798, accompanies the report.

PHOSPHATE.

The shipment of phosphate during the season just closed, did not reach the expectations anticipated for it, the total ocean shipments during 1891 being 15,087 tons. I am informed that this decrease in exportation was due not only to a smaller demand in Great Britain for phosphatic manures, but also to the heavy stock left over from the previous year, when exportations were reported to have been in excess of requirements and to the disturbed condition of the market due to large discoveries of phosphate in Florida. Canada has not yet become a large consumer of this fertilizing product herself, a fact which may be traced to two main causes. First, the vast area of its virgin land in the North-West, which is too young yet to feel the effect of exhaustion, and

secondly that the dwellers on exhausted farms find it more economical to take up fresh lands in the North-West rather than to expend a considerable sum in rejuvenating farms exhausted by long tillage. It is asserted that the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, possessing as they do the richest phosphate mineral in the world, are but small consumers of superphosphate. The enlightened and scientific farming of the future will create an ever-increasing demand for this fertilizer. The exhaustion of what was considered not very long ago as inexhaustible supplies of guano with a comparatively small consumption at that period may, by a similar process of reasoning, be made to show that before long the increased use of manufactured manures in which the mineral phosphate stands pre eminent, will be necessitated. As the quality of the Canadian product in its crude state stands amongst the first on the list the demand for it will increase.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The work of the Experimental Farms is being received with much favour by farmers in every part of the Dominion. Copies of the reports of the progress of this work have been eagerly sought after, and the demand could not have been supplied but for the large edition which was ordered by the House of Commons and distributed mainly by the members.

The distribution of samples of promising varieties of grain to such farmers as apply for them has, under my instructions, been continued, and by this method, which has now been in operation for the past four years, a manifest impression for good has already been produced on the grain crop of the Dominion. In a few years more as the result of this distribution, the best varieties will be available to farmers everywhere, and the average return will, it is expected, be thus materially increased. The oat crop especially is being rapidly improved through this agency, and the cultivation everywhere of better and more prolific sorts is becoming general. The testing of every new variety of promise is also being continued at all the Experimental Farms, as that information may be had, as to the modifying influence which climate exerts on such products. Many new sorts of cereals and fruits have been originated at the Central Experimental Farm by judicious and skilful cross-fertilizing, and in this manner it is confidently expected that marked improvements will be made, and that races specially adapted to the wants of this country will be produced. The two-rowed barley has during the past season in most of the barley districts of Ontario given good returns, and some shipments have been made of this grain to Great Britain. Some of the shippers report satisfactory returns, while others are said to have been disappointed in this respect. It is, however, the general opinion that any failure to obtain satisfactory returns has been due to the want of care in selecting and grading the barley, and not to any defect in the barley itself. In confirmation of this view, I may state that the 400 bushels of Canadian two-rowed barley mentioned in my last report as having been forwarded by my instructions to England, to test its value for malting, were submitted to a very thorough trial, and received high commendations both for quality and the satisfactory manner in which the barley worked. I feel confident that if our farmers will be careful, as the English farmers are to thoroughly prepare their land for this crop and carefully clean and grade the grain before it is marketed, keeping the poorer qualities at home for feed and disposing only of the best, this useful product of Canadian growth will command a fair price in the markets of Great Britain.

The experimental work of the branch farms is also producing good results. At the farm in Nappan, N. S., the good effects of tile draining have become manifest in the improvement of the land and the character of the crops. By showing at all these farms what can be done by improved methods and the best varieties of seeds, a stimulus is given towards better practices which will soon bring more profitable returns. The increasing interest is evidenced by the large number of farmers who visit these farms, and especially is this the case in the North-West country, where so many agricultural problems remain to be solved which can only be worked out by oft-repeated experiment.

The distribution of thoroughbred stock of the most approved breeds for dairy purposes and for beef is proving to be a very useful measure especially on the western plains. Three of the branch experimental farms have been thus supplied, and as soon as the buildings now in progress are completed, it is intended to forward similar supplies to the farm in British Columbia.

The distribution of young trees, and the seeds to settlers in the prairie districts of the North-West, has awakened much interest in tree culture, young groves of trees are springing up in every direction, and before many years have passed most of the more thrifty settlers will have thus materially improved the appearance of their homes, and have added to their comforts by the shelter these clumps of trees will give.

The plantation of both small and large fruit trees on the experimental farm at Agassiz, British Columbia, has during the past season been greatly extended, and almost every promising variety is now established there for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative result of each sort and its general usefulness to the Province.

DAIRYING.

Since the appointment of the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion, an increasing interest in this branch of farming has been awakened in all the provinces of the Dominion. The good work of disseminating practical information among the farmers of Canada, by means of bulletins, conventions and lectures, is being carried on with vigour. During the year, under my instructions, the Dairy Commissioner again visited each of the provinces, and addressed forty-nine conventions of farmers, dairymen and others who are interested in improved methods of agriculture.

Upon my recommendation, the Government approved of the establishment of experimental dairy stations; and Parliament made adequate provision for that purpose in the appropriations for the year. The purpose of these experimental dairy stations is mainly three-fold:—(1). Investigations have been, and will be carried on, by carefully-conducted and repeated experiments, to discover more than is yet known, concerning the methods and treatments in the manufacture of cheese, which yield the finest quality and the greatest quantity of cheese, from the milk which is furnished during the summer by the patrons of cheese factories;—(2). The manufacture of creamery butter is being carried on, and will be carried on, at the same stations, during the other months of the year, in order to encourage farmers to obtain an income from their cows during every month, by the supplying of cream or milk to a creamery, and by the raising of additional stock during the winter season; (3). In those provinces where co-operative dairying at cheese factories and creameries has not been introduced generally, the experimental dairy stations are intended to become centres of reliable and authoritative information,

for the guidance of the farmers in beginning this system, which has proved so beneficial to the farmers of Ontario and Quebec,

The shipments of cheese which have been forwarded to England have attracted wide attention and favourable comment in the trade journals of Great Britain. A shipment of fresh-made winter creamery butter has been made. This is the first shipment of the kind from Canada; regular shipments will be made hereafter, and I am hopeful that a very large trade can be developed in the near future, in fresh-made creamery butter during the winter.

In the provinces where the conditions of the dairy industry did not call for the establishment of experimental dairy stations in 1891, some work of itinerant instruction was undertaken by the assistants of the dairy commissioner. In all, 293 meetings have been attended and addressed. At many of these, practical illustrations of the use of milk-testing machines and instruments have been given; and practical demonstrations in the arts of butter and cheese-making have been given by these experts.

The magnitude and growth of the export trade of Canada in dairy products, is shewn by the following table:—

DOMINION OF CANADA—Exports of Dairy Products—Home Production.

BUTTER.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To France.	To Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British India.
	Lbs.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868....	10,649,733	1,698,042	544,707	1,015,702	.....	1,496	14,870	95,777	26,986
1880....	18,535,362	3,058,069	2,756,064	111,158	.....	.....	24,710	163,290	2,847
1881....	17,649,491	3,573,034	3,333,419	58,522	.....	.....	30,574	143,935	6,584
1882....	15,161,839	2,936,150	2,195,127	529,169	.....	.....	32,052	169,270	10,538
1883....	8,106,447	1,705,817	1,330,585	206,154	.....	.....	29,446	131,341	8,291
1884....	8,075,537	1,612,481	1,395,652	46,618	.....	.....	16,455	151,224	2,532
1885....	7,330,788	1,430,905	1,212,768	16,795	.....	15,172	21,473	161,862	2,835
1886....	4,668,741	832,355	652,863	17,545	.....	.....	17,577	142,485	1,885
1887....	5,485,509	979,126	757,261	17,207	.....	.....	23,789	180,238	631
1888....	4,415,381	798,673	614,214	13,468	.....	.....	5,226	164,329	1,436
1889....	1,780,765	331,958	174,027	7,879	.....	.....	22,921	124,349	2,782
1890....	1,951,585	340,131	184,105	5,059	.....	.....	29,342	119,989	1,636
1891....	3,768,101	602,175	440,060	10,054	.....	20,447	24,021	101,649	5,944

CHEESE.

1868....	6,141,570	620,543	548,574	68,784	.....	.....	891	1,954	340
1880....	40,368,678	3,893,366	3,772,769	114,507	.....	.....	170	5,710	210
1881....	49,255,523	5,510,443	5,471,362	28,500	.....	.....	14	10,027	540
1882....	50,807,049	5,500,868	5,471,676	18,436	.....	.....	242	8,196	2,318
1883....	58,041,387	6,451,870	6,409,859	24,468	.....	.....	202	15,480	1,863
1884....	69,755,423	7,251,989	7,207,425	24,866	.....	.....	188	19,248	262
1885....	79,655,367	8,265,240	8,178,953	68,978	.....	.....	205	15,899	1,207
1886....	78,112,927	6,754,626	6,729,134	15,478	80	90	156	9,139	549
1887....	73,604,448	7,108,978	7,065,983	30,667	.....	.....	211	11,982	165
1888....	84,173,267	8,928,242	8,834,997	83,153	5	.....	828	9,087	172
1889....	88,534,887	8,915,684	8,871,205	31,473	.....	.....	1,582	11,208	216
1890....	94,260,187	9,372,212	9,349,731	6,425	.....	370	2,154	12,777	755
1891....	106,202,140	9,508,800	9,481,373	13,485	.....	.....	1,954	9,104	2,884

The following table, from the Board of Trade returns of Great Britain for six years (ended 31st December), shows the total quantities and values of butter and cheese imported into Great Britain :—

BUTTER.			CHEESE.		
Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwts.	£		cwts.	£
1886.....	1,543,566	8,141,438	1886.....	1,734,890	3,871,359
1887.....	1,513,134	8,010,374	1887.....	1,836,789	4,514,382
1888.....	1,671,433	8,913,045	1888.....	1,917,616	4,546,408
1889.....	1,927,842	10,244,636	1889.....	1,907,999	4,490,970
1890.....	2,027,717	10,598,848	1890.....	2,144,074	4,975,134
1891.....	2,135,607	11,591,181	1891.....	2,041,317	4,815,369

I am confident that the establishment of the experimental dairy stations, and the work of the Dairy Commissioner in all the provinces, mark the beginning of an era of extension and prosperity, in the mixed farming and dairy interests of the whole Dominion. Full particulars of the details of the work and its progress will be found in the Dairy Commissioner's appendix to this report. A copy will be mailed to all dairymen, farmers and others who are interested, and who apply for it.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The action taken by me during the past year in the distribution of the grant of Parliament to agricultural societies in the North-West Territories has not differed from that of last year. This grant, amounting to \$9,367.92, was distributed amongst twenty-nine agricultural societies, the conditions of its distribution being, that only societies numbering over fifty subscribers are allowed by the regulations to participate in its allotment.

JAMAICA EXHIBITION.

The report of Mr. Adam Brown, Honorary Commissioner of the Jamaica exhibition, forms an appendix to my report, and will be found to contain useful and valuable information respecting the exhibition itself, and the general trade of Jamaica and the West Indies.

A larger number of awards were made to the Canadian exhibits than to any other country represented at that exhibition, if we except Jamaica itself.

By an arrangement made with the successful exhibitors, the medals are to be distributed to such of them as have responded to the circulars of the Honorary Commissioner, complying with the regulation of the executive committee of the exhibition as to the cost of the same.

EXHIBITIONS.

Canada was well represented this year at the Royal Agricultural Society Show, held at Doncaster in June last, and Mr. Dyke reports that the Canadian exhibit formed one of the most attractive features on the show grounds. The stand was visited by

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family, the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, Minister of Agriculture, and other members of the council of the Royal Agricultural Show, who expressed themselves as much interested in the display. Delegations from various agricultural societies in France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Denmark, spent considerable time in examining the Canadian products displayed. It is estimated that during the show fully 80,000 people examined the Canadian exhibits. These also received very wide notice from the press, and a large amount of printed matter was distributed during the show.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.

Acting upon a communication from Mr. Richard G. Lay, the Consul General of the United States, in Ottawa, covering copy of a letter of the Acting Secretary of State, Washington, together with a copy of the proclamation of President Harrison, relating to the "World's Columbian Exposition," proposed to be held in Chicago in 1893, I submitted the question of Canada's participation therein to Council, and it was decided that Canada should participate in such exhibition.

The plan proposed for carrying this into effect is as follows:—

A general invitation to Canadian producers and manufacturers in agriculture, horticulture, products of the forest, fisheries, minerals, machinery, implements, textile fabrics and arts.

That an Executive Commissioner be appointed, together with such assistants as may be considered advisable.

The Government to pay the transport of exhibits, going and returning, in the same way as at previous exhibitions, with the condition that all exhibits as respects wear and tear, damage from exposure, breakage, accident in packing or transportation, or from any other cause, be at the risk of the individual owners.

Exhibits to be in the charge of the Executive Commissioner, and caretakers under him, while in the Exposition.

Show cases and the placing of the exhibits in position to be at the charge of the Canadian commission.

Mr. William Saunders, the Director of the Experimental Farms, has been appointed Executive Commissioner.

The several Provincial Governments have been invited to co-operate with the Executive Commissioner, so as to ensure as full and satisfactory a display of natural resources and manufactured goods as is possible from every part of the Dominion.

III.—PATENTS.

By reference to the following comparative statement it will be seen what the different transactions of the Patent Office have been in each year since 1872.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the business of the Patent Office, from the year 1872 to 1891, inclusive.

Years.	Applications for Patents.	PATENTS AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED.			Caveats.	Assignments of Patents.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
		Patents.	Certificates.	Totals.			
1872.	752	671		671	184	327	\$ cts. 19,578 65
1873.	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	347	20,830 14
1874.	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,301 98
1875.	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,555 82
1876.	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,187 63
1877.	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388 00
1878.	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,663 67
1879.	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,303 60
1880.	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141 14
1881.	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,856 65
1882.	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811 19
1883.	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023 20
1884.	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,772	69,530 69
1885.	2,518	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075 21
1886.	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	187	1,322	73,949 29
1887.	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	76,132 74
1888.	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159	74,508 37
1889.	3,279	2,725	356	3,081	221	1,437	87,158 60
1890.	3,560	2,428	369	2,797	248	1,307	94,027 16
1891.	3,233	2,343	393	2,736	215	1,231	86,960 59

DETAILED STATEMENT, Patent Office Fees.

Years.	Patents.	Assignments.	Caveats.	Copies.	Sundries.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1884.	58,524 33	2,471 07	1,198 60	898 25	165 22	63,257 47
1885.	57,777 31	2,225 63	1,226 65	895 89	50 75	62,176 23
1886.	62,263 45	2,692 50	1,054 11	1,047 90	94 91	67,153 87
1887.	62,924 44	2,715 88	1,169 50	1,044 31	86 08	67,940 21
1888.	60,436 78	2,562 22	1,257 40	971 98	18 13	65,246 51
1889.	72,411 30	3,027 90	1,205 47	1,267 60	134 45	78,046 72
1890.	78,192 61	3,202 00	1,320 15	931 83	504 19	84,150 78
1891.	72,664 26	2,811 95	1,124 60	782 29	340 53	77,723 63

The limit or duration of a patent is fifteen years, but it is optional with the inventor or applicant, by payment of a partial or proportionate fee, to reduce this period to five or ten years respectively.

In the year 1886, 2,610 patents were granted. Of these, 74 were granted for the full fifteen years, and 12 for ten years; and the remainder, 2,524, for five years; of these last mentioned, 2,447 were allowed to expire, and the remaining 141 were continued in force for a further quinquennial period by the payment of the required additional fee.

This fact shows that only a small percentage of Canadian patents remains in force beyond the period of five years from their date of issue.

One patent was re-issued during the past year.

In many instances patentees having represented and shown to the satisfaction of the office, that they were unable to comply with the requirements of Section 37 of "*The Patent Act*," by means beyond their control, an extension of time within which to commence the manufacture of their inventions was granted. An extension of time to import was also accorded to others where satisfactory reasons were shown to justify the granting of this privilege.

The attention of applicants for patents should be directed to the necessity for the greatest care in the preparation of their applications, a work which is generally advantageously performed by patent solicitors, not only in Canada, but in other countries where patent laws are in active operation.

The number of applications for patents, examined and reported on by the examiners during the year, was 3,480.

The utmost care and diligence have been observed by the Patent Office in thoroughly scrutinizing all applications for patents, and in cases where the alleged invention possessed none of the requisites of a patent, under the provisions of "*The Patent Act*," the application was not entertained.

Although only 6,192 visitors registered their names in the visitors' book, fully three times this number visited the model museum.

An improvement has been effected in the manner of publishing the *Patent Record*. Each monthly number now contains the record of the patents issued during such month, instead of those of the preceding month as formerly. This additional advantage will, it is hoped, increase its usefulness to the public generally, and particularly to all interested in patents of invention.

The patentees of the last thirteen years resided in the following countries:—

Countries.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Canada	479	492	558	538	612	607	610	687	639	565	609	620	606
England	51	50	69	103	116	94	85	140	153	152	203	116	122
United States	695	843	1,070	1,452	1,711	1,714	1,408	1,730	1,740	1,425	1,788	1,623	1,519
France	2	5	15	9	12	9	7	8	11	21	18	10	10
Germany	5	7	8	9	10	11	11	20	29	33	51	23	36
Other countries.	6	11	12	26	8	21	22	25	24	61	56	36	50
Totals	1,238	1,408	1,732	2,137	2,469	2,456	2,233	2,610	2,596	2,257	2,725	2,428	2,343

The Canadian patentees were distributed among the provinces of the Dominion as follow:—

Countries.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Ontario.....	308	334	361	351	385	389	397	462	442	354	383	425	394
Quebec.....	134	124	143	129	165	151	150	152	131	128	129	125	140
New Brunswick	16	15	19	26	21	26	16	23	18	19	22	20	16
Nova Scotia...	16	18	23	25	26	24	23	21	26	35	30	17	22
P. E. Island....	2	.....	2	2	7	2	7	3	4	2	2	3	1
Manitoba and N. W. T.....	2	1	4	4	6	12	13	20	16	18	32	14	28
B. Columbia....	1	.....	6	1	2	5	4	6	2	9	11	16	5
Totals.....	479	492	558	538	612	607	610	687	639	565	609	620	606

Statement of the number of patents issued under the system, in force in Canada since 1869, of granting patents on which the fees are paid for periods of five, ten or fifteen years, at the option of the patentees, and also of patents on which certificates of payments of fees were attached after the issue of patents:—

Years.	Periods for which the Fees were paid on first Issue.			Patents on which Certificates were attached after Issue.	
	5 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	5 Years.	10 Years.
1869.....	204				
1870.....	556				
1871.....	509				
1872.....	624	19	28		
1873.....	873	47	96	4	4
1874.....	1,098	38	87	17	5
1875.....	1,173	33	60	35	21
1876.....	1,261	21	55	28	9
1877.....	1,211	17	49	47	14
1878.....	1,109	20	43	58	19
1879.....	1,042	39	56	73	14
1880.....	1,144	20	88	110	23
1881.....	1,350	23	137	138	32
1882.....	1,633	26	187	175	58
1883.....	1,965	29	184	250	41
1884.....	2,357	15	84	146	21
1885.....	2,116	15	102	193	21
1886.....	2,524	12	74	226	24
1887.....	2,510	7	79	232	22
1888.....	2,183	7	67	254	28
1889.....	2,607	37	81	326	30
1890.....	2,382	9	37	340	29
1891.....	2,343	8	56	369	27

IV.—COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND
TIMBER MARKS.

The following table shows a comparative statement of the business of this Division from 1868 to 1891, inclusive :

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Copyrights Registered.	Certificates of Copyrights.	Trade Marks Registered.	Certificates of Trade Marks.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Certificates of Industrial Designs.	Timber Marks Registered.	Certificates of Timber Marks.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
1868.....	110	128	34	34	32	32	6	6	.....	.....	.....	183 00
1869.....	198	211	62	62	50	50	12	12	.....	.....	.....	418 00
1870.....	473	463	66	66	72	72	23	23	190	190	.....	877 00
1871.....	562	562	115	115	106	106	22	22	105	105	.....	1,092 00
1872.....	523	523	87	83	103	103	17	17	64	64	11	927 00
1873.....	418	549	122	38	95	95	30	30	69	69	20	940 50
1874.....	1,027	1,027	134	55	163	163	30	30	41	41	19	1,339 50
1875.....	943	986	131	50	149	149	31	31	21	21	15	1,175 00
1876.....	1,175	1,240	178	57	238	238	47	47	17	17	33	1,758 25
1877.....	1,190	1,236	138	37	227	227	50	50	18	18	31	1,732 70
1878.....	1,210	1,285	193	61	223	223	40	40	10	10	14	1,671 25
1879.....	1,104	1,127	184	69	154	154	41	41	13	13	24	2,434 82
1880.....	1,145	1,292	185	98	113	113	40	40	19	19	28	3,806 15
1881.....	1,172	1,307	225	94	156	156	38	38	30	30	22	4,772 70
1882.....	1,192	1,264	224	87	160	160	45	45	21	21	64	4,956 40
1883.....	1,178	1,286	253	100	160	160	66	66	24	24	33	5,397 72
1884.....	1,186	1,186	281	120	196	196	68	68	14	14	49	6,273 22
1885.....	1,542	1,542	555	125	209	209	48	48	16	16	54	6,898 98
1886.....	1,544	1,544	574	101	203	203	54	54	17	17	58	6,795 42
1887.....	1,543	1,543	554	167	245	245	105	105	16	16	56	8,192 53
1888.....	1,655	1,889	566	167	288	288	71	71	29	29	71	9,262 86
1889.....	1,721	1,987	616	178	280	280	88	88	26	26	49	9,111 88
1890.....	1,766	2,169	688	222	293	293	68	68	21	21	104	9,876 98
1891.....	1,651	2,385	541	174	307	307	129	129	11	11	51	9,236 96

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks was 988 during the year 1891. This consisted of 541 registrations of copyrights, 307 registrations of trade marks, 129 of industrial designs, and 11 of timber marks. There were also issued 174 certificates of copyrights, 36 registrations of interim copyrights, and 22 certificates; 4 registrations of temporary copyrights, and 3 certificates. The total number of assignments of these different rights recorded was 51.

The correspondence of this branch of the department amounted to 1,651 letters received, and 2,385 sent.

The fees during the year amounted to \$9,236.96.

COPYRIGHT AND TRADE MARKS DIVISION.

Detailed Statement of all Moneys received in 1891.

Month.	Trade Marks.	Copy- rights.	Designs.	Timber Marks.	Assign- ments.	Copies.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January	590 00	49 00	15 00	4 00	11 98	0 25	670 23
February	680 00	51 50	.....	4 00	8 00	5 00	748 50
March	705 00	59 50	8 00	.....	6 00	5 00	783 50
April	1,150 00	59 50	14 00	8 00	2 00	.....	1,233 50
May	915 00	33 00	25 00	.....	10 00	5 00	988 00
June	654 55	71 50	30 00	.....	12 00	10 00	778 05
July	500 00	56 50	15 00	.....	.....	.....	571 50
August	325 00	37 80	10 00	4 00	.....	1 00	377 00
September	1,074 95	61 48	15 00	2 00	3 00	10 00	1,166 43
October	605 00	59 50	21 50	.....	10 00	5 00	692 00
November	464 75	52 50	5 00	2 00	8 00	6 00	538 25
December	585 00	72 50	5 00	4 00	18 00	5 50	690 00
Grand Total	8,249 25	654 48	163 50	28 00	88 98	52 75	9,236 96

V.—IMMIGRATION.

For the convenience of comparison, the same form of tables as was used in previous years has been retained in this Report; and, therefore, in the first place, in the following statement all arrivals, both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, who have entered the Dominion, from 1886 to 1891, inclusive, are given :—

TOTAL ARRIVALS.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Via</i> the St. Lawrence, viz.:						
At Quebec	23,435					
At Montreal.....	9,586					
	22,782	32,749	37,721	27,571	27,447	33,021
<i>Via</i> Suspension Bridge	51,473	63,477	68,829	49,848	42,199	40,454
<i>Via</i> Inland Ports.....	6,100	10,297	8,405	8,913	3,460	3,957
<i>Via</i> Maritime Province Ports—						
Nova Scotia	10,395					
New Brunswick.....	1,275					
Portland		11,124	25,880	24,691	25,120	16,250
Boston	2,654					
New York.....						
		5,825	13,354	3,168	26,393	56,047
<i>Via</i> British Columbia—						
Vancouver	29,782					
Victoria (Puget Sound).....	28,726					
	97,304	145,757	142,814	137,845	145,403	150,264
Entered at Custom Houses with settlers' goods.	25,277	29,822	31,660	38,617	33,518	37,114
Total	122,581	175,579	174,47	176,462	178,921	187,378

The figures given in this report represent the immigration only. The figures of the emigration are not given, for the reason that the department has not had at its disposal the necessary means to obtain them. They have not been obtained since the organization of the department. The printed statements therefore are not given to show the net immigration; but only the volume of the movement inwards.

The details of the total arrivals in the preceding table are as follow :—

Via St. Lawrence :—

Quebec

Montreal.....

33,021

Via Suspension Bridge.....

40,454

73,475

Carried forward		73,475
<i>Viâ Inland Ports:—</i>		
Kingston.....	2	
London.....	378	
Ottawa.....	178	
Toronto.....	907	
Winnipeg.....	814	
Prescott.....	611	
Port Arthur.....	408	
Calgary.....	164	
Regina.....	379	
Whitewood.....	45	
Brandon.....	71	
		3,957
<i>Viâ Maritime Provinces:—</i>		
Nova Scotia.....	10,395	
New Brunswick.....	1,275	
Portland }		
Boston }	2,654	
New York }		14,324
<i>Viâ British Columbia:—</i>		
Vancouver.....	29,782	
Victoria (Puget Sound).....	28,726	
		58,508
Custom Entries.....		37,114
		<u>187,378</u>

The arrivals by the St. Lawrence route, both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers, from 1867 to 1891, inclusive, are shown in the following table:—

1867.....	30,757
1868.....	34,309
1869.....	43,114
1870.....	44,475
1871.....	37,020
1872.....	34,743
1873.....	36,901
1874.....	23,894
1875.....	16,038
1876.....	10,901
1877.....	7,743
1878.....	10,295
1879.....	17,251
1880.....	24,997
1881.....	30,228
1882.....	44,850
1883.....	45,966
1884.....	31,529
1885.....	17,035
1886.....	22,782
1887.....	32,749
1888.....	37,721
1889.....	27,571
1890.....	27,447
1891.....	33,021

The number of immigrants who arrived during the last eight years, and who were reported by the agents of the department as having stated their intention to settle in Canada, were as follow :—

TOTAL SETTLERS.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Via</i> St. Lawrence, viz. :—								
At Quebec.....12,925 (	25,490	15,104	16,764	21,936	18,712	18,732	14,777	16,130
Montreal (direct)..... 3,205)								
Suspension Bridge.....	7,049	4,412	5,594	5,222	5,280	3,717	4,361	3,650
<i>Via</i> Nova Scotia.....	6,187	5,092	5,361	9,343	16,867	9,473	7,937	8,387
<i>Via</i> New Brunswick.....	1,035	1,085	1,777	1,662	1,470	3,714	926	1,275
Montreal <i>via</i> Boston, Portland, Me., and New York.....	3,245	2,619	2,454	2,906	3,204	2,451	2,257	2,654
<i>Via</i> Manitoba and North-West, entering at ports other than those above enumerated and other than those from the old Provinces, viz. : Winnipeg, <i>via</i> U.S., 814, Brandon 71, Re- gina 379, Calgary 164, White- wood 45, Port Arthur, 408....	12,657	8,660	3,554	7,131	5,540	5,800	866	1,881
<i>Via</i> British Columbia—								
Vancouver.....8,707)	9,000	8,660	5,825	3,338	3,168	6,302	8,390	8,998
Victoria..... 291)								
<i>From United States.</i>								
At Coaticook.....	553							
Ottawa..... 178)								
Toronto..... 907)	1,386	1,343	1,793	2,413	1,717	1,424	1,272	1,465
Kingston..... 2)								
London..... 378)								
Prescott.....	1,031	530	153	753	1,148	1,370	763	611
	68,633	76,868	43,875	54,704	57,106	52,983	41,549	45,051
Reported with settlers' goods by Custom Houses.....	35,191	32,301	25,277	29,822	31,660	38,617	33,518	37,114
Total Settlers.....	103,824	79,169	69,152	84,526	88,766	91,600	75,067	82,165

The following table shows immigrant passengers for United States since 1867 and settlers in Canada, including and omitting the arrivals reported at the custom houses with entries of settlers' goods—

Year.	Immigrant Passengers for United States.	Immigrant Settlers in Canada (omitting <i>vid</i> Customs).	Immigrant Settlers in Canada (including <i>vid</i> Customs).
1867	47,212	14,666	
1868	58,683	12,765	
1869	57,202	18,630	
1870	44,313	24,706	
1871	37,949	27,773	
1872	52,608	36,578	
1873*	49,059	41,079	50,050
1874	40,649	25,263	39,373
1875	9,214	19,243	27,382
1876	10,916	14,499	45,633
1877	5,640	15,323	27,082
1878	11,226	18,372	29,807
1879	20,560	30,717	40,492
1880	47,112	27,544	38,505
1881	69,025	32,587	47,991
1882	80,692	81,904	112,458
1883	72,274	98,637	133,624
1884	62,772	68,633	103,824
1885	25,927	46,868	79,169
1886	53,429	43,875	69,152
1887	91,053	54,704	84,526
1888	85,708	57,106	88,766
1889	84,862	52,983	91,600
1890	103,854	41,549	75,067
1891	105,213	45,051	82,165

*Prior to this date customs returns not made separate.

The origins of the immigrants who arrived in the Dominion at the port of Quebec are as follow, from 1882 to 1891, as reported at that port:—

—	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
English	20,881	21,897	18,638	10,511	13,109	16,034	13,211	11,663	11,564	11,782
Irish	8,195	12,095	4,473	2,107	2,491	3,128	1,809	1,582	1,170	903
Scotch	4,617	3,980	3,040	2,099	2,508	3,094	3,752	2,417	2,094	1,981
Germans	1,024	1,434	1,237	510	475	570	403	562	706	951
Scandinavians	7,279	4,763	3,451	1,489	3,501	7,659	8,038	4,541	4,787	5,522
French and Belgians	50	306	150	140	100	147	255	166	147	307
Other origins			35		135	60	21			
Icelanders	129	1,413	38	93	378	1,766	686	671	201	199
Mennonites										143
Russians	270	46	322	50		234	159	189	350	315
Jews	1,375									1,188
Swiss		22								
Roumanians			50		160	14	9		15	
Austrians	30		95	18	25		162		96	115
Bosnians				49						
Italians						43	15			
Hungarians								5	10	6
Turks								179	25	10
Bavarians								8		
Bohemians								108		6
Total	44,850	45,965	31,529	17,030	22,782	32,749	28,530	22,091	21,165	23,435

And at Halifax :—

	1890.	1891.
English	5,952	6,203
Irish	259	181
Scotch	588	602
Germans	549	551
Scandinavians	636	896
French and Belgians	317	427
United States	839	967
Other countries	297	291
	<u>9,437</u>	<u>10,118</u>

The trades and occupations of the steerage adults landed at the Port of Quebec for the same years, were as follows :—

—	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Farmers	3,286	3,295	2,669	1,061	2,196	2,371	1,469	1,543	471	394
Labourers	16,629	14,253	9,194	5,449	6,966	12,406	11,956	7,383	7,629	9,338
Mechanics	1,420	1,872	1,911	886	1,110	986	998	876	672	303
Clerks and traders	17	29	18	26	139	111	70	95	170	65
Professional men										
Total	<u>21,352</u>	<u>19,449</u>	<u>13,792</u>	<u>7,422</u>	<u>10,411</u>	<u>15,874</u>	<u>14,493</u>	<u>9,897</u>	<u>8,942</u>	<u>10,100</u>

The trades and occupations of the steerage passengers landed at Halifax, were as follow :—

Farmers	292
Labourers	3,576
Mechanics	579
Clerks and traders	229
Female servants	1,064
Not classified	2,370
For United States	2,008
	<u>10,118</u>

Respecting the total number of arrivals and of the 1,830 settlers in Nova Scotia during the past year, a careful revision of the tables rendered by Mr. Clay gives the following results :—

Total arrivals at Halifax—

Steerage	10,118
Cabin	6,977
	<u>17,095</u>
Less United States citizens by coasting steamers	6,700
	<u>10,395</u>

The reported destinations were—

Quebec	1,422	
Ontario	2,156	
Manitoba	1,467	
North-West Territories	486	
British Columbia	423	
Prince Edward Island	9	
New Brunswick	594	
United States	2,008	
		8,565
Leaving for settlers in Nova Scotia		1,830

The reason for eliminating the United States citizens by coasters is, that the probability is greatly in favour of the fact that as many went out as came in, and therefore other nationalities alone and the passengers by ocean steamers have been considered as settlers, after deducting those who have declared their intention of proceeding elsewhere.

The total number of settlers in Canada *viâ* Halifax (deducting those to the United States), according to this revised statement, is 8,387.

As regards the settlers in New Brunswick, the table of arrivals at St. John's agency shows a total of 141, of whom 139 are already reported as *viâ* Halifax or Quebec. The other two are from the United States. But Mr. Gardner reports 1,275 coming to the province by other inlets; and the total number of settlers in New Brunswick in 1891 may therefore be put down at 1,275.

Respecting the arrivals and settlers in British Columbia, the following explanation will show how the figures are arrived at:—

Mr. Sutherland, the agent at Vancouver, reports arriving there, and not reported elsewhere	29,782	
Mr. Jessop, the agent at Victoria, reports arriving by Puget Sound, many of whom, however, he says, were tourists only, whose nationalities and destinations he was unable to procure	28,726	
		58,505
Making a total of arrivals there, last year		58,505
The only number, however, of these that can be taken as settlers are at Vancouver	8,707	
And at Victoria	291	
		8,998
The total number of immigrant settlers, therefore, in British Columbia, last year, may be put down as		8,998

The total number of persons who went into Manitoba and the North-West in 1891 was ascertained approximately as follows:—

Manitoba :		
Reported	<i>viâ</i> Port Arthur.....	13,392
do	<i>viâ</i> U.S. railway (Winnipeg & Brandon)	1,281
do	<i>viâ</i> Vancouver.....	507
		15,180
North-West :		
Reported	<i>viâ</i> Port Arthur.....	3,640
do	<i>viâ</i> U. S. railway (Winnipeg).....	985
do	<i>viâ</i> Western frontier agencies.....	567
do	<i>viâ</i> Vancouver.....	695
		5,887
Total	.....	21,067

The following statement shows the number of children landed at Quebec, Montreal and Halifax under the auspices of charitable societies and individuals during the last year :—

Quebec	.....	908
Montreal.	.....	1,880
Halifax.	.....	630
Total	.....	3,418

Of these 221 came from Miss Rye ; 625 from Dr. Barnardo ; 109 from Dr. Stephenson . 322 from Rev. Father Seddon and staff ; 448 from Rev. Mr. Wallace ; 73 from Mr. Middlemore ; 362 from Mr. Quarrier ; 349 from Miss Macpherson ; 125 from Miss Birt and the remainder from various charitable institutions and philanthropists in Great Britain.

During the summer months the several steamship lines brought to this country a considerable number of Russian Jews, whom necessity, combined with the stern measures adopted towards that people in Russia, compelled to leave Europe and seek a new home across the sea. The Hebrew Society of Montreal did everything in its power to assist and look after these people on landing. The committee of the Hebrew Society finding they were over-taxed applied to Canadian immigration agents for quarters, for shelter This was afforded them as far as was possible, but the immigration buildings being intended for the accommodation and convenience of transient immigrants only, I was unable to allow the Jewish immigrants to remain any long time therein.

Under the provisions of an existing Order in Council I caused an inspection to be made during the past year of children brought out from work-houses in Great Britain in 1890, and the report on their condition was transmitted by Your Excellency to the Right Honourable Secretary of State for the Colonies for communication to the Imperial Local Government Board. The inspection was made by the agents of my department in whose districts the children had been placed out. Their reports were generally very satisfactory.

As a means of extending a knowledge of Canada amongst the working classes of Great Britain, the High Commissioner offered to supply any school with the Tenant Farmers' Reports, and the official hand-book, together with maps, conditional on use being made of them by the scholars. As a result, over fifty thousand copies were thus

distributed and the letters from schoolmasters acknowledging these publications, express an appreciation of the full importance of this extension of means of knowledge of the Dominion of Canada.

Among the influential gentlemen who visited this country during the past year, for pleasure, and for the purpose of acquainting themselves with its capabilities and resources, may be mentioned the following:—

The Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of Fingal, Chief Justice Way, of New South Wales, Col. Howard Vincent, Captain Rowan, author of the "Emigrant and Sportsman in Canada"; Sir Geo. Baden Powell, Hon. Mr. Plunkett, the French Admiral De Cuverville, Comte de Boissieux, M. De Lair, and several European journalists, all desirous of seeing for themselves the resources of the country and its various attractions.

The reports of the British Tenant Farmer Delegates, from various parts of the British Isles, who visited Canada during 1890, have had a very large circulation, and the demand for them still continues. The High Commissioner states that since their return, these gentlemen have evinced great readiness to impart the information they acquired, by answering numerous correspondents, who addressed letters to them respecting Canada and by answering the same. The attention devoted to their reports, by the British press generally is evidence of the great interest their visit created. One of these gentlemen, in a recent letter to the High Commissioner, stated that, in his opinion, people who contemplated emigration had more confidence in these Delegates' reports than in those of paid agents for special districts employed on immigration service.

As the visit of those of them who went to the Maritime Provinces was limited, and in order that the resources of that portion of the Dominion should be made as well known in Great Britain as those of the more western regions of the Dominion, I authorized the High Commissioner to invite two more delegates with that object in view. He selected Mr. John McQueen, of Oakwood Hall, Selkirk, Scotland, and Mr. Thomas Davey, of the Beere Manor Farm, Cannington, near Bridgewater, England. These gentlemen landed in Halifax on the 29th of August returned to England on the 18th November last, but at the date of the High Commissioner's report their reports have not been received.

The officers of the various immigration agencies have rendered full and careful details respecting the work done at their respective posts during the past year, and their reports form appendices to my report. The substance of the information given by them respecting immigration, and the condition of the country generally, is subjoined for easier reference, as in previous years, in the following synopsis:—

Mr. Stafford, the agent at Quebec, (whose death since his report was received I have to mention with regret) reports an increase of 2,270 arrivals over those of the previous year. Tables, showing the nationalities of the passengers by the various lines of steamers, trades and calling, and the number of immigrants assisted by charitable societies and individuals give details under each of these headings. Mr. Stafford says he thinks a better class never landed at Quebec, many being scientific as well as practical agriculturists. He reports many of those who were bound for Manitoba and the North-West were going to join friends who had preceded them and who had selected homesteads for the new comers to enter upon at once on their arrival. Among the immi-

grants from the European continent a spirit of contentment and confidence in their future success was apparent. The supply of farm labourers was inadequate to meet the demand from the Eastern Townships and from the west. The same remarks apply to female domestic servants, the demand being out of all proportion to the supply.

Mr. J. J. Daley, the agent at Montreal, furnishes a report arranged as last year, showing tabulated statements, destination, capital brought in, and other useful details connected with his work. He reports little, or no demand for general mechanics, but no difficulty was experienced in obtaining employment at good wages for labourers and female domestics. He gives, as the reason for lack of enquiry for mechanics that the local labour market can supply all required, and to prevent disappointment during the coming year he calls attention to this fact. Mr. Daley speaks highly of the good and efficient service rendered by the steamship and railway companies in the way of transport, and of the care and attention shown to immigrants, and other facts which called forth the thanks of the immigrants generally. He refers to the good effected in travelling agents on the cars representing the different steamship lines, especially in protecting immigrants from imposition by sharpers who are constantly on the alert to defraud them. The immigration of the present year at the port of Montreal has been satisfactory, the immigrants healthy and self-reliant, well equipped, and generally an acceptable class of people.

Mr. E. Clay, the agent at Halifax, reports a total increase at his agency of 1,790 arrivals over last year and the class of immigrants he reports as equally good. The only difficulty he experienced in handling arrivals has been with the Jewish immigrants, for Halifax being a port of disembarkation for parties for the United States as well as for Canada, he frequently had to allow many of the Hebrews shelter until such time as he could communicate with their friends, or charitable society, to supply funds to carry them on their journey. Owing to the mail steamers having been withdrawn from Halifax during the first part of the winter, the total arrivals showed smaller figures than would otherwise have appeared. Mr. Clay is of opinion, from the number of females and children who arrived, that parties already settled in the country were sending for their families. There was very little sickness among the immigrants, what there was being mostly amongst the children. Mr. Clay speaks highly of the assistance rendered by the interpreters of the Allan and Dominion steamship lines who were very attentive to and spared no pains in making the immigrants comfortable whilst travelling with them on the various railways.

Mr. S. Gardner, the agent at St. John, New Brunswick, states that the immigrants who arrive at his agency are entered before at an ocean port, but 1,275 entered the province by other inlets, and that these settled on free grant lands to a much larger extent than last year. His general observation of travel during the year convinces him that quite a number returned from the States to the province to settle down there. Mr. Gardner gives the views of numerous correspondents from almost every county in New Brunswick, the substance of which shows general prosperity, and one of them remarks that when the young people have gone out and made money, they always come back and settle down more contented. From the tenour of Mr. Gardner's correspondence the capabilities of New Brunswick offer good inducements for settlement.

Mr. H. A. Elkins, the agent at Sherbrooke, reports the immigrants who arrive at his agency as being very favourably placed out, and he complains of the impracticability of meeting the demand for labourers by employers.

Mr. W. J. Wills, the agent at Ottawa, reports a smaller number of arrivals than in the previous year, and that the class of immigrants who arrived were satisfactory, and apparently composed of agricultural labourers, and that the general health of the immigrants was good. When a farm labourer is accompanied by a large family, there is more or less difficulty encountered in placing him out, and Mr. Wills finds this to be the case where several of these families contained from 6 to 9 children, the eldest of whom were under 14 years of age. The usual tables at the end of his report show the details of the work at his agency.

Mr. R. Macpherson, the agent at Kingston, reports the demand for labour as greater than the supply, but more care is exercised by employers in demanding skilled help in preference to ordinary labourers. Mr. Macpherson alludes to the increased shipments of eggs and poultry to Great Britain from his district, the price of which has been satisfactory, and a largely increased quantity of cheese was exported to Great Britain at very remunerative prices to the farmer.

Mr. J. A. Donaldson, the agent at Toronto, reports a falling off in the number of immigrants passing through Toronto to the Western States, which he accounts for by the fact that the new Sault railway affords them easier transport than by passing through Toronto. He reports a larger number than ever before passing his agency after landing at New York. The continuous movement of young men to the North-West adds to the demand for agricultural labour, which even the increased use of agricultural machinery fails to meet. He reports the arrival of more young men than usual, desirous of being placed out with farmers so as to obtain a knowledge of the country before purchasing land for themselves. The immigrants for the past season, arriving at his agency, were of a very superior class, and with very few exceptions were able to pay their own way to their destinations. Mr. Donaldson gives some very interesting statistics respecting the crops in his district, and states that the cultivation of flax is attracting attention, both as regards fibre and seed for converting into linseed oil and oil cake.

Mr. John Smith, the agent at Hamilton, gives as usual a number of tables showing respectively the various operations at his agency. His reports show a decrease of immigrants passing through to the Western States. As an evidence of the correspondence instituted by enquiries for general information, he states that the number of communications received and sent by him during the year amounted to 10,184. There is a steady demand for labour, which is greater than the supply at his disposal.

Mr. A. G. Smyth, the agent at London, Ont., reports the immigrants as an excellent class and all placed out by him are reported as doing well. The Self-Help and the East End Emigration Society, both sent to his agency good immigrants and an agent from England to report to these societies on the condition of parties already forwarded at their hands, who stated that they were getting along well and had expressed to him great satisfaction the change from England to Canada had effected with regard to their circumstances. Mr. Smyth gives tables showing detailed operations of his agency.

Mr. J. M. McGovern, the agent at Port Arthur, reports nearly one-third more than in 1890 remaining in his district and refers to a new settlement from Lincolnshire in the

Rainy River section which came out under the charge of Mr. Locking. The settlers had sufficient means to make a comfortable start and if successful, he is of opinion that many others will join them to assist in developing that part of the district of Algoma. Settlers from the eastern part of Ontario are also reported by him as going to Rainy River. As the immigrants passing Port Arthur from the North-West come under Mr. McGovern's observation he is able to form a very fair opinion respecting them, and he states that it would be difficult to obtain a more desirable class than those passing his agency during the year. He reports the arrivals from Great Britain as more numerous than from any other country, and a greater increase in German and Scandinavian immigrants, the increase in whose numbers he puts down at 35 per cent. Greater numbers also from Quebec, Ontario, and the lower provinces came under his notice. The travelling arrangements were all that could be desired, and the health of those arriving was, on the whole, good. Mr. McGovern gives, from correspondence and conversation with parties whom he visited in various parts of his district, some valuable information respecting its capabilities and resources. The great length of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in Algoma, necessitated the employment of a large number of men, and a consequent expenditure of money has materially aided settlement, and he reports places of considerable importance springing up at a different points along the line. The tables at the end of Mr. McGovern's report contain valuable information.

Mr. Thomas Bennett, the agent at Winnipeg, reports the number of arrivals during the year as far in excess of those of the past two years; and that the immigrants were of a most satisfactory class, the only portion of them who were destitute being the Russian Jews. This, however, he considers as not being their own fault, but due to the hurried way in which they were ordered off from Russia, without time to bring with them their effects. The Hebrew Society, of Montreal, afforded relief to the most needy and by extra exertion in placing out the male immigrants, any suffering was prevented. Some 300 Mennonites from Southern Russia arrived, with considerable means and settled near the southern boundary, and some 600 other Mennonites came in from the States. About 200 Icelanders arrived during the year. Mr. Bennett gives very full information respecting the crops, the stock and agricultural industries of the province generally, and a variety of subjects connected with immigration service materially add to the importance of his report.

Mr. A. J. Baker reports a larger immigration than for several years past, and that even with the influx of temporary labourers for harvest the supply could not meet the requirements of the farming community, in numbers sufficient to save the crop from partial loss. Mr. Baker gives a concise report on the crops in his district, and also of the prosperity and success which the city of Brandon has attained.

Mr. R. L. Alexander, the agent at Moose Jaw, reports a number of homesteads taken up within a radius of from fifteen to twenty miles from his agency, but the total number of immigrants was not as large as in previous years. His report on the yield of crops in his district will be found interesting, and an evidence of the fertility of that section of the country is given in his allusion to the Moosejaw Agricultural Show last October.

Mr. J. T. Stemshorn, the agent at Regina, reports an increase of settlers during the past year, the Germans outnumbering all other nationalities. From personal

observations he is able to report that the settlers have prospered beyond their most sanguine expectations, and he cites the experience of one out of the many Germans settled there, to show what a few years steady industry will accomplish combined with thrift, frugality and hard labour.

Mr. J. Z. Miquelon, the agent at Calgary, reports an increase of some 700 settlers over last year. From careful enquiry he ascertained that the following averages per acre were the yield of the past year: Wheat, $37\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; oats, 44 bushels; barley, 30 bushels; potatoes, 312 bushels; turnips, 419 bushels. These returns were obtained from forty-nine replies to a circular sent out by him covering a district in Alberta from south-west of Macleod to north of the Saskatchewan Valley. The Calgary and Edmonton railway passing through the Red Deer district has brought the latter into easy communication with the main line, and Mr. Miquelon reports 300 townships between Calgary and Edmonton, on each side of the river, now offer the greatest advantages for settlers; the soil and water are good, and coal and wood abundant. The whole of Mr. Miquelon's report will well repay perusal.

Mr. Sutherland, the agent at Vancouver, B.C., reports a considerable increase over last year in the number remaining in the country, and a marked decrease in the number going to the United States. This he attributes to the fact that nearly all the free lands suitable for farming, on the Pacific coast sites, are taken up or held by capitalists, and a depression in business caused large numbers of mechanics and labourers to come north seeking work in British territory. Mr. Sutherland states that as the lands available and suitable for farming become each year further away from the Canadian Pacific railway, and so from easy access, it is very desirable that as much land should be opened up by the Dominion Government for settlement as practicable. The amount of land placed under crop last year exceeded that of 1890 by about twenty per cent. Considerable progress was made in clearing and cultivating the land for fruit-growing, and thousands of young fruit trees were planted out. Ordinary fruits ripened well, with the exception of plum, cherry and pear trees, which were partially destroyed in bloom, owing to the cold weather. Interesting details respecting the mainland will be found in Mr. Sutherland's report, and his tables show the nationalities, occupation and destinations of those passing through his hands.

Mr. John Jessop, the agent at Victoria, B.C., furnishes a report dealing largely with all matters of interest connected with the island of Vancouver and immigration thereto. He reports agriculture as making progress in all settled portions of the island, and new localities opening out on the west coast. He reports large areas as leased on Queen Charlotte and contiguous islands for lumbering purposes. Fruit-growing, mining, lumbering and fishing are the chief occupations for the immigrants to apply themselves to, in each of which, with care and industry, there is every probability of eventual success. There is a tendency for the labourer to remain in the city with an expectation of employment rather than to go a few miles up the island with the certainty of work on a farm. The building industry in Victoria he represents as being very brisk and as a consequence there is no lack of employment for mechanics, but he does not recommend those who are doing well elsewhere to go to Victoria in the expectation of bettering themselves. Mr. Jessop's report gives a great deal of information useful to the immigrant, and deals with facts as they are.

Mr. B. L. Baldwinson, Icelandic agent, furnishes a full report on Icelandic colonization during the year, describing his recent visit to Iceland and operations there, as well as his visit to various colonies of Icelanders in Manitoba and the North-West. In it is shown the progress and present position of the Icelandic portion of the community. The Icelanders have proved to be very valuable settlers, and their steady application to work, industry and thrift have placed many of those who first came out in comparatively easy circumstances; and all settlers of that nationality appear to be prospering. Mr. Baldwinson gives details of all the Icelandic colonies, all of which are satisfactory.

Mr. A. S. Gerald, who looks after immigrants who arrive at, or pass through, Prescott, states that 611 were dealt with by him during the past year, of whom 357 were arrivals from Europe who had gradually worked their way up to New York state before crossing into British territory. Whenever possible, he obtained employment for those asking it, and he reports keeping a record of parties wanting help which materially benefits both the immigrant and the employer. Mr. Gerald only reports immigrants arriving without effects at that port of entry, those who are possessed of such being reported at the customs, and appearing in the general custom's returns.

Mr. C. K. Hendrickson, agent at Whitewood, reports on the Hungarian colony settled in his district, which comprises also Bohemians, Germans and Roumanians. He states that although very few of these people brought any capital with them, they are now, owing to the two last bountiful harvests, in a fair way to independence, and they are generally adopting mixed farming. The immigrants that arrive at his agency are reported as arrivals elsewhere before reaching his district, and consequently do not count in his tables.

Mr. Robert Clark, who travels between Point Lévis and the Eastern Townships, with immigrants for the latter district, reports families who had settled in the Eastern Townships, well pleased with their locations, and the only difficulty he encountered was the want of sufficient hands to supply the demand for labour. Owing to this, he says, all through the Eastern Townships, many farmers are obliged to leave much-needed farm work undone. He alludes to Mr. Erickson, a farm delegate from Sweden, who visited the Eastern Townships in the autumn, and from personal observation he found many of his countrymen all doing well there. He was urged by many of the residents to point out, on his return to Sweden, the great opening there is for female domestic servants, and the high rate of wages that would be paid them as soon as they become acquainted with ordinary methods of Canadian life.

Mr. John Sumner, who was travelling agent on the cars in the early part of the year, when his term of service closed, reports immigrants arriving under his charge of a good class and well-to-do.

Mr. Quartus Bliss, who divided the travelling duties with Mr. Sumner, reports to the same effect, and that the majority of those who came under his observation were destined to the west which, to their mind, held greater inducements than the older provinces. Mr. Bliss is of opinion that, if the advantages of the Eastern Townships were more understood by immigrants arriving, they would succeed in making good homes for themselves there.

The report of the Women's Protective Immigration Society, of Montreal, states that their work during the past year was satisfactory, and the numbers passing through the

home slightly exceeded those of last year. A satisfactory feature connected with its working is the statement that payment of loans to the various societies aiding them through this home has been greater during the past year than before.

The report of the Women's Protective Immigration Society, of Quebec, shows a satisfactory condition during the past year, and the class of immigrants handled by it are reported as superior to those of former years, due, it is said, to the care taken in their selection by various societies in correspondence with the home. The work done by this society is of great benefit to females arriving without protection when they land.

Mr. L. E. Carufel reports his work among French Canadians resident in the States of Maine and New Hampshire, whence delegates taking advantage of the C. P. R. excursions visited the North-West, and the reports made by them on their return, he states, decided a number of families in their intention of settling there next year. Mr. Carufel views very favourably the prospects for repatriating large numbers of French Canadians, who from time to time have settled in the Eastern States.

The Rev. J. B. Morin submits a report on his colonization work in the North-West, principally in the District of Alberta and especially mentions a colony of 22 families settling near St. Albert, whom he reports as all doing well. On his return he passed through Michigan where he went among French Canadians employed in the iron and copper mines along Lake Superior, many of whom he found desirous of taking up homesteads in the North-West. Mr. Morin subsequently visited the St. Albert colony, and a perusal of his report will show how the settlers are pleased with their location.

Mr. M. V. McInnes, formerly a resident of the State of Michigan and well acquainted with that state, has been employed during the past year in advocating emigration to Manitoba and the North-West, especially in such districts of that state as contain farmers from western Ontario. He reports that many of these stated that they regretted having ever left Canada and were desirous of proceeding to its North-West. He reports some 21 United States land agents operating in Canada and using every inducement to attract settlers from it, holding out as inducements high wages, mild climate and enormous crops. Wherever it has been possible Mr. McInnes has endeavored to counteract their operations by circulating Canadian pamphlets and principally describing the resources and advantages the Canadian North-West offers to active and industrious settlers.

Mr. E. Fasseaux gives a report of his operations in Belgium during three months of the past year, to which country he went under the united co-operation of the Government and railway and steamship companies. During his stay in Belgium he circulated a large amount of information respecting Manitoba and on his return was accompanied by forty Belgians and fifty others subsequently followed on the strength of Mr. Fasseaux' report. He states that all of these have succeeded so well that their desire now is to get their families over to them.

Mr. J. W. Wendelbo submits a report on Scandinavian immigration in Manitoba, and on the colony of New Scandinavia, New Stockholm and New Denmark. He states that free transportation from Bremen offered to Scandinavians to emigrate to Brazil operated to a great extent against Canada, but the condition of those going to Brazil has proved so disastrous that emigration to that country may be considered as virtually a

an end. Some interesting statistics and letters from prosperous Scandinavian settlers are appended to his report.

Rev. J. Bridger, emigration chaplain at the port of Liverpool, who annually visits Canada in the spring with the first party of immigrants, under the auspices of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, reports bringing out a party in May last, many of whom were provided with places before leaving England. Mr. Bridger has in charge the emigration branch of the great society referred to, and a number of clergymen work in connection with him.

Mr. G. H. Campbell, general immigration agent at Winnipeg, reports that his efforts were confined almost entirely to the United States bordering on the Manitoba frontier and the good results obtained. Embodied also with his, are the reports of Messrs. Webster and Holmes who were instrumental in procuring a number of settlers who came over to Manitoba from Dakota, a description of which is given in Mr. Campbell's report. Mr. Campbell says the condition of the United States farmer is most unsatisfactory, both socially and financially, evidence of which he adds is not wanting in almost every State from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This, combined with the fact, that good lands in the United States are no longer obtainable as free homesteads must, in Mr. Campbell's opinion, be an active principle in conducing to the migration of a large number of that class into Canadian territory. The reports of Messrs. Campbell, Webster and Holmes will all well repay perusal.

Mr. Julius Siemens reports visiting Nebraska and Kansas, where large numbers of Mennonites from Russia settled at the time of the Mennonite movement into Manitoba some years ago. The report of his proceedings among them will be found very interesting, and he anticipates a large movement of these people eventually into the North-West.

Rev. V. Harris reports having delivered in England some seventy lectures in the south-western counties, and has worked in conjunction with the United British Women's Immigration Society, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Church Immigration Society.

Mr. Angus Cameron, of Prince Albert, reports visiting Scotland during the year, where he distributed considerable information respecting the Prince Albert District. He found that very little reliable information had hitherto been given in Renfrewshire, to which he devoted the greater part of his time showing intending immigrants how to make arrangements for proceeding to this country, and he found on the very vessel by which he returned, parties proceeding to British Columbia.

Mr. Erickson, a Scandinavian delegate, who visited this country late in the season, makes a concise and able report on his visit, which there is every reason to believe will be productive of good results. He states that the Scandinavians he visited in Manitoba were well satisfied with their change, were well off, and praised Canada as offering means of reaching independence by industry.

Mr. Akerlindh, who accompanied Mr. Erickson as interpreter, gives a report of the various places visited by them and relates how Mr. Erickson carefully noted every place they visited, and any object of interest which attracted his attention. He states that Mr. Erickson has gone back to Sweden fully persuaded that the North-West offers homes and independence for thousands.

Mr. Hespeler furnishes reports from three Mennonites who were selected by him to visit their countrymen in Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, with the object of calling

attention to the Mennonites settled there and the inducements offered by joining their countrymen on Canadian soil.

Mr. M. Stern, of Amherst, N.S., reports visiting Germany, where he spent nine months in endeavouring to secure emigrants to Canada from that country. He addressed numerous public meetings and reports special interest in Alsace-Lorraine evinced towards Canada. He reports numbers there as desirous of improving their condition, which the low wages they received prevent them from doing. From his description, the wages there by the month are about equal to those here by the week, and he reports the cost of living as fully as great as that in Canada. Mr. Stern thinks Alsace-Lorraine is a district presenting favourable claims to emigration.

Mr. J. H. Metcalfe reports the work performed by him in connection with the Intelligence office at Winnipeg, a perusal of which will show the numerous duties covered by that office and the land guide service combined.

Rev. M. Beaudry reports the work done by him in connection with French colonization in Manitoba, both by means of correspondence and by proceeding personally with, first, a party of settlers, and with a party visiting it as pioneer explorers, to report on its resources.

Mr. J. H. Dyson, who looks after immigrants arriving at Richmond, in the Eastern Townships, reports what has been done by him during the year and that he has no difficulty whatever in finding them employment on their arrival. He alludes to a thrifty settlement of Swedes at Waterville, and he explains, as the reason for any farms being for sale in that district, that it is caused by the desire of the older people who have gained a competence, to enjoy the rest of their life without hard work.

The operations in relation to emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada have been actively carried on by Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner, as will appear from the information published in the interesting Reports forwarded by him during the past year, and which form Appendices to this Report. The total number of immigrants of British nationalities who have sailed for Canada, according to the reports published by Board of Trade (Imperial) for the year 1891, is 21,613; these figures showing a slight decline on the figures for the previous year, which were 22,520. But the number of foreigners in 1891 was 12,178, against 9,377, making a slight total increase. The total number in 1891 was 33,191, and in 1890, 31,897. It is, however, to be observed that these figures only refer to passengers sailing to British American ports. They do not include the very considerable numbers of those immigrants who come to Canada *via* United States ports.

The policy of continuing the bonus to immigrants on proof of settlement on land, in parts of the Dominion, west of the Province of Ontario, was agreed on after consideration by Council at the close of the season. The amount of such bonus is now \$10 for the head of a family, and \$5 for each member of the family over the ocean adult age of twelve years, on proof afforded by certificate of Dominion Lands Agent, of settlement on land in those parts of the Dominion. The proportion of bonus formerly paid by the transportation companies has been withdrawn since my last report.

The correspondence which has been received by the Department leads me to believe that there will be a largely increased immigration to Canada, both from the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe, and also from parts of the Western States to the Canadian North-West.

CUSTOMS RETURNS, 1891.

Provinces.	Nationalities.	Number.	Total.	Value.
				\$ cts.
Ontario	English	1,053½	9,516	546,318 95
	Irish	295½		
	Scotch	340½		
	United States	1,541		
	Germans	335		
	Canadians	5,587		
	Other countries	363½		
Quebec	English	470	20,852	516,177 30
	Irish	159		
	Scotch	112		
	United States	426		
	Germans	53½		
	Canadians	14,408½		
	Other countries	4,223		
New Brunswick	English	121	1,234	50,817 00
	Irish	21		
	Scotch	20		
	United States	122½		
	Germans			
	Canadians	882½		
	Other countries	67		
Nova Scotia	English	150	1,374	49,196 75
	Irish	18		
	Scotch	34		
	United States	101½		
	Germans	9		
	Canadians	975½		
	Other countries	86		
British Columbia	English	223	906	52,532 00
	Irish	25		
	Scotch	42		
	United States	198		
	Germans	62		
	Canadians	289		
	Other countries	67		
Manitoba	English	399	2,876	236,713 00
	Irish	96		
	Scotch	169		
	United States	498½		
	Germans	241½		
	Canadians	1,063½		
	Other countries	408½		
Prince Edward Island	English	50	356	9,281 00
	Irish	10		
	Scotch	48		
	United States	16		
	Germans			
	Canadians	191		
	Other countries	41		
	Total		37,114	1,461,036 00

The number of customs arrivals, for the purpose of comparison, may be thus shown :—

Customs arrivals, 1873.....	8,971
do 1874.....	14,110
do 1875.....	8,139
do 1876.....	11,134
do 1877.....	11,759
do 1878.....	11,435
do 1879.....	9,775
do 1880.....	10,961
do 1881.....	15,404
do 1882.....	30,554
do 1883.....	34,987
do 1884.....	35,191
do 1885.....	32,301
do 1886.....	25,277
do 1887.....	29,822
do 1888.....	31,660
do 1889.....	38,617
do 1890.....	33,518
do 1891.....	37,114

The value of the personal effects of immigrants entered at the custom houses as settlers' goods amounted to \$925,612 in 1882, to \$1,153,632 in 1883, to \$1,085,564 in 1884, to \$1,085,274 in 1885, to \$997,335 in 1886, to \$1,148,903 in 1887, to \$1,180,343 in 1888, to \$1,516,798 in 1889, to \$1,233,432 in 1890, and to \$1,461,036 in 1891.

The total expenditure, for the calendar year 1891, for service of immigration was \$179,778.69, and for quarantine \$75,959.93.

Value of cash and effects brought in by immigrants at the various ports of entrance during 1891 is thus reported :—

Quebec (reported under customs.)	
Montreal	\$449,600
Halifax	405,500
St. John.....	5,465
<i>Viâ</i> Suspension Bridge (reported under customs).....	
British Columbia.....	1,188,500
	\$2,049,065

To the above figures should be added the amount of money brought in 1891 by other arrivals reported at customs and not going through the agencies, viz. :—

	1890.	1891.
Reported at ports of entrance.....	\$2,609,469	\$2,049,065
do customs	1,233,432	1,461,036
In all.....	\$3,842,901	\$3,510,101

To these again should be added the amount of cash and value of effects taken to the North-West by immigrants during the past year who came across the frontier being other than those already reported by the various agents in that part of the Dominion.

The following table will show, for the purpose of comparison, the value of cash and effects reported as brought into the Dominion by settlers since the year 1875, the date at which this record was commenced :—

Years.	Value.
1875.....	\$1,344,573
1876.....	686,205
1877.....	632,269
1878.....	1,202,563
1879.....	1,152,612
1880.....	1,295,565
1881.....	4,188,925
1882.....	3,171,501
1883.....	2,784,881
1884.....	4,814,872
1885.....	4,143,866
1886.....	3,455,576
1887.....	3,879,908
1888.....	3,774,455
1889.....	3,164,956
1890.....	3,842,901
1891.....	3,510,101

The results of the operations of the department in 1891, as respects immigration, may be thus summarized :—

Total number of settlers in Canada (including arrivals through the Customs).....	82,165
Total amount of money and effects brought by immigrants during the year, so far as ascertained.....	\$3,510,101
Total actual cost of immigration.....	179,778.69
<i>Per capita</i> cost of settlers (not including the arrivals reported through the Customs).....	3.98
<i>Per capita</i> cost of settlers (including arrivals reported through the Customs).....	2.18

By the same comparison, the *per capita* cost of settlers, since 1875, is as follows :—

	Not including Customs.		Including Customs.	
1875.....	19,243 settlers,	\$14 00	27,382	\$18 83
1876.....	14,490 do	19 60	25,633	11 12
1877.....	15,223 do	12 00	27,082	6 77
1878.....	18,372 do	9 63	29,807	6 23
1879.....	30,717 do	5 74	40,492	4 35
1880.....	27,544 do	6 59	38,505	4 71
1881.....	32,587 do	6 32	47,991	4 30
1882.....	81,904 do	4 23	112,458	3 08

	Not including Customs.		Including Customs.	
1883.....	98,637 settlers,	\$4 26	133,624	3 15
1884.....	68,633 do	6 62	103,824	4 15
1885.....	46,868 do	6 28	79,169	2 92
1886.....	43,875 do	6 87	69,152	4 36
1887.....	54,704 do	5 74	84,526	3 71
1888.....	57,106 do	3 96	88,766	2 55
1889.....	52,983 do	2 37	91,600	1 37
1890.....	41,549 do	3 06	75,067	1 69
1891.....	45,051 do	3 98	82,165	2 18

As rigorous an economy as was compatible with the efficiency of the immigration service has marked the whole expenditure of the past season.

VI.—QUARANTINE.

The regulations relating to quarantine during the past season have been carefully carried out and the reports in the appendices from medical superintendents of the various stations show their operations and the nature of their work in keeping contagious disease from gaining access to our shores.

Dr. Montizambert, the medical superintendent at Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, reports 59 admissions to the hospital and one death, from enteric fever. Dr. Montizambert deals with matters pertaining to vaccination, at some length and full particulars are given of such small-pox cases as came under his notice. Mention is made of the meeting of the American Public Health Association at Kansas City, Missouri, where quarantine formed one of the principal subjects of discussion. He calls attention to the urgency for bringing Grosse Isle up to the standard of a quarantine of the first-class by means of the most improved appliances applicable to such service.

Dr. Wickwire, inspecting physician at Halifax, N.S., reports no sickness during the year that required admission to quarantine. Numerous slight cases but of neither contagious nor infectious character amongst seamen and emigrants were brought to his notice and these ordinary illnesses were taken charge of in the usual way.

Dr. W. S. Harding, inspecting physician at St. John, N.B., reports small-pox on a vessel from Montevideo, necessitating the removal of the whole crew to Partridge Island, and the thorough fumigation of the vessel. Another vessel, the ship "Charles," subsequently arrived from Rio Janeiro, on board of which a case of small-pox had occurred at sea, but as every precaution had been taken in the way of isolation and disinfection of clothing and bedding, and twenty-six days having elapsed since convalescence, the vessel was simply detained for thorough inspection. Cases of sickness at sea with thorough convalescence before arrival at port, Dr. Harding says not infrequently occur. He reports that all the regulations of the quarantine service have been complied with by him and the duties of his office properly attended to.

Dr. Conroy, inspecting physician at Charlottetown, P.E.I., reports no epidemic nor contagious disease requiring application of quarantine regulations on board any of the vessels arriving at that port during the past year. Extra precautions were taken to prevent the introduction of small-pox

Dr. McLeod, the inspecting physician at Sydney, N.S., reports a case of small-pox on board a coasting steamer, which was sent to the hospital, and the steamer itself was ordered to Grosse Isle for disinfection.

Dr. McMillan, inspecting physician at Pictou, N.S., reports no epidemic nor contagious disease at his station during the past year.

Dr. P. A. McDonald, inspecting physician at Port Hawkesbury, reports no cases of disease requiring quarantine being reported at his station, and the rules and regulations for the quarantine service were faithfully carried out.

Dr. J. Macdonald, inspecting physician at Chatham, reports several vessels arriving from foreign ports where disease existed, but as no sickness of any kind appeared among the crew such vessels were not quarantined, and no case of a contagious or infectious nature was found on any of the vessels entering that Port during the year.

Dr. McN. Jones, inspecting physician at Victoria, B.C., reports freedom at that port from contagious or infectious disease until the close of the year, when small-pox was reported on board a vessel from Japan. The usual precautionary measures were taken and the vessel disinfected, with the result that there was no spread of the disease.

Dr. J. P. Pelletier, who inspects, when occasion requires, vessels arriving at Matane, reports no infectious or contagious disease during the year.

As in previous years, reports on the cattle quarantines of the different provinces follow the ordinary quarantine reports. These have been already alluded to in the early part of my report and attention is therefore here simply called to the place assigned to them among the other appendices.

TRACADIE LAZARETTO—LEPROSY.

Dr. A. C. Smith, the inspecting physician at the Tracadie Lazaretto, reports two deaths during the year, and six new cases admitted make the number now in the institution twenty-two, evenly divided between the sexes. Dr. Smith considers the segregation of those afflicted with leprosy is rapidly stamping out the disease. The cases now coming to the hospital are from outlying districts. Dr. Smith makes some interesting allusions with reference to the origin of leprosy in the Sandwich Islands, the context being to show how one patient may create a new centre of infection and so contaminate a whole district.

VII.—CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The work of the Census Statistical Branch has been very much increased owing to the compilation of the census returns. During the year the staff engaged in this work has numbered 120, having been increased in order to complete the compilation in a year from the time the returns came in. The mass of work required in compiling the nine schedules may be estimated by the fact that schedule number one contains 25 columns, in the compilation of which a figure must be made for each individual and each column. This means 120 million figures to be made in bringing together the facts recorded, besides all the operations of addition necessary to give separately the facts for each of the enumerators' schedules.

One column, that giving the number of houses, with description of material of which built, number of stories and of rooms, required over 16,000 sheets (24 by 12 inches) for the collection and condensation of the information. The city of Montreal for this column alone required that the compilers should set down millions of figures.

In order to expedite the compilation of the immense mass of material, machinery has been employed and a considerable portion of schedule No. 1 has been compiled and the facts sorted by electrical appliances.

The work is so far advanced that assurance can be given it will all be ready for the press by the end of June, 1892.

As fast as any portion of the work has been completed bulletins have been issued by the statistician, giving all particulars. To a considerable extent these have met the demands of the public for early information.

VIII.—STATISTICS.

COMMERCIAL DIVISION.

The work of Statistics of the Commercial Division includes the compilation of the Year Book and has increased considerably. It is desired to make this publication a complete digest for all interested in Canada.

The exports of Canada from 1868 to 1891 have been compiled in a convenient form for ready reference.

Prices of articles in the Montreal market have been compiled back to 1875, the plan employed being to take the weekly wholesale price lists and form a compilation of these to obtain the average annual price of each article.

A large number of applications for information on a great variety of subjects were received, all of which were answered as freely as the material at the command of the division allowed. Special mention may be made of the number of applications for agricultural statistics to which no answers could be returned owing to the absence of any system of collecting such for the Dominion. It is hardly necessary to emphasize the necessity of these statistics, and, as a beginning, considerable information concerning the systems in operation in other countries for collecting these returns has been gathered. If a good plan ensuring accuracy and early publication, could be adopted in Canada the value to the farmers and business men of the information thus distributed can scarcely be over estimated.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The returns of criminal statistics have been compiled, and are published in a separate appendix to this report.

HEALTH STATISTICS.

The system of collecting mortuary statistics, carried on for some years, has been found, on examination by the statistician, to be so incomplete as to be practically useless, besides involving considerable expenditure of public money. The returns have been

completed to the end of the year 1891, and the work of collecting these statistics ended, pending further examination with a view to obtain fuller returns in connection with this important branch, by a better plan, if such can be provided.

The whole respectfully submitted

JOHN CARLING,

Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OTTAWA, March, 1892.

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APPENDICES.

No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACTING IMMIGRATION AGENT AT QUEBEC.

(MR. P. DOYLE.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour of presenting my annual report for the year 1891, accompanied by the usual statements, which, it gives me pleasure to say, show a considerable increase of arrivals as compared with last year.

The total arrivals at the port of Quebec in 1891 were: cabin, 3,229; steerage, 20,206; total, 23,435.

The arrivals, compared with those of 1890, were as follows:—

	1890.		1891.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England	3,096	14,579	3,155	17,172	2,652	
Ireland	55	1,115	37	866		267
Scotland	104	2,216	37	2,140		143
Germany				28	28	
	3,255	17,910	3,229	20,206	2,680	410
Cabin		3,255		3,229		
Grand total		21,165		23,435	2,680	410

Showing an increase of 2,270.

The total number of steamships arrived with passengers was 82; tonnage, 209,155.

The average passage of the Allan Line was: weekly steamers, from Liverpool, 10 days; Londonderry, 9 days. Glasgow steamers, from Glasgow, 11 days; Londonderry, 12 days. London steamers from London, 12½ days. Dominion Line: weekly steamers, from Liverpool, 10½ days; Londonderry, 8½ days. Bristol steamers from Bristol, 11 days.

The number of cabin and steerage by each line was as follows :—

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
ALLAN LINE.			
Weekly steamers, from Liverpool.....	1,916	11,872	13,788
do Londonderry.....	37	679	716
Glasgow steamers, from Glasgow.....	37	2,140	2,177
do Londonderry.....		135	135
London steamers, from London.....		179	179
	1,990	15,005	16,995
DOMINION LINE.			
Weekly steamers, from Liverpool.....	1,212	5,054	6,266
do Londonderry.....		52	52
Bristol steamers, from Bristol.....	27	67	94
	1,239	5,173	6,412
HANSA LINE steamers, from Hamburg.....		28	28
Grand total.....	3,229	20,206	23,435

The nationalities of the passengers brought out by each line were as follows :—

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Icelanders.	RUSSIANS.							Total.
								Russians.	Jews.	Mennonites.	Austrians.	Italians.	Bavarians.	Bohemians.		Hungarians.
ALLAN LINE.															
Weekly—Liverpool.....	8,047			595	4,063	157		208	514	117	75	2		10	13,788
do Londonderry.....		716													716
Glasgow—Glasgow.....			1,981	33	9		154								2,177
do Londonderry.....		135													135
London—London.....		179													179
	8,226	851	1,981	628	4,072	157	154	208	514	117	75	2		10	16,995
DOMINION LINE.															
Weekly—Liverpool.....	3,462			323	1,450	139	45	107	657	26	40	4	6	7	6,266
do Londonderry.....		52													52
Bristol—Bristol.....		94													94
	3,556	52		323	1,450	139	45	107	657	26	40	4	6	7	6,412
HANSA LINE.															
From Hamburg.....						11			17						28
Totals.....	11,782	903	1,981	951	5,522	307	199	315	1,188	143	115	6	6	7	10 23,435

The following table gives the number of married and single men and women, and the sexes of children and infants of each nationality arrived in 1891:—

Nationalities.	Married.		Single.		Children.		Infants.		Total.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	
English.	994	1,591	5,311	1,858	957	836	151	84	11,782
Irish	71	112	359	242	52	55	6	6	903
Scotch	120	235	837	337	170	223	31	28	1,981
Germans	103	149	263	97	148	127	35	29	951
Scandinavians	404	535	2,523	1,067	465	367	98	63	5,522
French and Belgians	30	34	116	31	41	34	6	7	307
Icelanders	29	38	45	45	16	15	6	5	199
Russians.	12	32	165	33	34	25	12	2	315
Russian Jews.	145	199	247	106	213	146	90	42	1,188
do Mennonites.	25	28	17	13	27	17	8	8	143
Austrians	14	18	32	11	16	15	5	4	115
Italians.	1	1	2			1		1	6
Bavarians		1		3	2				6
Bohemians	1	1	3	2					7
Hungarians	1	2		1	3	3			10
Totals	1,958	2,976	9,920	3,846	2,144	1,864	448	279	23,435

The trades and callings of the male steerage passengers as per passenger lists, were as follows:—

Farmers	394
Farm labourers and labourers.	9,338
Mechanics	303
Clerks, traders, &c.	65
	<u>10,100</u>

The number of immigrants landed at Quebec, assisted to emigrate by various societies during the year was 997.

Statement of the number of immigrants arrived at the port of Quebec, distinguishing the countries from whence they sailed during the seasons 1890 and 1891:—

<i>England.</i>		
	1890.	1891.
Liverpool.	16,884	20,054
London.	600	179
Bristol	191	94
	<u>17,675</u>	<u>20,327</u>
<i>Ireland.</i>		
Londonderry.	1,042	903
Belfast.	128	....
	<u>1,170</u>	<u>903</u>
<i>Scotland.</i>		
Glasgow	2,320	2,177
<i>Germany.</i>		
Hamburg. . . . .	....	28

RECAPITULATION.

	1890.	1891.
England.....	17,675	20,327
Ireland.....	1,170	903
Scotland.....	2,320	2,177
Germany.....		28
	<u>21,165</u>	<u>23,435</u>

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Number of Immigrants Arrived at the Port of Quebec, since the Year 1829 until 1891, inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	Other Countries.	Totals.
1829 to 1833.....	43,386	102,266	20,143	15	1,889	167,690
1834 to 1838.....	28,561	54,904	11,061	485	1,346	96,357
1839 to 1843.....	30,791	74,981	16,311		1,777	123,860
1844 to 1848.....	60,458	112,192	12,797	9,728	1,219	196,394
1849.....	8,980	23,126	4,984	436	968	38,494
1850.....	9,887	17,976	2,879	849	701	32,292
1851.....	9,677	22,381	7,042	870	1,106	41,076
1852.....	9,276	15,983	5,477	7,256	1,184	39,176
1853.....	9,585	14,417	4,745	7,456	496	36,699
1854.....	18,175	16,165	6,446	11,537	857	53,180
1855.....	6,754	4,106	4,859	4,864	691	21,274
1856.....	10,353	1,688	2,794	7,343	261	22,439
1857.....	15,471	2,016	3,218	11,368	24	32,097
1858.....	6,441	1,153	1,424	3,578	214	12,810
1859.....	4,846	417	793	2,722		8,778
1860.....	6,481	376	979	2,314		10,150
1861.....	7,780	413	1,112	10,618		19,923
1862.....	6,877	4,545	2,979	7,728	47	22,176
1863.....	6,317	4,949	3,959	4,182	12	19,419
1864.....	5,013	3,767	2,914	7,453		19,147
1865.....	9,296	4,682	2,601	4,770	6	21,355
1866.....	7,235	2,230	2,222	16,958	3	28,648
1867.....	9,509	2,997	1,793	16,453	5	30,757
1868.....	16,173	2,585	1,924	13,607	11	34,300
1869.....	27,876	2,743	2,867	9,626	2	43,114
1870.....	27,183	2,534	5,356	9,396	6	44,475
1871.....	23,710	2,893	4,984	5,391	42	37,020
1872.....	21,712	3,274	5,022	4,414	321	34,743
1873.....	25,129	4,236	4,803	2,010	723	36,901
1874.....	17,631	2,503	2,491	857	412	23,894
1875.....	12,456	1,252	1,768		562	16,038
1876.....	7,720	688	2,131		362	10,901
1877.....	5,927	663	829		324	7,743
1878.....	7,500	913	1,425		457	10,295
1879.....	14,113	1,088	1,602		448	17,251
1880.....	18,647	2,485	2,845		1,020	24,997
1881.....	24,426	2,480	2,861		471	30,238
1882.....	33,650	5,992	4,476		732	44,850
1883.....	29,003	10,638	5,460		865	45,966
1884.....	24,035	3,590	3,075		829	31,529
1885.....	13,178	1,632	1,942		278	17,030
1886.....	17,626	2,148	2,766		242	22,782
1887.....	25,100	2,436	4,874		339	32,749
1888.....	22,377	1,631	4,375		147	28,530
1889.....	17,784	1,344	2,906		57	22,091
1890.....	17,675	1,170	2,320			21,165
1891.....	20,327	903	2,177	28		23,435
	802,107	549,551	198,811	184,312	21,456	1,756,237

Yearly average, 27,876.

The immigrants of 1891 landed in a healthy condition. It is gratifying to be able to state that, altogether, I do not think a better class ever landed at this port; many were scientific agriculturists as well as practical farmers, who have learned and studied husbandry in all its branches. They brought with them considerable capital and came well provided with baggage.

Those bound for Manitoba and the North-West were generally people of means, intending to commence farming at once; many were families going to join friends who came out last and preceding seasons, who had selected homesteads for their reception.

The Mennonites and Icelanders were a healthy and thrifty people going to join friends in the North-West. A spirit of contentment was very general and confidence in the future success of their settlement was great.

The Scandinavians and Germans were of a superior class, chiefly bound to friends who sent for them in various parts of the country.

Agricultural labourers thoroughly conversant with the business have been eagerly sought for, but the supply was not sufficient to meet the demand from the eastern townships and the western section of the country. Farmers have suffered from the inadequate supply. I may reiterate the same as regards female domestic servants—the demand is out of proportion to the supply. They can find respectable employment at remunerative wages both in town and country.

The immense grain product of Manitoba and the North-West, widely noticed in the press, will do much to attract attention and to determine many to seek homes in the Dominion in preference to other countries.

For the immigrant of next season the prospect is encouraging, and, no doubt, a large number of farmers and general agricultural labourers and female servants will find employment on arrival at good wages.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. DOYLE,

Assistant Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STORAGE PASSENGERS.—Statement of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1891.

MONTHS.	SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS.						NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.						OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.						For United States, not reported elsewhere.					
	Males.	Females.		Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.		Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestics.	Not Classified.	For Canada, not reported elsewhere.	
January.	3331	1312	4643	30	1095	1058	830	197	290	2154	2381	293	398	172	106	118	32	71	85	1558	143	25	420	1198	3500	2154	
February.	1867	1005	2872	37	668	941	442	103	179	1512	1433	84	549	95	71	29	109	65	62	905	30	9	245	1054	2370	1612	
March.	2710	813	3523	5	405	344	449	34	151	1232	871	62	176	87	32	20	230	48	41	664	20	6	165	534	1478	1232	
April.	2823	840	3663	4	890	521	267	54	174	823	1251	117	147	69	42	40	334	25	10	979	12	11	233	730	2000	823	
May.	2705	1122	3827	9	1081	450	220	68	90	787	972	120	193	57	39	56	481	28	30	726	22	6	228	878	1918	787	
June.	1930	869	2800	5	511	302	300	46	122	644	726	84	230	66	42	23	169	42	16	443	39	8	174	564	1286	644	
July.	502	131	633	1	165	47	100	21	39	129	213	7	48	30	19	6	50	5	7	170	15	1	43	132	373	129	
August.	20206	5629	25835	91	4955	3663	2608	523	1045	7281	7847	767	1741	576	351	298	1345	284	251	5445	281	66	1508	5090	12925	7281	
September.																											
October.																											
November.																											
December.																											
Total.	20206	5629	25835	91	4955	3663	2608	523	1045	7281	7847	767	1741	576	351	298	1345	284	251	5445	281	66	1508	5090	12925	7281	

P. DOYLE,
Assistant Immigration Agent.

CABIN PASSENGERS.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1891.

MONTHS.	Arrivals <i>via</i> Ocean Travel.	SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES, REMAINING IN CANADA.			OCCUPATIONS, REMAINING IN CANADA.				For Canada, not reported elsewhere.	
		Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestics.		Not classified.
January														
February														
March														
April														
May	491	311	155	25	491	488	3	1			4	486	491	
June	348	193	125	30	348	346	2				2	346	348	
July	369	196	150	23	369	358	6	5			4	360	369	
August	831	487	292	52	831	798	19	14	1		7	4	819	831
September	664	344	266	54	664	654	10				9	655	664	
October	435	209	163	63	435	420	2	13			6	429	435	
November	91	38	42	11	91	91					1	89	91	
December														
Total	3,229	1,778	1,193	258	3,229	3,155	37	37	2		12	31	3,184	3,229

P. DOYLE,
Assistant Immigration Agent.

QUEBEC AGENCY DISTRICT.

LIST of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes, in 1891.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Bacon, per lb	0	12	Coats, under, tweed	4	00
Bread, best white	0	14	do over do	6	00
do brown	0	18	Trousers do	2	00
Butter, salt, per lb	0	15	Vests do	1	00
do fresh	0	20	Shirts, flannel	0	50
Beef	0	10	do cotton	0	50
Mutton	0	10	do under, "wove"	0	35
Veal	0	10	Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0	50
Pork	0	10	Hats, felt	0	50
Beer, per quart	0	10	Socks, worsted	0	20
Candles	0	08	do cotton	0	10
Cheese	0	12	Blankets, per lb.	0	40
Coffee	0	25	Rugs	0	50
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	2	00	Flannel	0	15
Eggs, per doz.	0	12	Cotton shirting	0	05
Flour, per brl., 1st quality	5	00	Sheeting	0	20
do do 2nd do	4	50	Canadian cloth, per yd.	0	40
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	4	50	Shoes, men's, per pair	1	00
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.	4	50	do women's do	0	50
Firewood, per cord	3	50	Boots, men's do	1	50
Ham, per lb	0	12	Women's	1	50
do shoulders, per lb	0	10	India rubber overshoes, men's	0	50
Herrings, per brl.	5	00	do women's	00	40
Mustard, per lb	0	25			
Milk, per quart	0	05			
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	2	75			
Pepper, per lb.	0	20			
Potatoes, per bush	0	30			
Rice, per lb	0	04			
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0	05			
Sugar, brown	0	05			
Salt, per lb	0	01			
Tea, black	0	20			
do green	0	20			
Tobacco	0	40			

P. DOYLE,
Assistant Immigration Agent.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1891.

QUEBEC AGENCY DISTRICT.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1891.

Employment.	WAGES.		Remarks.
	From	To	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	.....
do per week and board.....	3 00	4 00	
Female farm servants, with board.....	5 00	8 00	
Masons, per day, without board.....	2 00	3 00	
Bricklayers, per day, without board.....	2 00	3 00	
Carpenters do do.....	1 50	2 00	
Lumbermen, per month, with board.....	20 00	25 00	
Shipwrights, per day, without board.....	1 50	.....	No demand.
Smiths do do.....	1 50	.....	do
Wheelwrights.....	.....	.....	do
Gardeners, with board.....	15 00	18 00	
do without board.....	8 00	12 00	
Female cooks.....	.....	.....	do
Laundresses.....	6 00	9 00	
Female domestics.....	.....	.....	do
General labourers, per day, without board.....	.....	.....
Miners.....	.....	.....
Mill hands.....	.....	.....
Engine drivers.....	6 00	9 00	do
Saddlers, per week.....	6 00	9 00	
Bootmakers per week.....	6 00	9 00	
Tailors.....	7 00	10 00	

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1891.

P. DOYLE,
Assistant Immigration Agent.

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. J. DALEY.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith this my twenty-second annual report of the operations of this agency, together with the usual tabular statements and statistics for the year ending the 31st December, 1891, to which your attention is respectfully requested.

Statement A shows numbers of immigrant arrivals and departures, also the sexes, nationalities and occupations, at this agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

Statement B shows the number of immigrant children received at this agency, whom in charge of, and destination for the past year.

Statement C, report of immigrants wanted at Montreal agency during the year 1891.

The destinations of the immigrants were as follows, compared with 1890 :—

Destinations.	1891.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
Province of Quebec.....	3,451	2,727	724	
do Ontario.....	2,097	2,296		199
do Manitoba.....	2,139	1,080	1,059	
do North-West Territories.....	879	422	457	
do British Columbia.....	874	379	495	
United States.....	2,800	1,633	1,167	
Lower Provinces.....		2		2
Totals.....	12,240	8,539	3,902	201
			201	
Net increase for 1891.....			3,761	

The estimated amount of capital brought in by the immigrants in the year 1891 as compared with preceding year, 1890 :—

Capital.	1891.	1890.
Estimated cash capital possessed by immigrants.....	\$ 449,600	\$ 498,400

Referring to Statement C, it will be seen there is little or no demand for mechanics, such as vice and lathe hands, fitters, moulders, and in fact all workers in iron, woollen and cotton goods, also tailors, shoemakers, butchers, bakers and brewers; but a limited number of the following trades, provided they are good mechanics and arrive at the

proper season, can obtain employment, viz., carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, masons, cabinetmakers, tinsmiths and blacksmiths.

Female domestics, as general servants, cooks and table-maids, are in constant and ever-increasing demand. Arrivals of this useful class totally inadequate to satisfy the requirements.

General and railway labourers, of whom large numbers arrived, were in good request, and experienced no difficulty whatever in obtaining immediate employment at remunerative wages.

Good grooms were in demand to a limited extent. Those who had arrived in the early spring had immediate employment procured for them through this agency.

The demand for farm help, male and female, was far in excess of arrivals, consequently wages ruled high throughout the season.

Good market gardeners were in request during the spring and summer months, and the newcomers who had remained here were promptly placed in good situations with farmers and gardeners in the city and vicinity of Montreal.

With regard to the mechanics above-mentioned, and for whom there is little or scarcely any demand here, I might say, that the principal reason therefor, is that the local market can at all times supply all calls made upon it. That the prospect for the ensuing year is anything but bright and encouraging, therefore I would advise this class to seriously consider the question of immigrating here, where the demand for their services is so small, and the chance of obtaining employment extremely doubtful. The result would be in the deepest degree discouraging and disappointing to the immigrant so arriving, unless, indeed, he determined to acquire a knowledge of some other trade or calling to which he had been hitherto a perfect stranger. A change of trade is naturally distasteful to mechanics; but circumstances alter cases, so the joiner upon finding no work becomes a carpenter or cabinetmaker, the stonemason engages as bricklayer, the general labourer hires as farm hand, ploughman and gardener, and so on through the catalogue of trades.

Female Domestics.

The female domestic question remains unsolved. The dearth still continues. The arrivals during the year were perfectly insufficient to satisfy the ever-increasing demand. Our own people suitable for this work as a general rule do not seem to relish it, preferring the various other avenues of employment open to them, viz., the office, store and factory, wherein large numbers are employed that would otherwise, in all probability, be available for domestic service; thus causing the large deficit in the ranks of the latter class. It is clear therefore, that not much reliance can be placed upon the local supply to meet the ever-increasing requirements. The true solution of the problem is to procure from abroad that which is lacking here. The most available source from which to get them is Great Britain and some of the European nations, where a sufficient supply could be obtained; provided vigorous efforts were made by those interested in the good work of emigration on the other side of the Atlantic to induce those people to come here. The Government emigration agents, emigration societies, clergymen of all denominations and others friendly to emigration in the British Isles and Europe would render valuable service to this country, could they induce a large inflow of this class to the Dominion, where there exists an unlimited demand for them. Special care should be exercised, however, in their selection, and those only that are in every respect suitable, encouraged to come.

In my opinion, the householders of Montreal and neighbourhood suffer more acutely, probably than any other city or section of country in this broad Dominion, because of the lack of domestic help. Let us hope that in the near future a practical remedy will be applied, and that a sufficiency of this desirable class will be forthcoming to satisfy all legitimate requirements.

I have reason to believe that the antipathy which has existed for a considerable time past, in the minds of a large number of women and girls against domestic work is slowly but surely changing, and a more favourable feeling is now manifest. That even now domestic service is looked upon as an honest, desirable and profitable business, and

as such may be entered upon by all respectable females, without in the least lowering their social status. That from a financial point of view, the domestic, if economically disposed, is a better wage-earner, and can save on an average fifty per cent more money than her sister in the factory. Much depends on the employers to effect this desirable change. The agreement entered into between the employer and employé should be faithfully carried out. Wages promptly paid when due; kind and generous treatment; good food and accommodation given; fair share of work exacted but not overwork, and constant drudgery and medical attendance in case of sickness.

I believe the majority of the employers in this city fulfil all the foregoing obligations, and thus retain girls in their service for a number of years, or probably until matrimony steps in and demands a separation. To those employers who act differently I would suggest, the sooner they adopt the above methods the better for them; thus creating that *entente cordiale* which should exist between the employer and employé, and which would assuredly benefit both parties. The employer would gain in various ways. The household duties, would undoubtedly be performed more promptly and satisfactorily, and much more care and attention given to their general interests than at present. On the other hand the employé realizing the marked change in her treatment by her mistress and the other members of the family, would naturally do all in her power to please. And courtesy, cleanliness and attention, those necessarily good qualities so essential to a good domestic, would replace the contrary ones of incivility, slovenliness and carelessness.

Professional Men, Clerks, &c.

There is no demand whatever for professional men, clerks, traders, bookkeepers, school-teachers and such people without some capital, and who are unaccustomed to mechanical or manual labour. We do not discourage the immigration of a desirable class of people. But I feel, I would be remiss in my duty, were I to neglect to give publicity to the facts as they exist, for the information of the parties interested and thus, if possible, deter them to come here. In my last and previous year's reports I found it necessary to make similar statements; yet they persist in coming in considerable numbers to find the market overstocked and no demand for their services. Many of them leave in disgust, while others are obliged to take hold of the most menial work that presents itself. Several of those young men pass through various and romantic experiences in order to gain a living. They encounter difficulties for which they were unprepared on arrival here. To overcome those difficulties and obstacles, the almost inevitable fate of all immigrants to a new country, amongst strangers and without some means, it is necessary that they face the difficulties manfully and willingly, by accepting any labour offering, either on the farm as day labourer or otherwise, until the opportunity occurs of returning to their own trade or calling. Several reasons might be given why those people are not required here; the principal one, however, is that the local supply is at all times vastly more than sufficient to meet every demand made upon it.

Another reason is that women are the formidable competitors in this field of labour, and in numerous instances are supplanting men in the various industries in trade and commerce as clerks, book-keepers, &c., and because of the cheapness of female labour as compared with men's for precisely the same class of work.

Yet another and most potent reason is that a knowledge of the French language here is essentially necessary for the English-speaking immigrants. And the applicant for employment, in the above callings, not possessing this qualification would be placed at a great disadvantage in competing with citizens conversant with the French and English languages.

Steamship and Railway Companies.

The steamship and railway companies have rendered good and efficient service in the matter of transportation and care of the immigrant passengers and their effects during the year just terminated.

Rapid and safe transit were given them by the various steamship and railway companies. The almost unanimous opinion of the immigrants interviewed on the

subject was that they were well pleased with their treatment whilst *en route*. The steamship people had provided for them good food and accommodation and the railway officials, the Government, and steamship travelling agents were, as a rule, courteous and assiduous in their attention to the immigrants whilst travelling with them on the trains. Special immigrant trains awaited them upon arrival, and where the number was too few for a special they were forwarded by the first departing regular train to their destination. A friendly rivalry seems to be maintained by the two great railways in the matter of handling the immigrant transportation business, which indirectly benefits the immigrant passengers to the extent that they and their belongings are expeditiously forwarded to their destination. And here I take pleasure in stating that there were no accidents of a serious nature to record during the past year to any of the immigrants who had reached here, owing, no doubt, to the vigilance of the steamship and railway people, and the Government and steamship travelling agents. The latter render valuable assistance in various ways to the newcomers, in giving useful information respecting the resources of the Dominion; distributing Government pamphlets amongst them, the quickest and cheapest route to their destination; and seeing to their general interests; and last, but not least, by protecting them from imposition by sharpers who are continually on the alert to deceive the immigrants.

Russian Jews.

During the months of July, August and September of the past year 1,116 Russian Jews arrived here by the various steamship lines, and as the Hebrew Society of this city could not accommodate such a large number at the Baron de Hirsch Institute, application was made to me for temporary shelter. I communicated the facts to the department at Ottawa, asking instructions how to act in the matter; and in due course received the necessary instructions, to the effect that the Jewish Committee be informed that the immigration agency was for the accommodation and convenience of transient immigrants only; those immigrants who had to remain in the city over night, before proceeding to their destination; and must on no account be used as permanent quarters for Jewish or other immigrants; moreover, that no expense whatever be incurred on behalf of those people. But I was authorized to permit a limited number of those immigrants to occupy a part of the agency temporarily. In compliance therewith I allowed a large number of those people accommodation here for several weeks, and did all in my power to make their stay as comfortable as possible, under the circumstances. Several other immigrant parties of various nationalities have been accommodated at the agency for a day or two during the year, but no expenditure was incurred for the department.

The Women's Protective Immigration Society, Montreal.

The board of management of this society is to be congratulated on the excellent work done during the past and previous years. The newly arrived female immigrants who seek the protection of the society are well received and accommodated at the "Home," where they can remain till suitable situations are provided for them.

Correspondence.

This branch of the business is steadily increasing, the greater part of it consists of letters of enquiry from intending immigrants in Britain and the European nations, asking for general information as regards the Dominion and provincial free grant lands, ocean steamship and railway fares, and in reference to the mineral and other resources of the Dominion; as also the manufactures, trade and commerce; rates of wages, &c.; replies to which have, in due course, been forwarded, giving the required information, and in many cases accompanied by Government pamphlets.

Self-Help Society.

The young men and lads sent out here, by the Self-Help Society and the church of England Emigration Society of London, were in every way suitable, and no difficulty experienced in finding them employment.

A satisfactory Immigration Year.

The immigration of the past year has been indeed satisfactory, with the exception of some of the Hebrew contingent of last summer. An increase in the total number of arrivals, as compared with the preceding year, is to be recorded. The immigrants were a suitable class of people; healthy, vigorous, intelligent and self-reliant. The large majority of the adults were in the prime of life, and, in my humble opinion, well equipped mentally, physically and to a certain extent, financially, to successfully recommence the battle of life in this, to them, a new country, which they have selected as their future home. The bettering of their condition is the primary object those people have had in view. Let us hope they may realize their most sanguine expectations, and that a full measure of success may crown their laudable efforts. In proof of the suitability and self-reliance of the immigrants of the year, I may say that little or no assistance, either pecuniary or otherwise, was given or demanded by them. Moreover, that not much difficulty was experienced in procuring employment for those applying at the agency; always excepting those of the professional and clerkship class and some mechanics.

I have noticed with pleasure that during the last few years, but more especially in the past year, an increased interest is being taken in immigration matters generally by the press, the clergymen of all denominations, the various national and benevolent societies, and many of our prominent citizens, with the view of promoting the immigration and attracting hither in large numbers an acceptable class of people. This is a move in the right direction, and deserves the support and co-operation of all good and patriotic citizens in all sections of the Dominion.

The officers of the various national and benevolent societies of the city have been interviewed, and requested to express an opinion as to the character of the year's immigration.

The following questions were submitted to each of them individually:—

What, in your opinion, was the character of the immigration of the year 1891 as regards your society?

Was it satisfactory or otherwise?

Had your society been called upon for extraordinary financial aid to immigrants during the year just terminated?

List of societies and officers:

St. George's Society—Mr. Jos. Richards, Chairman Charitable Committee.

St. Patrick's Society—Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., Q.C., President; and Mr. M. Delahanty, Chairman Charitable Committee.

St. Andrew's Society—Mr. D. Campbell, Superintendent St. Andrew's Home.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society—Mr. Andrew Baile, Chairman Charitable Committee.

German Society—Mr. W. C. Munderloh, President.

Hebrew Benevolent Society—Mr. Freedman, Treasurer, stated that out of 700 souls settled in Montreal during the last summer, all are doing well and self-supporting, save about 100, who require additional aid from the society. That the funds of the Baron de Hirsch Institute are almost exhausted, but additional financial aid is expected soon from headquarters, when all will be made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

The general answer and the unanimous opinion of the other gentlemen above-named was that the year's immigration was satisfactory. That the societies were not called upon for any extraordinary financial disbursements to aid the immigrants. That only about the ordinary and usual amount annually set apart by each society for this work was expended.

Suggestions.

For the information of intending immigrants, I would ask permission to give the following suggestions as to who should and who should not immigrate to the Dominion.

The suitable and desirable immigrants are those whose services are in constant demand, and may be classed as follows:—

Farmers with capital, farm hands of both sexes, general labourers, families as agriculturists, female domestics as cooks, general servants, house and table maids, market gardeners, grooms, also mechanics of certain trades, and limited as to numbers, as mentioned in Schedule C annexed. Provided they are in all respects duly qualified, that is, in the enjoyment of good health and physique, of an age ranging from fifteen to forty-five years; for adults, if possible, to have some capital and arrive here in good season, say early in the spring.

The unsuitable and undesirable immigrants are the habitual drunkard, the idle, immoral and criminal classes of both sexes, impecunious professional men, clerks and traders, and such as are not accustomed to manual or mechanical labour, for whose services scarcely any demand exists here. The aged, infirm, and pauper element, also the mechanics mentioned in Schedule C annexed hereto, for whom there is little or no demand. Exception should be made, however, in favour of immigrants having relations or friends in this country willing to render them assistance and in procuring employment for them, even should those immigrants not conform to restrictions above specified, as to age, capital, profession, trade or calling.

Before closing this review of the work of the immigration year 1891, permit me to add that, from all information obtainable, I am of opinion that the incoming year, 1892, will, in all probability, be an exceptionally good immigration year. The prospects seem bright and encouraging, and unless some unforeseen event occurs in the meantime to materially alter the present aspect of the matter, there is every reason to believe that the Dominion will receive in 1892 a good share of the emigration from Great Britain and some of the European nations, of that class of acceptable settlers, for whose services there is a vast demand throughout Canada.

Conclusion.

I beg to conclude by tendering my most sincere thanks to the agents, officers and men of the several passenger steamship and railway companies at this port, also to the press, clergymen, officers of the various societies, and other patriotic ladies and gentlemen, who had in various ways rendered good and effective service in the good work of immigration during the year 1891.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Statement of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Montreal Immigration Agency, for the Twelve Months ending the 31st December, 1891.

MONTHS.	Arrivals via Ocean Travel.		Arrivals via United States.		SEXES.		Total number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS							NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.							OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.							For Canada, not reported elsewhere.			For United States, reported elsewhere.			CASH.
	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.		N. W. Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgian.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestic.	Not Classified.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestic.	Not Classified.	For Canada, not reported elsewhere.	For United States, reported elsewhere.	For United States, reported elsewhere.	\$	
January	116	70	18	30	54	12	12	8	57	12	13	7	10	17	17	7	18	25	16	19	4	6	40	116	18	25	16	19	4	6	40	116	10,200		
February	132	91	16	26	57	16	9	24	55	9	12	17	11	19	19	6	17	38	27	3	5	36	132	17	38	27	3	5	36	132	11,300				
March	127	74	20	27	55	22	6	10	32	15	10	8	10	7	18	6	17	29	13	4	5	46	120	17	29	13	4	5	46	120	11,000				
April	339	647	166	196	1069	1069	46	43	190	28	34	24	27	7	82	67	43	137	62	18	38	454	695	190	124	7	7	124	695	41,500					
May	187	116	834	260	409	1367	350	247	203	105	87	86	464	664	28	33	46	309	117	21	59	454	653	381	386	83	83	386	653	52,700					
June	1265	102	711	247	409	1367	350	247	203	105	87	86	464	664	28	33	46	309	117	21	59	454	653	381	386	83	83	386	653	49,700					
July	1190	137	722	270	335	1327	430	174	229	89	74	331	535	48	55	57	22	46	233	43	152	207	119	41	393	509	305	487	26	26	487	33,400			
August	1860	148	1028	482	498	2008	575	265	393	198	172	469	746	42	49	58	77	54	513	82	152	279	177	110	79	640	737	268	802	181	181	802	63,600		
September	1872	133	945	490	570	2005	781	243	290	143	106	442	620	43	38	21	35	33	773	94	192	278	133	66	95	705	854	208	709	234	82	82	709	38,300	
October	944	161	464	289	352	1105	303	207	272	76	72	175	500	45	36	34	33	37	245	77	99	120	66	27	76	465	497	119	433	56	56	433	37,500		
November	308	659	493	261	303	1037	158	165	297	77	107	253	389	30	37	34	30	247	65	93	109	76	20	66	375	688	226	116	27	27	688	37,500			
December	484	286	125	123	484	100	72	102	31	69	110	199	38	26	20	14	18	59	15	39	77	45	7	77	45	7	45	110	110	110	17,500				
Total	9586	2654	6315	2644	3281	12240	3451	2097	2139	879	874	2800	5020	378	378	388	363	375	2538	547	944	1816	983	385	542	4223	5659	2171	3581	620	620	449,600			

JNO. J. DALEY,
 Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1891

STATEMENT B.—Showing the number of Children received at this Agency, whom in charge of, and destination, for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

Date.	Name of Person in Charge.	Number of Children.	Destination.	By whom sent.
1891.				
March 31.	Mr. and Mrs. Wallace.	181	Belleville	Rev. Mr. Wallace.
April 1.	Mr. Evans	42	Hamilton	Dr. Stephenson.
do 1.	Mr. Burgess	129	Brockville	Mr. Quarrier.
do 3.	Mr. Owen	175	Toronto and Manitoba	Dr. Barnardo.
do 7.	Mr. Mery	90	Stratford	Miss MacPherson.
do 7.	Miss Soffa	47	do	Miss Rye.
do 7.	Mr. Brace	109	Toronto	Mr. Fegan.
do 28.	Rev. Rossall	50	Montreal	Rev. Mr. Rossall.
May 7.	Mrs. Birt	83	Knowlton	Mrs. Birt.
do 13.	Miss Pendlebury	19	Hamilton	Dr. Stephenson.
do 26.	Miss Smithurst	23	Belleville	Rev. Wallace.
do 31.	Miss Lacey	40	Kingston	Miss Lacey.
June 1.	Miss Lover	12	Belleville	Rev. Wallace.
do 6.	Miss Quelch	22	do	do
do 8.	Mr. Burgess	104	Brockville	Mr. Quarrier.
do 13.	Mr. Mery	110	Stratford	Miss MacPherson.
do 14.	Mrs. Birt	42	Knowlton	Mrs. Birt.
do 22.	Mr. Owen	95	Toronto	Dr. Barnardo.
do 22.	Miss Soffa	39	Niagara	Miss Rye.
do 30.	Mr. Checker	29	Belleville	Rev. Wallace.
July 6.	Rev. Seddon	45	Montreal	Father Seddon.
do 13.	Capt. Brooks	25	Manitoba	Aid Society, London
August 30.	Mr. Owen	110	Toronto	Dr. Barnardo.
Sept. 7.	Miss Soffa	48	Niagara	Miss Rye.
do 13.	Unknown	10	Sherbrooke	Unknown.
do 26.	Miss Lacey	32	Kingston	Miss Lacey.
do 27.	do	2	Howick	do
Oct. 8.	Rev. Tunstall	38	Montreal	Rev. Tunstall.
Nov. 18.	Mr. Owen	40	Toronto	Dr. Barnardo.
		1,791		

JOHN J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT C.—Report of Immigrants wanted at Montreal Agency for year 1891, compared with 1890.

Class of Labour.	No.	No.	Remarks.
	1891.	1890.	
Brickmakers	1		No demand.
Blacksmiths	8	12	Small demand.
Boilermakers			No demand.
Bookbinders			do
Bakers	12	7	Demand limited.
Brewers	4	5	do
Bricklayers	21	15	do
Carpenters	23	25	do
Cabinetmakers		5	do
Coopers	2		No demand.
Cotton Mill Weavers		6	do
do Spinners		3	do
do Carders			do
do Dyers			do
Female Domestic, Cooks	164	70	Large demand here.
do Housemaids	97	30	do
do Laundrymaids	43	18	do
do General Servants	377	201	do
do Waitresses	45	15	do
do Farm Servants	64	53	do
Grooms	82	75	Fair demand.
Gardeners	18	15	do
Labourers, Farm	185	230	Large demand.
do Common, and Railway	1,039	960	do
Mechanics, Vice Hands	6		No demand here.
do Lathe Hands			do
do Fitters	5	5	do
do Moulders	15	10	Demand limited.
do Millwrights		25	No demand.
do Pattern Makers	4	5	do
Printers	6	5	do
Painters	10	20	Demand limited.
Plasterers	2	10	do
Plumbers	10	5	do
Quarry Men	17	21	Not required.
Riveters			do
Rolling Mill Hands			do
Stonemasons	21	25	Demand limited.
Stonecutters		20	do
Shoemakers	4	5	do
Tailors	6	7	do
Tinsmiths		5	do
Woolen Mill Weavers		7	No demand here.
do Spinners			do
do Carders			do
do Knitters			do
do Waiters	25	21	Only a few called for.
Messenger Boys	27		Demand limited.
Men and Wives, farm work	15		Large demand.
Storemen	5		Not required.
Bell Boys for hotels	7		do
Cigar Makers	50		do
Night Watchmen	10		do
Teamsters	50		do

JOHN J. DALEY,

Dominion Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1891.

MONTREAL AGENCY DISTRICT.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1891.

Employment.	WAGES.		Remarks.
	From	To	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Farm labourers, per day, without board.	1 00	1 25	The average cost of board and lodging for mechanics and labourers is \$3.50 per week.
do per month and board.	12 00	15 00	
Female farm servants, with board.	6 00	9 00	The rent of workmen's dwellings, say of 3 or 4 rooms, is from \$6 to \$8 per month; in the suburbs cheaper rates can be had.
Masons, per day, without board.	2 50	3 00	
Bricklayers do do	3 00	3 50	
Carpenters do do	1 75	2 25	
Lumbermen, per month and board.	15 00	20 00	
Shipwrights, per day, without board.	1 50	2 00	
Smiths do do	1 50	2 00	
Wheelwrights do do	1 50	2 00	
Gardeners, per month, with board.	18 00	20 00	
do per day, without board.	1 25	1 50	
Female cooks, per month.	10 00	12 00	
Laundresses, per day, without board.	0 75	1 00	
Female domestics, per month.	6 00	12 00	
General labourers, per day, without board.	1 00	1 25	
Miners.	1 00	1 50	
Mill hands.	1 00	1 50	
Engine drivers.	1 75	2 50	
Saddlers.	1 25	2 00	
Bootmakers.	1 50	2 00	
Tailors.	1 25	2 00	
Coopers.	1 25	2 00	
Tinsmiths and plumbers.	1 25	2 00	

JOHN J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1891.

MONTREAL AGENCY DISTRICT.

LIST of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1891.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb	0 12	0 15	Coats, under, tweed.	4 00	5 00
Bread, best white, 4 lb.	0 18	0 18	do over do	6 00	10 00
do brown, 6 lb.	0 16	0 18	Trousers do	2 50	3 00
Butter, salt, per lb	0 18	0 24	Vests do	1 00	1 50
do fresh do	0 25	0 30	Shirts, flannel	0 50	0 75
Beef, per lb	0 07	0 10	do cotton	0 50	0 75
Beer, per quart	0 10	0 12	do under, "wove"	0 40	0 75
Candles, per lb.	0 11	0 10	Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 50	0 75
Cheese do	0 11	0 12	Hats, felt	1 00	1 50
Coffee do	0 25	0 30	Socks, worsted, per pair.	0 20	0 30
Coal oil, per gall.	0 18	0 20	do cotton do	0 20	0 25
Coal, per ton.		6 00	Blankets do	2 00	4 00
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	1 80	2 00	Rugs	0 75	1 50
Eggs, per doz.	0 18	0 20	Flannel, per yard.	0 20	0 35
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality.	5 50	5 75	Cotton shirting, per yard.	0 08	0 10
do do 2nd do	4 50	5 00	Sheeting do	0 08	0 15
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	2 25	2 50	Canadian cloth do	0 40	0 75
Fish, dry or green cod, per 100 lbs.	3 00	3 50	Shoes, men's.	1 50	2 50
Firewood, per cord.	5 50	5 75	do women's.	1 00	1 50
Ham, per lb.	0 12	0 15	Boots, men's.	1 50	3 00
do shoulders, per lb.	0 10	0 12	do women's.	1 50	2 00
Herrings, per brl.	5 50	6 00	India rubber overshoes, men's.	0 75	1 25
Mutton, per lb.		0 10	do women's.	0 75	1 25
Mustard do	0 25	0 30			
Milk, per quart		0 08			
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	2 75	3 00			
Pepper, per lb.	0 25	0 35			
Pork do		0 10			
Potatoes, per bush.	0 40	0 45			
Rice, per lb.	0 04	0 05			
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 06	0 08			
Sugar, brown do	0 04	0 04½			
Salt do		0 01			
Tea, black do	0 30	0 50			
do green do	0 30	0 50			
Tobacco do	0 50	0 60			
Veal do		0 10			

JNO. J. DALEY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1891.

No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HALIFAX, N.S., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. E. M. CLAY.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY STATION,
HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

The arrivals at this agency for the year are as follows :—

Cabin—Males	3,550	
Females	3,160	
Children	267	
	6,977	
Steerage—Males	5,996	
Females	2,555	
Children	1,567	
	10,118	
Grand total		17,095

The above shows an increase in cabin of 1,109, and an increase in steerage of 681, and a total increase for the year of 1,790.

The immigrants arriving at this agency for the year, as a class, have been equally as good as in former years, and with the exception of a few Russian Jews little or no trouble has been experienced. The trouble with these people has been that on arriving here they had neither money nor tickets, and in some cases they have had to remain here for over a week. I have in such cases advised their friends, and, as a rule, they have sent for them, but in one or two cases the steamship people have forwarded them. In November I had a party of these people for nearly a week in the buildings here before their friends sent for them, the Jewish Society feeding them while here.

The weekly mail steamers having been withdrawn from this port for a time has reduced the number of arrivals for the past two months considerably, but we have still had a goodly number from the fortnightly service, and with the return of the weekly service, with the new year, we shall no doubt have the usual number of arrivals.

As above stated, the immigrants this year as a class have been equal to former years, and I am pleased to report that the number of farmers arriving for the past year has a slight increase over the previous year, while the number of general labourers has decreased.

The numbers of females and children has also increased, which shows that those already settled in this country by sending for their families are determined to remain with us.

My returns show that the number of passengers landed here by the Allan and Dominion Lines going into the United States has decreased, while those remaining in Canada show a very creditable increase over 1890.

I have also to report an increase of foreigners remaining in Canada over last year. There has also been an increase of numbers going into Manitoba, North-West Territories, and British Columbia over last year.

As last year, eight parties of young people, or children, landed at this agency for the various homes in Canada, and although Mrs. Birt and Dr. Barnardo sent their children *viâ* the United States we can show an increase in this class of immigrants over last year of nearly one hundred.

I find the passengers list used by steamers landing passengers at American ports somewhat different from ours, from the fact that it shows the number of pieces of baggage owned by each passenger, and also whether the passenger is a settler or a visitor. I would suggest that the same be added to our form of passenger list, thereby enabling us to get a more correct statement of actual settlers than we do now under the present system.

The immigrants arriving at this agency being very healthy, I have to report very little sickness of any kind. What there was was confined mostly to children.

The steamship "Carthaginian," arriving 25th March, reported the death of one man and one infant, both buried at sea.

The steamship "Parisian," arriving 5th April, reported one little boy with leg broken; sent to hospital. On 7th April, one man from SS. "Parisian" died in hospital.

The steamship "Caspian," arriving 25th November, one child died following day; buried by ship. Parents going into the States.

The steamship "Polynesian," arriving 22nd December, reported one child died and buried at sea.

Quite a large number of immigrants have settled in this province, some having purchased farms, others as farm labourers. A number of mechanics have also found employment and settled here, while the various mines, especially Spring Hill, have employed a large number.

The crops throughout the province have been very good, and I am sure the past year has been one of general prosperity.

In August we were visited by Mr. Davey and Mr. McQueen, the British farm delegates. I spent a week with them visiting Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou and Antigonish counties.

Our new immigration buildings have now been open a year, and while we have many more comforts than we enjoyed in the old freight shed, we require much yet to make it what it should be. We must not forget that it requires more in winter to make people comfortable than it does in summer. The railway and other officials are much pleased with their offices, also the building in general, as we are out of the way of the freight and can get through our work in much better time and with less trouble than in former years.

The Canadian Pacific Railway people have taken a very great interest in the immigrants going over their road, and have provided them with every comfort possible. The gentlemen they send here to meet immigrants do their work well, and lose no opportunity of showing the keen interest they take in the road they represent. They are live men, and bound to let you know it by the way they talk.

As to the Intercolonial Railway and Grand Trunk Railway, little need be said, for after years of experience, we know that immigrants going by Lévis are made as comfortable as the officials of these roads can make them. The travelling agents do their work so well there is no room left for fault-finding.

I might here say that our own interpreter, Mr. Anderson, can always be found at his post, and it will be hard to find a more faithful and hard-working servant.

I cannot close my report without referring to the very many acts of kindness to immigrants, and the assistance rendered us by Messrs. Berg, Helms and Dawson, Allan and Dominion Line interpreters. They are very attentive and spare no pains to make immigrants comfortable while travelling with them over the various railroads. I am sure no one can understand the troubles and difficulties of an interpreter until they see them in the midst of their work.

I must not forget our friend Mrs. Corneil, of Quebec, who has for two seasons been with us looking after the interests of females. She is the right woman in the right place and thoroughly looks after the interests of those under her charge.

I beg also to thank the officials of the Intercolonial Railway, Customs and steamship companies for their many acts of kindness to us during the year.

Statement A shows the monthly return of immigrant arrivals and departures for the year.

Statement B shows the monthly return of cabin arrivals and departures for the year.

Statement C shows the yearly returns of immigrants, arrivals and departures for 1891.

Statement D shows yearly returns of cabin arrivals and departures for 1891.

Statement E shows a comparative statement of the immigration at this agency from 1869 to 1891 inclusive.

Statement F shows the number of steamships by each line landing passengers at this agency for the year, giving the number of cabin and steerage by each.

Statement G shows the sexes, nationalities and destinations of steerage passengers landed at this agency for the year by the Allan and Dominion Lines.

Statement H shows the number of children immigrants landed at this agency for the year.

Trusting the above will prove satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. CLAY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—STORAGE PASSENGERS—Statement of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Halifax Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1891.

MONTHS.	SEXES.		DECLARED DESTINATIONS.								NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.										OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.				NOT REPORTED ELSEWHERE.				
	Males.	Females.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgian.	U. S. C.	Others.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Domestics.	Not Classified.	For Canada.	For United States.			
	Arrivals via Ocean Travel.	Children under 12.	Total Number of Souls.																										
January.	371	102	371	61	85	46	19	30	31	211	20	35	23	39	12	12	6	5	168	11	5	46	99	340	31				
February.	540	360	540	82	111	37	25	36	97	278	18	42	33	46	15	11	12	12	196	56	8	43	116	448	97				
March.	2253	1482	231	181	667	492	146	70	466	1026	29	258	186	173	79	2	84	81	35	876	86	47	132	1787	466				
April.	2888	1892	550	446	2888	485	269	694	108	646	1588	61	70	88	158	61	137	159	890	179	40	252	595	2242	646				
May.	689	431	177	91	689	266	87	121	12	153	438	7	67	3	2	29	9	12	278	27	13	80	127	546	153				
June.	390	198	148	44	390	184	47	32	23	180	9	10	4	10	4	98	13	8	91	27	17	55	94	305	85				
July.	493	199	185	109	493	286	60	36	24	242	9	10	8	12	3	141	2	9	107	29	19	68	187	427	66				
August.	726	369	271	86	726	491	54	27	17	106	215	6	7	4	3	385	12	9	177	66	52	92	212	620	106				
September.	535	263	221	51	535	247	76	29	7	14	110	36	12	12	4	155	5	2	144	46	15	101	112	425	110				
October.	371	166	145	60	371	193	49	25	14	6	173	11	12	12	4	93	1	1	93	21	8	63	107	293	78				
November.	458	233	160	65	458	159	75	35	46	18	107	9	20	30	13	64	9	2	156	17	4	66	106	351	107				
December.	394	188	136	70	394	91	56	71	80	234	3	31	19	33	4	7	5	4	134	14	1	68	105	331	63				
Totals.	10118	5996	2555	1567	10118	2934	1097	1933	1346	452	348	2008	5030	104	577	335	562	301	967	174	292	276	3300	579	229	1064	2370	8110	2008

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1891

STATEMENT B.—CABIN PASSENGERS—Statement of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Halifax Immigration Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1891.

MONTHS.	SEXES.			Total number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS.							NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.					For Canada, not reported elsewhere.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 12.		Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	N. W. Territories.	British Columbia.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	French and Belgian.	U. S. C.	Not Classified—Remaining in Canada.	
January	110	40	7	157	101	18	25	8	1	4	71	..	..	..	86	157
February	143	38	4	143	84	19	27	6	2	5	97	..	..	..	46	143
March	243	173	13	243	150	40	26	14	3	10	171	1	..	..	71	243
April	513	314	25	513	334	54	46	47	16	16	237	1	..	..	275	513
May	518	244	25	518	473	26	14	3	2	73	..	..	..	..	445	518
June	493	184	23	493	460	16	8	6	1	2	58	..	..	..	435	493
July	1,317	513	58	1,317	1,271	28	11	4	3	3	90	..	3	..	1,224	1,317	
August	1,342	642	649	1,342	1,244	34	29	16	8	11	144	..	..	..	1,198	1,342
September	799	403	19	799	747	24	12	3	1	8	90	..	..	..	709	799
October	618	309	14	618	576	23	9	6	1	3	77	..	..	..	541	618
November	436	262	18	436	398	17	8	5	1	7	59	..	..	..	377	436
December	398	295	93	398	361	21	8	3	1	4	72	..	..	..	326	398
Totals	6,977	3,550	267	6,977	6,199	325	223	121	34	75	1,230	1	3	5,733	6,977	6,977	

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT C.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Halifax, N.S., Immigration Agency, for the Year 1891.

	ADULTS, 12 YEARS AND OVER.		UNDER 12 YEARS.		TOTAL SOULS.	TOTAL AMOUNT BROUGHT IN.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
	<i>Via</i> Ocean travel.....	5,996	2,555	1,001			566	10,118	Effects Cash.....
<i>Via</i> United States.....	5,996	2,555	1,001	566	10,118	\$ cts. 135,166 00 270,384 00 405,500 00
Total.....						

	TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.										DECLARED DESTINATIONS.															
	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgians.	U.S. Citizens.	Other Countries.	Total.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.	Total.	Lower Provinces.								
																		N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	Total.
5,080	164	577	335	562	301	967	174	8,110	292	276	3,300	579	229	1,064	2,370	8,110	479	9	1,097	1,933	1,346	452	348	2,008	10,118	
1,173	17	25	216	334	126	117	117	2,008	89	85	1,005	117	24	292	426	2,008										

Arrivals not reported elsewhere—
For Canada..... 8,110
For United States..... 2,008
Total..... 10,118

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1891. EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT D.—Yearly Return of Cabin Arrivals and Departures at Halifax, N.S., Immigration Agency, for the Year 1891.

	ADULTS, 12 YEARS AND OVER.		UNDER 12 YEARS.		TOTAL SOULS.	TOTAL AMOUNT BROUGHT IN.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Effects. Cash.	% cts.
	Via Ocean Travel	3,550	3,160	153				114	6,977
Via United States	3,550	3,160	153	114	6,977		
Total							

	NATIONALITIES.		TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.		DECLARED DESTINATIONS.										
	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	French and Belgians.	U.S. Citizens.	Total.		LOWER PROVINCES.		Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	Total.
						Not Classified.	Total.	N.S.	N.B.						
1,239	1	1	3	5,733	6,977	6,977	6,084	115	325	223	121	34	75	6,977	

Not reported elsewhere:
For Canada..... 6,977

Total..... 6,977

EDWIN M. CLAY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT E.—Comparative Statement of the Immigration at the Halifax Immigration Agency, from 1869 to 1891.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others.	Remarks.
1869.....	289	73	74	436					
1870.....	258	101	78	437	214	93	102	28	
1871.....	317	132	101	550	339	40	72	99	
1872.....	689	396	347	1,432	1,187	88	137	20	
1873.....	1,037	414	202	1,653	972	22	117	542	
1874.....	781	321	423	1,525	889	78	167	391	
1875.....	374	136	233	743	551	44	21	127	
1876.....	320	90	106	516	409	18	21	68	
1877.....	607	200	124	931	580	99	35	217	
1878.....	1,256	429	366	2,051	1,280	329	133	309	
1879.....	2,503	751	701	3,955	2,516	706	67	666	
1880.....	1,921	623	548	3,095	1,754	681	165	495	11 months.
1881.....	2,028	801	817	3,646	2,248	766	223	409	13 do
1882.....	4,970	2,086	1,667	8,723	5,597	999	514	1,613	
1883.....	4,589	2,029	1,857	8,475	5,435	1,178	237	1,625	
1884.....	3,033	1,193	1,378	5,604	4,097	637	190	680	
1885.....	2,440	958	1,029	4,427	2,906	539	262	720	
1886.....	3,305	1,302	1,049	5,656	4,336	488	511	321	Other countries belong
1887.....	6,305	2,532	1,837	10,674	7,261	839	694	1,880	about equally to Ger-
1888.....	9,030	3,410	2,613	15,053	9,785	750	1,327	3,191	mans, Scandinavians,
1889.....	7,430	3,054	1,844	12,328	6,503	370	1,027	4,628	French and Belgians, and
1890.....	5,817	2,180	1,440	9,437	5,952	259	588	2,638	the last four years to
1891.....	5,906	2,555	1,567	10,118	6,203	181	602	3,132	U.S. citizens.

Totals, 111,465. Yearly average, 4,846.

EDWIN M. CLAY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT F.—Statement showing number of Steamships, by each Line, landing Passengers at this Agency for the Year 1891, giving the Number of Cabin and Steerage by each.

Lines.	Number of Steamships.	Total Number of Steamships.	Cabin.	Total Cabin.	Steerage.	Total Steerage.	Cabin and Steerage.	Where From.
Allan—Weekly Service	8		284		2,300			Leaving Liverpool, calling at Derry.
Allan—Fortnightly Service ..	20		593		2,788			Leaving Liverpool, calling at Queenstown and St. John.
Allan—Extra Service.....	22		4		1,258			Leaving Glasgow, calling at Liverpool and Queenstown.
Total Allan.....		50		881		6,346	7,227	
Dominion.....	8	8	151	151	1,494	1,494	1,645	Leaving Liverpool, calling at Derry.
Newfoundland Coastal SS. Co.	7	7	74	74	681	681	755	Leaving St. John's, Nfld.
Anglo-French SS. Co	18	18	6	6	104	104	110	do St. Pierre.
Red Cross—St. John's Service.	22		132		526			do St. John's, Nfld.
Red Cross—New York Service.	18		169		41			do New York.
Total Red Cross		40		301		567	868	
Canada Atlantic SS. Co	39	39	3,599	3,599	703	703	4,302	do Boston.
Halifax, P. E. I. and Boston SS. Co.	37	37	1,965	1,965	223	223	2,188	do do
Grand Totals.....		199		6,977		10,118	17,095	

EDWIN M. CLAY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT G.—Statement showing Sexes, Nationalities and Destinations of Steerage Passengers landed at this Agency for the Year 1891, by Allan and Dominion Lines.

LINES.	SEXES.			NATIONALITIES.								DESTINATIONS.								
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French.	Other Countries.	Total.	Nova Scotia.	N. Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba and N. W. T.	B. Columbia.	United States.	Total.
Allan—Weekly.....	1,495	447	358	2,300	1,441	105	191	319	143	101	2,300	231	60	.....	199	651	712	98	349	2,300
Allan—Fortnightly..	1,384	890	514	2,788	2,493	28	74	136	28	27	2,788	536	198	3	390	379	398	100	784	2,788
Allan—Extra.....	767	253	238	1,258	164	30	599	193	104	70	1,258	144	53	3	114	340	296	75	233	1,258
Dominion	934	220	340	1,494	838	18	188	248	109	93	1,494	116	34	2	126	471	374	55	316	1,494
Totals	4,580	1,810	1,450	7,840	4,936	181	602	895	394	291	7,840	1,027	345	8	829	1,841	1,780	328	1,682	7,840

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT H.—Statement showing the Number of Children Immigrants landed at this Agency for the Year 1891.

Steamers.	Date of Arrival.	By whom Sent.	Number of Children.		Where Bound.
			M.	F.	
Oregon	March 3.	Mr. Alsop	11		Manitoba.
Sarnia	do 29.	Dr. Stephenson	48		Hamilton and Manitoba.
do	do 29.	Mr. Wallace	169	12	Belleville.
Hibernian	do 30.	Mr. Quarrier	129		Brockville.
Parisian	April 5.	Miss Rye		47	Niagara.
do	do 5.	Miss Macpherson	67	18	Stratford.
do	do 5.	Mr. Fegan	108		Toronto.
Hibernian	Sept. 28.	Mrs. Comeron		21	St. John and Halifax.
		Totals	532	98	

EDWIN M. CLAY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1891.

AVERAGE rate of Wages for the Year 1891 at Halifax Agency.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers—per day, without board	1 00	1 25
do per week and board	3 00	5 00
Female farm servants, with board		
Masons—per day, without board	2 50	3 50
Bricklayers do	2 50	3 25
Carpenters do	1 50	2 50
Lumbermen do	1 00	1 25
Shipwrights do	1 50	2 50
Smiths do	1 10	1 50
Wheelwrights do	1 25	2 50
Gardeners, with board		
do without board	1 00	1 10
Female cooks	10 00	20 00
Laundresses	5 00	8 00
Female domestics	6 00	12 00
General labourers, per day, without board	1 00	1 25
Miners	0 85	2 00
Mill hands	1 00	1 50
Engine drivers	1 75	2 50
Saddlers, per week	6 00	9 00
Bootmakers	6 00	9 00
Tailors	5 00	8 00

EDWIN M. CLAY,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1891.

LIST of Retail prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1891 at Halifax Agency.

Provisions,	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 13	0 15	Coats, under, tweed.	3 00	6 00
Bread, best white.		0 07	do over do.	12 00	18 00
do brown.		0 07	Trousers, tweed.	1 00	4 00
Butter, salt.	0 18	0 25	Vests, tweed.	1 25	2 00
do fresh.			Shirts, flannel.	1 00	2 50
Beef, per lb.	0 10	0 18	do cotton.	0 50	1 25
Beef, per quarter.		0 15	do under, "wove".	0 25	1 25
Candles, per lb.	0 10	0 25	Drawers, woollen, "wove".	0 75	1 50
Cheese, per lb.	0 15	0 20	Hats, felt.	1 00	2 50
Coffee, per lb.	0 30	0 40	Socks, worsted.	0 25	0 50
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.			do cotton.	0 20	0 30
Eggs, per doz.	0 20	0 35	Blankets.	1 75	8 00
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality.	6 00	6 50	Rugs.	1 75	3 00
do do 2nd do.	5 25	5 75	Flannel, per yard.	0 20	0 40
Flour, buckwheat, per 100 lbs.			Cotton shirting, per yard.	0 07	0 15
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.			Sheeting, per yard.	0 20	0 85
Firewood, per cord.	2 50	3 50	Canadian cloth, per yard.	0 50	1 50
Ham, per lb.	0 15	0 18	Shoes, men's.	1 00	6 00
do shoulders, per lb.	0 12	0 15	do women's.	0 25	5 00
Herrings, per barrel.			Boots, men's.	2 00	5 00
Mutton, per lb.	0 12	0 16	do women's.	0 25	5 00
Mustard, per lb.	0 30	0 35	India rubber overshoes, men's.	0 65	2 50
Milk, per quart.	0 06	0 07	do do women's.	0 50	2 25
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.					
Pepper, per lb.	0 30	0 40			
Pork, per lb.	0 08	0 12			
Potatoes, per bushel.	0 35	0 60			
Rice, per lb.		0 05			
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 05	0 07			
Sugar, brown, per lb.	0 04	0 05			
Salt, per lb.	0 01½	0 02½			
Tea, black, per lb.	0 25	0 40			
do green, per lb.	0 45	0 60			
Tobacco, per lb.	0 60	1 00			
Veal, per lb.	0 10	0 15			

N. B. — Men's boots are high-top boots. Women's boots and shoes, prices cover all kinds of women's foot-wear.

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1891.

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ST. JOHN, N.B., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. S. GARDNER.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report showing the operations of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

About the same number of immigrants passed through this office during this year as in 1890, and there is a much larger increase through other inlets into the province.

The number of immigrants reported at this office *via* St. Lawrence, Halifax and the United States, other than reported at the Customs Department so far heard from (as yet few replies received from Crown Land Commissioners) are 95 English, 3 Irish, 42 Scotch, Danes 1. Total, 141. Of these there were farmers, 5, farm labourers, 27, general labourers, 13, mechanics, 4, clerks and traders, 2, female domestics, 36, not classed, 54. Of these 133 settled in New Brunswick, 8 in Ontario, the farmers buying farms, and the farm labourers were at once employed in several counties. The demand for these is much larger than the supply. Others having some means took up and settled on free grant lands to a much larger extent this year than last, some purchased partly improved farms, others old settled farms, paying cash for full amount of purchase; and from reports 1892 will far exceed any previous years, as all heard from report much satisfaction with their present position and future prospects.

The female domestics and boys from 11 to 18 years old were placed in country districts and in good homes provided for them ere their arrival. Again let me repeat the demand for this class is growing larger every year, and especially later in the season, the farmers were asking for help to assist in harvesting.

I am constantly begging the various emigration societies and industrial schools in Europe to send any number of healthy girls and boys, as I can find good homes in New Brunswick for all. I have applications from parties who would gladly take them in winter months.

As usual I am applied to from all parts of Europe and the United States for a full description of the province, its capabilities for agricultural, and indeed for every class of labour; its climate and what it is best adapted for; and a special enquiry from the German Government, through their consul here, of the same tenor, and I gave all I could gather, including C. H. Lugin's Hand-book on New Brunswick exclusively. I asked Hon. J. J. Fellows, the agent general for the province, to send to the address of Answartiges Arut, Berlin, Germany, all he could spare of the Hand-Book, for distribution by the German Government. As the Germans are a most desirable class, I also wrote to that address. I felt sure a goodly number would be sent, and applications, largely from those having means from £100 stg. to £1,200, I referred to Hon. J. J. Fellows for the C. H. Lugin Hand-book, and sent all the printed matter I had bearing on the questions asked.

The immigrants passing through this agency brought, in cash \$3,500; effects, \$1,950; total, \$5,450; an increase over last year. While those entering the province by other inlets, so far heard from in reply to my enquiries, show an increase in numbers over last year, but less in cash and effects, yet a larger number of Canadians returned and settled permanently.

Those entering by other inlets than Halifax and Quebec, so far reported and estimated by correspondents and not otherwise reported, were 1,275, taking no account

of those entering at McAdam Junction, where a large number enter. There were 1,270 Canadians returned from the United States, 8 Danes, 11 United States citizens, 11 Scotch and 13 English. Some of these with means took up and settled on free grant lands to a much larger extent than last year. All heard from report much satisfaction with their present position and future prospects, bringing with them in cash \$39,350, other values \$43,274. As usual, my correspondents write they are very sure many more came into the province and settled, but could not gather even an approximate as to the number who must have brought more or less cash and other values.

The travel by International Steamship Line of steamers running between St. John and Boston show ins 18,028, outs 10,575, total 28,603, and by those between St. John and New York per the "Winthrop," ins 1,545, outs 1,246; "City Columbia," ins 633, outs 448; total, 3,872. My observation of the travel this year proves many more of our people from the United States have returned, and to stay, and which, I think, entries at the Customs Department will verify, together with what I have learned from correspondents.

The number of immigrants entered in the different counties so far heard from and not otherwise reported is as follows:—

Albert county	57
Westmoreland county	343
Charlotte do	214
Carleton do	322
Victoria do	52
Northumberland do	79
Restigouche do	66
York do	131
Gloucester do	11
	1,275

From Madawaska no reply, yet a number must have settled, as during 1891 5,789 acres were sold and taken under the Labour Act.

A few of my correspondents write thus as to Canadians returning:—

Albert County.

Quite a number of others are about returning, some with their families, others single, they report dull times in United States and are coming home for employment and which they will readily find at Harvey, Hopewell and other points, either at ship work or lumbering, both of which are active; there are four or five vessels building. The soil in this county is held to be the very best for agriculture, and our farmers are wealthy people. All crops above the average this year and prices high. Hay selling at \$10 per ton.

Westmoreland.

I regret that I am unable to report anything very favourable as to business. No new industries have started of late, and ship-building, lumbering and stone business, all of which once flourished here are now down or very low. Ship-owning is also not very profitable, hence our shipping are being sold off very rapidly. Of course, the Government is not the cause of this depression in these things, which is due to outside occurrences; but let me say our agricultural pursuits amply repay for all this.

Gloucester County.

St. Isidore Settlement, a number of new settlers came in during 1891. Several bought partly improved farms ranging from 90 to 150 acres, others took up free grant lands of 100 acres each. The soil is one of the best for agriculture in the province. The settlers are all Catholics of French descent. There is a church, two post offices, two school houses. All roads lead into Caraquet Railway, 11 miles through the woods,

where a large number of lots are vacant and can be had free, and intending settlers would do well to visit the parish during the summer. The principle occupation of settlers is farming.

Restigouche County.

All that came into the county are returned Canadians except one an United States citizen. The portion of those who returned buy chiefly from parties going away.

Kent.

I have little of importance to write, no new settlers from abroad taken up land this year, only parties in the county. A few years past the crops have not been good, but this season grains of all kinds have been above the average, especially wheat which has been an unusual crop and better than it has been for the last 25 years, and I may say the same of all kinds of cereals. This has given the settlers fresh courage to cultivate their farms; if this continues, as it may, it will induce many more to turn their attention to cultivating the soil.

York County.

Gladstone.—In answer to your enquiries in regard to free grants in this district, I have to report no new settlers for the present year; and worse, some who had made improvements are leaving. Why, I do not know. We have excellent soil, good roads through the Pettoma range of lots, high land, and remarkably free from frost. Grain of all kinds can be sown later and harvested later than in any other part of the county. If we had foreign-born Scotch or Irish they would stay after they had located, but the New Brunswicker will not be contented. We have good lands for agriculture, and every lot has green and dry cedar, good water and no frost.

Carleton County.

Woodstock.—Please let me say quite a large number of Canadians have returned during the year, after a short residence in the United States, fully satisfied that Carleton county for agriculture surpasses any portion of United States territory, and prices much better.

Glassville.—There came into this settlement during the year six settlers, and one family who had settled here some years ago, glad to return again, as he could not better himself; brought with him \$1,000. The number of settlers is ninety-two. They are of mixed nationality (no Canadians). No deaths this year, which speaks well for the climate. Crops remarkably good; new frame houses and barns are fast taking the place of the log shanties. This settlement, as a whole, presents a fine picture of prosperity and thrift.

Victoria.

New Denmark.—None of the old settlers have left this year. Some have come in and took up land under the Labour Act, bringing means to enable them to make a home. The young people go to and fro, but when they have earned some money they always come back and settle down contented. The settlement is growing rapidly and our reserve is nearly filled up, but I hope to get more land added to New Denmark next year, then our people will soon fill it. They are waiting for this in old Denmark.

Upper Kintore.—In answer to yours of 28th November, in reply I have not much to give, but cheerfully submit: Several new arrivals are settled on new farms, bringing considerable means, and some returned settlers from the United States. A number of young men whose parents reside here have taken up land during the year. Generally, the settlement has made fair progress during the year. Crops very good and settlers well contented.

Andover.—This county seems to be growing in wealth and population. The farmers are prosperous this year, as the crops are more than an average, and all produce bringing good prices. About all the good farming land, suitable for settlement, is owned by the old New Brunswick Railway, which is a great drawback to the settlement of the

county. If the Government would buy the land from the company and offer it for settlement, it would be the means of settling a large amount of good farming lands.

Northumberland.

I am satisfied there are a good many Canadians scattered through the county, of whom I am likely to hear after sending this return. Some have bought and settled on old farms, the others are working at mills and factories. We cannot boast of any new factories being started, and the past summer has been hard on employers and employes, but find that those who have returned from the States are glad to get back again, and are much more contented. The crops have been unusually good and the farmers are well satisfied and have done well.

Charlotte County.

Mr. St. George, my correspondent, writes, after giving the number of Canadians returned from the United States, &c.: "I have little or no opportunity to answer the other questions asked, but I may say that the fishing in this district is very good, there is a fair share of undeveloped mineral resources, and the agricultural capabilities are on an average with the greater part of the rest of New Brunswick province."

St. Steven.—As usual my correspondent writes: "Most all the immigrants were from the United States and who had gone from the county at different periods, and very glad to return again and to stay."

King's County.

I cannot refrain from giving a portion of a letter received from one whom I had placed in a good home. He writes: "You will no doubt be surprised that I am going back to England at my parents request, my father being very sick; but before going I thought it my duty to thank you for the interest you took in comfortably settling me in this country. The province has impressed me with so many resources for farming or mining, yet I think there is much room for improvement in the system of farming in King's county. The farm work has suited me well. New Brunswick is a very healthy province, for personally and mentally I feel much better. I am coming back as soon as I can, and make a start. In meantime I will do my best to attract the attention of my many farming acquaintances to the adaptability of the Canadian soil for farm products, and they will rely more fully upon my personal remarks than those cast abroad over England by the shipping agents.

"Yours truly,

"JAMES WALLIS."

The extracts above are from the most reliable parties in each county.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL GARDNER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at St. John Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1891.

MONTHS.	Arrivals via Ocean Travel.		Arrivals via United States.		SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.		DECLARED DESTINATION.			NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.										OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.		Not reported elsewhere—For		Cash.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 12.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavian.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestics.	Not Classified.	Canada.	Not reported elsewhere—For United States.	Effects.	*		
																									Not reported elsewhere—For		United States.
January	1	6	1	7			6	1													1					
February	1	1	1	1			1	1													1					
March	6	5	1	6			5	1													1					
April	19	3	20	20			17	3													1					
May	15	15	15	15			13	2													1					
June	39	1	23	39			38														1					
July	2	3	3	3			2	2													1					
August	5	4	1	5			5	1													1					
September	23	4	18	23			2	2													1					
October	18	4	9	10			5	1													2					
November	3	1	2	3			1	1													1					
December	1	1	1	1			95	3													2					
Totals	139	2	34	141	133	8	95	3	42	1	1	1	5	27	13	4	2	36	54	141	1,965			3,500		

S. GARDNER,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

St. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1891.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AGENCY DISTRICT.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1891.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board	1 00	1 50
do per week and board	4 00	5 00
Female farm servants, per month, with board.	5 00	6 00
Masons, per day, without board	3 00	3 00
Bricklayers do do	3 00	3 00
Carpenters do do	2 00	2 50
Lumbermen, per month, with board.	18 00	25 00
Shipwrights, per day, without board.	3 00	3 50
Smiths do do	2 00	2 20
Wheelwrights do do	3 50	4 00
Gardeners, with board.		
do without board	8 00	12 00
Female cooks, per month	8 00	10 00
Laundresses, per month	6 00	10 00
Female domestics, per month	1 25	1 50
General labourers, per day, without board.	1 25	1 50
Miners.	1 50	2 00
Mill hands.	60 00	90 00
Engine drivers, per month.	9 00	12 00
Saddlers, per week.	9 00	12 00
Bootmakers do	9 00	12 00
Tailors do	9 00	12 00

S. GARDNER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

St. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1891.

ST. JOHN, N.B., AGENCY DISTRICT.

LIST of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1891.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 12	0 16	Coats, under, tweed	3 00	5 00
Bread, best white, 2 lb	0 07		do over, do	4 00	7 00
do brown	0 07		Trousers do	2 00	3 50
Butter, salt, per lb.	0 18	0 20	Vests do	1 00	2 00
do fresh, per lb.	0 20	0 25	Shirts, flannel, all wool	1 00	2 00
Beef, per lb.	0 08	0 14	do cotton	0 40	1 00
Beer, per quart	0 10		do under, "wove," all wool	0 75	1 25
Candles, per lb.	0 12	0 14	Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 75	1 20
Cheese, per lb.	0 14	0 18	Hats, felt	0 60	1 00
Coffee, ground, per lb	0 25	0 40	Socks, worsted	0 30	0 40
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	2 50		do cotton	0 12	0 30
Eggs, per doz	0 12	0 30	Blankets, all wool	1 50	3 50
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality	7 00		Rugs do	1 00	1 50
do do 2nd do	5 00	6 00	Flannel do per yd.	0 20	0 35
do buckwheat, per 100lbs, best	3 50		Cotton shirting	0 12	0 20
do do do rough	2 50		Sheeting	0 25	0 30
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.	4 50		Canadian cloth, tweed, per yd	0 75	1 25
Firewood, per cord	6 00	8 00	Shoes, men's, per pair	1 50	2 00
Ham, per lb.	0 15	0 16	do women's do	0 90	1 00
do shoulders, per lb.	0 11		Boots, men's do	2 00	3 50
Herrings, per barrel	3 50	6 00	do women's do	0 90	1 20
Mustard, per lb.	0 35	0 40	India rubber overshoes, men's	0 70	0 90
Milk, per quart	0 05	0 06	do do women's	0 50	0 75
Mutton, per lb.	0 08	0 09			
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	4 00				
Pepper, per lb.	0 30				
Potatoes, per bushel	0 80	1 00			
Pork, per lb.	0 08	0 10			
Rice, per lb.	0 07				
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 06				
Sugar, brown, per lb.	0 04				
Salt, per lb.	0 01				
Tea, black, per lb.	0 25	0 40			
do green, per lb.	0 50	0 80			
Tobacco, per lb.	0 35	0 50			
Veal, per lb.	0 07	0 10			

S. GARDNER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1891.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHERBROOKE IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. H. A. ELKINS.)

SHERBROOKE, P.Q., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the arrivals at this agency were for the summer months only, owing probably to the fact that parties coming to Canada during the winter, unless booked direct for Sherbrooke, or specially directed to the Eastern Townships, would not readily find their way here. Those who arrived during the summer were favourably placed out by me, and a very much larger number could have been satisfactorily employed, both in agricultural and other operations, as the applications for assistance were far in excess of the demand.

It would be very desirable, if possible, that the Quebec agency should forward, from time to time, some of the immigrants arriving there, to supply Eastern Township requirements, for, although Mr. Bliss and Mr. Clark do all they can to turn immigrants in this direction, a far greater number could find immediate employment at good wages if their services were only available.

I append herewith tables showing the retail prices of ordinary articles of food and raiment, and of wages paid in this district, both of which are among the first enquiries made by immigrants and parties asking for information respecting their proposed destination.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. ELKINS,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Sherbrooke Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending the 31st December, 1891.

MONTHS.	Arrivals via Ocean Travel.		SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	Declared Destination—Quebec.	NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.				OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.					Reported Elsewhere—For Canada.			
	Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years.	English.			Irish.	Scotch.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Female Domestics.	Not classified.					
January	30			30	30														
February	11			11	11														
March	32			32	32														
April	24	3	6	30	30														
May	8	10	4	18	11														
June	18	3		21	32														
July	11	8		19	11														
August	5	2	1	8	8														
September	12	2	3	17	5														
October	7	2		9	12														
November	4	1		5	4														
December					4														
Total	105	21	14	140	105	105	82	12	11	2	38	35	1	10	19	105			

SHERBROOKE, P. Q., 31st December, 1891.
 H. A. ELKINS,
 Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

SHERBROOKE AGENCY DISTRICT.

LIST of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1891.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 12½		Coats, under, tweed.	6 00	8 00
Bread, best white.	0 20		do over do	7 00	12 00
do brown.			Trousers do	3 00	5 00
Butter, salt, per lb.	0 17	0 20	Vests do	1 50	3 00
do fresh do	0 20	0 22	Shirts, flannel	1 50	2 50
Beef, per lb.	0 10		do cotton	1 00	1 50
Beer, per quart	0 05		do under, "wove"	1 00	2 00
Candles, per lb	0 12		Drawers, woollen, "wove"	1 25	2 25
Cheese do	0 15		Hats, felt	0 75	1 50
Coffee do	0 30	0 40	Socks, worsted	0 30	0 40
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	1 70		do cotton	0 25	0 35
Eggs, per doz.	0 20		Blankets, per pair.	4 00	8 00
Flour, per brl., 1st quality.	5 50		Rugs.	1 00	2 00
do do 2nd do	5 00		Flannel.	1 50	2 50
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	3 00		Cotton shirting, per yd.	0 10	0 14
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.	2 00		Sheeting, per yd.	0 40	0 60
Firewood, per cord, green	3 00		Canadian cloth, per yd.	0 75	1 50
do dry	3 50		Shoes, men's.	2 00	2 50
Ham, per lb.	0 14		do women's.	1 25	2 50
do shoulders, per lb.	0 12		Boots, men's.	3 00	5 00
Herrings, per brl.	5 50		do women's	2 50	3 00
Mustard, per lb.	0 40		India rubber overshoes, men's.	1 50	
Milk, per quart	0 06		do do women's.	1 50	2 00
Mutton, per lb.	0 08				
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	2 75	3 00			
Pepper, per lb.	0 30				
Pork, per lb.	0 08				
Potatoes, per bush.	0 40				
Rice, per lb.	0 05				
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 06				
Sugar, brown, per lb.	0 05				
Salt, per lb.	0 15				
Tea, black, per lb.	0 25	0 50			
do green do	0 25	0 50			
Tobacco do	0 50	0 60			
Veal, per lb.	0 10				

H. A. ELKINS,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

SHERBROOKE, P.Q., 7th January, 1892.

SHERBROOKE AGENCY DISTRICT.
AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1891.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board	1 00	1 50
do per week, and board	3 00	5 00
Female farm servants, with board, per month.	6 00	8 00
Masons, per day, without board	2 00	3 00
Bricklayers do	1 50	3 00
Carpenters do	1 00	2 00
Lumbermen do	1 00	1 55
Smiths do	1 25	2 50
Wheelwrights do	1 00	2 00
Gardeners, with board	0 75	1 00
do without board	1 00	1 50
Female cooks, per month	7 00	10 00
Laundresses, per week	3 00	5 00
Female domestics, per month	6 00	8 00
General labourers, per day, without board	1 00	1 50
Miners, per day	1 25	2 50
Mill hands, per day	1 00	2 50
Engine drivers, per day	2 50	5 00
Saddlers do	1 25	2 50
Bootmakers do	1 50	2 00
Tailors do	1 00	2 00

H. A. ELKINS,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

SHERBROOKE, P.Q., 7th January, 1892.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. W. J. WILLS.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
OTTAWA, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of operations at this agency during the past year, 1891.

The total number of arrivals was as follow, viz. :—

European immigrants	482
Settlers from United States.....	178
Total arrivals.....	<u>660</u>

I only report those who applied at my office directly, as arrivals apart from that are reported elsewhere. The number of arrivals during the year at this agency falls short of those of last year, but all in quest of employment were readily provided with work. The demand for agricultural labourers was continuous during the year, and wages rated from \$12 to \$16 per month together with board. Many were employed by the year at the above rate of wages.

Female domestic servants were in great request, as always is the case. The demand was much larger than the supply, and the wages ranged from \$6 to \$10 per month.

A large number of people were also sent to various parts of my agency from Quebec and Montreal, but who, coming to join friends and relatives, did not report at this office.

The health of the immigrants on the whole has been most satisfactory.

I am happy to state that the class of immigrants who arrived here this year was of a very satisfactory character, and composed principally of agricultural labourers. There were a few mechanics sent out by the Self-Help Emigration Society of London, England, accompanied by large families, whom I found it difficult to place out so as to enable them to provide properly for their large families. Some of these families contained from six to nine children, the eldest of whom was not fourteen years of age.

We have been blessed with a bountiful harvest, and all kinds of manufactures and industries are consequently improving, and the prospects for the next season's immigration ought to be much better.

A very large number of immigrants passed through here for Manitoba and the North-West, of whom I kept no account, being reported elsewhere.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WILLS,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent,

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the Arrivals at the Ottawa Immigration Agency for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

MONTH.	ENGLISH.		IRISH.		SCOTCH.		GERMAN.		SCANDINAVIAN.		FRENCH.		FINNISH.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.				
	Men.	Children.	Men.	Children.	Men.	Children.	Men.	Children.	Men.	Children.	Men.	Children.	Men.	Children.	Men.	Children.	Men.	Children.			
1891.																					
January.	5	8	3	1	8	4	5	2	8	7	17	2	5	1	34	9	5	14			
February.	4	2	2	5	3	5	2	1	3	2	3	8	1	3	12	2	1	3			
March.	1	1	2	3	8	10	5	2	20	8	20	20	15	17	43	15	1	22			
April.	46	19	85	16	11	27	6	4	9	19	1	1	1	1	79	42	40	22			
May.	20	20	20	7	5	32	9	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	56	15	5	42			
June.	26	9	36	14	5	21	6	2	1	19	30	4	5	5	87	26	5	15			
July.	13	7	21	5	7	8	3	3	10	5	5	3	1	1	30	10	1	10			
August.	19	6	27	1	6	4	3	3	9	3	10	4	1	1	32	13	1	6			
September.	16	6	16	3	7	1	3	1	7	2	7	2	1	1	30	4	6	4			
October.	1	2	3	3	3	7	3	3	8	1	8	3	5	5	6	2	2	6			
November.	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	4	6	4			
December.	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	6	2	2	2	2	6	4	6	4			
Total	151	47	227	68	28	13	109	66	96	70	20	14	104	1	31	18	57	411	159	90	660

W. J. WILLS,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

TOTAL Arrivals *via* St. Lawrence and United States, 1891.

NATIONALITIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
<i>Via St. Lawrence.</i>													
English	4	2	2	81	19	27	16	26	16	6	1	.....	200
Irish	4	3	.....	19	30	17	5	1	3	.....	2	.....	84
Scotch	17	.....	10	18	17	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
German	2	1	8	19	8	11	1	9	1	.....	6	.....	66
Scandinavian	2	.....	17	1	1	9	4	.....	7	8	2	.....	51
French .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Finnish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	7
Total	32	6	37	138	75	74	26	40	30	14	11	.....	482
<i>Via United States.</i>													
English	1	6	.....	4	1	9	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Irish	1	.....	.....	8	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Scotch .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
German	6	1	.....	.....	.....	8	9	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	30
Scandinavian	15	3	3	.....	.....	21	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
French .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finnish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	2	1	40	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	50
Total	25	11	43	12	3	48	15	12	9	.....	.....	.....	178

W. J. WILLS,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

THE Immigrant Arrivals were disposed of in the following order.

Provinces.	Number.	Total.
Province of Ontario—		
City of Ottawa.....	283	
do Toronto.....	6	
do Belleville.....	3	
do Prescott.....	1	
County of Carleton.....	90	
do Renfrew.....	73	
do Lanark.....	19	
do Russell.....	19	
do Hastings.....	9	
do Prescott.....	3	
do Stormont.....	2	
District of Nipissing.....	16	
do Parry Sound.....	15	
do Algoma.....	12	
		551
Province of Quebec—		
County of Ottawa.....	50	
do Pontiac.....	9	
		59
Manitoba.....		44
British Columbia.....		6

SUMMARY.

Province of Ontario.....	551	
do Quebec.....	59	
do Manitoba.....	44	
do British Columbia.....	6	
		660

W. J. WILLS,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

THE Applications and Rates of Wages offered for Labour during the Season of 1891 have been as follow.

Description of Labour.	Demand Supply.		Wages.
Agricultural labourers.....	239	147	\$12.00 to \$16.00 per month with board and lodging.
Common do.....	50	134	1.25 to 1.50 per diem without do
Servant girls.....	166	24	6.00 to 10.00 per month with do
Bakers.....	1	1	1.00 to 1.50 per diem without do
Boys.....	29	10	3.00 to 8.00 per month with do
Blacksmiths.....	1		1.25 to 1.75 per diem without do
Gardeners.....	3	2	10.00 to 15.00 per month with do
Grooms.....	9	10	10.00 to 15.00 do do
Stonecutters.....	4		1.25 to 2.00 per diem without do

W. J. WILLS,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

OCCUPATIONS of Immigrants arrived at Ottawa Immigration Agency, 1891.

Class of Labour.	Number.	Class of Labour.	Number.
Agricultural labourers	147	Gardeners	2
Common do	134	Governesses	2
Bakers	1	Grooms and Coachmen	10
Bookbinders	1	Painters	1
Boys	10	Tailors	8
Carpenters and joiners	8	Weavers	1
Clerks	14	Not classified	289
Coopers	3		
Domestic servants, female	24	Total	660
Engineers and machinists	5		

OTTAWA AGENCY DISTRICT.

List of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1891.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 12	0 16	Coats, under, tweed	6 00	10 00
Bread, best white	0 10	0 14	do over do	12 00	25 00
do brown	0 06	0 10	Trousers do	2 00	10 00
Butter, salt, per lb.	0 16	0 20	Vests do	1 50	3 00
do fresh, per lb.	0 18	0 25	Shirts, flannel	0 50	2 50
Beef, per lb.	0 05	0 10	do cotton	0 50	2 00
Beer, per quart	0 07	0 10	do under, "wove"	0 75	2 00
Candles, per lb.	0 09	0 10	Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 75	2 00
Cheese do	0 10	0 15	Hats, felt	0 75	3 00
Coffee do	0 25	0 45	Socks, worsted	0 15	0 50
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	2 00	2 75	do cotton	0 15	0 40
Eggs, per doz	0 18	0 25	Blankets	2 00	9 00
Flour, per brl, 1st quality	5 00	5 40	Rugs	1 00	5 00
do do 2nd do	4 75	5 00	Flannel, per yard	0 30	0 75
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	2 50	3 00	Cotton shirting, per yard	0 05	0 12
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.	5 00	6 00	Sheeting do	0 18	0 30
Firewood, per cord	2 50	5 00	Canadian cloth do	0 42	1 00
Ham, per lb.	0 12	0 15	Shoes, men's, per pair	1 25	3 75
do shoulders, per lb.	0 08	0 12	do women's do	0 50	2 50
Herrings, per brl	4 00	4 50	Boots, men's do	2 25	10 00
Mustard, per lb.	0 20	0 25	do women's do	1 00	3 50
Mutton do	0 10	0 15	India rubber overshoes, men's	0 60	1 00
Milk, per quart	0 06	0 08	do do women's	0 40	0 75
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	2 25	2 50			
Pepper, per lb.	0 15	0 20			
Pork, per lb.	0 08	0 10			
Potatoes, per 1½-bushel bag	0 50	0 75			
Rice, per lb.	0 05	0 08			
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 04	0 06			
Sugar, brown, per lb.	0 04	0 05			
Salt, per bushel	0 25	0 30			
Tea, black, per lb.	0 35	0 70			
do green do	0 20	0 60			
Tobacco do	0 15	0 65			
Veal do	0 12	0 15			

OTTAWA AGENCY DISTRICT.
AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1891.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per month and board.....	12 00	16 00
Female farm servants, with board.....	6 00	9 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	2 25	3 00
Bricklayers do do.....	1 50	2 50
Carpenters do do.....	1 25	2 25
Lumbermen do do.....	1 50	1 75
Shipwrights do do no demand.....		
Smiths do do.....	1 25	1 75
Wheelwrights, per month, with board.....	16 00	20 00
Gardeners do do.....	10 00	15 00
do per day, without board.....	1 25	1 50
Female cooks, per month, with board.....	8 00	10 00
Laundresses do do.....	7 00	10 00
Female domestics do do.....	7 00	10 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 25	1 50
Miners.....	1 00	1 50
Saw-mill hands.....	1 00	1 50
Engine drivers (paid by trip), per day, without board.....	1 75	3 00
Saddlers, per day.....	1 00	1 75
Bootmakers, no demand.....		
Tailors, paid by the piece.....		

W. J. WILLS,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1891.

No. 7

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KINGSTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. R. MACPHERSON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

KINGSTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report, showing the arrivals of immigrants at this agency during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1891, classified as to sexes, nationalities, occupations and destination; also showing the value of effects and money brought by them to Canada amounting to \$20,652 and \$11,428, respectively, or a total of \$32,080.

The numbers of settlers from the United States who have made entries at the several ports of entry within my district during the past year are not included in the enclosed statement nor is the value of their effects shown.

You will also find herewith statements of the average rates of wages in the district of the Kingston agency and a list of retail prices of the ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes.

The demand for unskilled labourers in my district during the past year has not been equal to the previous years, but very many more capable farm labourers than came to me could have been placed in my district at good wages.

The demand for female domestic servants has been as usual far in advance of the supply, and I trust more will come under my care during the coming season.

I am pleased to state that there has been no infectious or contagious diseases, all the immigrants were healthy, of good class and placed with but little difficulty.

I may state that a very considerable quantity of the two-rowed barley imported from Great Britain by you in the spring of 1890 was secured by farmers in my district which yielded well and was carefully garnered for last spring sowing. A large crop has been reaped of excellent quality. What has been sold brought much better prices than the six-rowed. The greater portion of this crop, however, is being held for seed in the coming spring. It is generally expected that it will then bring exceptionally high prices and be in great demand for that purpose and that vastly larger shipments of the two-rowed barley will be made to Great Britain next year.

The crops generally have been far above the average in my district with the exception of hay. Pastures were good, causing a largely increased quantity of cheese to be exported to Great Britain, at most remunerative prices to the farmers.

The shipments of eggs and poultry to Great Britain have increased and prices have been satisfactory, consequently the farmers are now generally prosperous and content.

Mining in my district has not been carried on so extensively as in previous years, owing to the low prices prevailing for iron ore and phosphates.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MACPHERSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

KINGSTON AGENCY DISTRICT.
AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1891.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 30
do per week and board.....	3 00	5 00
Female farm servants, per month, with board.....	5 00	8 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	2 50	3 00
Bricklayers, per day, without board.....	2 50	2 75
Carpenters do do.....	1 50	2 00
Lumbermen do do.....	1 00	1 50
Shipwrights do do.....	1 50	2 00
Smiths do do.....	1 25	2 00
Wheelwrights do do.....	1 25	1 75
Gardeners, per month, with board.....	12 00	20 00
do per day, without board.....	1 00	1 50
Female cooks, per month, with board.....	8 00	12 00
Laundresses do do.....	7 00	9 00
Female domestics do do.....	6 00	9 00
General labourers, per day, without board..	1 00	1 25
Miners, per day.....	1 00	1 50
Mill hands, per day.....	1 00	1 50
Engine drivers earn per day.....	2 75	3 50
Saddlers, per day.....	1 25	1 50
Bootmakers, per day.....	1 50	2 00
Tailors do.....	1 25	2 00
Painters do.....	1 50	2 00

R. MACPHERSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

KINGSTON AGENCY DISTRICT.

LIST of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1891.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 09	0 13	Coats, under, tweed.....	4 00	5 00
Bread, best white.....	0 12		do over do.....	6 00	10 00
do brown.....	0 10	0 12	Trousers do.....	2 00	4 00
Butter, salt, per lb.....	0 14	0 18	Vests do.....	1 00	1 50
do fresh. do.....	0 15	0 25	Shirts, flannel.....	0 50	1 00
Beef, per lb.....	0 07	0 10	do cotton.....	0 40	1 00
Beer, per quart.....	0 08	0 10	do under, "wove.".....	0 40	0 75
Candles, per lb.....	0 10	0 12	Drawers, woollen, "wove.".....	0 50	0 75
Cheese do.....	0 10	0 14	Hats, felt.....	1 00	1 50
Coffee do.....	0 25	0 30	Socks, worsted.....	0 20	0 25
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.....	2 00	2 50	do cotton.....	0 10	0 20
Eggs, per doz.....	0 14	0 25	Blankets, per pair.....	2 00	4 00
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality.....	5 00	5 50	Rugs.....	1 00	1 50
do do 2nd do.....	4 00	4 50	Flannel, per yard.....	0 20	0 40
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.....	2 00	2 50	Cotton shirting, per yard.....	0 06	0 10
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.....	5 00	6 00	Sheeting do.....	0 15	0 25
Firewood, per cord.....	4 00	5 00	Canadian cloth do.....	0 40	0 75
Ham, per lb.....	0 12	0 14	Shoes, men's.....	1 25	2 00
do shoulders, per lb.....	0 09	0 10	do women's.....	0 75	1 50
Herrings, per barrel.....	4 50	5 50	Boots, men's.....	1 50	2 50
Mustard, per lb.....	0 15	0 25	do women's.....	1 00	2 00
Milk, per quart.....	0 05	0 06	India rubber overshoes, men's.....	0 75	.....
Mutton, per lb.....	0 08	0 10	do do women's.....	0 50	0 60
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.....	2 00	2 50	Straw hats.....	0 10	0 30
Pepper, per lb.....	0 15	0 20			
Potatoes, per bushel.....	0 30	0 40			
Pork.....	0 08	0 10			
Rice, per lb.....	0 04	0 05			
Soap, yellow, per lb.....	0 03	0 05			
Sugar, brown do.....	0 04	0 04½			
Salt, per lb.....	0 01	.....		
Tea, black, per lb.....	0 25	0 40			
do green do.....	0 25	0 40			
Tobacco do.....	0 40	0 60			
Veal do.....	0 05	0 08			

R. MACPHERSON, -

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals at Kingston Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1891.

MONTHS.	Arrivals via Ocean Travel.		Arrivals via United States.		SEXES.			Total Number.	Declared Destination, Ontario.	NATIONALITIES.						OCCUPATIONS.						For CANADA.		Effects.	Cash.
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 12 Years.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Irish.	Scotch.			German.	Other Countries.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.	Not reported elsewhere.	Reported elsewhere.	\$	\$				
January	5	2	3	7	7	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	122	97						
February	18	2	23	23	23	19	3	1	9	7	2	1	1	1	4	23	450	380							
March	163	11	165	339	339	206	2	129	137	25	2	1	1	5	171	337	9,339	4,993							
April	73	27	84	134	134	114	6	6	28	36	5	4	4	21	40	134	2,317	1,100							
May	26	53	139	218	218	101	8	109	12	11	2	1	1	50	142	218	4,823	2,146							
June	35	11	29	75	75	65	5	5	19	12	3	1	1	7	33	75	1,343	750							
July	15	5	3	23	23	13	2	2	10	4	1	1	3	3	5	23	380	292							
August	32	8	12	52	52	40	4	2	4	17	3	2	2	4	18	52	778	590							
September	9	4	17	30	30	30	4	4	8	4	1	1	4	4	17	30	584	770							
October	19	4	6	29	29	24	2	2	8	8	3	3	2	2	8	29	350	240							
November	7	2	1	10	10	6	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	2	10	156	120							
December	402	129	406	940	940	623	50	261	245	126	22	9	97	441	2	938	20,652	11,428							
Total	402	129	406	940	940	623	50	261	245	126	22	9	97	441	2	938	20,652	11,428							

R. MACPHERSON,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

KINGSTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TORONTO IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. A. DONALDSON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
TORONTO, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my thirty-first annual report, showing the work of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

The total number of immigrants arriving at and passing through Toronto during that period was 6,414.

Of these, 5,039 came here by way of the Canadian ports, Halifax, Quebec and Montreal, and 1,375 by the various ports of the United States.

The total number of immigrants remaining in Ontario, and dealt with at this agency, was 4,567.

The number passing through to the Western States was 1,847. This latter item shows a falling off from last year, which is accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of those destined for the States, now go by way of the Sault Line, and so do not pass through Toronto.

The route *via* New York appears to be getting popular among immigrants, judging from the number who have come that way during the past year, which is larger than ever before.

There is still a scarcity of good farm hands, especially during the early part of the season and harvest, and the demand has far exceeded the supply. The reason for the scarcity appears to be that great numbers of farmers' sons, and young men brought up in the country parts, are continually making their way to the North-West, and drifting into the cities, so that although agricultural machinery has done much to supply the place of the farm labourer, there is still, and likely to be for some time, a demand for good men to fill the vacancies of those who are constantly moving away. Domestic servants are as scarce as ever, both in the towns and country.

Wages for farm hands remain about the same as last year, ranging from \$15 to \$30 per month, with board for the summer season, and from \$120 to \$160 for the year.

There appears to be an increasing demand among the farmers for men with families, and we have not experienced the difficulty we formerly had in settling these, especially when arriving early in the season.

The demand for general labourers during the year has not been very large, still it has been equal to the supply, and we have been able to place all immigrants of that class soon after their arrival.

The mechanical trades have also been quiet, but the few who arrived being, as a rule, good men at their trades, appeared to readily fall into work.

There is no demand for professional men, clerks and shop hands, and persons of these callings have some trouble in getting employment.

We have had a considerable number of young men out during the season, desirous of being placed out with good farmers for a year or so in order that they may obtain a knowledge of farming before purchasing land for themselves. These appear to be satisfactorily placed, and are apparently well pleased with the country.

The immigrants of the past season were all of a very superior class, being well supplied with baggage, and with but very few exceptions were able to pay their way to places where work was found for them, or keep themselves until something suitable offered.

Among other notable persons who have visited Toronto during the year may be mentioned the Earl of Fingal and the Hon. Mr. Plunkett, who were making a tour for the purpose of seeing the prospects the country held out for Irish immigration. Also Messrs. McQueen and Davey, farmers' delegates, who visited the districts round Toronto, Guelph, Niagara and Brantford on their way back from the North-West, and expressed themselves as being well pleased with the prosperous appearance of the country. During the past year I have made an inspection of the children brought out from the various unions, and settled in my district. I find that great care seems now to be taken both in the selection and placing out of these children, and in very few cases could any complaint be made. That the farmers are satisfied with them may be proved from the fact that the number of applications at some of the homes is double that of the supply.

In the crops, wheat has turned out remarkably fine, in fact much better than was expected, averaging in this district from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and weighing from 60 to 66 lbs. per bushel. Oats are also a very good crop, and barley and pease quite up to the average. Among the roots, potatoes, though yielding well, have suffered in some sections from rot, but turnips and carrots appear to have turned out very well. Generally speaking, fruit is a very good crop, especially apples, which are very abundant in some sections, and large quantities have been exported.

Flax culture as a branch of Canadian industry is gaining the attention of the farmers in several counties, especially Wellington, Waterloo and Perth. At the establishment of Mr. Livingston, M.P., at Baden, may be seen very extensive machinery for converting the seed into linseed oil and oil cake. In addition to the quantity of seed received from the neighbourhood and surrounding country between 60,000 and 80,000 bushels were brought last year from the Mennonite settlement in the North-West. There are also a number of scutch mills, producing a large quantity of excellent fibre, which finds a ready market in Boston and other parts of the United States. At Doon, near Galt, are extensive premises, belonging to the Messrs. Perine & Sons, where fibre is manufactured into a variety of goods, from the finest wrapping threads to the heaviest cable.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in stating that every facility has been offered by the railway companies for moving the immigrants, and the journey from Quebec and Montreal to Toronto is accomplished in about half the time it required a few years ago. No complaints of any kind were made of incivility or inattention on the part of railway employes, but on the contrary all spoke well of them and of the accommodation afforded them while in transit.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. DONALDSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

TORONTO AGENCY DISTRICT.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages in the several Provinces in 1891.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board	1 00	1 25
do per month, and board	10 00	15 00
Female farm servants, per month, with board	6 00	8 00
Masons, per day, without board	2 75	3 00
Bricklayers do do	2 50	3 00
Carpenters do do	2 00	2 25
Lumbermen, per month, with board	12 00	15 00
Shipwrights do do		
Smiths, per day, without board	1 25	2 00
Wheelwrights do do	1 50	2 00
Gardeners, per month, with board	12 00	18 00
do per day, without board	1 25	1 50
Female cooks, per month	10 00	12 00
Laundresses	10 00	12 00
Female domestics	6 00	9 00
General labourers, per day, without board	1 25	1 50
Miners		
Mill hands		
Engine drivers		
Saddlers	1 25	2 00
Bootmakers	1 50	2 00
Tailors	1 25	2 00

J. A. DONALDSON,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

TORONTO, ONT., 31st December 1891.

TORONTO AGENCY DISTRICT.

List of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes at Toronto Agency.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 10	0 14	Coats, under, tweed	4 00	8 00
Bread, best white	0 12		do over, do	5 00	14 00
do brown	0 12		Trousers, do	2 50	5 00
Butter, salt, per lb.	0 12	0 15	Vests, do	1 00	2 50
do fresh, per lb.	0 15	0 24	Shirts, flannel	0 75	1 25
Beef, per lb.	0 07	0 12	do cotton	0 35	0 80
Beer, per quart	0 10		do under, "wove"	0 35	0 75
Candles, per lb.	0 12		Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 40	0 75
Cheese, per lb.	0 10	0 15	Hats, felt	1 00	1 50
Coal, per ton	6 00		Socks, worsted	0 25	0 40
Coffee, per lb.	0 30	0 40	do cotton	0 10	0 25
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	2 00	2 50	Blankets, per pair	2 00	5 00
Eggs, per dozen	0 15	0 25	Rugs	1 00	3 00
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality	5 50		Flannel, per yard	0 25	0 40
do do 2nd do	4 50		Cotton shirting, per yard	0 06	0 10
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	2 00	2 50	Sheeting, per yard	0 10	0 25
Fish, dry or green cod, per lb.	0 06	0 08	Canadian cloth, per yard	0 40	1 00
Firewood, per cord	5 50		Shoes, men's	1 00	2 00
Ham, per lb.	0 14	0 16	do women's	1 00	2 00
do shoulders, per lb.	0 10	0 14	Boots, men's	1 50	3 00
Herrings, per barrel			do women's	1 25	2 25
Mustard, per lb.	0 35	0 40	India rubber overshoes, men's	0 75	1 25
Mutton, per lb.	0 12		do do women's	0 75	1 25
Milk, per quart	0 06	0 07			
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	2 80	3 00			
Pepper, per lb.	0 25	0 30			
Pork, per lb.	0 10	0 12			
Potatoes, per bushel	0 30	0 40			
Rice, per lb.	0 04	0 05			
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 04	0 06			
Sugar, brown, per lb.	0 03	0 04			
Salt, per lb.	0 01				
Tea, black, per lb.	0 25	0 50			
do green, per lb.	0 25	0 50			
Tobacco, per lb.	0 50	0 60			
Veal, per lb.	0 12				

J. A. DONALDSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

TORONTO, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrants Arrived and Departed, with Destination, at the Toronto Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

MONTHS.	ARRIVALS.		SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTI- NATIONS.		NATIONALITIES— REMAINING IN CANADA.							OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.						Not reported elsewhere— For United States.	Not reported elsewhere— For Canada.	Not reported elsewhere— For United States.	Not reported elsewhere— For Canada.	Reported elsewhere— For United States.	Reported elsewhere— For Canada.	Value of Effects.	Cash.			
	Via Ocean Travel.	Via United States.	Male.	Female.	Children under 12.		Ontario.	United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Other Countries.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestics.	Not Classified.	Not reported elsewhere— For United States.	Not reported elsewhere— For Canada.									Reported elsewhere— For United States.	Reported elsewhere— For Canada.	Reported elsewhere— For United States.
January.....	80	45	76	23	26	125	104	21	65	24	13	2	23	21	9	12	3	36	39	65	21	3,000	2,000									
February.....	82	65	95	25	27	147	112	35	77	21	14	..	28	22	12	13	3	34	53	59	35	4,000	2,300									
March.....	250	108	246	64	48	358	228	130	153	51	24	..	56	55	18	27	3	69	98	130	105	6,400	5,000									
April.....	673	243	483	129	304	916	756	160	599	97	60	..	151	106	44	71	12	372	188	20	568	140	15,500	9,000								
May.....	757	71	553	128	147	828	628	200	466	94	49	19	140	144	51	83	11	199	71	..	557	200	14,500	10,000								
June.....	1,166	61	696	177	354	1,227	778	449	597	89	87	5	155	124	43	73	15	368	52	..	726	449	16,000	10,000								
July.....	504	70	350	108	116	574	396	178	281	67	48	..	81	62	30	66	10	147	65	..	331	178	10,400	9,000								
August.....	573	43	338	108	170	616	450	166	348	69	19	14	68	80	28	58	10	206	40	..	410	166	12,500	8,500								
September.....	358	91	238	70	141	449	339	110	243	63	27	6	42	62	19	46	8	162	91	..	248	110	8,500	9,500								
October.....	437	66	319	91	93	503	344	159	207	69	53	10	5	77	22	57	10	117	70	..	274	159	7,000	8,000								
November.....	152	195	186	65	96	347	231	116	149	32	12	8	30	32	37	13	34	7	108	78	35	153	81	4,800	6,500							
December.....	7	317	208	74	42	324	201	123	119	36	22	8	16	37	49	15	20	61	62	41	139	82	4,500	6,000								
Total.....	5,039	1,375	3788	1062	1364	6,414	4,567	1,847	3,304	712	428	72	51	874	839	304	569	102	1,379	907	121	3630	1726	107,100	85,800							

J. A. DONALDSON,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

TORONTO, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

MONTHLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Toronto Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

MONTHS.	ARRIVALS.			NATIONALITIES.						DESTINATION.	
	Via Ocean Travel.	Via United States.	Total Number of Souls.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	United States.
January	80	45	125	65	24	13	23			104	21
February	82	65	147	77	21	14	35			112	35
March	250	108	358	153	51	24	86	42		228	130
April	673	243	916	599	97	60	108	52		756	160
May	757	71	828	466	94	49	154	65		628	200
June	1,166	61	1,227	597	89	87	275	179		778	449
July	504	70	574	281	67	48	54	35	89	396	178
August	573	43	616	348	69	19	94	48	38	450	166
September	358	91	449	243	63	27	55	16	45	339	110
October	437	66	503	207	69	53	124	45	5	344	159
November	152	195	347	149	32	12	63	24	67	231	116
December	7	317	324	119	36	22	94	37	16	201	123
Totals	5,039	1,375	6,414	3,304	712	428	1,167	543	260	4,560	1,847

J. A. DONALDSON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

TORONTO, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LONDON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. A. G. SMYTH.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report, with tabular statements, showing the arrivals and departures of immigrants at this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

Statement A.—Showing the number of immigrants arriving at this agency for the year 1891, and their nationality.

Statement B.—Showing the total number of immigrants arriving each month.

Statement C.—Annual condensed return showing nationality, trades and occupations, declared destination and whether reported elsewhere or not.

Statement D.—A full annual statement, showing, by the month, the arrivals and declared destination, nationalities of those remaining in the Dominion, occupations of those remaining in Canada, the number of those reported and not reported elsewhere, and the amount of cash and effects brought into the country as near as can be ascertained.

Statement E.—The average rate of wages in this part of the Province of Ontario during the year 1891.

Statement F.—A carefully prepared list of retail prices of the ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes.

The number of arrivals, is slightly lower than last year, but they have been of a most excellent class, and the demand for farm labourers was of course very much in excess of the supply, and wages ranged from \$12 to \$20 per month, and much higher for good farm hands in harvest, and from \$120 to \$160 for the year. We had a number of young men who came out to learn farming, and had no trouble in getting good places for them and a fair remuneration for their services, no bonus being required, and the young men were well satisfied with the offers and their situations.

The Self-Help Emigration Society and the East End Emigration Society sent out some excellent young men, and also a few families, who soon got employment, and are all that I know of doing well. These societies exercise a great deal of care in their selection of those sent to Canada, and in many cases provide a small sum to help them to start house-keeping.

Captain Gretton came out this summer or rather this fall to personally inspect most of the people his society had sent out, and myself or my son went with him at his request. He was very much pleased to meet many he had assisted and to hear from themselves how nice they were getting along in their new homes, and some of them had a good supply of food and firing already laid by for the winter, and expressed to him how well the change from England to Canada had turned out for their benefit, and hoped he would still continue his good work. He himself was very much pleased with this part of the country, and took home some views of our city of London. The weather at the time of his visit was so very fine it quite took him by surprise, and I have no doubt he will give a glowing account of this part of Ontario.

The arrivals this year were of a very good class, and were healthy and thrifty and appeared to have a good determination to push ahead, and they felt they must do well.

The prospect for the coming season is as good as usual, and if we get a good supply of men for work on the land we can do well for them. So I hope for an increased supply for the season of 1892.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the London Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1891, and their Nationality, and their respective places of destination.

Country from.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence.	Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.	Went to the United States, &c.
England	245	198	443	300	143
Ireland	83	102	185	121	64
Scotland	94	72	166	77	89
Germany	61	130	191	70	121
Norway, Sweden					
Switzerland					
Iceland					
America					
Other Countries	6	39	45	29	16
	489	541	1,030	597	*433

*To Manitoba..... 85
British Columbia..... 2
North-West Territories..... 57
Western States..... 289

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A. G. SMYTH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT showing the total number of Immigrants arrived and remained to be dealt with at the London Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1891.

Months.	<i>Via</i> St. Lawrence.	<i>Via</i> the United States.	Total.
January	20	57	77
February	33	38	71
March	19	46	65
April	48	32	80
May	77	52	129
June	53	35	88
July	63	59	122
August	40	52	92
September	42	41	83
October	29	40	69
November	33	40	73
December	32	49	81
	489	541	1,030

A. G. SMYTH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

ANNUAL RETURN OF Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at London Immigration Agency, for the 12 Months ending 31st December, 1891.

	ADULTS, 12 YEARS AND OVER.		UNDER 12 YEARS		TOTAL SOULS.	TOTAL AMOUNT BROUGHT IN.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
	Via Ocean travel.....	244	91	91			63	489	Effects..... Cash.....	$ cts. 16,480 00 14,950 00
Via United States.....	220	122	105	94	541		
Total.....	464	213	196	157	1,080		31,430 00

	NATIONALITIES.		TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS.							DECLARED DESTINATIONS.									
	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Other Countries.	Total.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Teachers, &c.	Female Servants.	Not Classified.	Total.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	Total.
405	129	133	45	29	741	57	129	70	49	21	15	400	741	597	85	57	2	289	1,030
38	56	33	146	16	289	13	23	43	34	34	17	125	289						
					1,030								1,030						

Arrivals not reported elsewhere—
 For Canada..... 378
 For United States..... 137
 Arrivals reported elsewhere—
 For Canada..... 363
 For United States..... 152
 Total..... 1,030

A. G. SMYTH,
 Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at London Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1891.

MONTHS.	ARRIVALS.		SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATION.				NATIONALITIES, REMAINING IN CANADA.							OCCUPATIONS, REMAINING IN CANADA.							NOT REPORTED ELSEWHERE.		REPORTED ELSEWHERE.		Effects.	Cash.
	Via Ocean Travel.	Via United States.	Males.	Females.		Ontario.	Manitoba.	N. W. Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestics.	Not Classified.	For Canada.	For United States.	For Canada.	For United States.			
January.....	20	57	34	16	77	46	5	2	24	29	19	3	2		2	7	7	4	4	2	31	33	19	20	5	1,200	1,000		
February.....	33	38	28	12	71	44	4	4	17	30	14	10			5	6	3	3	1	2	35	26	10	28	7	1,500	1,000		
March.....	19	46	34	14	65	38	4	3	20	18	7	8			5	6	2	1	1	1	19	16	4	28	16	750	1,000		
April.....	48	32	43	14	80	50	6	2	22	47	6	5			12	7	14	5	3	1	27	38	12	20	10	1,500	2,000		
May.....	77	52	63	23	129	76	10	5	38	70	10	7				8	27	6	8	2	39	51	18	40	20	2,500	2,000		
June.....	53	35	44	22	88	47	14	12	15	38	7	10				4	4	13	6	4	25	35	7	38	8	1,500	2,000		
July.....	63	59	40	25	122	79	10	7	28	43	24	18				6	8	2	4	1	68	64	8	30	20	2,700	1,500		
August.....	42	41	37	18	83	50	10	7	25	35	8	6				6	6	6	4	2	37	30	10	37	15	1,200	1,750		
September.....	29	40	33	14	69	37	3	4	26	28	5	11				3	8	3	3		34	25	12	32	14	1,750	1,000		
October.....	33	40	28	15	73	48	5	2	31	27	4	10				2	6	3	4	1	22	20	11	24	14	1,000	700		
November.....	32	49	36	24	81	39	6	5	18	27	12	16				5	7	6	2	2	33	22	6	33	12	1,000	800		
December.....	489	541	464	213	353	597	85	57	2	289	405	129	45	29	2	57	129	49	21	15	400	378	137	363	152	16,450	14,950		
Total.....																													

A. G. SMYTH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

LONDON, ONT., AGENCY DISTRICT.
AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1891.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board ..	1 25	1 50
do per week and board ..	3 00	4 50
Female farm servants, per month, with board ..	5 00	7 00
Masons, per day, without board ..	2 50	3 00
Bricklayers do ..	2 50	3 00
Carpenters do ..	1 50	1 75
Lumbermen do ..	1 00	
Shipwrights do ..		
Smiths do ..	1 50	1 75
Wheelwrights do ..	1 50	1 75
Gardeners, with board ..	1 00	1 25
do without board ..	1 25	1 50
Female cooks ..	8 00	12 00
Laundresses ..	10 00	12 00
Female domestics ..	6 00	10 00
General labourers, per day, without board ..	1 25	1 50
Miners ..		
Mill hands ..	1 50	2 00
Engine drivers ..	60 00	100 00
Saddlers ..	1 25	1 75
Bootmakers ..	1 50	1 75
Tailors ..	1 50	2 00

A. G. SMYTH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

LONDON, ONT., AGENCY DISTRICT.

List of Retail Prices of, the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1891.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb	0 10	0 14	Coats, under, tweed.	3 00	6 00
Bread, best white	0 03	0 04	do over do	7 00	10 00
do brown	0 03		Trousers do	2 00	4 00
Butter, salt, per lb	0 12	0 15	Vests do	0 75	1 50
do fresh do	0 18	0 22	Shirts, flannel	0 60	1 00
Beef, per lb	0 06	0 12	do cotton	0 50	1 00
Beer, per quart	0 10		do under, "wove"	0 40	0 60
Candles, per lb	0 12		Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 40	0 60
Cheese do	0 12	0 14	Hats, felt	0 50	2 00
Coffee do	0 30	0 40	Socks, worsted	0 20	0 30
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	2 50	3 00	do cotton	0 10	0 20
Eggs, per doz	0 12	0 20	Blankets, per pair	2 00	4 50
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality	5 00		Rugs	1 00	3 00
do do 2nd do	4 00	4 50	Flannel, per yd.	0 17	0 40
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	3 00		Cotton shirting, per yd	0 05	0 10
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt	5 00	6 00	Sheeting, per yd	0 08	0 15
Firewood, per cord	4 50	5 50	Canadian cloth, per yd	0 50	1 00
Ham, per lb	0 13	0 15	Shoes, men's	1 25	2 50
do shoulders, per lb	0 10	0 12	do women's	0 60	1 00
Herrings, per barrel	6 00		Boots, men's	2 00	3 00
Mutton, per lb	0 08	0 12	do women's	0 75	1 25
Mustard, per lb	0 25	0 30	India rubber overshoes, men's	0 65	1 25
Milk, per quart	0 05		do do women's	0 80	0 75
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	3 00				
Pepper, per lb	0 25				
Potatoes, per bushel	0 30	0 40			
Pork, per lb	0 06	0 10			
Rice, per lb	0 05				
Soap, yellow, per lb	0 03	0 03½			
Sugar, brown, per lb	0 04	0 05			
Salt, per lb	0 01				
Tea, black, per lb	0 25	0 60			
do green do	0 25	0 60			
Tobacco do	0 30	0 80			
Veal, per lb	0 07	0 10			

A. G. SMYTH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HAMILTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN SMITH.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report with tabular statements, showing the arrivals and departures of immigrants at this agency for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1891.

The past year shows a decrease of 228 immigrants settled in Ontario, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

There is a decrease of 430 immigrants passing through to Manitoba and the North-West Territories from the ports of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, the New England States, and the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

There is a decrease of 1,381 immigrants passing through Canada, from the United States Atlantic ports to the western states.

Statement A shows the arrivals and departures of immigrants, their declared destinations and nationalities.

Statement B shows the arrivals and departures of immigrants and their general destinations.

Statement C shows the arrivals and departures, the number of free meals, lodgings and free railway passes granted to indigent immigrants.

Statement D shows the monthly arrivals and departures, the general destination, the value of settlers' effects and capital reported at the agency as having been brought into Canada.

Statement E shows the monthly arrival of immigrants *viâ* the St. Lawrence and settling in Ontario.

Statement F shows the monthly arrival of immigrants *viâ* the United States settling in the Dominion, and those passing through to the Western States.

Statement G shows the arrivals and the general destination of the immigrants.

Statement H shows the number of children brought into and settled in the Hamilton district by the philanthropic societies.

Statement I shows the number of immigrants to whom assistance has been rendered.

Statement J shows the amount of capital reported as brought into Canada.

Statement K shows the number of free passes granted and the destination of the immigrants.

Statement L shows the number of immigrants settled in Canada and their destination.

Statements M, N, O, P and Q show the number of immigrants and the value of their effects as reported by the respective Customs ports of entry.

Statement R shows the total number of immigrants and the value of their effects as reported by the respective Customs ports of entry.

Statement S shows the number of immigrants settling in Canada, and those passing through to the western states.

Statement T shows the retail price of the ordinary articles of food and raiment required by the working classes.

Statement U shows the rate of wages paid in the district of the Hamilton agency.

Statement V shows the number of live stock cars cleaned and disinfected at Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, and returned to Canada.

The immigrants arriving at this agency during the past year have been a very desirable class, healthy and entirely free from pauperism.

A large majority of the immigrants arriving this year were of the labouring class, including farm and common labourers who readily found employment.

During the year there has been a good demand at this agency for immigrants; the demand for farm labourers being largely in excess of the supply. Female domestic servants have been eagerly sought after, which it has been impossible to supply.

There has been little or no demand for mechanics of any kind, and the few arriving have had difficulty in meeting with immediate employment.

There has been a very limited demand for mill or other operatives.

There has been a slight increase in juvenile immigrants during the year who have been placed in good homes as a rule; the demand for this class of immigration being in excess of the supply. In my inspection during the year I found the children well settled and giving general satisfaction.

During the past year I have visited the different railways in connection with the transit of live stock and the cleaning and disinfecting of live stock cars; all of which has been satisfactorily performed in accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the Minister of Agriculture.

I have also to report that there has been every care taken in the cleaning of the local live stock cars engaged in the local traffic of the Dominion and that every assistance has been rendered by the superintendents of the different railways. Mr. Stiff of the Grand Trunk, and Mr. Morford of the Michigan Central have both exercised a careful supervision in reference to American live stock passing through Canada from the western to the eastern states, and their instructions have met with prompt attention from the officers of both lines.

There has been a large correspondence during the year in reference to immigration, asking for pamphlets, maps and general information in reference to free grant lands, in Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West Territories, also for information respecting the rate of wages, the cost of living and employment. The number of communications received and despatched amounted to 10,184.

The prospect for immigration for the incoming year, in regard to the demand for labour, remains the same in reference to agricultural and common labourers and female domestic servants. For all other classes there is not much demand.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures from Hamilton Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1891.

MONTHS.	Arrivals via Ocean Travel.		Arrivals via United States.		SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS.						NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.							OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.							Effects.	CASH.
	Arrivals via Ocean Travel.	Arrivals via United States.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 12 years.	Ontario.		Manitoba.	United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders, &c.	Female Domestic.	Not Classified.	Not reported elsewhere—For Canada.	Not reported elsewhere—For United States.	Reported elsewhere—For Canada.	Effects.	CASH.		
January	65	959	516	171	337	200	52	772	107	18	48	15	50	14								187	772	65		17,770			
February	54	907	408	193	360	961	43	744	76	16	21	34	60	10								163	744	54		14,020			
March	30	4203	2119	1061	1062	4242	91	3828	168	49	59	51	74	13								375	3828	30		22,035			
April	135	6235	3184	1592	1594	6370	392	5826	201	50	85	80	104	24								409	5826	135		49,200			
May	134	7778	3871	1937	2104	7912	458	7294	225	42	106	99	128	18								484	7294	134		40,415			
June	169	5636	3096	1550	1450	6105	450	5530	250	41	64	106	101	13								406	5530	169		37,300			
July	120	3212	1653	826	853	3332	365	104	2863	218	29	28	72	74								349	2863	120		33,435			
August	105	1782	966	452	469	1887	314	120	1453	171	23	57	71	33								286	1453	105		35,510			
September	104	2815	1523	731	665	2919	301	89	2520	138	28	68	50	71								286	2520	104		32,110			
October	115	2662	1476	701	600	2777	253	107	2417	163	30	32	52	13								245	2417	115		24,800			
November	83	2546	1416	669	544	2629	63	2279	128	31	64	41	77	9								267	2279	83		20,880			
December	51	1419	727	362	381	1470	163	38	1269	75	21	30	10	9								150	1269	51		14,745			
	1174	40454	20955	10245	10428	41628	3680	1144	36804	1920	378	652	681	944	239							3650	36804	1174		342,170			
Philanthropic Societies	431				431	431			398	11	22											1437		431					
Customs Returns	1437		401	450	577	1437	1437		165	45	63	69	377	718								5087			95390				
Total	1005	41891	21356	10704	11436	43496	5548	1144	36804	2483	431	747	750	1321	457							5087	36804	1605		342,170			

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT B.—Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures in the District of the Hamilton Agency, including those reported by the Customs Port of Entry and the Philanthropic Societies, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

NATIONALITIES.	SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.							GENERAL DESTINATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.	
English.....	3,540	4,418	4,418	4,418	4,418	2,346	2,346	4,418	4,418	2,346	2,346	1,733	187	2,498
Irish.....	2,256	2,346	2,346	2,346	2,346	1,521	1,521	1,521	1,521	1,521	1,521	288	95	1,968
Scotch.....	1,334	1,521	1,521	1,521	1,521	1,521	1,521	1,521	1,521	1,521	1,521	518	144	1,869
German.....	16,602	16,610	16,610	16,610	16,610	944	944	944	944	944	944	415	266	15,929
United States citizens.....	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	690	254	15,350
Other countries.....	15,778	15,789	15,789	15,789	15,789	15,789	15,789	15,789	15,789	15,789	15,789	41	198	15,350
Philanthropic societies.....	1,174	1,174	1,174	1,174	1,174	1,174	1,174	1,174	1,174	1,174	1,174	3,680	1,144	36,804
Customs returns.....	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	1,437	1,437
Total, 1891.....	1,605	1,605	1,605	1,605	1,605	1,605	1,605	1,605	1,605	1,605	1,605	1,605	1,144	36,804
Total, 1890.....	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,962	1,574	38,185
Increase.....	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	357	430	1,381
Decrease.....	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,144	1,381

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT C.—Showing the number of Arrivals and Departures at the Hamilton Agency, including those reported by the Philanthropic Societies and the Collectors of Customs at the Port of Entry; the number of free meals, lodgings, and free Passes by railway, for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

	Number of Arrivals <i>via</i> the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals <i>via</i> the United States.	Total Number of Souls.	Remained in the Province of Ontario.			Went to Manitoba.	Went to Western States.	NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS SETTLED IN ONTARIO.							Number of Free Meals.	Number of Immigrant Fees.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Free Passes.
				Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.			English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.					
1891.	1,174	40,454	41,628	3,680	1,144	36,804	1,733	283	518	415	690	41							
Philanthropic Societies	431	1,437	1,868	431	1,144	398	11	22	63	69	377	718							
Customs Returns	1,605	41,891	43,496	5,548	1,144	36,804	2,246	339	603	484	1,067	759	169	45	10	34	34		
Total, 1891	1,962	43,573	45,535	5,776	1,574	38,185	2,182	409	852	508	1,188	687	34	23	3	14	14		
Total, 1890	357	1,682	2,039	228	430	1,361	114	70	249	24	71	72	75	22	7	20	20		
Increase																			
Decrease																			

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT D.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

1891.	Number of Arrivals <i>vide</i> the <i>St. Lawrence and Halifax</i>		Number of Arrivals <i>vide</i> the United States.		SEXES.		Total.	NATIONALITIES.							GENERAL DESTINATION.			Total Amount brought in and Value of Effects.
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	English.	Irish.		Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.				
January	516	171	337	1,024	171	64	67	313	50	359	200	52	772	17,770				
February	408	193	360	961	191	71	57	344	60	298	174	43	744	14,020				
March	2,119	1,061	1,062	4,242	513	352	134	1,508	74	1,661	323	91	3,828	22,035				
April	3,184	1,592	1,594	6,370	450	287	206	2,676	104	2,647	392	152	5,826	49,200				
May	3,871	1,937	2,104	7,912	750	418	246	3,211	128	3,159	458	160	7,294	40,415				
June	3,046	1,550	1,459	6,105	586	312	203	2,641	101	2,982	450	125	5,530	37,300				
July	1,653	826	853	3,332	438	213	107	1,288	74	1,212	365	104	2,863	33,435				
August	1,966	452	469	1,867	289	169	114	1,673	79	1,623	314	120	1,453	35,510				
September	1,523	731	665	2,919	319	148	139	1,222	71	1,020	301	89	2,529	32,110				
October	1,476	701	600	2,777	318	172	79	1,094	70	1,044	253	107	2,417	24,800				
November	1,416	689	544	2,629	278	143	119	1,063	77	949	287	63	2,279	20,830				
December	727	362	381	1,470	175	57	50	577	56	555	163	38	1,269	14,745				
Children's Home.	20,935	10,245	10,428	41,628	4,418	2,346	1,521	16,610	944	15,789	3,680	1,144	36,804	342,170				
Customs Returns	401	459	431	1,437	398	11	22	69	377	718	1,437	.....	.....	95,390		
Total	21,336	10,704	11,436	43,496	4,981	2,402	1,606	16,679	1,321	16,507	5,548	1,144	36,804	437,560				

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891

STATEMENT E.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence at the Hamilton Agency, and the Departures, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

MONTHS.	Total.	NATIONALITIES.						DESTINATIONS.		
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	West'n States.
1891.										
January	65	40	6	19				65		
February	54	38	5	8	3			54		
March	39	28	5	6				39		
April	135	95	13	27				135		
May	134	106	8	20				134		
June	169	143	8	18				169		
July	120	109	3	8				120		
August	105	80	6	19				105		
September	104	62	9	22		11		104		
October	115	93	12	10				115		
November	83	54	6	18	5			83		
December	51	30	9	12				51		
	1,174	878	90	187	8	11	1,174			
Children's Home	431	398	11	22			431			
Total	1,605	1,276	101	209	8	11	1,605			

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT F.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals *via* the United States at the Hamilton Agency for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Month.	Total.	NATIONALITIES.						DESTINATIONS.		
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
1891.										
January	959	131	58	48	313	50	359	135	52	772
February	907	93	66	49	341	60	298	120	43	744
March	4,203	485	347	128	1,508	74	1,661	284	91	3,828
April	6,235	355	274	179	2,676	104	2,647	257	152	5,826
May	7,778	644	410	226	3,211	128	3,159	324	160	7,294
June	5,936	443	304	185	2,641	101	2,262	281	125	5,530
July	3,212	329	210	99	1,288	74	1,212	245	104	2,863
August	1,782	209	103	95	673	79	623	209	120	1,453
September	2,815	257	139	117	1,222	71	1,009	197	89	2,529
October	2,662	225	160	69	1,094	70	1,044	138	107	2,417
November	2,546	224	137	101	1,058	77	949	204	63	2,279
December	1,419	145	48	38	577	56	555	112	38	1,269
Customs Returns	40,454 1,437	3,540 165	2,256 45	1,334 63	16,602 69	944 377	15,778 718	2,506 1,437	1,144 ...	36,804 .
Total	41,891	3,705	2,301	1,397	16,671	1,321	16,496	3,943	1,144	36,804

JOHN SMITH,

 Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT G.—Showing the number of Immigrants reported at the Hamilton Agency arriving *vid* the St. Lawrence, Halifax and the United States, and the Departures, and their general destinations, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Arrivals <i>vid</i> the St. Lawrence and Halifax.	Number of Arrivals <i>vid</i> the United States.	Total.	GENERAL DESTINATIONS.		
				Ontario.	Manitoba.	Western States.
English	878	3,540	4,418	1,733	187	2,498
Irish	90	2,256	2,346	283	95	1,968
Scotch	187	1,334	1,521	518	144	859
German	8	16,602	16,610	415	266	15,929
United States citizens		944	944	690	254	
Other countries	11	15,778	15,789	41	198	15,550
Philanthropic societies	1,174	40,454	41,628	3,680	1,144	36,804
Customs returns	431		431	431		
		1,437	1,437	1,437		
Total, 1891	1,605	41,891	43,496	5,548	1,144	36,804
Total, 1890	1,962	43,573	45,535	5,776	1,574	38,185
Increase						
Decrease	357	1,682	2,039	228	430	1,381

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT H.—Showing the number of Children arrived in the District of the Hamilton Agency from the Societies engaged in Immigration, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Name of Society.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Remained in the Home December 31, 1890.	Remained in the Home December 31, 1891.
Rev. Mr. Stephenson's Home	48	18	66	9	8
Miss Rye's Home		135	135	11	19
Miss McPherson's Home	163	67	230	24	20
Earl of Shaftesbury Home					
Total, 1891	211	220	431	44	47
Total, 1890	184	210	394		
Increase	27	10	37		3
Decrease					

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT I.—Showing the number of Immigrants assisted, the number of meals and lodgings, and free passes issued by railway, from the Hamilton Agency for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Months.	Number Fed.	Number of Free Meals.	Number of Free Lodgings.	Number of Passes Issued.
1891.				
January.....				1
February.....				8
March.....				10
April.....	4	12	4	6
May.....	5	13	3	1
June.....	16	32		4
July.....	6	18		1
August.....				1
September.....	10	20		
October.....				1
November.....	2	5		2
December.....	2	9	3	
Total, 1891.....	45	109	10	34
do 1890.....	23	34	3	14
Increase.....	22	75	7	20
Decrease.....				

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT J.—Showing the amount of Capital brought to Canada by Immigrants and Settlers in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Months.	1891.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
1891.	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	17,770	20,058		
February.....	14,020	30,010		
March.....	22,035	34,995		
April.....	49,200	47,560		
May.....	40,415	52,665		
June.....	37,300	37,740		
July.....	33,435	35,515		
August.....	35,510	44,080		
September.....	32,110	35,985		
October.....	24,800	28,131		
November.....	20,830	30,800		
December.....	14,745	14,000		
Total.....	342,170	411,639	.....	69,469

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT K.—Showing the Number and Destinations of Immigrants forwarded by Free Passes from the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Destinations.	Number.	Destinations	Number.
		Brought forward.....	15
Beamsville	1	St. Anns	3
Burlington.....	1	Princeton.....	2
Caledonia.....	1	Toronto.....	11
Elmsdale.....	1	Uxbridge.....	1
Galt.....	1	Winona.....	7
Huntsville.....	8	Woodstock.....	1
Jarvis.....	2	Zimmerman.....	1
Carried forward.....	15	Total.....	41

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT L.—Showing the Location of Immigrants in the District of the Hamilton Agency, including those sent out by the Philanthropic Societies, and those reported by the Customs Port of Entry in the Hamilton District, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

	Number.		Number.
		Brought forward.....	2,682
Algoma.....	20	Middlesex.....	187
Bruce.....	122	Muskoka.....	20
Brant.....	109	Monck.....	55
Durham.....	4	Nipissing.....	4
Dufferin.....	25	Northumberland.....	6
Essex.....	112	Norfolk.....	129
Elgin.....	104	Ontario.....	10
Frontenac.....	5	Oxford.....	184
Grey.....	70	Peterboro'.....	7
Grenville.....	3	Peel.....	44
Halton.....	99	Perth.....	263
Haldimand.....	81	Renfrew.....	5
Huron.....	104	Stormont.....	4
Hastings.....	8	Simcoe.....	84
Kent.....	141	Wentworth.....	1,534
Lincoln.....	414	Wellington.....	140
Leeds.....	5	Waterloo.....	117
Lambton.....	105	Welland.....	730
Lanark.....	7	York.....	487
Manitoba.....	1,144	Total	6,692
Carried forward.....	2,682		

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT M.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Hamilton, and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$
English.....	27	33	29	89	9,670
Irish.....	4	11	16	31	940
Scotch.....	13	11	25	49	2,975
German.....	8	10	18	36	1,470
United States citizens.....	19	22	14	55	6,184
Other Countries.....	77	88	95	260	16,254
Total.....	148	175	197	520	37,493

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT N.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara Falls, and the Value of their Effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$
English.....	13	11	11	35	1,220
Irish.....	4	3		7	595
Scotch.....	3	4	4	11	143
German.....	2	2		4	28
United States citizens.....	21	27	20	68	10,382
Other Countries.....	23	28	47	98	7,550
Total.....	66	75	82	223	19,918

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT O.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Fort Erie, and the value of their effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Nationalities.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$
English.....	3	5	5	13	630
Irish.....	1	1	2	4	60
Scotch.....					
German.....	6	6	7	19	445
United States Citizens.....	57	56	79	192	12,844
Other Countries.....	42	50	71	163	9,310
Total.....	109	118	164	391	23,289

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT P.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of Niagara, and the value of their effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Nationalities.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$
English.....					
Irish.....	1	1	1	3	50
Scotch.....	1	1	1	3	50
German.....	1	1	8	10	100
United States Citizens.....	2	2	4	8	1,050
Other Countries.....	8	9	13	30	655
Total.....	13	14	27	54	1,905

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT Q.—Showing the Number of Immigrants reported at the Port of St. Catharines, and the value of their effects, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Nationalities.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$
English.....	8	8	12	28	1,190
Irish.....					
Scotch.....					
German.....					
United States Citizens.....	15	16	23	54	2,105
Other Countries.....	42	53	72	167	9,490
Total.....	65	77	107	249	12,785

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT R.—Showing the total number of Immigrants and the Value of their Effects, at the respective Ports of Entry in the District of the Hamilton Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Nationalities.	Hamilton.	Niagara Falls.	Fort Erie.	Niagara.	St. Catharines.	Total.	Value of Effects.
							\$
English.....	89	35	13		28	165	12,710
Irish.....	31	7	4	3		45	1,645
Scotch.....	49	11		3		63	3,168
German.....	36	4	19	10		69	2,043
United States citizens.....	55	68	192	8	54	377	32,565
Other countries.....	260	98	163	30	167	718	43,259
Total.....	520	223	391	54	249	1,437	95,390

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT S.—Showing the Arrivals and Destinations of Immigrants in the District of the Hamilton Agency, *viâ* the St. Lawrence and the United States, including those brought out by the Philanthropic Societies and those reported by the Customs of the Ports of Entry at Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Niagara and St. Catharines, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

1891.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States Citizens.	Other Countries.	Total.	Remained in Ontario.	Went to Manitoba.	Went to Western States.
<i>Via</i> the St. Lawrence.....	1,276	101	209	8		11	1,605	1,605		
<i>Via</i> the United States.....	3,705	2,301	1,397	16,671	1,321	16,496	41,891	3,943	1,144	36,804
Total, 1891.....	4,981	2,402	1,608	16,679	1,321	16,507	43,496	5,548	1,144	36,804
Total, 1890.....	4,876	2,433	1,987	16,811	1,511	17,917	45,535	5,776	1,574	38,185
Increase.....	105									
Decrease.....		31	379	132	190	1,410	2,039	228	430	1,381

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT T.—List of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Class at Hamilton Agency, 1891.

Articles.	PRICES.		Articles.	PRICES.	
	From.	To.		From.	To.
	8 cts.	8 cts.		8 cts.	8 cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 08	0 12	Eggs, per doz.	0 12	0 25
Ham do.	0 12	0 14	Potatoes, per 60 lbs.	0 35	0 40
Shoulders, per lb.	0 09	0 12	Salt do.	0 35	0 45
Pork do.	0 08	0 10	Fire-wood, per cord.	4 00	5 50
Beef do.	0 07	0 11	Coal, per ton.	4 00	5 25
Mutton do.	0 08	0 11	Coat, over.	5 00	10 00
Veal do.	0 07	0 10	do under.	4 00	6 00
Butter, fresh do.	0 15	0 25	Pants.	2 00	3 50
do salt do.	0 12	0 18	Vests.	1 00	2 00
Candles.	0 10	0 12	Shirts, flannel.	0 75	1 00
Cheese, per lb.	0 09	0 12	do cotton.	0 50	0 75
Coffee do.	0 25	0 35	do underwear.	0 25	0 50
Codfish do.	0 08	0 10	Drawers, woollen, woven.	0 50	0 75
Mustard do.	0 12	0 15	Hats, felt.	0 75	1 50
Pepper do.	0 15	0 20	Socks, worsted.	0 15	0 25
Rice do.	0 04	0 05	do cotton.	0 10	0 15
Soap, yellow.	0 04	0 04	Blankets, per pair.	3 00	4 00
Sugar, brown, per lb.	0 03	0 03½	Rugs.	1 00	1 50
Tea, green, per lb.	0 25	0 50	Flannel, per yd.	0 20	0 35
do black do.	0 25	0 50	Cotton do.	0 08	0 12
Tobacco, per lb.	0 40	0 55	do double, sheeting, per yd.	0 15	0 25
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	2 00	2 00	Canadian tweed cloth, per yd.	0 40	0 90
Flour do.	2 25	2 50	Shoes, men's, per pair.	1 25	1 50
Buckwheat flour, per 100 lbs.	2 25	2 25	do women's, per pair.	1 00	1 35
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	2 50	2 50	Boots, men's do.	1 75	2 00
Bread, by 4 lb. loaf.	0 10	0 11	do women's do.	1 50	2 00
Milk, per quart.	0 05	0 06	Rubbers, men's do.	0 60	0 90
Herrings, per brl.	5 00	5 50	do women's do.	0 40	0 65

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT U.—Showing Rate of Wages paid in the District of the Hamilton Agency for the Year 1891.

EMPLOYMENT.	WAGES.		EMPLOYMENT.	WAGES.	
	From	To.		From	To
	§ cts.	§ cts.		§ cts.	§ cts.
Bookbinders and printers	1 50	2 25			
Blacksmiths	1 75	2 50			
Bakers	1 50	1 75			
Brewers	1 50	3 00			
Butchers	1 50	1 75			
Brickmakers	1 75	2 50			
Bricklayers and masons	3 00	3 50			
Boiler makers	1 75	2 50			
Carpenters	2 50	3 00			
Cabinet makers	1 75	2 50			
Coopers	1 75	2 00			
Fitters	2 00	2 50			
Firemen, locomotive	1 50	1 75			
Labourers, common	1 25	1 50			
do farm	1 25	1 25			
do railway	1 25	1 50			
Lathe hands	1 75	2 50			
Moulders	2 00	3 00			
Millwrights	2 00	2 50			
Millers	1 50	2 50			
Painters	1 75	2 50			
Patternmakers	2 00	3 00			
Plasterers	2 00	2 50			
Plumbers	1 75	2 25			
Riveters	1 50	1 75			
Shoemakers	1 50	2 25			
Shipwrights	2 00	3 00			
Stonecutters	3 50	4 00			
Saddlers	1 50	2 00			
Tailors	1 50	2 00			
Tinsmiths	1 50	2 00			
Tanners	1 50	2 00			
			<i>Woolen Mills.</i>		
			Card room	0 50	1 25
			Spinners	1 00	1 50
			Weavers	0 75	1 25
			Dyers	1 00	1 50
			Wool assorters	1 25	1 75
			<i>Cotton Mills.</i>		
			Card room	0 50	1 25
			Spinners	1 25	1 50
			Weavers	0 80	1 25
			Over-lookers	2 25	3 00
			<i>Females, per month, with Board and Lodging.</i>		
			Cooks	12 00	20 00
			Dairy maids	7 00	10 00
			Dressmakers and milliners	10 00	15 00
			General servants	8 00	12 00
			Laundry maids	10 00	12 00
			House maids	10 00	12 00
			<i>Monthly hands, with Board and Lodging.</i>		
			Farm labourers	12 00	15 00
			Harvest hands	20 00	25 00
			Lumber men	15 00	25 00

JOHN SMITH,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT V.—Showing the Number of Loaded Live Stock Cars passing over Canadian Railways to Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, N.Y., and the number of empty Cars cleaned, disinfected and returned to Canada, from the 1st day of January to the 31st December, 1891.

Months.	Number of Cars.
1891.	
January	2,196
February	1,493
March	1,633
April	1,119
May	724
June	650
July	879
August	1,363
September	1,585
October	2,007
November	1,723
December	2,559
Total, 1891	17,931
Total, 1890	24,112
Decrease	6,181

JOHN SMITH,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HAMILTON, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

No. 11.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PORT ARTHUR IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. M. MCGOVERN.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this report in explanation of the past year's immigration work at this agency, with the usual tabular statements attached, showing number, nationality and destination of immigrant arrivals and those remaining in the agency district.

It is very satisfactory to be able to report that the number of immigrant arrivals *en route* to Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia, was much larger this year than last—the total for 1890 being 18,151, and for 1891, 23,828 an increase of 5,677.

The monthly returns also show that the number of immigrants remaining in the district of this agency was nearly one-third more than in the previous year, and I am pleased to state that there was a larger number than usual of the agricultural class among those arrivals, many of whom have taken up land and will become good settlers. A party of farmers, numbering twenty-three, including women and children, from Lincolnshire, England, passed through here on the 28th of May to settle in the Rainy River country, in the western part of this district: they were in charge of a Mr. A. Locking, a resident of that locality, who, I understand, made the arrangements for bringing out the party. They appeared to be very desirable settlers, who evidently had sufficient means to enable them to make a comfortable start, and, if successful, which may reasonably be expected, many others will join them and assist in developing that part of the vast District of Algoma. There were a few more from other countries, and a considerable number from the eastern part of this province, who stated that their destination was the Rainy River District, and I am informed that they are all doing fairly well, but on account of the distance from the agency—some four hundred miles—I have not been able to visit that part of the agency district. A great majority of the other arrivals who remained in the vicinity of this agency were of the labouring class and they readily found employment at good wages.

It would be difficult, taking the large number of people into consideration, to obtain a more desirable class of immigrants than those who went *via* this agency to the western provinces during the past year. A noticeable feature was the fairly proportioned increase in the arrivals from other countries, the figures for each nationality being larger than those of the previous year, also the marked decrease in the number destined for the United States, which is the best of evidence that our prairie provinces and British Columbia are attracting more general and favourable attention as a desirable place for settlement, and that it is becoming more generally known that the inducements offered and prospects of success are far greater there than in the western states of the neighbouring Republic.

The arrivals from Great Britain were, as in former years, more numerous than from any other country, the great majority of them being hardy, intelligent looking people, who evidently had more than the usual amount of capital; as I was credibly informed in a number of instances that came under my notice, that the heads of families had from two to four thousand pounds in cash, and there was an entire absence of the indigent or pauper element.

The largest increase was in the German and Scandinavian arrivals, the monthly statements showing nearly thirty-five per cent more than the previous year, which is very satisfactory, as they are an energetic, persevering class of people, who readily adapt themselves to the ways of the country and make excellent settlers. The greater part of this immigration formerly went to the United States, but, judging from the past year's experience, it will be possible in future to secure a large share of it for the Dominion.

With the exception of a small number of Russian Jews, the balance of the arrivals from foreign countries were a good class of immigrants, and I consider that the past was one of many more successful years to follow, and that the splendid crops of the past season, and the experience of the successful settlers, which they are sure to communicate to their friends, will induce a large number of their countrymen to join them, and that the immigration from European countries to the western provinces of the Dominion will increase rapidly year by year.

The eastern provinces, principally Ontario, sent a large number of people to the west during the past year, the total number from Ontario being 10,677; Quebec, 1,308; Lower Provinces, 1,240, a great majority of them going to Manitoba. In addition, there passed through, *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway, 4,130 excursionists and farm labourers, nearly all from Ontario, and destined for different points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. All of these people had return tickets and none of them were counted as new settlers, but a very considerable number expressed their desire and intention of remaining in the west, and they undoubtedly did so. Consequently, there must have been a larger number of settlers from the eastern provinces than is shown in the statements, but it was impossible, under the above circumstances, to report them differently.

The immigrants have received good attention and kind treatment on the Canadian Pacific Railway trains and steamers, and I have invariably found the officials most obliging and willing to favourably consider any suggestion that might facilitate the quick and satisfactory transportation of this class of travel. There were fewer complaints, which are not always reasonable, than during any preceding year, which is very creditable to the company considering the large number of people carried.

Generally speaking, the health of the arrivals was good, but there were a few cases of illness that required medical attention, and one death, full explanations of which were given in monthly statements.

The duties at this agency have been, as formerly, to a great extent confined to ascertaining the number, nationality and destination of all immigrant arrivals, which was done by travelling with and questioning the people, making monthly trips over the railway to see that proper arrangements were made, so that the large number of immigrants *en route* to the western provinces would, on their journey of nearly one thousand miles through this thinly settled district, receive good attention and be able to purchase what they required at a reasonable rate; assisting in transferring from boat to train those who arrived by steamer, and the giving of any assistance or advice to those remaining in the district of the agency. There are some months in the year when the travel is light, that these duties can be performed by the caretaker and assistant—a very reliable man—and I trust that I will be authorized to visit the different parts of this great district, which is about one thousand miles long by six hundred wide, and take such steps as the department may deem necessary to examine and report upon the vast tracts of timber, mineral and agricultural lands, and the best means to be adopted to secure the necessary capital and the right class of settlers to develop them.

I have gathered the following information from a hasty examination of certain sections, correspondence, and conversation with those who have visited the different localities.

Beginning at the easterly end of the district, the Manitoulin Islands present splendid opportunities for farmers possessed of a moderate amount of capital, and the land, which is well watered and timbered, can be easily and cheaply acquired. The

lumbering, tie and pulp wood camps in operation on the islands and mainland adjacent thereto, give ample employment at remunerative wages during the winter months for both men and teams, and prices obtained for all classes of products exceed those of Eastern Ontario. Communication to and from the islands is had by three different lines of staunch and comfortable steamers, plying between Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie, which call at all important points; churches, schools and post offices are within easy distances; the local markets of the islands being mainly at Manitowaning, Little Current and Gore Bay. Crossing over to the mainland, the opportunities offered to the labourer and farmer are numberless, as the shore is literally dotted with saw-mills, fishing stations and comfortable farm houses. The Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway traverses this section of Algoma from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie, and has a daily passenger and mail service each way. This part of Algoma furnishes annually about 100,000 cords of pulp wood for the American markets at Detroit and Cleveland. Millions of railway ties are shipped each season of navigation to Chicago. The valley of the Mississauga offers excellent advantages to farmers; the soil is a rich clay loam, well watered, no summer frosts, and its ability to raise profitable grain and root crops, the many comfortable and prosperous looking homes of farmers abundantly attest. The land can be acquired by doing the usual settlement duties required by the Ontario Homesteading Act. Market points are at Sault Ste. Marie, Bruce Mines, Thessalon, Webwood, Spanish River, &c. North and west of this section, along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the great Sudbury nickel belt is situated, about which nothing need be said here, except that it furnishes employment to a large number of labourers at good wages.

West of Sudbury, the country presents the same opportunities and features as that along the Algoma branch, viz., for farming, lumbering, and mining; the two latter furnishing good markets for all the farmer produces, and employment during the winter months, getting out cordwood, ties and various kinds of lumber and building material; clearing the land is made profitable and easy from the fact that the timber, instead of being burnt, is converted into logs, ties or cordwood, a market for which is found by simply delivering it alongside the railway line.

The district surrounding Port Arthur offers the same advantages as those above mentioned; the chief industries being lumber, mining, fishing and farming. The Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway is now completed to a point on North Lake, distant about eighty miles from Port Arthur, and traverses what is claimed by mining experts to be one of the richest silver belts on this continent. On this range is located the famous Badger, Porcupine, Rabbit Mountain, Silver Mountain, Palisades and Beaver mines, all of which employ a large number of labourers constantly, while the adjoining lands in the White Fish Valley, which run parallel with the mining range, offer first-class opportunities for farmers; the soil is excellent, well watered and lightly timbered. The mines and lumbering camps furnish good markets for all farming products, and the prices obtained range 50 per cent higher than in the older provinces.

Rat Portage, Norman and Keewatin, about three hundred miles west of Port Arthur, are rapidly becoming places of importance, where a very large amount of lumber is yearly manufactured, furnishing employment to a great number of men and a good market for agricultural products. The surrounding country, which is rich in minerals, will soon be developed, as considerable work has been done and reduction works lately erected at Rat Portage. The splendid flour mill of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company is situated at Keewatin, and the magnificent water-power there should bring other industries.

The country along the Rainy River is now too well known to need any lengthy reference here. I need only say that to those of the farming class who are willing and persevering, no part of the Dominion offers greater or more varied advantages in all that goes to make a prosperous community, the only want being railway communication, which it is hoped will be obtained in the near future.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has about one thousand miles of railway, principally main line, in Algoma, and their extensive passenger and freight traffic, which

is rapidly increasing, necessitates keeping a large number of employes and the monthly expenditure of large sums of money. Places of considerable importance are springing up at the different divisional points, where the men employed reside and have invested considerable amount of capital.

Port Arthur and Fort William, being the lake ports, at which great quantities of coal and merchandise are received for shipment to the west, and millions of bushels of wheat stored and shipped by water, must, with this trade and their many other natural advantages, increase rapidly in wealth and population.

In the fishing industry, with headquarters at Port Arthur, a large amount of money is invested in boats, nets and packing establishments, giving employment to the population along the shores of the lakes and good returns for the labour and investment. The fish is shipped principally to the United States, which brings American capital into the country for distribution.

A detailed statement of the revenue derived by the Government from this source, and other particulars, may be seen in the Port Arthur Fishery Inspector's report.

I have endeavoured to briefly refer to some of the principal industries and many natural advantages possessed by the great district of Algoma, hoping that they will be made more generally known and no effort spared to get the best class of settlers to take advantage of the inducements offered.

The following will explain the statements attached :--

Statement "A" shows number and nationality of immigrant arrivals at Port Arthur *en route* to Manitoba, during the past year.

Statement "B" shows number and nationality of immigrant arrivals *en route* to the North-West Territories.

Statements "C" shows number and nationality of immigrant arrivals *en route* to British Columbia.

Statements "D," "E" and "F" show the increase and decrease in each nationality *en route* to each of the western provinces during the past year.

Statement "G" shows the total number of arrivals *en route* to Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia.

Statement "H" shows the total increase and decrease in each nationality *en route* to the Western Provinces.

Statement "I" shows the number and nationality of immigrants remaining in the district of this agency during the past year.

Statement "J" shows number and nationality of arrivals *en route* to the United States.

Statement "K" shows total number of arrivals and departures at the Port Arthur Agency during the past year.

Statement "L" gives retail prices of food and clothing in the district of this agency.

Statement "M" gives average rate of wages paid in the district of this agency.

I have carefully attended to the office duties of the agency, giving prompt attention to letters of enquiry and other correspondence, and respectfully submit this report, which I trust will be considered satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. MCGOVERN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals at Port Arthur, Ont., en route to Manitoba, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1891.

Date of Arrival.	No. of Immigrants.		Ontario.			Quebec.			Lower Provinces, N.B. & N.S.			Great Britain.			France.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
1891.																		
January	45	35	29	7	3	1	10	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
February	268	44	35	8	4	1	26	13	9	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
March	2,323	350	315	18	8	8	162	35	23	40	28	40	28	22	28	22	31	31
April	2,379	242	248	68	36	3	449	96	62	55	28	64	22	25	25	25	25	25
May	1,370	134	112	11	4	3	356	168	135	64	22	64	22	25	25	25	25	25
June	1,145	127	87	41	32	4	196	99	88	8	5	8	5	6	6	6	6	6
July	1,376	171	146	113	20	7	192	78	46	16	13	16	13	22	22	22	22	22
August	1,012	229	111	66	37	10	139	88	60	18	6	18	6	4	4	4	4	4
September	995	127	101	17	17	6	118	83	66	9	11	9	11	9	9	9	9	9
October	981	92	119	20	16	8	78	91	37	6	3	6	3	8	8	8	8	8
November	773	69	80	16	22	3	40	35	20	6	7	6	7	3	3	3	3	3
December	368	51	60	3	3	2	16	14	13	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Totals	13,392	3,098	1,407	316	196	96	1,782	810	500	229	132	137	132	137	132	132	137	137

J. M. McGOVERN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT A.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals at Port Arthur, Ont., en route to Manitoba, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1891. Concluded.

Date of Arrival.	Germany.			Russia.			Scandinavia.			United States.			Hungary.			Iceland.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
	1891.																	
January.	5	2	5	3	1	4												
February.	19	11	10	24	21	20	3											
March.	47	38	65	1	2	1	7											
April.	52	32	35	2	1	16	10											
May.	52	34	47	12	14	11	17											
June.	70	60	102	7	8	11	12											
July.	20	23	24	19	15	20	7											
August.	41	31	30	46	30	26	13											
September.	64	54	70	37	43	37	22											
October.	112	76	122	3	1	2	10											
November.	26	23	28	5	6	6	5											
December.																		
Totals.	524	384	558	150	140	171	231	109	87	46	32	29	35	16	17	83	92	38

J. M. McGOVERN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT B. Record of Immigrant Arrivals at Port Arthur, Ontario, en route to the North-West Territories, during the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Date of Arrival.	No. of Immigrants.			Ontario.			Quebec.			Lower Provinces, N. B. & N. S.			Great Britain.			France.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1891.																		
January	87	16	16	3			8	3	7	5	1	1	6		6			
February	108	27	5	4	1		38	6		13	6		13					
March	664	302	97	36	15	13	6	13		47	12		47					
April	687	259	83	11	2		13	4	4	109	42		31					
May	461	83	59	4	8	3	12	4	4	98	47		45					
June	345	63	42	7	4		10	7	9	71	49		32					
July	239	50	28	9	10	14	6	5	2	49	34		21					
August	208	56	21	1	1	1	1	1		43	29		14					
September	241	33	30	4	6	2	4	1		46	49		28					
October	285	41	64	2	7	9	1	2	6	37	39		14					
November	176	25	33	3	6	2	2	1	4	27	15		11					
December	169	21	26	1			2	5	4	3	3		1					
Total	3,640	981	519	87	60	47	101	38	43	548	326	212	21	5	6			

J. M. MCGOVERN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT B.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals at Port Arthur, Ontario, en route to the North-West Territories, during the Year ending 31st December, 1891. Concluded.

Date of Arrival.	Germany.			Russia.			Scandinavia.			United States.			Hungary.			Iceland.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
	1891.																	
January																		
February																		
March				1	1	4				1	2		3	7	3	10		
April	6	4	2							1	1		2	1				
May	2	2	5	1									1	4				
June	3	3	4															
July	1	1	5				3	1	1									
August	2	1	7				3	1										
September	5	7	7				1											
October	2	3	5				1	2	2									
November	2	3	6				1	1										
December	3	3	6															
Total	26	23	34	3	14	9	7	18	9	7	14	5	10	1	1	3		

J. M. McGOVERN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Port Arthur, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT C.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals at Port Arthur, Ont., en route to British Columbia, during the year ending 31st December, 1891.

Date of Arrival.	No. of Immigrants.		Ontario.		Quebec.		Lower Provinces, N.B. & N.S.			Great Britain.		France.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1891.													
January.....	46	12	10	5	7	5	79	3	4	31	9		
February.....	112	51	25	12	2	12	32	2	11	31	12		
March.....	347	75	48	6	6	6	94	22	11	75	29		
April.....	1,097	371	80	23	13	23	99	26	18	137	53		1
May.....	1,056	245	96	9	9	9	68	25	31	184	101		5
June.....	588	77	34	5	5	5	34	27	15	125	68		
July.....	621	57	56	12	5	1	23	15	11	154	99		4
August.....	501	35	39	11	11	11	21	14	15	102	86		2
September.....	416	45	52	13	16	13	15	10	19	82	80		1
October.....	613	44	55	4	3	4	7	1	1	111	100		2
November.....	378	44	39	3	3	3	4	31	21	66	42		3
December.....	212	20	19	3	1	3	14	15	20	28	16		2
Total.....	6,796	1,454	539	86	79	86	501	191	166	1,126	695	550	12

J. M. MCGOVERN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT C.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals at Port Arthur, Ont., en route to British Columbia, during the Year ending 31st December, 1891—Concluded.

Date of Arrival.	Germany.			Russia.			Scandinavia.			United States.			Hungary.			Italy.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1891.																		
January.....								2								2		
February.....							1	2								3		
March.....							4	3								15		
April.....	1						22	1					3			8	1	
May.....							15	1					3			2		
June.....				6			10	3					11	5		1		
July.....				1			14	8	13	10	4		1			1		
August.....	2	2					4	4	3	5	3	1				8	6	6
September.....				1			4	5	4	3	8	2				1		
October.....							6	2	4							2		
November.....		1		3			4	3								7	4	3
December.....							4									4		
Total.....	3	3	2	12	1		88	34	20	119	62	40	15	6	3	50	15	10

J. M. McGOVERN,
 Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Port Arthur, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT D.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals at Port Arthur, Ont., *en route* to Manitoba, showing Increase and Decrease during the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Date of Arrival.	No of Immigrants.		Ontario.		Quebec.		Lower Provinces, N.B. & N.S.		Great Britain.		France.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1891	13,392	3,098	1,407	225	96	47	57	1,782	810	560	229	132
1890	9,432	2,118	1,356	191	52	8	10	1,397	533	358	105	62
Increase	3,960	980	51	34	44	39	47	385	277	202	124	70
Decrease	57											
Net increase.	3,903											
Date of Arrival.	Germany.		Russia.		Scandinavia.		United States.		Hungary.		Iceland.	
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Women.
1891	524	384	558	159	140	171	231	109	87	46	32	20
1890	306	244	337	51	43	71	97	55	57	51	14	17
Increase	218	140	221	108	97	100	134	54	30	18	12	3
Decrease										5		

J. M. MCGOVERN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT E. Record of Immigrant Arrivals at Port Arthur, Ont., en route to the N.-W. Territories, showing the Increase and Decrease during the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Date of Arrivals.	No. of Immigrants.																	
	Ontario.			Quebec.			Lower Province, N.B. & N.S.			Great Britain.			France.					
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			
1891	981	519	462	87	60	47	101	38	43	548	326	212	21	5	6			
1890	3,262	770	498	472	32	18	195	40	63	494	244	152	30	14	13			
Increase	545	211	21	19	28	29	94	2	20	51	82	60	9	9	7			
Decrease	167		10															
Net Increase	378																	
Date of Arrival.	Germany.			Russia.			Scandinavia.			United States.			Hungary.			Iceland.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
	26	23	34	3	14	9	7	18	9	7	14	5	10	1	1	3	3	3
1891	32	52	35		22	8	3	18	3	2	4	3	2	4	3	1	2	3
1890	6	1	1	3	8	1	4		7	4	12	1	7	1	1			
Increase																		
Decrease																		

J. M. McGOVERN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT F. Record of Immigrant Arrivals at Port Arthur, Ont., en route to British Columbia, showing the Increase and Decrease during the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Date of Arrival.	No. of Immigrants.															
	Ontario.		Quebec.		Lower Provinces, N.B. & N.S.		Great Britain.		France.		Iceland.					
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.				
1891.....	6,796	1,454	668	539	212	79	86	501	191	166	1,126	685	550	25	12	9
1890.....	5,457	1,185	562	513	178	66	46	336	180	175	818	612	414	19	8	7
Increase.....	1,373	269	106	26	34	13	40	165	11	9	308	83	136	6	4	2
Decrease.....	34															
Net increase.....	1,339															

Date of Arrival.	No. of Immigrants.															
	Germany.		Russia.		Scandinavia.		United States.		Hungary.		Iceland.					
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.				
1891.....	3	3	12	1	88	34	20	119	62	40	15	6	3	50	15	10
1890.....	10	6	6	5	36	35	19	88	47	30	4	4	9	26	6	7
Increase.....	7	3	6	4	52	1	1	31	15	10	11	2	6	30	9	3
Decrease.....					3	1										

J. M. McGOVERN,
 Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT G.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals at Port Arthur, Ont., en route to Manitoba, North-West Territories and British Columbia during the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

No. of Immigrants.	Ontario.			Quebec.			Lower Provinces, N.B. & N.S.			Great Britain.			France.			Germany.			Russia.			Scandinavia.			United States.			Hungary.			Iceland.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			
*13392	3098	1540	1407	316	196	225	96	47	57	1782	810	540	229	132	137	524	384	558	159	140	171	231	109	87	46	32	29	35	16	17	83	92	38
+ 3640	981	519	462	87	60	47	101	38	43	548	326	212	21	5	6	26	23	34	3	3	.....	14	9	7	18	9	7	14	5	10	1	1	3
+ 6796	1454	668	539	212	79	86	501	191	166	1126	695	540	25	12	9	3	3	2	12	1	.....	88	34	29	119	62	40	15	6	3	50	15	10
23928	5533	2736	2408	615	335	358	698	276	266	3456	1831	1322	275	149	152	553	410	594	174	141	171	333	152	114	183	103	76	64	27	30	134	108	51

* Manitoba.

+ North-West Territories.

+ British Columbia.

J. M. McGOVERN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT H.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals at Port Arthur, Ont., en route to Manitoba, North-West Territories and British Columbia, showing total Increase and Decrease, during the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Date of Arrival.	Number of Immigrants.	Ontario.			Quebec.			Lower Provs., N. B. & N. S.			Great Britain.			France.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1891.....	23,828	5,533	2736	2408	615	335	358	698	276	266	3,456	1,831	1,322	275	149	152
1890.....	18,151	4,073	2324	2341	434	215	255	583	228	248	2,709	1,389	924	154	84	113
Increase.....	5,706	1,460	412	67	181	120	103	115	48	18	747	442	398	121	65	39
Decrease.....	29															
Net increase	5,677															

Date of Arrival.	Germany.			Russia.			Scandinavia.			United States.			Hungary.			Iceland.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1891.....	553	410	594	174	141	171	333	152	114	183	103	76	64	27	30	134	108	51
1890.....	348	272	375	57	48	74	155	98	79	157	63	50	14	19	16	86	86	80
Increase.....	205	138	219	117	93	97	178	54	35	26	40	26	50	8	14	48	22	.....
Decrease.....																		29

STATEMENT I.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals remaining in the District of Port Arthur Agency, during the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

No. of Immigrants.	Quebec.			Lower Provinces, N. B. & N. S.			Great Britain.			Finland.			Scandinavia.			United States.			Hungary.			Italy.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
349	41	7	13	15	7	7	41	35	12	23	13	.....	36	17	9	4	10	4	38	.....	9	5	3	

J. M. McGOVERN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT J.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals at Port Arthur, Ont., *en route* to the United States, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1891.

Date of Arrival.	No. of Immigrants.			Ontario.			Quebec.			Lower Provinces, N.B. and N.S.			Great Britain.			France.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1891.																		
January	142	12	14	1	2	4	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
February	191	30	16	3	1	4	4	4	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	2
March	491	94	23	14	1	1	40	10	18	3	3	2	3	3	2	4	1	2
April	684	136	46	39	6	1	20	13	53	7	6	20	5	20	5	3	3	2
May	662	68	27	21	4	5	15	8	34	8	10	34	5	20	5	1	5	2
June	440	28	18	12	5	3	6	3	31	8	6	31	4	14	4	1	1	4
July	423	28	19	16	1	2	3	2	31	8	8	31	23	13	6	6	4	4
August	346	25	23	4	2	8	8	7	22	21	12	22	21	12	11	1	1	1
September	321	17	9	7	1	4	9	3	14	3	3	14	12	5	2	2	2	2
October	440	17	19	13	5	4	3	9	10	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	2
November	301	8	12	9	11	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
December	151	14	10	5	2	18	157	72	48	262	144	86	19	16	8	8	8	8
Total	4,592	492	239	189	42	21	18	18	48	262	144	86	19	16	8	8	8	8

J. M. McGOVERN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT J.—Record of Immigrant Arrivals at Port Arthur, Ont., en route to the United States, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1891.—Concluded.

Date of Arrival.	Germany.			Finland.			Scandinavia.			United States.			Hungary.			Italy.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1891.																		
January	1	2	6				4			29	9	4				12	3	2
February				19			5			55	7	1				8	1	
March	3			29	3		5	2	3	108	35	17				49	5	3
April	7	6	3	48			25	3	130	50	43	1	1		26	3	4	1
May	3	3	1	8	2		38	16	113	44	23	1	4		9	7	3	4
June	9	3		3	2	4	29	8	68	50	26	1			4	7	3	3
July	5	3	1	2			57	26	81	34	20	1			7	2	4	4
August	7	2	2	27			62	31	60	31	10				3			
September	1			22	2		17	10	79	48	20				3			
October				1	7	1	22	10	84	59	2		3		3			
November	2	7	1	17	4		19	6	72	48	31				1	2	7	3
December	3	1	3	19	7		19	8	106	84	10				1	4	1	3
Total	37	26	17	39	16	5	423	247	101	937	457	264	5	8	127	30	32	32

J. M. McGOVERN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT K.—Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Port Arthur Agency during the Year ending 31st December, 1891

MONTHS	ARRIVALS.			SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS.						NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.						NATIONALITIES—FOR UNITED STATES.						Reported Elsewhere—For United States.	Not United States.	Reported Elsewhere—For United States.					
	Via Ocean Travel.	Via United States.	From other parts of Canada.	Males.	Females.		Ontario.	Manitoba.	N. W. Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	Great Britain.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	United States Citizens.	Canadians.	Other Countries.	Great Britain.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	United States Citizens.	Canadians.				Other Countries.	Not Reported Elsewhere—For Canada.	Reported Elsewhere—For Canada.	Not United States.	Reported Elsewhere—For United States.
January	219	63	582	553	191	120	864	8	268	108	289	191	130	7	10	10	10	509	7	20	24	2	63	73	73	9	61	673	63	128		
February	810	191	3352	2780	859	714	4353	48	2323	664	827	491	418	40	42	95	32	3075	160	23	3	76	7	160	190	72	3801	217	274			
March	1396	308	2359	3044	947	852	4863	46	2373	687	1067	684	1010	163	77	125	85	2673	46	41	16	76	223	286	42	85	4094	223	461			
April	2001	225	1620	2047	984	815	3846	97	1570	461	1056	662	1250	148	124	137	45	1456	24	104	6	166	10	180	164	32	3139	280	382			
May	1349	185	1021	1190	780	585	2555	37	1145	345	588	440	805	143	116	19	41	915	76	59	8	94	6	144	106	23	2074	144	296			
June	1585	155	917	1213	826	688	2707	18	1376	269	621	423	753	239	94	62	20	894	222	49	9	139	2	135	73	16	2234	135	288			
July	1061	120	907	976	635	477	2088	21	1012	208	501	346	644	84	43	34	19	825	93	67	11	68	14	101	82	3	1723	101	245			
August	1074	173	754	816	635	530	2001	28	995	241	416	321	624	121	70	33	26	698	108	55	1	53	2	147	56	7	1654	147	174			
September	1115	284	954	840	796	717	2553	24	991	285	613	440	591	190	48	18	36	876	155	37	49	249	68	27	35	35	1878	249	191			
October	773	182	686	609	526	506	1641	13	773	176	378	301	292	321	39	22	31	618	177	10	44	151	68	11	31	31	1369	151	150			
November	317	98	434	318	272	259	849	9	368	109	212	151	110	89	16	5	35	396	47	14	7	18	38	11	35	663	63	88				
December	12051	2036	14682	14766	7638	6265	28769	349	13392	3640	6796	4592	6697	1557	681	576	379	13317	970	492	80	771	43	1658	1278	270	23769	1815	2777			
Total																																

J. M. McGOVERN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1891.

PORT ARTHUR AGENCY DISTRICT.

STATEMENT L.—List of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1891.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb	0 12	0 16	Coats, under, tweed.	3 00	6 00
Bread, best white	0 07		do over do	5 00	15 00
do brown	0 07		Trousers do	1 50	5 00
Butter, salt, per lb	0 20	0 23	Vests do	1 00	2 50
do fresh do	0 25		Shirts, flannel	0 75	1 75
Beef, per lb	0 07	0 12	do cotton	0 35	1 00
Mutton do	0 07	0 12	do under, "wove"	0 25	1 00
Veal do	0 07	0 12	Drawers, woollen do	0 50	1 50
Pork do	0 07	0 12	Hats, felt	0 50	1 50
Beer, per quart	0 15		Socks, worsted	0 20	0 40
Candles, per lb	0 12½		do cotton	0 10	0 20
Cheese do	0 15		Blankets	1 75	3 00
Coffee do	0 25	0 40	Rugs	1 25	3 00
Corn meal, per 100 lbs	3 00	4 00	Flannel, per yd	0 15	0 30
Eggs, per doz	0 15	0 20	Cotton shirting	0 08	0 12½
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality	6 00		Sheeting	0 18	0 30
do do 2nd do	5 50		Canadian cloth	0 35	0 75
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs	4 00		Shoes, men's	1 00	4 00
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt	5 00	8 00	do women's	0 75	2 50
Firewood, per cord	2 75	3 00	Boots, men's	1 50	4 00
Ham, per lb	0 16	0 18	do women's	0 75	3 00
do shoulders, per lb	0 14		India rubber overshoes, men's	1 00	
Herrings, per barrel	6 00		do do women's	0 75	1 50
Mustard, per lb	0 30				
Milk, per quart	0 08	0 10			
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	3 50				
Pepper, per lb	0 25				
Potatoes, per bushel	0 60				
Rice, per lb	0 05				
Soap, yellow, per lb	0 05				
Sugar, brown	0 05				
Salt, per lb	0 01				
Tea, black, per lb	0 25	0 60			
do green do	0 25	0 60			
Tobacco, per lb	0 50	0 75			

J. M. McGOVERN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1891.

PORT ARTHUR AGENCY DISTRICT.
STATEMENT M.—Average Rate of Wages for the Year 1891.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	§ cts.	§ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1 25	1 50
do per week and board.....	4 50	5 50
Female farm servants, with board.....	2 00	3 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	3 00	4 00
Bricklayers do.....	3 00	4 00
Carpenters do.....	2 50	3 50
Lumbermen do.....	1 50	2 00
Shipwrights do (very little demand).....	2 25	3 25
Smiths do.....	2 25	3 00
Wheelwrights do.....	2 50	3 50
Gardeners, with board (very little demand).....	1 25	2 00
do without board.....	1 75	2 25
Female cooks, per month.....	18 00	30 00
Laundresses do.....	14 00	20 00
Female domestics do.....	10 00	15 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 25	1 75
Miners.....	1 50	2 25
Mill hands.....	1 75	2 50
Engine drivers.....	3 50	4 50
Saddlers.....	2 00	3 00
Bootmakers.....	2 00	3 00
Tailors.....	2 25	3 50

J. M. McGOVERN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

PORT ARTHUR, 31st December, 1891.

No. 12.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WINNIPEG IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. THOS. BENNETT.)

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

The number of arrivals this year are far in excess of those of the past two years, there being 30,686, less 4,592 United States citizens, *en route* to Washington Territory, leaving a balance of 26,094 souls. Of this number, 14,636 reported at Winnipeg, while 2,266 reported at Gretna and other points on the United States boundary.

The class of immigrants arriving, taken as a whole, were most satisfactory, with the exception of the Russian Jews to the number of 125 souls, who were in a very destitute condition. I was able, however, to obtain employment amongst the farmers for the men, while the women filled the numerous applications for charwomen in the city. Their case was all the more distressing on account of the manner in which they were hurried off from Russia, having no time to bring their effects with them, and great inconvenience and difficulty as experienced before their baggage containing all their wearing apparel, could be forwarded, some of it having been by mistake sent to New York and more to South America, but I am glad to say that with the exception of that sent to the Argentine Republic it has all been received here. With the assistance rendered by the Hebrew Society of Montreal several of the most needy cases were afforded relief, thus preventing any cases of suffering which otherwise might have occurred.

The other foreigners arriving, particularly the Mennonites, were possessed of some means, having from \$300 to \$4,000 in cash to each head of a family, and there is every prospect of their doing well, being a most thrifty class of people. These Mennonites, numbering about 300 souls, were induced to come to Manitoba from reports of their countrymen's success and especially through the efforts of Mr. Klaus Peters, a very successful farmer who went as returnman to Russia last year, with the very flattering result as above mentioned. These are for the most part settled about Gretna and Morris. In addition to these about 600 Mennonites have arrived and have been distributed to different points throughout Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

The Icelandic colonists, as in the past, show perhaps the most satisfactory progress of any of our foreign element, and this is especially remarkable when one considers they had no practical knowledge of farming before coming to Manitoba, added to the fact of their being possessed of very limited means, but their industry and frugal habits together with their desire to imitate the successful Canadian farmer has enabled them to overcome or, perhaps better, escape many of the worries incident to the new settler. The tables appended to Mr. Baldwinson's (our Icelandic agent) report will be found to be carefully and minutely made, showing, as it is desired they should, a very superior method of obtaining the exact condition of the settlers, and in my opinion it would be advisable if the same means were adopted for obtaining the standing of the settlers in in some of the other colonies.

Mr. Baldwinson brought out with him on his return in July last from Iceland 145 immigrants, an additional 40 following by another line arrived a day or two later, which, with some 15 or 20 who came earlier in the season, brings the total up to about 200 souls. Mr. Baldwinson in his report gives full particulars of his visit to Iceland, also of his inspection of the Icelandic colonies, which I am sure will give you great satisfaction.

Scandinavians.

A noticeable increase is observed in the Scandinavian immigration. Mr. Wendelbo, in his report, gives a most encouraging account of the condition of the Danish and Swedish colonies, and although no opportunity was afforded him of visiting them, he was able to obtain from some of their number, whom he chanced to meet in the city, a very favourable report of their progress. I have endeavoured to obtain letters from settlers in these colonies, but from nearly thirty solicited, I have received only three replies, translated copies of which are attached to Mr. Wendelbo's report.

British Immigrants.

Immigration from Great Britain shows a visible improvement this year, being nearly one hundred per cent over and above the previous one. It is still, however, far below the number we should get, in proportion to the aggregate number who emigrate from the old land.

It is possible that the bonus now offered to actual settlers on land, will be an inducement for a goodly number to come to this country, as the amount will more than recoup them the cost of their homestead entry, and where a large family is concerned, the amount is considerable.

I look also for profitable results, through the action of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in having placed a car of samples of our agricultural products in England, sending it through the interior of the country, where farmers and others will have an excellent opportunity of seeing for themselves the marvellous productions of our fertile prairies. This, I believe, is the most practical mode of advertising that a country could possibly adopt, and must surely result in attracting immigration more than any means yet introduced. Instead of one car, however, five or six or more, might be sent, and the same system might be introduced in Scotland and Ireland, with equally beneficial results, as it is intended by this means to reach the agricultural classes, tenant farmers and farm labourers, who are the very class of people we are anxious to welcome.

Aid to Settlers.

In former reports, I have taken the liberty of suggesting that in order to encourage a desirable class of immigrants, having a practical knowledge of farming, but who have not the necessary means to settle on land, if the Home Government or capitalists interested in and desiring to assist immigration to Canada, would allow a sum of say £150 per family, such advance to be used in the purchase of the necessary implements, stock, building a house, preparing 5 acres of land to be ready for crop on arrival, and provisions sufficient to enable them to live until they had taken off the new crop, ample security might be obtained for the repayment of the same at a fair rate of interest, and within a period of say ten years. A scheme of this kind would prevent to a great extent, the introduction of such a loan system, now existing in Dakota and other Western States, by which extortionate rate of interest the farmers have become crippled to a greater extent than any amount of drought, frost or any other drawback could have accomplished.

I append to my report a small table marked "G" giving the probable cost of the different articles, comprising a settler's outfit, for your consideration.

Stock.

Stock of all kinds has done well during the past season. The importation of the best thorough-bred cattle, horses, sheep and pigs, is having a marked and beneficial effect, as may be seen at any of our agricultural exhibitions, where, in each class represented, they are up to the best standard of pure breeds in the Eastern Provinces. It is noticeable, however, that our Manitoba farmers are making a great mistake, in not going in more extensively for the raising of hogs and sheep, both of which are bringing higher prices, and are more easily and cheaply raised than in Eastern Canada, and yet we have been obliged to have mutton shipped from Nova Scotia, to supply the demand in Manitoba during the past season.

Poultry.

This branch of industry also does well in Manitoba, and with such an abundance of coarse grain at the farmer's command, we should not be compelled to import from the Eastern Provinces, yet such is the fact, that we were obliged to ship from Ontario a car-load of dressed poultry, in order that we might have a Christmas turkey. This is certainly a reflection on our farmers, as poultry houses can be very cheaply made, and with a little care, I have not the slightest doubt that our Manitoba hen would give as good an account of herself as any of her eastern or southern relatives.

Crops.

The year which has just closed has been a most prosperous one. Our granaries and warehouses are full to overflowing, while there yet remains a large portion in the hands of the farmers, many thousand acres being still unthreshed. Several districts have suffered from frost, but the general average is good, both in yield and in quality, which with the liberal prices paid makes the year 1891 a most bountiful one.

The grain buyers have acted with much forethought in erecting a large number of elevators at different points, in order to receive the grain as fast as it comes into the market, while the Canadian Pacific Railway, although taxed to the utmost, was able to handle from thirty-five to forty trains per day, finding storage in their large elevators at Fort William, from which point they intended shipping it.

The Manitoba yield of wheat this year gives a most satisfactory average, being 25.3 bushels per acre, for the province, or a total of over twenty-three million bushels, Assiniboia three million five hundred thousand, and Alberta one million five hundred thousand, or a grand total of upwards of twenty-eight million bushels.

The experiments made in the different kinds of wheat, give the preference to the Red Fyfe, owing to its superior milling qualities, but other kinds are coming into favour amongst the farmers, especially the Ladoga, which ripens from ten to fifteen days earlier, and gives great satisfaction, both in yield and quality. I have no doubt that ere long other early varieties will be found, which after being grown on our rich prairie soil, and subjected to our clear atmosphere and long sunny days of July and August, will so much improve as to remove all objection, and will be for milling purposes not inferior to the much favoured Red Fyfe.

Oats were an excellent crop, averaging 48.3 bushels per acre in Manitoba, while in some instances the yield was from eighty to one hundred bushels per acre, giving a total of fourteen million seven hundred and fifty thousand bushels for the province alone, and allowing for the Territories three million two hundred and fifty thousand, makes a total of eighteen million bushels.

Barley, in some sections, suffered from the wet, but on the whole was a fair crop, the average yield being thirty-five bushels, giving for Manitoba, three million two hundred thousand, which with the Territories makes a total yield of four million bushels. The two-rowed barley is promising satisfaction, although in Manitoba the colour is somewhat damaged in several districts, but wherever grown in the Territories it has done very well.

It is almost superfluous to make mention of the roots and vegetables, as they are proverbially known to carry off the palm, wherever put in competition with those of other countries, both for size, quality and productiveness.

Our grain crop of 1891, therefore, shows a grand total of upwards of fifty million bushels, grown in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Binding Twine.

The large quantity of binding twine required has now become a serious item in the farmers' outlay, when one considers that it took three million seven hundred and ninety-five thousand one hundred and ninety-three pounds to bind Manitoba's crop of 1891, and with the addition of the Territories, four million five hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and ninety-three pounds, or a train of one hundred and ninety cars, carrying twelve tons each. This is a showing that no country on this or any other continent

can make, with the same number of farmers or per capita of its population. There is an excellent opening for a twine factory, and I am glad to notice a movement on the part of one or two companies to apply for charters for that purpose.

Farm Help.

Notwithstanding that about three thousand farm labourers were brought up from Ontario, so great was the demand that some districts suffered for want of this class of labour. Thirty-five to fifty dollars per month was freely offered, and in some instances higher wages, and were it not for the fact that many of the railway navvies took advantage of the high rate of wages offered for harvest helpers, numbers of the farmers would have suffered severely.

Domestic Servants.

Good general servants are still at a premium here, being very scarce; in fact, there is not one to be found. It is a great pity that some scheme cannot be devised whereby five hundred strong, healthy, young women and girls, of fourteen years of age and upwards, might be sent out annually to Manitoba, as no greater boon could be conferred upon the toil-worn lady, in either city or country, than the much-needed and now craved-for help of a good servant. In many instances it need not be a one-sided favour, as besides the attraction of higher wages, there is the additional one of a prospect of these young women, very soon if they so desire, making for themselves comfortable homes, which fact now accounts in part for the present dearth.

It should not be a matter of insurmountable difficulty, for some of the benevolent societies at home, to assist in sending out large numbers of that class of servants, as by taking an obligation from each of them and consigning them to one of our representative clergymen of such society, or to the Government agent, as they choose, such person to look after and arrange for the collection of the sum advanced from their employers. We now have comfortable quarters in our immigration hall, where this class of immigrant would receive every care, until such time as they would be placed, the cost of living meantime being merely nominal.

Should these suggestions be considered feasible, and acted upon, it might be possible to make favourable arrangements with the steamship and railway companies for very low rates of passage. The society or government giving effect to such a scheme, would earn for themselves the lasting gratitude of twenty thousand ladies of Manitoba, while the young man's dread of bachelordom on a prairie farm would be a thing of the past. These suggestions apply with equal fitness to the North-West Territories.

Arrivals from the United States.

The immigration from the United States was most satisfactory, reflecting great credit on the work done by Messrs. Holmes, Webster and others who laboured in North and South Dakota, during the seasons of 1890-91. The total number arriving amounted to 2,266 souls. For a list of their nationalities, with their different destinations, see table "D" appended to this report.

The report of these settlers, as far as received up to the present time, is most encouraging and satisfactory, and their past experience should, and doubtless will, prove of great value to them here, and prevent their being led into debt beyond the possibility of payment.

Enquiries for printed and other information have, from the United States, been rapidly on the increase during the past two years, notwithstanding the fact of our mail matter having been almost prohibited during the months of April and May, especially anything bearing our official envelope or wrapper, which were either undelivered or returned. In consequence of this I was obliged to procure plain envelopes and turn the wrappers, otherwise send the printed publications in closed envelopes, by letter postage. This prevented for some time the wider circulation of pamphlets, maps, &c., which had heretofore been so extensively carried on. Enquiries are still pouring in, and I am now in receipt of letters from nearly every portion of the United States, being particularly

from British subjects and Germans, and I look forward to a large and continuous influx from the American side, not only from North and South Dakota, but from the New England States, where thousands of our Canadians, as well as British subjects and foreigners, are annually drawn to the manufacturing towns and cities, where they can procure for themselves and their families sufficient means to make a fresh start elsewhere. This, in my idea, is a point where good work might be done, in directing those desiring to again take up farming to the fertile plains of our Canadian North-West, were the services of a practical and careful Canadian called into action.

Three families have arrived from India, and two from South America, all of whom have been settled to their satisfaction, and their friends are now receiving the benefit of their experience, from which we look for more to follow.

French.

The increasing number of French Canadians, Belgians and French arriving and settling in this country, renders the reappointment of an officer of that nationality a necessity at this point, in order to assist in the settlement of the different colonies. This position, I would add, has been vacant since the retirement of Mr. J. E. Têtu, in the month of July last.

Germans.

The reports received from the German colonies have been most satisfactory, and the increasing number of this nationality, arriving each month, proves beyond a doubt that success is attending their industrious efforts, a fact proverbially acknowledged the world over. We have ample room for all who may come, and it is to be hoped that still greater numbers will continue to join the pioneer colonies in our great North-West.

Hungarians.

Very favourable accounts come in from the Hungarian colonies, and I am led to believe they are making good progress. I say this as neither myself nor any member of my staff have had any opportunity of carrying out a great desire to visit and personally obtain an account of the progress of the different colonies during the past season. From such information as I have been able to obtain, however, I am quite safe in saying they are getting along well.

Intelligence Office and Land Guide Service.

The intelligence branch has become a most essential department in the work connected with this agency, affording, as it does, every information necessary for the intending settler or newly arrived immigrant. Not only must this officer be a thorough linguist, but he must also have a good general knowledge of the country, and be able to give intelligent advice and practical information to the enquirer of any nationality whatsoever. No ordinary man can fill these requirements, and I believe there is no other point in the Dominion where such service is as important.

The Land Guide Service has proved to be of infinite value during the past season, the duties of the guides being chiefly the placing of immigrants who came from Dakota and other points in the United States, with the desire to settle on land, and these services were highly appreciated by those in whose interest they were sent out.

The number placed on homesteads, by land guides sent from this agency, from 1st April to 1st October, amounted to 292 souls, as seen by reference to table "E" appended to this report. Since the latter date the service has been taken out of my hands, and as the amount of \$400, appropriated for that purpose, was expended at the end of September, I did not think it necessary to ask for a further credit.

A list of entries, patents, cancellations and reserves, as recorded in our books, is shown on table "F." The number, while not appearing as large as that of the previous year, is accounted for by the fact of having figures of 1889 additional, so that in reality there is a better showing during the past season.

By table "A" attached to this report, you will see that 3,535 persons have been accommodated in the building during the past season; 170 being the largest number at any one time occupying the premises.

Table "B" shows the number who reported at Winnipeg to be 14,636, those reported at Emerson, Gretna, Killarney and Deloraine, coming from the United States, 2,266, making a total of 16,902 souls who have settled in Manitoba and the North-West, while the remaining number, 9,192 went to points in British Columbia, thus giving a grand total of 26,094 who have settled in this western portion of the Dominion during the present year.

The arrivals *via* U. S. railway for Manitoba were 1,281, and for the Territories 985, making a total by that route of 2,266.

I have much pleasure in stating that our new immigration hall has been a great boon to the incoming immigrants, affording accommodation for all who sought its shelter, and was especially appreciated by those who had large families, who could ill have spared the money it would have cost them at an hotel. The building can, without discomfort, accommodate at one time about 250 persons, and with the expected increase in immigration next year, we shall doubtless find the capacity of our building taxed to its utmost.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. BENNETT,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Hon. JOHN CARLING,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Showing number of Arrivals accommodated at the Immigration Hall, Winnipeg Agency, during the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

MONTH.	ARRIVALS.		SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATION.												NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.							OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.							Not Reported Elsewhere—For Canada.	Effects.	Cash.
	Via United States.	From other parts of Canada.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.		Children under 12.	Manitoba.	Ontario.	N. W. Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgian.	United States Citizens.	Canadian.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestics.	Not Classified.	Not Reported Elsewhere—For Canada.	Not Reported Elsewhere—For United States.	Reported Elsewhere—For Canada.	Effects.				Cash.
January...	6	10	8	3	5	8	16	8	8	19	2	1	11	3	3	78	101	17	2	5	3	2	2	1	1	7	10	6	500	400				
February...	3	19	6	4	12	2	22	20	10	29	8	8	1	8	17	45	101	17	3	3	20	7	2	2	2	16	19	3	700	500				
March...	37	17	29	6	19	44	10	308	335	165	7	46	149	33	83	78	101	17	7	58	18	38	10	23	226	190	54	2,500	5,000					
April...	408	190	45	424	85	134	643	300	335	183	6	40	115	45	33	5	29	101	19	276	27	63	11	35	224	32	453	81,200	31,800					
May...	308	32	29	206	97	156	459	143	2	3	183	4	34	76	39	22	29	101	20	86	34	50	3	6	10	160	80	424	20,600	15,450				
June...	237	80	7	154	58	112	324	231	192	1	93	4	174	44	5	5	29	101	20	61	30	26	2	10	244	50	244	20,600	14,240					
July...	424	50	35	177	154	178	509	372	112	25	45	6	3	174	44	5	35	172	110	30	40	26	24	2	4	24	86	19	26,480	13,275				
August...	183	19	4	96	50	60	206	165	38	3	29	2	2	73	15	16	1	4	64	40	26	24	2	4	24	86	19	187	6,420	9,760				
September...	208	20	4	117	57	58	232	176	56	3	37	2	6	70	37	5	3	4	68	34	21	60	2	16	99	20	212	7,235	4,760					
October...	273	223	10	168	131	297	506	295	203	8	20	1	4	295	35	31	62	10	48	123	12	22	11	23	247	63	346	24,000	12,600					
November...	346	63	139	92	178	409	324	83	2	3	3	8	314	32	23	5	15	19	23	101	21	16	1	7	23	247	63	346	15,000	9,340				
December...	32	108	60	43	52	155	1	133	20	1	13	1	85	17	5	5	15	19	23	17	21	11	2	7	78	108	47	4,800	4,200					
Total	2555	814	166	1584	780	1171	3535	12	2378	1120	17	28	636	30	300	218	201	166	441	869	269	312	33	63	254	1707	814	28	2693	202,120	121,325			

THOS. BENNETT,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1891.

TABLE B.—Showing the total number of Arrivals for Manitoba and the North-West.

Date.	Great Britain.	Canadians.	Foreigners.	United States.	Total.	Effects.	Cash.
1891.						\$	\$
January	127	186	16		329	3,750	3,500
February	155	283			438	17,500	4,400
March	187	2,416		109	2,712	146,700	30,000
April	926	1,110	380	287	2,703	116,800	26,200
May	840	922	198	512	2,472	97,100	42,000
June	412	610	186	435	1,643	63,600	49,700
July	457	452	420	311	1,640	45,800	26,300
August	490	534	169	293	1,426	42,200	23,500
September	463	469	183	185	1,300	44,000	22,700
October	314	226	471	93	1,104	40,200	16,800
November	186	120	398	41	745	31,700	11,400
December	142	122	126		390	13,000	6,000
Total	4,639	7,450	2,547	2,266	16,902	662,350	262,500

TABLE C.—Number of Applications received for help at the Winnipeg Agency, during the Year 1891.

Month.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January	14	31	45
February	23	24	47
March	89	66	155
April	413	83	496
May	153	79	232
June	118	56	174
July	128	48	176
August	1,585	61	1,646
September	245	45	290
October	43	48	91
November	9	33	42
December	12	40	52
	2,832	614	3,446

TABLE D.—Table showing Number and different Nationalities of Settlers arriving from the United States, with their Destinations, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Canadians	877
Americans	414
British	366
Germans	309
Icelanders	121
French Canadians	112
Scandinavians	67
	<u>2,266</u>
Manitoba	1,163
Assiniboia	785
Alberta	254
British Columbia	35
Ontario	29
	<u>2,266</u>
Value of effects	\$206,407

TABLE E.—Land Guide Service, 1891.

Nationality.	Origin.	Numbers.
British	England	25
do	Scotland	3
do	Dakota	1
		29
Canadians	Canada	18
do	Dakota	26
		44
Germans	Germany	3
do	Dakota	34
		37
Icelanders	Iceland	22
do	Dakota	8
		30
Scandinavians	Sweden	9
do	Denmark	7
do	Dakota	2
		18
French	France	4
do	Belgium	4
		8
Finlanders	Canada	6
do	Finland	1
		7
Austrians	Austria	51
Russians	Russia	27
Americans	Dakota	27
Bohemians	Bohemia	10
Hungarians	Pennsylvania	3
Americans	Vermont	1
		292
Land Guides.	Acting at	Numbers Guided.
Thos. McNutt	Yorkton (Assa.)	12
Karl Strauch	Langenburg	10
Thos. Mettenet	St. Anne and St. Laurent	9
C. K. Hendrickson	Whitewood	7
G. A. Hill	Yorkton and Langenburg	151
Jacob Crawford	North Shoal Lake	
George Fernie	Yorkton	
C. F. Theuer	Langenburg	
Thos. Paulsen	Churchbridge	
J. W. Wendelbo	Yorkton	
Guided by friends	At various places	66
		292

THOMAS BENNETT,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1891.

TABLE F.—Showing List of Patents, Entries, Cancellations and Reserves of Dominion Government Lands as recorded in the Land Indexes of the Dominion Government Intelligence Offices at Winnipeg, for the Year 1891.

Month.	Patents.	Entries.	Cancellations.	Reserves.
January.....	102	159	72	17
February.....	155	183	94	6
March.....	84	109	36	
April.....	77	262	155	1
May.....	74	398	158	
June.....	90	444	140	40
July.....	115	505	129	2
August.....	150			
September.....	107	182	180	
October.....	101			
November.....	104	143	315	6
December.....	146	1,465	138	
Total.....	1,305	3,850	1,417	72

TABLE G.—Showing cost of Settlers' outfit where loan is obtained.

House.....	\$140.00
5 acres broken and backset, ready for crop.....	20.00
Well.....	25.00
1 pair of oxen, good workers.....	100.00
2 cows (in calf) at \$35 each.....	70.00
1 waggon.....	65.00
1 plough.....	25.00
1 harrow.....	16.00
1 stove and furniture.....	30.00
Provisions.....	75.00
1 mower.....	60.00
Small tools, sundries.....	44.00
Cash for unforeseen expenses.....	50.00
Total.....	\$720.00

THOMAS BENNETT,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1891.

AVERAGE rate of Wages in the Province of Manitoba and North-West Territories in 1891.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Farm labourers per day, without board...	1	25	Gardeners, without board, per month...	40	00
do per week, and board...	5	00	Female cooks, per month	20	00
Female farm servants, with board, per month	10	00	Laundresses do	16	00
Masons, without board, per day	4	00	Female domestics, per month	12	50
Bricklayers do do	4	00	General labourers, per day, without board	1	25
Carpenters do do	2	50	Miners do do	2	50
Lumbermen do do	1	50	Mill hands do do	1	75
Shipwrights, no demand			Engine drivers do do	2	50
Smiths, without board, per day	2	00	Saddlers do do	1	25
Wheelwrights do	2	00	Bootmakers do do	1	25
Gardeners, with board, per month	20	00	Tailors do do	2	00

List of Retail Prices of the ordinary articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes at the Winnipeg Agency.

Provisions.	\$ cts.		Clothing.	\$ cts.	
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0	11	to	0	15
Bread, per lb., best white (14 loaves for \$1)	0	05	"	0	08
Bread, per lb., brown	0	05	"	0	08
Butter, per lb., fresh	0	15	"	0	25
Butter do salt	0	14	"	0	18
Beef do	0	05	"	0	15
Mutton do	0	08	"	0	18
Veal do	0	08	"	0	18
Pork do	0	10	"	0	15
Beer, per qt.				0	10
Candles, per lb.				0	25
Cheese do				0	12
Coffee do	0	25	to	0	50
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.				2	50
Eggs, per doz	0	25	to	0	35
Flour, per brl., 1st quality.				5	00
do 2nd do				4	60
Flour, buckwheat, per 100 lbs.				5	50
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.	6	50	to	7	50
Firewood, per cord	3	50	"	5	50
Ham, per lb				0	18
do shoulders, per lb				0	15
Herrings, per brl.				5	50
Mustard, per lb.	0	40	to	0	50
Milk, per qt.	0	05	"	0	08
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	2	50	"	2	70
Pepper, per lb.				0	35
Potatoes, per bush	0	50	to	0	60
Rice, per lb.	0	05	"	0	06
Soap, yellow, per lb	0	05	"	0	10
Sugar, brown do	0	04	"	0	05
Salt, per lb.	0	01	"	0	02
Tea, black, per lb	0	15	"	1	50
do green do	0	15	"	0	85
Tobacco do	0	25	"	0	75
Coats, under, tweed	3	50	to	9	00
do over do	7	00	"	18	00
Trousers do	2	00	"	5	00
Vests do				4	00
Shirts, flannel	1	00	to	2	50
do cotton	0	50	"	1	00
do under, wove	1	00	"	3	00
Drawers, woollen, wove	1	00	"	3	00
Hats, felt	0	50	"	5	00
Socks, worsted	0	35	"	0	75
do cotton	0	08	"	0	35
Blankets	1	85	"	10	00
Rugs	1	50	"	10	00
Flannel, per yard	0	12	"	0	50
Cotton shirting	0	07	"	0	15
Sheeting	0	20	"	0	40
Canadian cloth	0	65	"	1	25
Shoes, men's	1	00	"	6	00
do women's	0	75	"	3	50
Boots, men's	2	00	"	8	00
do women's	1	00	"	8	00
India rubber overshoes, men's	1	50	"	3	00
do do women's	1	50	"	2	25

THOS. BENNETT,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

WINNIPEG, Man., 31st December, 1891.

No. 13.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BRANDON IMMIGRATION AGENCY.

(MR. A. J. BAKER.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
BRANDON, MAN., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the operations at this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

The immigration to this district for the present year has been larger than for some years past.

In giving the number of arrivals at this agency, during the year, as per statement hereto attached, I can only give such number as were accommodated in the Government buildings—yet a large number arrived, such as farmers, and other persons of means, seeking lands for homesteading, or by purchase—who lodged with friends, or at the hotels, and doing business with land office, or through real estate agencies—but in many cases, receiving advice from your agent here, in their location purchase or settlement.

The greater portion of those accommodated in Government buildings were of the labouring class, who had no difficulty, if inclined to work, in obtaining employment on arrival at good wages, and were much enquired for by the farmers, contractors and others of the district.

There were also some thousands of labourers brought to this province from the eastern provinces, principally from Ontario, influenced by the Government agents, and officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway for harvesting purposes, of whom a large number arrived at the city of Brandon, being central in position to the wheat districts of the province, who almost immediately found employment with farmers and others, at wages varying from \$25 to \$50 per month. Still the supply was not in such numbers, as to meet the demands and requirements of the farming community, as many could not obtain sufficient labourers to protect and save their crops from partial loss.

I am informed by individuals and prospective parties from the United States, as well as from some Dominion Government agents, having knowledge of the movements and dissatisfied position of many of the settlers of the states of Dakota, Minnesota and other western states, that a large number of the farming and ranching class will leave those states, and settle within this province and North-West Territories during the ensuing year.

As usual, there have been a number of persons from Great Britain, and other foreign lands as well as from the eastern provinces of the Dominion, visiting this province during the past summer season, some as excursionists, whilst others were purchasers of land, thereby becoming settlers in the province; and from conversation with a number of them, I received such assurances by and from their statements and expressions, as justify me in saying that a large immigration will take place from those countries during the coming year.

I need scarcely mention the want of female help, which is so much desired and enquired for, and which appears so difficult to obtain, it being impossible to supply the demand of this city and surrounding districts.

From such information as I have been able to obtain, I find the wheat crop for the present year has been very large and bountiful throughout this district, yielding in average about twenty-six bushels to the acre—but regret having to state that a portion of the crop was more or less damaged by frost.

The oat crop has been very satisfactory, the average yield about fifty-five bushels per acre.

Barley, a fair crop from quantity sowed.

Hay put up in large quantities, eighty per cent over last year and better quality.

Potatoes not as good a yield as last year.

Other root crops good.

Farmers generally in this district have cultivated the usual quantity of land, with such additional increase thereto as required for next year's crop, and an early seeding of the same.

The number of horses, cattle and sheep has been largely increased in this district during the year, a large number having been imported from the eastern provinces, and some of the finest thorough-bred stock from Great Britain ever brought into this country, particularly the stallions imported by Messrs. McGregor & Co., of Brandon.

The city of Brandon is very steadily and largely improving, the estimated expenditure in buildings alone for the year is \$450,000, besides many other improvements, and from present appearances, an equal amount at least will be expended in the city during the course of next year. The city is so situated with its many railroads and central position, besides being the great wheat-growing centre of Manitoba, that its future prosperity and success is assured.

No sickness of importance in the city, and none has occurred amongst immigrants during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BAKER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Brandon Immigration Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1891.

MONTHS.	ARRIVALS.			SEXES.		Total Number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS.			NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.								OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.						Reported elsewhere—For Canada.	Reported elsewhere—For United States.																							
	Via Ocean Travel.	Via United States.		Males.	Females.		Children under 12.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgian.	United States citizens.	Canadians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm labourers.	General labourers.	Mechanics.			Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestic.	Not Classified.																				
		From other parts of Canada.																																														
1891.																																																
January		7		3	3	1	7														1																											
February	23	5	45	52	10	11	73			17			6																																			
March	36	1	59	89	3	4	96			20	1	12									1																											
April	89	3	44	116	13	7	136			61	5	8	1																																			
May	42	2	17	47	5	9	61			24	2	12																																				
June	33	3	31	49	9	6	64			24	2	2																																				
July	33	3	34	51	17	6	64			24	2	2																																				
August	42	9	134	172	6	7	185			19	3	1																																				
September	9	3	8	20	7	1	20			7		2																																				
October	6	1	8	7	1	6	14			4		2																																				
November	3		9	4	2	6	12			3																																						
December																																																
Total	283	23	362	559	52	57	668			176	15	39	7	19	10	22	365	14	14	275	242	22	3	10	101	22	645	1																				

A. J. BAKER,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

BRANDON, MAN., 31st December, 1891.

BRANDON AGENCY DISTRICT.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1891.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per month, without board	15 00	35 00
do per week and board.....		
Female farm servants, with board	10 00	15 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	3 00	4 50
Bricklayers do do	4 00	5 00
Carpenters do do	2 00	3 00
Lumbermen do do	1 50	2 00
Shipwrights do do		
Smiths do do	2 00	2 50
Wheelwrights, per day, without board	2 00	2 50
Gardeners, with board.....		
do without board.....		
Female cooks.....	20 00	40 00
Laundresses	12 00	15 00
Female domestics.....	10 00	15 00
General labourers, per day, without board....	1 50	1 75
Miners	5 00	10 00
Mill hands.....	1 75	3 00
Engine drivers		
Saddlers.....	1 50	2 00
Bootmakers.....	1 00	2 50
Tailors	2 00	2 50

A. J. BAKER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

BRANDON, 31st December, 1891.

BRANDON AGENCY DISTRICT.

LIST of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1891.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb	0 12	0 15	Coats, under, tweed	4 00	7 00
Bread, best white	0 05		do over do	6 00	12 00
do brown	0 05		Trowsers do	2 00	4 00
Butter, salt, per lb	0 14	0 18	Vests do	1 00	3 00
do fresh, per lb	0 15	0 20	Shirts, flannel	1 00	2 00
Beef, per lb	0 10		do cotton	0 50	1 00
Beer, per quart	0 07		do under, "wove"	0 50	1 50
Candles, per lb	0 12½		Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 50	1 50
Cheese do	0 15		Hats, felt	0 70	2 00
Coffee do	0 40		Socks, worsted	0 12	0 25
Corn meal, per 100 lbs	2 50		do cotton	0 10	0 20
Eggs, per doz	0 15		Blankets, per pair	2 00	5 00
Flour, per brl., 1st quality	4 00	5 00	Rugs	1 00	1 50
do do 2nd do	3 50	4 00	Flannel, per yard	0 15	0 25
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs	3 00	4 00	Cotton shirting, per yard	0 10	0 15
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt	7 00	8 00	Sheeting do	0 20	0 30
Firewood, per cord	3 50	4 50	Canadian cloth do	0 50	0 90
Ham, per lb	0 15		Shoes, men's, per pair	1 25	2 00
do shoulders, per lb	0 12		do women's do	0 75	1 50
Herrings, per brl.	6 00	8 00	Boots, men's	2 00	3 00
Mustard, per lb	0 30	0 40	do women's	1 00	1 50
Mutton do	0 12		India rubber overshoes, men's	1 50	2 00
Milk, per quart	0 05		do do women's	1 25	2 00
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	2 00	2 50			
Pepper, per lb	0 30				
Pork, per lb	0 08	0 10			
Potatoes, per bushel	0 25	0 30			
Rice, per lb	0 06				
Soap, yellow, per lb	0 05	0 07			
Sugar, brown, per lb	0 05				
Salt, per lb	0 01½	0 02			
Tea, black, per lb	0 25	0 40			
do green do	0 25	0 40			
Tobacco do	0 50				
Veal do	0 12				

A. J. BAKER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

BRANDON, 31st December, 1891.

No. 14.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MOOSE JAW IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. R. L. ALEXANDER.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MOOSE JAW, ASSA., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—My annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1891, is hereby respectfully submitted.

The immigration to this district during the year now closed, has not been as large as that of last year, yet there has been quite a lot of land homesteaded, and almost all homestead lands have been taken up within a radius of from 15 to 20 miles of the town of Moose Jaw. It is noticeable that while the number of settlers this year is not so large as that of last, those of the past year brought with them in most cases considerable more means.

As in 1888 and 1889 the good crops of those years caused a large influx of settlers, so I am fully convinced that the exceedingly abundant crop of the year now closed will cause a large increase of settlers next spring to this part of the North-West.

As too much could not well be said about the large crops, it is with great pleasure that I am able to report an exceedingly bountiful harvest throughout the whole district, by far the largest ever grown here; not only was the crop large but the increase large in the acreage, consequently the quantity of grain grown in the district far exceeds the highest calculations made.

From a careful enquiry made I find there will be fully 600,000 bushels of grain of all kinds grown here. Of this there will be about 400,000 bushels of wheat, most of which will go No. 1 Hard, except where injured a little by smut. Notwithstanding that the harvest this year was later than in years past, very little damage was done to the grain by the slight frost.

I have in my office samples of wheat which I pulled on the 21st day of September last, out of a large field of about 75 acres, and yet it shows scarcely any trace of frost. This wheat was sown late in May. The average yield per acre, throughout the district, of wheat is 35 bushels; 40 to 45 bushels to the acre being no unusual thing. The oat crop was simply enormous, as high as 75 to 80 bushels per acre being the yield. Barley, too, was a splendid crop; as yet but little attention is paid thereto. The two-rowed barley, the seed of which was received from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, where sown, has proved a success, and I have no doubt but that ere long will be grown extensively here. The yield and sample were good.

Over 75,000 lbs. of binding twine was purchased and it took it all to bind the grain cut and grown. While speaking of the harvest, I must not overlook reporting the great scarcity of help to handle the enormous crops, and in consequence much of the grain was not stacked until well on in the month of October, in fact some of it was in the shocks when the first snow fell.

Root crops of all kinds were simply immense, but as No. 1 hard wheat is the staple crop here, not much attention is given or importance attached to roots.

During the months of March, April and May there arrived at this agency 25 car loads of horses, cattle and settlers' effects, valued at \$51,000, having 215 horses, 39 cattle and 10 pigs. There were 22 families and 138 persons recorded at the agency, yet I am aware that many arrived whom I was unable to record.

I am, as in past years, constantly receiving letters from parties in the older provinces and notably from the United States and particularly from Dakota, asking as to

the crops, climate, homestead lands, &c., all of whom I have taken pains to answer and have sent them such printed matter touching the nature of the country as I had at my disposal.

One delegation of Dakota farmers stopped off here. Accompanied by Mr. Webster and aided by the citizens of Moose Jaw we showed them over the district, and, as was shown by their report through the press, at the time, expressed themselves highly delighted and well pleased with the district.

Horse and cattle raising is not only carried on quite extensively by those who are making a specialty of it but also by the farmers, many of whom have quite large herds.

The sheep ranches of D. J. McLean, Messrs. Naysmith & Bambridge and others have proved good investments and it is now acknowledged beyond a doubt that this district is a first-class one for sheep-raising.

Some nine or ten new threshing machines have been purchased and together with those of former years in all 15 have been busy threshing, and up to this date have not more than one-half of the threshing done, and, owing to the scarcity of help, only a small portion of the grain has been marketed. Marked and continued prosperity is to be seen on every hand throughout the whole country, the once numerous bachelor's "shack" has been replaced by a new and commodious frame dwelling, and in some instances the frame dwelling has given place to brick, concrete and rough cast structures; a Mr. Jno. G. Beasley, formerly of Clinton, Ont., having the honour of being the first farmer to erect a brick house upon his farm.

New churches and school houses are being erected throughout the country, and where schools were only kept open during the summer season many of them are now kept open the year round.

The question of tree planting has been taken up on a small scale by some of the settlers, and I find that all that is required, in order to give success, is a fair share of time and reasonable attention. Mr. J. J. Porter, whom I mentioned in my last year's report as having had 90 per cent of the seedlings growing which he planted in the spring of that year, having received them from the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, reports that after coming through the winter of 1890-91, he has 85 per cent of them growing and in a prosperous condition, many of them having grown four feet during the past season. Mr. Porter reports the honey and black locusts having died during the first winter, but all the others have done well, particularly the maple, ash, whitewood and box elder, the latter having done best.

Mr. Porter lives in the western part of the district. Mr. A. Dunlop, who lives in the south, also received last spring seedlings from the Ottawa Experimental Farm, and he reports them as having done well, and also that he has a most promising lot of young trees grown from the seed, and he assured me, when I visited him in harvest, that there will be no great difficulty in growing trees.

To the north and near Buffalo Lake, Mr. Chas. Rigden, a farmer whose farm I visited late in the fall, has a most promising lot of young trees, many of them of four years' growth, all doing well, and judging from the healthy appearance of Mr. Rigden's trees I cannot but feel convinced that in a few years' time if only attention be paid to their culture, this beautiful treeless and rich prairie plain, will be studded over with trees. I have now in my office a maple sprout grown from the root of one of Mr. Rigden's trees, which measures 6 feet 11 inches high and 3½ inches in circumference the growth of the past season.

On the 17th October the seventh annual agricultural show was held in Moose Jaw and was a decided success in every respect. The samples of grain, roots and vegetables were excellent. The show of horses was fine, particularly in the heavy draught and general purpose classes, and as one of the judges who was from Ontario remarked, would do credit to any part of our fair Dominion. Many fine specimens of roadsters and carriage horses were exhibited. Within the past few weeks, wheat buyers from Manitoba and the east have been attracted to this district by the superior quality of wheat grown here, and have during the past week purchased some twenty or more car loads of No. 1 Hard Red Fyfe, furnishing the farmer with sacks into which the wheat was put and loaded on board the cars for shipment to Yokohama. Let this fact speak for itself.

Beautifully situated in the centre of the district the town of Moose Jaw still continues to grow and flourish, most of the buildings erected therein during the past season have been built of red brick, manufactured in the town by Jos. Brass, Esq., who deserves much credit for having started an industry so much needed, where lumber is so expensive.

A high or union school has been established in connection with the common school, so that children who want a higher education than can be got in a common school may receive it therein and save the expense and inconvenience of having to go east to finish their education. The principal is a B. A. and good work is being done therein.

The bountiful rains of last spring and summer, together with the heavy snow of last winter, have caused the lakes, streams and sloughs, many of which were dried up, during the past years, to fill up with water, and within the easy reach of most settlers water in abundance is to be had; this taken together with the hope that at no far distant day, the coal fields lying only a few miles south of the town of Moose Jaw will be developed, then with a bountiful supply of cheap fuel and water within the reach of all, this district bids fair to be, if not already the best, one of the best farming and grazing districts of the North-West Territories.

Many of our farmers have taken advantage of the Canadian Pacific Railway cheap excursion trip to the east and have gone to Ontario and the other provinces, their pockets lined with the sales of their thousands of bushels of wheat, and will return bringing with them car loads of valuable horses and cattle for breeding purposes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. L. ALEXANDER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 15.

ANNUAL REPORT OF REGINA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. T. STEMSHORN.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
REGINA, N.W.T., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

It is with pleasure that I am able to report an increase of settlers during the last season. In all 534 souls have registered at this agency, Germans again outnumbering all other nationalities.

The general health of the arrivals has been very good.

A number of Ontario settlers have arrived during the last season, and have expressed themselves in the highest terms regarding this district, and taking advantage of the cheap excursions went east to sell out entirely, and the glowing accounts of the splendid harvest just gathered here, which they are able to herald about in their late homes, will no doubt do a great deal towards inducing those who contemplate going to the United States to come here instead.

The wheat crop in some places has almost been phenomenal, from 35 to 45 bushels to the acre is the usual report, and quite a number have received as high as 55 and even more to the acre, and oats averaging 70 bushels to the acre.

The two-rowed barley obtained from the experimental farm has given universal satisfaction, and next year a large amount of it will be sowed.

Having travelled a great deal through this district in locating settlers during the last few years, and more so this last season, I am pleased to be able to report that our farmers are all prospering. Some of them have prospered beyond their most sanguine expectations.

Allow me to state the experience of one of a number of Germans who arrived here in August, 1885. They had no means whatever. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offered to assist them as soon as they had entered for land. They had to earn \$10 before they could do so. F. Gentner, on the 30th September, entered for the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 23, Township 19, Range 16, west of the Second Meridian. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company provided him with one yoke of oxen, one waggon, a plough and a set of harness. He has paid for them, purchased a quarter section from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has paid the half for same, has a self-binder, mower, rake, four horses (Canadian), about 150 sheep, a number of cows all paid for, owns a third interest in a steam thresher, and last payment on same will be paid when it comes due.

Mr. Gentner threshed 2,000 bushels of No. 1 wheat and about 1,500 bushels of oats and 500 bushels of wheat slightly frosted.

It seems almost incredible arriving here six years ago a stranger to the country, language and every one, and to be able to show a statement as above, and still Mr. Gentner is only one of a number who have done equally as well.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. STEMSHORN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals at Regina Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Months.	Arrivals.			Sexes.			Total Number of Souls.			Nationalities, Remaining in Canada.						Occupations, Remaining in Canada.						Effects.	Cash.				
	From U. S. A.		From other ports of Canada.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 12 years.	Declared Destination, North-West Territories.			English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Canadians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Gen. Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, Traders.	Female Domestics.	Not Classified.			For Canada, not reported elsewhere.	For Canada, reported elsewhere.		
	From Ocean Travel.	From U. S. A.	From other ports of Canada.																								
1891.																											
January	4	1	1	2	1	1	4	4	3					1		2						2		4		\$ 500	
February	10	74	3	5	5	4	14	14				14				5						9		13		3,000	
March	55	47	31	29	28	30	87	87	1	9	73	3				28						49		74		10,000	
April	15	6	10	16	6	9	31	31	7		64	38				29						1		55		12,000	
May	46	4		11	12	27	50	50			8	16				8						1		25		3,000	
June	15	8	10	9	9	15	33	33			50	18				7						6		46		1,000	
July	2			1	1	1	2	2			2					2						24		8		2,000	
August	37	15	9	15	9	13	37	37			12					9						1		2		3,000	
September	88	34	21	34	21	33	88	88			71					24						6		37		5,000	
October	1	31		11	6	15	32	32			31					10						48		88		7,000	
November		54		12	10	32	54	54			54					3						6		1		10,000	
December	146	352	36	176	130	228	534	534	11	1	9	314	117	82		137						1		182		6,000	
Total																											58,600

JOHN T. STEMESHORN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

REGINA, N.W.T., 31st December, 1891.

REGINA AGENCY DISTRICT.

LIST of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1891.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 14		Coats, under, tweed	3 50	8 00
Bread, best white	0 07		do over do	8 00	25 00
Butter, salt, per lb.	0 20		Trousers do	2 00	7 00
do fresh do	0 25		Vests do	1 00	3 00
Beef, per lb.	0 12½		Shirts, flannel	1 00	3 00
Candles, per lb.	0 25		do cotton	1 00	3 00
Cheese do	0 15		do under, "wove"	0 75	2 00
Coffee do	0 40		Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 75	2 00
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	4 00		Hats, felt	1 00	7 00
Eggs, per doz.	0 15	0 45	Socks, worsted	0 25	0 50
Flour, per bri., 1st quality	5 00		do cotton	0 25	0 50
do do 2nd do	4 50		Blankets	3 00	7 00
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.	8 00		Rugs	1 00	3 00
Firewood, per cord	4 50		Flannel, per yard	0 40	0 75
Ham, per lb.	0 17		Cotton shirting, per yard	0 15	0 25
do shoulder, per lb.	0 12		Sheeting do	0 25	0 45
Herrings, per bri.	9 00		Canadian cloth do	0 75	1 25
Mustard, per lb	0 35		Shoes, men's, per pair	1 50	5 00
Mutton, per lb.	0 15		do women's do	0 75	2 00
Milk, per quart	0 08		Boots, men's do	1 50	5 00
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	3 50		do women's do	0 75	2 00
Pepper, per lb.	0 35		India rubber overshoes, men's	1 00	2 00
Pork do	0 15		do do women's	1 50	2 00
Potatoes, per bush	0 25				
Rice, per lb.	0 07				
Soap, yellow, per lb	0 07				
Sugar, brown do	0 05				
Salt, per lb	0 1½				
Tea, black, per lb.	0 25	0 60			
do green do	0 25	0 60			
Tobacco do	0 75				
Veal do	0 15				

REGINA AGENCY DISTRICT.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1891.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board	1 75	2 00
do do per week, and board	5 00	7 00
Female farm servants, with board	8 00	10 00
Masons, per day, without board	3 50	4 50
Bricklayers do	3 50	4 50
Carpenters do	2 50	3 50
Wheelwrights do	2 00	3 00
Gardeners, per month, with board	20 00	25 00
do do without board	35 00	45 00
Female cooks, per month	15 00	30 00
Laundresses do	10 00	15 00
Female domestics, per month	6 00	14 00
General labourers, per day, without board	1 50	2 00
Saddlers, per month	60 00	
Bootmakers do	60 00	
Tailors do	60 00	

No. 16.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CALGARY IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. J. Z. C. MIQUELON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
CALGARY, N.-W. T., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year 1891.

You will see that the number of those who settled here during the year was 1,465, an increase of 733 over last year. According to an estimate, lately made by me, half of the settlers located in the district of Edmonton, a quarter of them in the district of Red Deer and the other quarter in the vicinity of and south of Calgary. From information taken at the four land offices in my district, I have ascertained that 1,350 entries for "homestead" have been made during last year, and in order to ascertain also the result of the harvest among our different farmers, I thought it well to send out a circular, to which 49 answers were received by me from different parts of Alberta, from the south-west of Macleod, to the north of the Saskatchewan Valley. I gathered from the answers received that 814 acres sown in wheat produced 30,549 bushels, being an average of $37\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. 2,276 acres sown in oats produced 101,156 bushels, being an average of 44 bushels per acre. 860 acres sown in barley produced 24,754 bushels, being an average of 30 bushels per acre. 37 acres planted with potatoes produced 11,540 bushels, being an average of 312 bushels per acre. $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres sown with seed of turnips produced 2,200 bushels of turnips, being an average of 419 bushels per acre.

In my opinion, the number of bushels according to the answers given represented the tenth part of the total of the crop of Alberta, which, as you know, is a young district as regards agriculture.

The frost did not cause any damage in any part of my district.

In the south, the first frost occurred on the 11th, and in the north, on the 20th of September, after everything was ripe. I have to report that during the last summer, several of the farmers in the surrounding of this city lost their crop by a heavy hail storm; losses which were partial for some of them and total for others. Before that, the crop had just as good an appearance as elsewhere.

The town of Calgary is rapidly increasing, three hundred thousand dollars have been spent there during last year for constructions and other improvements. The population increased in proportion.

The railway commenced last year, which is the connecting line between Calgary and Edmonton, was completed in July last and opened in August. This railway offers a vast section for colonization, with no equal whatever in the North-West.

Long before the opening of that railway, several families, the greatest part of them coming from the Maritime Provinces, had settled half way between Calgary and Edmonton, on the Red Deer River, having at their head the Rev. Mr. Leo. Gaetz, Methodist minister, who left the pulpit for the plough, and who has rendered so many services to this colony, specially in assisting to place out the last settlers who had come here, attracted by the writings of Mr. Gaetz.

Some 95 miles from Red River, before the opening of the railway line, an earlier colony was formed at Edmonton and St. Albert, 9 miles to the north. Edmonton is now the terminus of this new railway.

Last year I had the honour to report that more than one hundred townships offering great advantage to settlers with regard to the soil, &c., were ready for cultivation. But I was in error. Having since visited this part of Alberta, and from personal

knowledge, I now can say that at least 300 townships lie between Calgary and Edmonton, and on each side of the Saskatchewan river, offering the greatest advantages to settlers desirous of coming there.

The soil is good, water good, coal and wood in abundance.

In my last visit, two weeks ago, in order to be able to be in a position of judging the actual results of the harvest, I ascertained that to the north and the west of Edmonton, some fields of wheat produced 53, 55 and even 60 bushels per acre, and at Red Deer a field of wheat produced 106 bushels of oats per acre, everywhere in the whole Alberta district, the vegetables have been of the first quality.

What I stated in my last report, concerning the townships, close to the Beaver lake, was not exaggerated. Having this year, in company with a delegation from Minnesota and Dakota, passed ten days in visiting those lands, I am now in a position to say that it is evidently the best part of the North-West. In consequence, several of the delegates of last summer will next spring send those they were representing, and even many of themselves will settle in this part of the country.

From the satisfaction shown by the different delegations from Europe, United States and the different provinces of Canada, I am of opinion that we may expect three or four thousand persons to settle in this district, during the next season.

Early next year, the south branch of the same railway, from Calgary, will be completed to Macleod; already fifty miles of that road have been opened. This road offers a vast field for immigration purposes, but after all, not so vast as the one to the north, because it is in that part of Alberta where the first settlers established themselves and where there are now many well-to-do farmers. However, there still remain a great number of sections for settlement, viz., the south of High River, in the vicinity of Lethbridge, and in the western part of Macleod, in the valley of Pincher Creek.

It is also there, where the cattle ranche owners must have exceeded 50 per cent. during the year, the winter having been one of the most favourable for cattle, and no loss was caused by the severity of the climate. Therefore, the winter just commencing finds the 300,000 head of horses, cattle and sheep in the best possible condition, and until now the autumn has been equally as good as the one of last year.

The best argument in favour of a strong immigration for the future is the satisfaction of those already settled during this year, and the condition of the old residents in general.

The new arrivals having tested for themselves what was told and written, are forced to acknowledge that no other country is equal to Alberta as regards agriculture and breeding of animals; that the land is rich and ready to receive the plough; that the land is gratuitously given; that wood, coal and good water are in abundance and that the climate is fine and healthy.

The most incredulous have been converted by all those advantages combined.

I could specify some fifty persons who were thus agreeably disappointed in their expectations. I herewith submit to you my report, believing it to be practical and truthful.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Z. C. MIQUELON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Hon. JOHN CARLING,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

CALGARY AGENCY DISTRICT.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1891.

Employment.	Wages.
	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1 75
do per week and board.....	7 50
Female farm servants, with board.....	12 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	4 00
Bricklayers do.....	3 50
Carpenters do.....	2 75
Lumbermen do.....	2 00
Shipwrights do.....	2 00
Smiths do.....	2 50
Wheelwrights do.....	1 50
Gardeners, with board.....	2 25
do without board.....	25 00
Female cooks.....	1 00
Laundresses.....	14 00
Female domestics.....	1 75
General labourers, per day, without board.....	2 00
Miners.....	2 00
Mill hands.....	2 00
Engine drivers.....	2 00
Saddlers.....	2 00
Bootmakers.....	2 00
Tailors.....	2 00

J. Z. C. MIQUELON,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

CALGARY, N.W.T., 31st December, 1891.

CALGARY AGENCY DISTRICT.

List of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes in 1891.

Provisions.	Prices.	Clothing, &c.	Prices.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 14	Coats, under, tweed.....	5 00 up.
Bread, best white, per lb.....	0 04	do over do	8 00 "
do brown, per lb.....	0 04	Trousers do	2 00 "
Butter, salt, per lb.....	0 20	Vests do	1 25 "
do fresh.....	0 25	Shirts, flannel.....	1 00 "
Beef, per lb., 8c. to	0 12	do cotton.....	0 50 "
Beer, per quart.....	0 50	do under, "wove".....	0 50 "
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	5 00	Drawers, woollen, "wove".....	0 50 "
Candles, per lb.	0 25	Hats, felt.....	1 00 "
Cheese do	0 15	Socks, worsted.....	0 20 "
Coffee do 35c. to.....	0 50	do cotton.....	0 12½ "
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.....	3 00	Blankets.....	2 50 "
Coal, per ton.....	6 00	Rugs.....	2 00 "
Eggs, per doz.....	0 25	Flannel, per yard.....	0 25 "
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality.....	6 50	Cotton shirting, per yard.....	0 08 "
do do 2nd do	6 00	Sheeting, per yard.....	0 35 "
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.....	12 00	Canadian cloth, per yard.....	0 75 "
Firewood, per cord.....	3 50	Shoes, men's, per pair.....	1 25 "
Ham, per lb.....	0 17	do women's do	1 00 "
do shoulders, per lb.....	0 16	Boots, men's do	1 50 "
Herrings, per barrel.....	0 50	do women's do	1 25 "
Mustard, per lb.....	0 06	India rubber overshoes, men's.....	2 00 "
Milk, per quart.....	0 12	do do women's.....	1 50 "
Mutton, per lb., 8c. to.....	4 00		
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.....	0 40		
Pepper, per lb.....	0 50		
Potatoes, per bushel.....	0 09		
Pork, per lb., 7c. to.....	0 07		
Rice, per lb.....	0 08		
Soap, yellow, per lb.....	0 07		
Sugar, brown, per lb.....	0 02		
Salt, per lb.....	0 60		
Tea, black, per lb., 35c.....	0 60		
do green do 45c.....	0 75		
Tobacco, per lb.....	0 15		
Veal, per lb., 10c. to.....			

J. Z. C. MIQUELON,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

CALGARY, N.W.T., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals at Calgary Immigration Agency, for Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1891.

Months.	Arrivals.			Sexes.			Declared Destinations.		Nationalities—Remaining in Canada.								Occupations—Remaining in Canada.						Effects.	Cash.									
	Via Ocean Travel.	From United States.		Males.	Females.	Children under 12.	Total Number of Souls.	Manitoba.	N. W. Territories.	British Columbia.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavian.	French & Belgian.	U. S. Citizens.	Canadians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.			Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestics.	Not Classified.	For Canada, not reported elsewhere.	For Canada, reported elsewhere.			
		From other Ports of Canada.																															
January	2	5	3	4	2	4	10				2						5	3											6	10	2500		
February	14	54	179	133	48	66	247	238	9		26	9	14	4	1	1	5	188			71	36	15	2	1				6	216	36900	42400	
March	67	90	243	195	77	128	400	400		41	210	14	68	15	4	32	147	81			98	44	32	22	1			6	31	394	36900	36900	
April	60	61	104	125	43	47	215	215		32	17	13	6	5		15	121	6			64	31	24	4	1			7	84	49	166	85000	28500
May	66	12	12	46	23	21	80	90		40	2	20	9			8	7	4			23	3	17	4	2			4	40	8	82	50000	5000
June	12	28	51	38	23	30	91	91		18	1	9	1			15	47				23	4	7	2	1			3	51	91	40000	11500	
July	14	12	35	22	17	22	61	61		17	4	3	3	2	1	34					8	7	5					5	36	61	22000	75000	
August	30	16	75	43	25	53	121	121		11	3		15	5		79	8				27	8	6	2	1			7	77	121	24000	17600	
September	20	15	67	27	28	47	102	102		18			3	4	5	60	4				14	9	1	2	1			4	71	1	101	24000	15800
October	13	57	32	38	25	39	102	102		9			1	10		67	3				20	14	1	1				68	57	45	15000	12000	
November		12	14	9	8	9	26	26					6		2	17					5	1	1	1				17	12	14	1000	1450	
December																																	
Total	238	352	815	680	319	466	1465	1456	9	214	38	73	110	41	13	100	770	106		353	157	107	40	11			36	761	164	1301	106350	179350	

J. Z. C. MIQUELON,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

CALGARY, N.W.T., 31st December, 1891.

No. 17.

REPORT OF VANCOUVER, B.C., IMMIGRATION AGENCY,

(MR. M. SUTHERLAND.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
VANCOUVER, B. C., 31st December, 1891,

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

Enclosed is a tabular statement giving the number of immigrant arrivals and departures at my agency and this port, during the year, together with the nationalities, trades and occupations of those remaining in British Columbia, or going to other parts of Canada, which I am glad to say shows a considerable increase over the previous year in the number who remained in the Dominion, and a marked decrease in the number going into the United States, for the corresponding period. Various reasons may be given for this fact, one of which is that the resources and advantages offered to the industrious settler, particularly in the western portions of Canada, are each year becoming more generally known; then nearly all the free lands suitable for farming in the Pacific Coast states are taken up or absorbed by the capitalist, and held at prohibition prices to any but people with large means, also slack times prevailed in those states during the year, which caused large numbers of mechanics and labourers to come north seeking work, most of whom, I am glad to say, found homes or employment in British Columbia, the North-West, or Manitoba; and in the near future we may with confidence look forward to a much larger increase in immigration from that quarter.

The immigrants who came in during the year were, generally speaking, of a good class, the greater number of them were from Great Britain and Ireland, but nearly every nationality on the globe was represented. Many of the farming class took up local Government lands along the coast to the north of Vancouver on the mainland and on the islands in the Straits of Georgia; others settled further up the interior in the Spallumcheen and Okanagan Valley, the Lillooet, Chilcotin and other points; quite a number who were possessed of more or less means purchasing improved or partially improved farms in the New Westminster district and other localities in the province. The local Government lands available and suitable for farming are each year getting further away from the Canadian Pacific Railway, or where they are easy of access by water communication or roads, and a question for the serious consideration of all concerned is how to have those lands so opened up that the very large influx of immigrants which is bound to arrive during the coming year may be absorbed. I would earnestly urge that the Dominion Government open up any and all of their lands which may be suitable for settlement, on the following conditions, viz., by dividing it into blocks of from 20 to 160 acres, selling it only to the actual settler or fruit farmer at a reasonably low figure, \$2 to \$5 per acre, and on easy terms of payment, the patents not to be issued until the improvements agreed upon are fully completed.

It is most gratifying to note the result of the visit to Canada of the British Farm Delegates, particularly during the latter months of the year. Quite a number of families of the farm class and well provided with means, from various counties in Great Britain, came in to settle, most of them purchasing improved farms in the province, and all feel that they have made a decided change for the better. They all state that they were encouraged to come to Canada through having read these reports, which are now found in nearly every home in the 101 counties of Great Britain and Ireland.

During the year I had the pleasure of paying a visit to the Old Country, and, although my time was very limited and my visit not an official one, yet whilst there many people were met by me who confirmed the fact by stating that they had read those reports with the greatest of interest. Briefly, I may add that my visit was extended to some of the farming districts, and wherever I went I met many of this class who, hearing that I was in the neighbourhood and from Canada, made the most minute enquiries regarding its climate, resources, and their probable prospects if emigrating, which were answered by me in the most detailed manner, and I trust may be of some benefit in the interests of immigration.

The greatest kindness and courtesy were extended to me at the High Commissioner's office and by Mr. John Dyke, also every information given respecting the vigorous measures carried on by them and your other agents for the promotion of emigration.

In all farming operations in the province a fairly satisfactory advance was made, the amount put into crop exceeding that of the previous year by about 20 per cent, and the season being a favourable one, a very large harvest of grains, roots and vegetables was obtained; the hay crop also was bountiful, well cured and put in, and is now selling retail for \$14 per ton. A great deal of progress was made in clearing and cultivating lands for fruit growing, and thousands of young trees were planted. Owing to a slight spell of cold weather during the time the trees were in bloom, cherries, plums and pears were not as bountiful a crop as in the previous year; however, apples, peaches and grapes gave a large return: raspberries, strawberries and the smaller fruits also turned out well.

Owing to the war in Chili, which is a large importer of lumber from British Columbia, and a weaker demand for such from other foreign quarters, this industry generally was rather dull, particularly during the early part of the year; the local demand, however, was very large, and the extension of trade in this line with Eastern Canada kept business fairly brisk, but now matters in this respect are showing a more decided improvement, and the prospects for the coming year are very encouraging.

This has been a remarkable year for the shipping and ship-building industry of this province, the most prominent feature of such being the acquisition by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the three stately Empress steamers, the first of which arrived in port here on the 29th April, for the further development of the trade between the Occident and Orient. Next, and of equal importance, was the inception of the Union Steamship Company, which has just closed a most successful year. When this company commenced operations it owned but three steamers, but the trade developed so rapidly that within the year it added four more to its fleet and holds three others under charter. In this connection this company has formed what may reasonably be looked upon as the nucleus of the first ship-building yard on the mainland of British Columbia, they having here constructed the first steel ships built north of San Francisco. Three of the company's new steamers were built in Great Britain and shipped to Vancouver in pieces, to be put together here, and the company expects to add more steamers during the ensuing year, to be built in the same manner. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have also just closed a most successful year and added one steamer to their fleet. They ply between here and Victoria and north to Alaska.

Mining operations have been eminently satisfactory, and recent developments in the Kootenay district and other localities are very promising, so that the outlook in this respect for the coming year is very bright.

The two crofter immigration commissioners, Major Clarke and Col. Engeldue, visited my agency during the month of September, and by information received from them after having visited points which they deemed suitable locations for those people, they were very sanguine that this scheme will take effect during the coming year.

The immigrant home has been a great accommodation to many of the new arrivals who were possessed of small means, and the number sheltered since date of my last report were 1,019, composed of 721 men, 40 women and 258 children, most of whom were assisted to find work or placed on land through the agency. I have to report very slight illness amongst the arrivals, only 3 cases of measles amongst those who took

shelter and a few other cases of slight indispositions, caused no doubt by the fatigue of their long journey.

The operations at the agency were carried on much the same as in the previous year. Those who visited the agency during the year, apart from those who took shelter numbered 6,214. These came to the office for varied advice and information, and in every case were they given the most courteous treatment and attention. The boats and trains were regularly visited, and every one desiring assistance or advice was given such ; any who upon arrival here were dissatisfied were always strongly urged upon and advised to return to Manitoba, the North-West or Eastern Canada in preference to going into the United States, and I am pleased to say that in a very large number of cases was my advice acted upon, see number returned to Eastern Canada in tabular report.

The very large number of letters of enquiry received from all parts of the world were replied to in detail, and thousands of pamphlets, folders and maps were distributed.

I have to say in conclusion that from day to day the Canadian Pacific Railway officials here furnished me with returns of all arrivals and the points for which they where destined, for which I desire here to extend to them my warmest thanks, as it materially assisted me in this part of the work of the agency.

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

M. SUTHERLAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages for the Year 1891.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1 25	2 50
do per week and board.....	6 00	8 00
Female farm servants, with board.....	10 00	15 00
Masons, per day, without board.....	4 00	6 00
Bricklayers, per day, without board.....	4 00	6 00
Carpenters do do.....	2 25	3 50
Lumbermen do do.....	1 50	2 25
Shipwrights do do.....	2 00	2 75
Smiths do do.....	2 25	2 75
Wheelwrights do do.....	2 50	3 00
Gardeners, with board.....	1 50	2 00
do without board.....	2 00	3 00
Female cooks.....	15 00	35 00
Laundresses.....	10 00	20 00
Female domestics.....	12 00	25 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 75	2 50
Miners.....	1 75	4 00
Mill hands.....	1 25	2 25
Engine drivers.....	4 00	6 00
Saddlers.....	2 00	3 00
Bootmakers.....	1 50	2 50
Tailors.....	1 75	2 75

M. SUTHERLAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

VANCOUVER, B.C., 31st December, 1891.

VANCOUVER, B.C., AGENCY DISTRICT.

List of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes, in 1891.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 11	0 18	Coats, under, tweed.	4 00	15 00
Bread, best white, 4 lbs.	0 16		do over do	5 00	25 00
do brown, 6 lbs.	0 18		Trousers do	1 50	8 00
Butter, salt, per lb.	0 24	0 30	Vests do	0 75	5 00
do fresh do	0 40	0 50	Shirts, flannel	0 75	3 50
Beef, per lb.	0 08	0 14	do cotton	0 37	2 00
Beer, per quart		0 12½	do under, "wove"	0 37½	3 00
Candles, per lb.		0 12	Drawers, woollen, "wove"	0 50	3 00
Cheese do		0 15	Hats, felt.	0 50	4 50
Coffee do	0 30	0 35	Socks, worsted, per doz.		1 50
Coal, per ton		7 00	do cotton do	0 50	1 50
Coal oil, per gall.		0 20	Blankets.	3 00	8 00
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	2 25	2 50	Rugs	0 75	12 00
Eggs, per doz., packed.	0 25	0 35	Flannel, per yd.	0 20	0 65
do do fresh.	0 40	0 50	Cotton shirting, per yd.	0 10	0 20
Flour, per brl., 1st quality.	5 50	5 75	Sheeting, per yd.	0 30	0 60
do do 2nd do	5 00	5 50	Canadian cloth, per yd.	0 35	2 00
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	2 50	3 00	Shoes, men's.	1 00	4 00
Fish, salmon, fresh, per lb.	0 09	0 10	do women's.	1 00	5 00
do cod, dry or green, per lb.	0 04	0 06	Boots, men's.	3 00	6 00
Firewood, per cord.	4 00	5 00	do women's.	2 00	4 00
Ham, per lb.		0 18	India rubber overshoes, men's.	0 85	2 75
do shoulders, per lb.		0 16	do do women's	0 85	2 75
Herrings, per lb.	0 04	0 06			
Mustard do	0 60				
Milk, per quart.	0 08	0 10			
Mutton, per lb.	0 12	0 18			
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	4 50				
Pepper, black, per lb.	0 40				
Pork, fresh, per lb.	0 10	0 14			
Potatoes, per bush.	0 75				
Rice, per lb.	0 03				
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 12½				
Sugar, brown do	0 04½				
Salt, per lb.	0 01½				
Tea, black, per lb.	0 40	1 00			
do green do	0 40	0 80			
Tobacco, per lb.	0 75				
Veal, per lb.	0 12	0 18			

M. SUTHERLAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

VANCOUVER, B.C., 31st December, 1891.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Vancouver Immi-

MONTH.	ARRIVALS.		SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS.						NATIONALITIES				
	<i>Via</i> Ocean Travel and C. P. R.	<i>Via</i> United States.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	N. W. Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.
January	943	556	801	272	426	1499	5	14	17	31	792	640	191	58	96	25	
February	875	653	813	280	435	1528	6	11	8	15	23	761	704	177	60	87	32
March	1572	1064	1141	435	1060	2636	17	16	27	18	31	1175	1352	236	95	142	37
April	2202	1393	1716	540	1339	3595	15	21	35	36	42	1691	1755	301	125	165	145
May	1762	1382	1428	559	1157	3144	12	9	21	43	62	1655	1342	320	130	145	40
June	1408	1335	1393	445	905	2743	13	15	19	21	37	1493	1145	292	81	170	37
July	1512	1422	1630	387	917	2934	7	7	7	78	56	1416	1377	262	74	148	38
August	1622	1367	1391	468	1130	2989	18	18	29	86	148	1626	1082	421	145	180	62
September	1366	1014	1232	449	699	2380	24	24	72	95	1233	956	306	88	144	36	
October	1420	946	1262	416	688	2366	5	12	12	60	88	1292	909	380	70	154	27
November	1355	842	1153	339	705	2197	16	31	31	43	56	1090	961	305	52	97	38
December	916	555	770	272	429	1471	18	18	18	26	754	673	149	44	78	25	
Total	16953	12529	14730	4862	9890	29482	84	95	227	507	695	14978	12896	3340	1022	1606	542

VANCOUVER, B.C., 31st December, 1891.

gration Agency, for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1891.

—REMAINING IN CANADA.						OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.												Effects.	Cash.
Scandinavian.	French and Belgian.	United States.	Canadian.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestics.	Not Classified.	Not Reported Elsewhere—For Canada.	Not Reported Elsewhere—For United States.	Reported Elsewhere—For Canada.	Reported Elsewhere—For United States.		
31	58	88	157	84	59	12	48	62	198	89	37	16	409	621	147	238	493	23000	31500
45	42	76	123	84	44	54	52	76	211	95	47	8	335	572	128	252	576	28000	41000
79	46	130	357	68	24	70	107	123	176	114	44	15	705	281	362	1003	990	35000	85000
80	52	170	450	315	...	37	123	197	315	130	67	35	973	446	525	1394	1230	70000	160000
26	78	190	460	304	58	51	142	184	288	162	90	38	898	898	410	904	932	52000	90000
51	21	172	395	298	30	51	96	158	342	137	115	34	716	794	468	804	677	30000	61000
36	68	192	412	216	18	93	75	200	298	182	71	29	702	802	538	755	839	22000	49000
33	43	181	464	325	20	33	151	163	350	180	97	30	936	994	480	913	602	19000	55000
52	27	227	396	99	3	46	82	126	285	150	72	26	683	932	533	492	423	23000	53000
64	15	295	340	53	15	44	100	152	303	177	80	22	623	1050	519	407	390	30000	80000
57	34	249	313	26	10	55	71	93	280	105	68	34	585	837	620	399	341	27000	69000
38	19	161	195	35	15	39	30	64	171	77	46	15	395	480	402	318	271	15000	40000
592	503	2131	4062	1907	296	585	1077	1598	3217	1598	834	302	7960	8707	5132	7879	7764	374000	814500

M. SUTHERLAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

No. 18.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VICTORIA, B.C., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. JOHN JESSOP.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the ninth annual report from this agency.

Agriculture.

This most important industry is making progress in all the settled portions of Vancouver Island; while a few new localities on the west coast and elsewhere are being opened up. Pre-emptors are working their way up Cowichan Lake to near the western boundary of railway reserve, westerly in Nanaimo district, into the mountains toward the same line, north-westerly in Alberni along the valley well on to Comox and northerly in the latter district almost to the northern line of the reserve. All the land located upon in this reserve has been purchased at \$3 per acre for surface rights only, timber being reserved if of any prospective value. Very little, if any, help is extended to would-be settlers by the railway company, as they seem to prefer holding the lands for the sake of the minerals that are supposed to underlie them. Lands west and north-west of the reserve line are more or less remote from present centres of population, and are less eagerly sought after. Many claims, however, have been taken up during the year on the Valdez group of islands, along the coast north of Cape Mudge to Fort Rupert, and on the west coast of Vancouver Island from opposite Cape Flattery to Nitimat Valley and Barclay Sound; while a few have gone still further along the coast to Clayoquot, Nootka and Quatsino Sounds, at the northern end of Vancouver. Land has also been occupied on the Queen Charlotte group for mixed farming, grazing and fishery purposes. Besides pre-emptions, applications to purchase land at the statutory prices, namely, \$5, \$2.50 and \$1 per acre have been running in the British Columbia Government Gazette for the greater part of the year, covering from 30,000 acres in July to nearly 50,000 in December. Of this large acreage applied for about 20,000 acres are located on Vancouver, Queen Charlotte and contiguous islands. Large areas have also been leased on the above mentioned islands for lumbering purposes.

The establishment of flouring and oatmeal mills in this city has given a fresh impetus to mixed farming in the other settlements, in order to supply the greatly increased populations of this and other cities. The erection and recent opening of a large and commodious public market in Victoria will also benefit farmers everywhere within reach by water, road or rail.

Market Gardening and Fruit Raising.

Closely allied to farming are market gardening and fruit raising. The former has been and is yet largely monopolized by Chinese; but if entered into by people of other nationalities with industry and skill, the Chinese raised article would be driven out of the market. In this line there are many good openings for professional gardeners with a little capital, within easy reach of any of the cities of British Columbia.

Fruit raising is another remunerative employment, at present altogether in its infancy. Only one cannery is yet established, but others are contemplated. A home market at fair prices is, therefore, almost certain to be within reach of all fruit growers as soon as they can bring young orchards into bearing. In the meantime raising smaller

fruits would be found to pay reasonably well. Another source of profit, while trees are growing up, would be that of fowl and poultry raising, combined with a few cows, sheep and swine. Nothing need be said as to the adaptibility of soil and climate of the whole of Vancouver and adjacent islands and a large portion of the mainland to this industry. The more fruit raising is tested the more fully is it demonstrated that in no part of the Dominion can such results be produced as in this province.

Mining, Lumbering and Fishing.

While astounding developments in quartz mining have been the order of the day on the mainland, especially in Kootenay district, the island mining industries have been progressing. The collieries are shipping more coal than ever to foreign markets, chiefly Californian, while home consumption is increasing rapidly. Iron resources, extensive and valuable as they are known to be on Vancouver and Texada islands particularly, have remained almost *in statu quo* for want of smelting works; while quartz mining is not yet past its prospecting era.

In the lumbering industry great activity prevails in exploring for and leasing large tracts of timber lands from the Government with the intention of establishing extensive saw mills in the near future, in accordance with the new Provincial Land Act.

There have been no new fishery developments during the year—progress in this direction has been chiefly of an investigating character, with a view to providing profitable employment for the first crofter settlers to be sent out by the Imperial and Provincial Governments to the valley of the San Juan, some 65 or 70 miles south-west of Victoria. The report of the Commissioners, Colonel Engledue, R.E., and Major W. Clark, to the Provincial Government, on this crofter scheme, is not yet published, but it is believed to be highly favourable. The above-mentioned gentlemen, accompanied by Mr. A. Begg, made the circuit of Victoria Island last autumn, and examined the San Juan valley and many other localities equally as suitable for fishing settlements along the west coast. The sealing industry has been a disappointing one. The great and unexpected drop in the price of skins, also adds much to the debit side of the season's accounts.

Labour Supply

generally has been equal to the demand; in some lines possibly a little in excess. As a rule people are flocking to the cities; and many farm labourers will spend days and weeks looking for employment in Victoria, rather than go a few miles out with the certainty of getting work on some farm within twenty-four hours. Mechanics also are averse to going into country districts where jobs of carpentering and bricklaying are always obtainable. The year just closed has been a good one in all building lines here; as about a thousand dwelling houses varying in price from \$500 to \$10,000 each, have been erected within the corporation limits or adjacent. A score or more business blocks have also been built at the cost of from \$5,000 or \$6,000 to over \$100,000 each, besides church edifices, dock construction, tramway extensions, &c., &c., totalling considerably over \$2,000,000. As contracts have been already let for \$250,000 worth of work for the ensuing year, while many times that amount is contemplated, the outlook for tradesmen of all kinds is an exceedingly good one; still it must not be good policy for mechanics that are doing reasonably well elsewhere to come here with the expectation of getting immediate employment; as over building in several of the Sound cities has obliged quite a small army of mechanics to move across into British Columbia; of course if building should take another start in Seattle, Tacoma and other places in Washington and Oregon, many of these people won't return, in which case skilled labour here would again be in demand.

The Immigrant Home

afforded shelter and cooking conveniences for 98 souls during the year, as follows:—Married men, 18; married woman, 17; single men, 28; single women, 4; children, 31. As usual the inmates have been of a cosmopolitan character. With the exception of

two Irish families, who came quite destitute, and for some time had to be supported by charitable institutions and the public, the people have had sufficient means to enable them to live till employment of some kind was obtained. One of the above mentioned families, and the one who received the most aid, gave more trouble than all the rest of the inmates put together, and who only promised to leave after a three months' residence when a policeman had been summoned to eject them. The caretaker and Mrs. Clarke have been, as in former years, very attentive to their duties, and have done their utmost to render the inmates as comfortable as circumstances would admit of.

Although conveniently located for Chinese and other ocean steamers, yet the home is quite out of the way of the ordinary immigrant landing wharves, and thus necessitating more than a mile and a half of travel to reach it. Every year demonstrates the fact that the site selected a few years ago on the Indian reserve was a most suitable one, and the failure to erect an immigrant shed after the foundations were completed, and a large quantity of material on the ground, through a supposed interference with the rights of the few Indians interested, is much to be regretted. The question of a permanent location will, however, crop up again before very long, as the property upon which the present makeshift of a building stands is becoming too valuable for such a purpose. Its close proximity to the ocean docks will after their completion render those three lots the most desirable piece of business property in that rising section of the city.

Population

is steadily increasing over a large extent of country in British Columbia. All the cities are growing fast. Notwithstanding many drawbacks, Nanaimo and Wellington have been going ahead very satisfactorily. Embryo towns are also springing up in various parts of Vancouver Island, while every farming district is constantly acquiring additional settlers.

For several years past the tourist travel has been limited by hotel accommodation. This hindrance is not yet removed, although accommodation is fully one-half more than last year, as several new hotel buildings have been erected during 1891. The great want in this respect still remains, namely, a large first-class hotel.

Canadians

from the Dakotas, Colorado, Texas, Southern California and other western States and Territories are still making their way to Vancouver Island and the mainland. In some instances an advance agent has been sent out, and on his report many families have followed; while in others the head of a family favourably impressed with Victoria has sent back for both family and friends. The invariable report of those immigrants is that hundreds would gladly follow if they could in any way procure the necessary means. Many letters are on file, from the Dakotas particularly, asking for aid in the shape of a free pass, or a loan from one or other of the governments, in order that they might be enabled to reach the Pacific coast.

Office Work

for the year has been a little in excess of that of 1890. More than 800 letters outward and nearly as many received make up the correspondence item. About 1,100 packages of descriptive printed matter were mailed to parties in many different countries seeking information about the province. Within the year the Provincial Government published two handbooks. The 5,000 copies of the one issued last spring were mostly distributed among the Dominion and other agents in the old country and eastern provinces and soon exhausted. The edition of a second one, twice as large, is also much in request and will not last many months. Over 2,000 copies of the "New Year's Colonist" and other papers, besides many Lands Acts, maps, &c., were also sent away.

It may be stated in this connection that a handbook in different European languages is anxiously looked for, as foreign letters of enquiry, specially Scandinavian,

are still very numerous, and as usual devoid of postage stamps. Office calls have numbered over 650. These have been chiefly new arrivals seeking information about land, labour and employment of various kinds. Many of these visits are of considerable duration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN JESSOP,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals at Victoria Immigration Agency for the Twelve Months ending 31st December, 1891.

MONTHS.	ARRIVALS.		SEXES.			Total number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES.										OCCUPATIONS.						Not reported Elsewhere.	Reported Elsewhere.
	Via C.P.R.	Via United States.	Males.	Females.	Children under 12.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Fermans.	Scandinavians.	French & Belgians.	U. S. Citizens.	Canadians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks & Traders.	Female Domestics.	Not Classified.		
January.....	44	16	36	7	17	60	14	13	6	1	5	1	19	1	7	4	6	6	6	1	2	9	16	44
February.....	19	9	28	7	17	28	10	3	1	3	3	3	11	3	3	3	3	7	7	3	2	9	19	19
March.....	31	22	21	12	30	53	12	10	10	2	1	7	12	7	5	5	5	7	7	3	2	22	22	22
April.....	66	40	54	14	38	106	51	7	10	2	1	8	26	3	14	10	15	7	7	2	2	56	40	66
May.....	43	28	42	18	11	71	19	1	3	2	9	10	25	2	20	10	8	7	5	1	1	64	28	43
June.....	65	38	53	6	44	103	31	1	20	2	30	2	12	5	12	10	7	8	5	1	1	38	38	65
July.....	48	30	43	8	27	78	14	17	3	7	3	7	20	13	4	4	7	7	2	2	1	45	30	48
August.....	43	18	38	5	18	61	16	1	19	1	5	4	18	1	13	6	6	4	2	2	1	34	18	43
September.....	69	33	55	11	36	102	31	2	38	1	6	4	24	1	7	5	4	3	9	2	1	66	33	69
October.....	67	26	51	11	31	93	36	9	6	1	2	8	23	2	10	4	6	7	5	1	1	56	26	67
November.....	35	9	35	2	7	44	22	3	3	1	1	4	11	8	10	5	2	10	6	4	1	13	9	35
December.....	36	22	29	5	24	58	6	2	23	2	2	1	24	1	5	3	2	6	4	4	40	22	36	
Totals.....	566	291	485	99	273	857	282	61	149	13	63	1	231	56	124	73	73	77	36	6	468	291	566	

JOHN JESSOP,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1891.

VICTORIA, B.C., DISTRICT AGENCY.

LIST of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes at Victoria, B. C., Agency.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 14	0 18	Coats, under, tweed.....	6 00	.....
Bread, best white	0 08	.....	do over do	10 00	.....
do brown	0 05	.....	Trousers do	3 50	.....
Butter, salt, per lb.	0 25	0 35	Vests do	2 25	.....
do fresh, per lb	0 40	0 50	Shirts, flannel	1 50	.....
Beef, per lb.	0 14	.....	do cotton	1 00	.....
Beer, per quart. ....	.....	.....	do under, "wove"	1 00	.....
Candles, per lb	0 20	0 25	Drawers, woollen, "wove" ..	1 00	.....
Cheese, per lb.	0 20	.....	Hats, felt	2 00	.....
Coffee, per lb.	0 35	0 40	Socks, worsted	0 25	.....
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	3 25	.....	do cotton	0 20	.....
Eggs, packed, per dozen	0 25	0 30	Blankets, per pair	4 00	.....
do fresh, per dozen	0 40	.....	Rugs	3 00	.....
Flour, Hungarian, per barrel ..	6 75	.....	Flannel, per yard	0 40	.....
do Portland do	6 50	.....	Cotton shirting, per yard	0 10	.....
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs	4 00	.....	Sheeting, per yard	0 25	.....
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt.	10 00	.....	Canadian cloth, per yard	0 70	.....
Firewood, per cord	4 00	4 50	Shoes, men's, per pair	3 00	.....
Ham, per lb.	0 16	0 18	do women's, do	1 50	.....
do shoulders, per lb.	0 14	0 16	Boots, men's, per pair	3 50	.....
Herrings, per barrel .....	.....	.....	do women's, do	3 00	.....
Mutton, per lb.	0 16	.....	India rubber overshoes, men's ..	1 00	.....
Mustard, per lb.	0 50	0 60	do do women's	0 65	.....
Milk, per quart.	0 10	.....		
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	4 00	.....	<i>Fuel.</i>		
Pork, per lb.	0 15	.....	Coal, per ton	8 00	.....
Pepper, per lb.	0 25	0 30	Wood, per cord	4 25	.....
Potatoes, per bushel	0 60	.....		
Rice, per lb.	0 06	0 08			
Soap, yellow, per lb.	0 08	.....		
Sugar, brown, per lb.	0 05½	.....		
Salt, per lb.	0 01½	.....		
Tea, black, per lb.	0 35	0 75			
do green	0 50	0 75			
Tobacco, per lb.	0 75	.....		
Veal, per lb.	0 16	.....		

JOHN JESSOP,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1891.

VICTORIA, B.C., DISTRICT AGENCY.

AVERAGE Rate of Wages in the Province in 1891.

Employment.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board	1 50	1 75
do per month, with board	30 00	
Female farm servants, per month, with board	12 00	20 00
Masons, per day, without board	5 00	
Bricklayers do do	5 00	
Carpenters do do	3 00	3 25
Lumbermen, per month, without board	40 00	75 00
Shipwrights, per day, do	4 50	5 00
Smiths do do	3 00	3 50
Wheelwrights do do	3 00	3 50
Gardeners do do	2 50	3 00
Female cooks, per month	20 00	25 00
Female domestics, per month	15 00	25 00
General labourers, per day, without board	2 00	
Miners, coal, per ton	0 75	0 80
Mill hands, per day, without board	2 50	
Engine drivers do do	3 00	
Saddlers do do	3 50	
Bootmakers do do	2 00	3 00
Tailors do do	2 50	

JOHN JESSOP,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1891.

PASSENGER Arrivals at Port of Victoria, B.C., *via* Puget Sound, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891.			
January	1,220	283	1,503
February	1,267	238	1,505
March	1,619	324	1,943
April	1,976	392	2,368
May	2,841	728	3,569
June	2,480	723	3,203
July	2,244	908	3,152
August	1,992	801	2,793
September	2,093	706	2,799
October	1,946	585	2,531
November	1,379	320	1,699
December	1,370	291	1,661
Total	22,427	6,299	28,726

NOTE.—Number of children, destinations, nationalities or occupations not obtainable, a large proportion being tourists and business people travelling between Puget Sound ports and British Columbia. These are increasing year by year.

JOHN JESSOP,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1891.

No. 19.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ICELANDIC IMMIGRATION.

(MR. B. L. BALDWINSON.)

WINNIPEG, MAN., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to present to you my annual report on Icelandic immigration and colonization for the year ending to-day.

This includes an account of my latest trip to Iceland and operations there during last winter, with results. Also an account of my visit during the latter part of the past summer and fall to the various Icelandic colonies in Manitoba and the North-West, showing the progress and present position of the Icelandic settlers in western Canada.

IMMIGRATION.

Acting under your instructions, as per letters dated the 16th April and 15th September, 1890, I left Winnipeg on a journey to Iceland on the 12th September, 1890, and embarked at Montreal in the Allan SS. "Circassian" on the 16th September and after twelve days ocean voyage landed in Liverpool on the 28th.

After remaining five days in Liverpool, I proceeded on the 3rd October to Glasgow, from which place I communicated with Messrs. Slimon & Co., of Leith, from whom I learned in reply that I would have to remain in Great Britain until the 20th of that month when they would have a live stock steamer going to Reykjavik by which they would afford me a free passage to Iceland.

I accordingly embarked from Leith on the above mentioned date and after a very stormy ocean voyage landed in Reykjavik on the 27th October, having then occupied forty-five days on the journey from Winnipeg to Iceland.

On my arrival in Iceland, I at once began the necessary preparation for my extended journey over the country. This included among other things the compiling and publishing a sixteen-page pamphlet descriptive of the various Icelandic settlements in Canada and showing the progress and prosperity of the settlers there.

Of this pamphlet 3,000 copies were printed and distributed through all Iceland before the end of that year. The cost of this publication, I was informed by their general Icelandic agent, would be defrayed by the Allan Line. As soon as I had seen these pamphlets properly sent out by the various overland mail carriers, I set out from Reykjavik on the 3rd December and on the evening of the 31st I reached Akureyri, the chief commercial town in the north of Iceland, and distant from Reykjavik about 300 miles.

I had travelled over this route twice previously, in 1886 and 1887, and had become acquainted with the people whose prospects in life now were much brighter than they were on my previous visits. This is accounted for by the fact that the years 1888 and 1889 were very propitious in Iceland. The two chief industries of the inhabitants, those of stock-raising and fishing, have been most remunerative during these years and this has increased the prosperity of all classes of the people. The result is that while the people acknowledge the superiority of Canada over their own country, yet, when they are doing well at home, they neither feel the necessity nor the desire to emigrate.

After a few days' stay at Akureyri I proceeded eastward on the 6th of January and reached Seydisfjord on the 20th of the same month. Seydisfjord is the chief commercial town on the east coast of the island and is distant from Akureyri about 200 miles.

On my previous visits to Iceland I had never gone further than Seydisfjord, where I had generally awaited the arrival of the April steamer from Scotland and taken pas-

sage for Reykjavik. This time, however, I decided to return to Reykjavik by land, along the east and south coast and thus make a circuit of the whole island.

After two weeks' stay at Seydisfjord I started out from that place on the 3rd February on the proposed route along the east coast and reached Djupavog on the 7th, where a stop of two days was made. From this place I continued the journey until I reached Eirarbakka, the only commercial town in the south, on the 26th February, where I remained three days before returning to Reykjavik on the 4th March last, having then travelled in a circle round the whole island in the space of three months and covered a distance on horseback of 1,000 miles.

Before leaving Reykjavik, in the beginning of December as stated above, I intended to have occupied four months in the performance of this work, but when I arrived at Seydisfjord I found that no letters or other mail matter could reach me until I should return to Reykjavik, and as there might be letters of importance awaiting and requiring early attention, and that could not be given from any other point in the island, it was necessary that I should return with all possible speed consistent with the proper performance of the work in hand.

I learned with pleasure at every point on my route through the country that the pamphlets which I have already mentioned had been received ahead of my arrival, and I am pleased to state that the information contained in them was not doubted. The people appeared to be cognizant of the superiority of Canada as a field for emigration. They perfectly thirst after information regarding the Dominion, its climate, fertility and resources, as well as minute and reliable information regarding the progress and conditions of the Icelanders who have already settled here.

On the 13th June last the Allan SS. "Magnetic" arrived at Reykjavik and lifted the emigrants at that port. The next four days were occupied in lifting emigrants at six different ports on the island. There were 160 emigrants booked for Winnipeg.

On our westward course Glasgow was reached on the 22nd June, Quebec on the 10th July and Winnipeg on the 13th July.

On the following day there arrived a party of 45 Icelandic immigrants by the Dominion line. They were in charge of the Icelandic general agent of that line, who acted as protector and guide on the voyage.

The arrivals at and distribution of Icelandic immigrants from this agency during the past season have been as follows :—

<i>Arrived :</i>		<i>Distributed :</i>	
In April.....	2	To Glenboro.....	25
July.....	185	Calgary.....	3
August.....	6	Churchbridge.....	32
September.....	3	West Selkirk.....	5
November.....	4	Gimli.....	46
		Railroads.....	7
		Winnipeg.....	64
		Dakota.....	18
	200		200

These were a healthy and thrifty people, and possessed more means than is usual with Icelandic immigrants. Their cash resources amounting to at least \$20 *per capita*, while their bedding and other effects would probably average about \$75 per family.

The transportation of these people by the steamship and railway companies has been satisfactory. One death occurred on the voyage and one birth took place on board the steamer at Glasgow.

EMPLOYMENT.

There has been an unusual demand for both male and female help here during the past season, wages averaging high. The immigrants were placed out with farmers

on their arrival here at wages ranging from \$20 to \$30 per month with board, while female domestics who did not understand a word of the language received as high as \$12 per month. This sum is equal to eighteen months' wages in Iceland for female domestics.

RETURNED TO ICELAND.

One old man named Bjarni Palsson, who came from Iceland during the past season, was returned to Iceland, as it was found that he was not able to earn a livelihood in this country, and that he had no friends here who would support him. This is the second person that I have been obliged to return to Iceland during the past eight years that I have been connected with Icelandic immigration.

IMMIGRATION FROM DAKOTA.

Having been away from this country until the 13th July last, I am not in a position to state the exact numbers that have come in from North Dakota to settle in our Dominion during the past year, but from all the information I have been able to get I place the number approximately at 120. These people have brought in with them a large number of live stock and household and other effects, of very considerable value. They have settled in the "Red Deer" colony in Alberta, and the "Thingvalla" colony in Assiniboia.

COLONIZATION.

Under departmental instruction as per letter dated 9th October last I have visited four of the Icelandic settlements from that date to the present time. These settlements were visited in the following order:—

1. "The Red Deer" Colony.

This was visited on the 27th August last. It is situated in parts of Townships 36, 37 and 38 in Range 1, west 5th Meridian. It has now 39 settlers, with 166 souls in families. These are almost all from North Dakota, and have come in as follows: In 1888, 15; 1889, 5; 1890, 3; 1891, 16. The following table shows the condition of the settlement:—

Number of settlers	39
do persons in their families	166
do acres broken	70
do do under wheat	$\frac{1}{2}$
do do do oats	17
do do do barley	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do do rye, &c	$\frac{1}{2}$
do do do roots and vegetables	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
do cows	127
do oxen	17
do young cattle	168
do young cattle (total)	317
do horses	63
do sheep	442
do swine	15
do poultry	444
Value of lands and buildings	\$48,720
do agricultural implements	1,679
do capital at commencement	9,435
do present debts	900
Total value of resources	63,752
Total net worth	62,852

From the "net worth" deduct the starting capital and we have a net annual gain of \$920 for each family. In this, however, is included pre-emptions of some of the settlers against which no debt is charged, and also live stock and other effects of those who have settled there during the past season, but who have not been a full year in the settlement.

When travelling through this colony I formed the opinion that, while it is undoubtedly well adapted for stock raising and though it may produce coarse grain in abundance, such as oats, barley, &c., yet I fear that it is not so well suited to wheat culture owing to the very frequent occurrence of summer frosts in that particular portion of the Red Deer district. Still, I have no hesitation in saying that this settlement is on a fair road to success.

2. *The Thingvalla Colony.*

This was visited by me on 14th November last. It is situated in parts of Townships 22, 23 and 24, in Ranges 31 and 32, west 1st Meridian, in Assiniboia.

This colony has made wonderful progress during the past season. Notwithstanding that it has two very grievous drawbacks, viz. :—1. There is a great scarcity of water in that section of the country, and it with great difficulty that a sufficient supply is obtained to serve the settlers and their stock. Many of the settlers in this colony have dug from four to seven and some as many as eleven wells, ranging in depth from twelve to forty feet, without obtaining a sufficient supply of water. 2. The annual occurrence of summer frosts in that portion of the country makes wheat growing there a very uncertain business. The country, however, is well adapted for stock raising, and it is this feature of it that is making the settlers prosperous.

The following table shows the condition of the settlement as it was in July, 1890, and as it was on the 30th November, 1891 :

	1890.	1891.
Number of settlers	69	135
do persons in their families	282	544
do acres broken	511	1,377
do do under wheat	159	379
do do do oats	38	143½
do do do barley	4	48
do do do rye, &c.	1½	4
do do do roots and vegetables	66½	102½
do do do cultivation (total)	269	677
do cows	219	384
do oxen	84	211
do young cattle	292	588
do cattle	695	1,183
do horses	19	54
do sheep	406	835
do swine	11	113
do poultry	821	1,268
Value of lands and buildings	\$15,080	\$120,484
do agricultural implements	4,268	12,713
do starting capital	10,614	16,964
do present debts	5,194	28,035
do total resources	90,372	187,684
do present net worth	85,878	159,649

This shows a net gain for each family of \$666.42 per annum.

You will observe that the total debt of the settlement amounts to \$28,035.* Of this sum about \$20,000 have been advanced to the settlers by the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company, thus enabling many a man without means to make a start in life. The money is loaned at 8 per cent per annum, and is payable by instalments, spread over a period of fifteen years.

Five families of those who came with me from Iceland during the past summer are now settled on homesteads in this colony.

Qu'Appelle Colony.

This colony, situated in parts of Townships 18, in Ranges 31 and 32, west 1st Meridian, was visited on the 24th November. I found the settlers in a prosperous condition, and well satisfied with their locations.

The following figures show the state of this colony at the present time :

Number of settlers	11
do persons in their families	33
do acres broken	292
do under wheat	178
do do oats	27
do do barley	4½
do do rye, &c . . . . .	..
do do roots and vegetables	7
Total number of acres under cultivation	216½
Number of cows	14
do oxen	18
do young cattle	18
do horses . . . . .	..
do sheep . . . . .	..
do swine	9
do poultry	232
Value of lands and buildings	\$10,046
Value of agricultural implements	1,330
Capital at commencement	-----
Present debt	2,633
Total resources	15,430
Net worth	12,793

This shows a net gain per family of \$413 per annum.

Argyle Settlement.

This is the premier settlement in Canada. It is situated in parts of Townships 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Ranges 13, 14 and 15, west of 1st Meridian. I visited this settlement during the present month and found it had made wonderful progress since last year, and that it is well maintaining its position as the foremost of all the foreign colonies in this country, as shown by the following table :—

	1890.	1891.
Number of settlers	113	125
do persons in their families	526	667
do acres broken	6,959	8,652
do do under wheat	4,458	5,817
do do do oats	636	861
do do do barley	33	78
do do do rye, etc. . . . .	....	10
do do do roots & vegetables.	57	56
Total number of acres under cultivation	5,184	6,822
Number of cows	440	539
do oxen	174	205
do young cattle	829	834
Total number of cattle	1,443	1,578
Number of horses	234	327
do sheep	590	659
do swine	161	362
do poultry	3,093	3,193

Value of buildings and lands	\$228,170	\$273,840
do agricultural implements	36,415	45,990
Capital at commencement	13,549	16,784
Present debts	77,930	84,261
Total resources	339,327	489,849
Present net worth	261,379	405,588

From these figures you will observe that this settlement has increased in value during the year now closing, in round numbers, \$150,000, the average net gain being \$1,150 per family, while some have gained no less than \$5,000, which is 30 per cent in excess of the annual salary of the Governor General of Iceland. The net annual gain per family since the settlement was first formed in 1881 has been \$578.53.

The accompanying tables will show that these statements are authentic and cannot be disproved. A proper perusal of them cannot fail to convince the people of Iceland that it pays well to emigrate to and settle on lands in Canada.

I might here mention that the value of this year's grain in the Argyle colony is estimated at no less than \$90,000. Their wheat was mostly No. 1 Hard, and sold as high as 70 cents per bushel.

Colonization has been very satisfactory during the past year, no less than 94 actual settlers having entered on homesteads in the four settlements represented by the accompanying tables. I have yet to visit the settlement at Gimli and Lake Manitoba colony. I understand these settlements have added to their number of settlers during the past year and I believe that I am well within the mark by placing the number of settlers who have taken homesteads in all the Icelandic settlements in Canada during the past year at 130. So that the reports of the past year's work stands thus:—

Immigrants arrived from Iceland	200
do do North Dakota	120
<hr/>	
Total Icelandic immigration	320
Settled on homesteads during the past year	130

PUBLICATIONS.

1. I stated above that a 16-page pamphlet had been printed in Iceland last fall, descriptive of the conditions of the Icelandic settlers in the various settlements in our Dominion.

2. In addition to this I started a monthly paper in Iceland called the "Landreminn" —"The Settler"—the first issue of which appeared in the month of June last. This paper is devoted exclusively to Canadian interests, and promises to be a success in promoting immigration to Canada. The issue is 2,500 per month.

3. Reports from the Icelandic settlements in Canada, such as are contained in the appended tables, should be printed in Iceland. The information contained in them is minute and reliable. It shows not only the general standing of each of the settlements, but it shows the present actual condition of each particular settler in all the settlements. Such information has long been looked for by the people of Iceland, and the publication of it would do much to move the people to a realization of the advisability of joining their future fortunes with those of their countrymen who have already settled and met with eminent success in this Dominion.

VISITORS.

I stated above that Mr. Sveinn Brynjolfson, the general agent in Iceland of the Dominion Steamship Line, had visited Canada in July of last year. This gentleman remained four months in this country and made good use of his time by visiting all the Icelandic settlements in the North-West. He left this country in October last with a very good impression of this country and of the prosperity and future prospects of the Icelandic settlers here.

He will write a full report of his visit, and his opinion of this land, its climate, resources, commerce and people. This will be published in my paper, "Landreminn." Lastly, I would say that from all reports lately received from Iceland, I have reason to look for a large immigration from that country to Canada during the season of 1892.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. L. BALDWINSON,

Icelandic Agent.

To the Honourable JOHN CARLING,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT from the Argyle (Icelandic) Settlement, in the Municipality of Argyle, in the

No. of Settlers.	Name of Settler.	Late Address in Iceland.	Location.	Present Post Office Address.	Year of Settlement.	Persons of Family.
1	Eyolfur Suedal	Hjardarhaga Jokuldal	(N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35, 5, 14... (S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2, 6, 17...)	Grund P.O.	1881	11
2	Bjarni Jonasson	Laxaruigri Pingeyjarsyslu	N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19, 6, 13	Glenboro' P.O.	1889	7
3	Andrjes Audyesson	Sigurdarstudum Bairdardal	N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8, 6, 13	Grund P.O.	1889	3
4	Bjom Audrjesson	Bakka Tjornesi Pingeyjars	(N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8, 6, 13... (S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18, 6, 13...)	do	1883	1
5	Helgi Thorsteinsson	Dagverdaregir Nordurmulas	(N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, 6, 14... (N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2, 6, 14...)	do	1882	6
6	Gudmundur Simonaisou	Heid Gonguskoronus Skagafjs	S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30, 6, 13	Bru P.O.	1889	2
7	Johann G. Jonasson	Kelduneskoli Pingeyjars	S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11, 6, 14	Grund P.O.	1888	6
8	Kristjan Jonsson	Hjedinshafda vit Husavik	($\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13, 6, 14... (S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, 6, 14...)	do	1883	7
9	Olafur Jonsson	Kirda Pistilfird	N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16, 8, 13	Glenboro' P.O.	1891	4
10	Baldvin Benidiklson	Hjardarhaga Jakuldal	(N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2, 6, 14... (S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2, 6, 14...)	Grund P.O.	1882	7
11	Einar Sigvaldason	Porustodune Svalbardsslr Eyjaf.	N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25, 5, 14	do	1891	1
12	Stefan Stefansson	Randauesi Mjrasyslu	S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6, 6, 13	do	1886	2
13	Baldvin Sigurdsson	Glaumbjarseli Pingeyjars	N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25, 6, 14	do	1886	1
14	Halldor G. Jansson	Hjediushofda vit Husavik	($\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13, 6, 14... (N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, 6, 14...)	do	1886	6
15	Hjorhur Sigordsson	Mjsadal Bardardel Pingeyjs.	(N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 31, 5, 13... (N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 36, 5, 14...)	Baldur P.O.	1883	10
16	Jon Johannesson	Borgavgert Pingeyjarsgslu	N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 36, 5, 14	do	1884	5
17	Bjorn Bjornsson	Nedalheiuri Sualbardssliud.	N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30, 5, 13	do	1890	5
18	Bjarni Helgason	Brunahvannir Vapnafirdi	N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24, 5, 13	do	1890	10
19	Sigmuridus Bardarson	Randaushi Mjrasijslu	S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6, 6, 13	do	1888	6
20	Jael Josefsson	Skordum Middolum Dalasyslu	N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26, 6, 14	do	1889	4
21	Kristjan Arnason	Holsgerd Kaldumun Pingeyras.	(S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3, 6, 14... (S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 34, 5, 14...)	Grund P.O.	1886	7
22	Sigurdur Antouinsson	Gilsarsteck Breiddal S. Mulas	(S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27, 5, 14... (N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22, 5, 14... (N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32, 5, 14...)	do	1885	5
23	Johann Jonsson	Eirarlandi Eyjafird	(N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21, 5, 14... (N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20, 6, 14...)	do	1884	7
24	Kristjan Olafsson	Hjalla Repkadal Pingeyjars.	($\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17, 5, 14... (S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20, 5, 14...)	do	1886	5
25	Kristjan J. Dolman	Dal. Miklholtshr, Snefellness.	(N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17, 5, 14... (S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20, 5, 14...)	Baldur P.O.	1885	4
26	Samundur Fridriksson	Eirarbakka Arnassjlu	N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20, 5, 14	do	1885	7
27	Johannes Sigurdsson	Hrodnyjarstodum Laxard, Dalas.	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23, 5, 14	do	1890	2
28	Fridsteiu Sigurdsson	Hardbak Sljettu Pingeyjars.	S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 33, 5, 14	Grund P.O.	1891	6
29	Pordur Porsteinsson	Gilsarstepp Breiddal S. Mulas	(N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27, 5, 14... (S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 34, 5, 14...)	do	1886	9
30	Hosias Josephsson	Vestarlanti Axarfird Pingeyjars.	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 28, 5, 14	do	1882	6
31	Svlinn Bjorgolfsson	Gilsarsteck Sudurmulasyslu	S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 34, 5, 13	Bru P.O.	1888	6
32	Gudjon Jonsson	Gilsa do	S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 34, 5, 13	do	1888	4
33	Johannes Jonsson	Laxamgri Pingeyjarsyslu	N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, 6, 14	do	1882	5
34	Bering Hallgriursson	Rigkjum Frijoskadal Ping.s.	S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, 6, 14	Grund P.O.	1890	4
35	Jon Pordarson	Porsteiuuslodum Dalasyslu	N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 30, 6, 14	Glenboro' P.O.	1884	8
36	Porsteinn Anloninsson	Piljuvullurn Bernfirdi	(N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35, 5, 14... (S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2, 6, 15...)	Belmont P.O.	1885	5
37	Jon Jonsson Friman	Eirarlandi Eyjafindi	(S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3, 6, 14... (S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2, 6, 14...)	do	1887	

Province of Manitoba, Tps. 5, 6, 7 and 8, Ranges 13 and 14, West of 1st Meridian.

NO. OF ACRES.					NO. OF LIVE STOCK.							Value of Lands, Buildings, &c.	Value of Implements.	Capital at Commencement.	Present Debts.	Total Resources.	Present Net Worth.		
Broken.	Under Wheat.	Under Oats.	Under Barley.	Under Rye, &c	Under Roots & Vegetables.	Cows.	Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Total Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.							Swine.	Poultry.
														%	%	%	%	%	%
95	60	20				4		7	11	4	12	4	20	2000	552	200	1000	3965	2965
50	30					2		3	5					1500			450	1900	1450
35	35					1	2	1	4			2	30	1400	30		500	1600	1100
150	70	23								4		4	40	4000	400	100	1000	6765	5765
125	100	12				5	2	13	20	5		5	30	3000	600	375	2000	5275	3275
145	120	20	5			3	2	6	11	7			13	3500	2380	1000	2000	8150	6150
10	10					4	3	6	13				12	300	140	500		885	885
140	100	25				8		8	16	8	8	9	20	2500	620	150		6580	6580
6						4	2	4	10		37			800		500	100	1300	1300
100	58	7				7	2	12	21	2	2	9	20	4000	500	130	1000	3755	4755
45	30						2		2					2000	67	200	700	2192	1492
25	15					4	3	5	12		2	2	5	800	107		40	1490	1450
						1	1		2	1				1000			800	2630	1830
130	98	17				4	2	5	11	2	4	6	30	2400	380	200	1685	5155	3470
65	32	9	2			5		8	13	6		1	20	2500	335	50	1000	3750	2750
35	25					6	2	5	13		2	1	20	1500	160		300	2260	1960
3	3					3	2	2	7		2	1	15	600			100	860	760
8	6					4	2	5	11					100	27	1,000		1422	1422
15	9					4	2	2	8			2	5	800	27		30	1275	1245
15	15					3	2	3	8			2	4	1000	87	35	87	1667	1580
75	40	10				3	4	7	14	1		2	8	2500	594	50	1200	5336	4136
60	40	7				3	2	3	8	2		3	30	2500	400	35	800	4110	3310
90	60	10	5			7	1	11	19	7	26		50	4000	550	800	400	6845	6445
48	36	8				6	4	10	20	3	16		30	2000	400	35	700	3300	2600
60	54	6				6	4	7	17	6	5	2	100	2000	402	56	200	3870	3670
95	48	13	1			4	2	8	14	6	8	2	30	1800	560	225	800	4030	3230
70	35					1	2	1	4					2800	82	200	1200	3630	2430
50						4	2	5	11				12	1500	27	350	700	1850	1150
71	50	10				3	2	10	15	4	4	3	30	2000	377	270	1400	3947	2547
70	39	6				2		4	6	5		4		2000			1115	3115	2000
28	18	3				5	2	5	12			3	20	800	225	600	500	1745	1245
38	30	1				4	3	6	13		4	3	30	1000	204	100	500	2024	1524
150	140	10				8	3	12	23	3			50	3500	430	50	500	7776	7276
30	30					2	2	3	7		1		2	2000	137	250	500	2717	2217
140	80	17	5			8		9	17	5	21	3	100	2000	837	50	840	3717	4877
120	100	28				5		20	25	5	3	10	35	2800	665	350	800	6186	5386
60	42	6	2			3	1	3	7	2		1	40	2000	465	100	1900	3435	2435

REPORT from the Argyle (Icelandic) Settlement, in the Municipality

Number of Settlers.	Name of Settler.	Late Address in Iceland.	Location.	Present Post Office Address.	Year of Settlement.	Persons of Family.
38	Halldor Magnusson	Helgafell Snafellsnessyslu	{ S.E. 1/4 20, 8, 13 } { N.E. 1/4 12, 6, 13 }	Grund P.O.	1885	5
39	Halldor Vatdason	Litlabas Alptaneshy Myras	{ N.E. 1/4 28, 8, 13 } { S.E. 1/4 12, 6, 15 }	do	1885	4
40	Jon Sveinbjornsson	Kalastadakoli Borgarfj's	S.W. 1/4 12, 6, 15	do	1889	6
41	Kristjan Jonsson Bortal.	Bjorgurn Kolduk Purgejars.	S.W. 1/4 10, 6, 15	Belmont P.O.	1886	6
42	Porkell Olafsson	Steinkirkju Frjoskad do	S.E. 1/4 14, 6, 15	Grund P.O.	1884	6
43	Hernit Christopherson	Ytrihselondurn Myvatns- sveits.	{ N.E. 1/4 1, 6, 15 } { N.W. 1/4 6, 6, 14 }	do	1884	6
44	Benoru Gudmundsson	Borgarnesi Myrasyslu	S.W. 1/4 6, 6, 14	do	1888	5
45	Arni Sveinsson	Faskrudsfindi, S. Mulasyslu	{ N.E. 1/4 23, 6, 14 } { S.E. 1/4 27, 6, 14 } { S.E. 1/4 16, 6, 14 }	do	1883	9
46	Joseph Davidsson	Seydisfindi, N. Mulasyslu	S.E. 1/4 6, 6, 14	do	1885	5
47	Jon Jonsson	Gilsarstekki, S. Mulasyslu	N.E. 1/4 6, 6, 14	do	1885	5
48	Magnus Teitsson & fj.	Pingvollurn Helgafellsveit Snaf'n's.	N.E. 1/4 9, 6, 15	do	1891	2
49	Jon Fridfinnsson	Porvaldsstadnur Breiddal		Bru P.O.	1889	5
50	Jonas Johannesson	Husavik Pingeyjarsyslu	S.E. 1/4 27, 6, 15	Grund P.O.	1891	3
51	Bjorn Jonsson Borgfjord.	Reykjavik	S.W. 1/4 23, 5, 14	do	1888	6
52	Jonas Jonsson	Steinsstadurn Skagafirdi.	{ N.E. 1/4 19, 5, 14 } { S.E. 1/4 30, 5, 14 }	Glenboro' P.O.	1882	5
53	Arni Sveinsson (Storm)	Gvendarstodurn Vapnafirdi.	{ S.W. 1/4 31, 6, 14 } { W 1/4 6, 6, 15 }	do	1887	4
54	Gudjon Sveinsson (Storm)	do do	{ S.E. 1/4 31, 6, 15 } { S.W. 1/4 36, 6, 15 }	do	1887	2
55	Gudrun Jonsdottir do	do do	S.E. 1/4 36, 6, 15	do	1887	7
56	Kristjans Kristjansd.	Hallgillsstadurn Fryoskad, Ping's.	W 1/4 28, 6, 15	do	1887	7
57	Sigmar Sigurjonsson.	Einarstodurn Regkjadal, Ping's.	{ S.W. 1/4 18, 8, 13 } { N.E. 1/4 21, 6, 14 } { N.W. 1/4 28, 6, 14 }	do	1884	10
58	Fridrik Jonsson	Akmeyri	N.E. 1/4 28, 6, 14	do	1885	3
59	Olgeir Fridriksson	do	{ S.W. 28, 6, 14 } { N.W. 1/4 22, 6, 17 } { S.E. 22, 6, 14 }	do	1884	5
60	Stefain Kristjansson	Midvatdi Skagafirdi	{ S.W. 32, 6, 14 } { W 1/4 30, 6, 14 }	do	1886	5
61	Rafu G. Norddal	Reykjavik	{ S.E. 1/4 21, 6, 14 } { S.W. 1/4 22, 6, 14 }	do	1884	7
62	Fridbjorn Fridriksson	Akmeyri	{ S.W. 1/4 26, 6, 14 } { N.E. 1/4 22, 6, 14 }	do	1884	6
63	Olifer Bjornsson	Ketu Skagafirdi	N.W. 1/4 30, 6, 14	do	1887	6
64	Arni Arnason	Skognur Axarfirdi	N.E. 1/4 26, 6, 14	do	1889	5
65	Jon Goodman	Hjalthusnur Pingeyjarsyslu	S.W. 1/4 23, 6, 14	do	1885	7
66	Magnus Goodman	do do	{ N.W. 1/4 25, 6, 14 } { S.W. 1/4 22, 6, 14 } { S.E. 25, 6, 14 }	do	1884	7
67	Johann Johannsson	Jugjaldsstadurn Pingeyjars.	{ N.W. 1/4 10, 6, 14 } { N.W. 1/4 14, 6, 14 }	do	1883	6
68	Bjorn Andyesson	Stokkholmn Skagafirdi	{ N.E. 1/4 25, 6, 14 } { S 1/4 25, 6, 14 }	do	1882	6
69	Skapli Arason	Hringveri Pingeyjarsyslu	{ N.E. 30, 6, 14 } { N.W. 1/4 24, 6, 14 }	do	1881	10
70	Gudny Aradottir	Hringveri Pingeyjarsyslu	N.E. 1/4 24, 6, 14	do	1883	2

pality of Arygle, in the Province of Manitoba, &c.—Continued.

Broken.	No. of Acres.					No. of Live Stock.								Value of Lands, Buildings, &c.	Value of Implements.	Capital at commencement	Present Debts.	Total Resources.	Present Net Worth.
	Under Wheat.	Under Oats.	Under Barley.	Under Rye, &c.	Under Roots & Vegetables.	Cows.	Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Total Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry.						
														\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
105	80	10	3	1/2	8	2	15	25	3	30	3	25	2040	620	100	1200	4440	3240	
110	64	9	3	1/2	4	4	6	14				2	40	2100	505	130	800	3060	2260
50	35			1/2	4	3	5	12	3	2		30	1500	95	175	500	2815	2315	
70	55	13	1	1/2	2	2	4	8	8			2	40	1500	487	35	300	3552	3252
73	50	9		1/2	4		6	10	3	3	4	20	2000	800		1400	4780	3380	
90	55	6	4	1/2	4	5	9	18	1	20	4	20	3500	500	100	1200	5410	4210	
6	6			1/2	2		3	5					500			26	646	620	
225	145	20		1	8		10	18	6	9	2	30	6000	640	1000	1500	8350	6850	
15	15			1/2	4	2	5	11	2	6		30	1000	235		500	1795	1295	
28	26	2		1/2	4	3	5	12	1	20		25	550	150	80	275	1425	1150	
40				1/2	2		1	13		3			1200	107	200	850	1457	607	
				1/2	4		5	9	5		4	30		2110	35	2075	3140	1065	
36	29			1/2	2	3	4	9	9	2		20	1500	170	20	1000	2425	1425	
30	30			1/2	2	2	5	9				30	800	120		650	1445	795	
240	130	15	2	1/2	3	2	9	14	4		2	20	6000	800	600	800	9810	9010	
50	50				5	2	8	15	3	7	6	30	4000	140		400	5650	5250	
110	25	15	5	1/2	6		9	15	2	7			4000	500	300	1000	5612	4612	
63	63			1/2	6								1200				2712	2712	
52	28	3		1/2	6	2	8	16	4	5	3	30	1800	372	35	700	3080	2380	
100	60	10		1/2	6	2	7	15	6	13	3	37	2700	504		1500	4004	2504	
40	20	5		1/2	5		8	13	2		2	30	1000	317	100	500	1927	1427	
160	110	18		1/2	8	2	6	16	7	2	9	30	3000	630	100	1400	5175	3775	
270	120	30	10	1/2	10	2	24	36	10	58	3	30	7000	880	450	1350	12115	10765	
90	60	10		1/2	4		9	13	2		3	10	2800	517		700	4862	4162	
80	60	9		1/2	3		7	10	6	1	3	8	3000	415		1500	4715	3215	
40	33	5	2	1/2	4		11	15	2	5	6	30	1500	120	300		2575	2575	
22	20			1/2	3	2	5	10			4	20	1000	235		300	1805	1505	
65	50			1/2	7	5	10	22	5			25	2700	300	250	1000	5045	4045	
50	45	5		1/2	5		6	11	3		1	10	2400	400		800	3855	3055	
70	44	8		1/2	5		6	11	2	2	2	50	2006	487		1400	3842	2442	
110	130	35	5	1/2	7	3	13	23	9		6	12	5000	1035	225		10000	10000	
172	100	32	3	1/2	7	2	15	24	8	4	5	50	5000	1190	400	265	9870	9605	
40	19				1	2		3		1		50	2200	50	50		2520	2520	

REPORT from the Argyle (Icelandic) Settlement, in the Municipality of

No. of Settlers.	Name of Settler.	Late Address in Iceland.	Location.	Present Post Office Address.	Year of Settlement.	Persons of Family.
71	Johannes Sigurdsson (Strang).	Ösustadum Eyjafirdi	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24, 6, 14	Glenboro' P.O.	1884	4
72	Johann G. Johannsson.	Akursyn	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19, 6, 13	Bru P.O.	1888	4
73	Bjorn Josephsson	Vestarálandi Axarfirdi	($\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 30, 5, 13.) (N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18, 6, 13.)	do	1881	6
74	Vilhjalmur T. Fridriksson.	Litlagirdi Grytubakkahy Ping's.	N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6, 6, 13	Grund P.O.	1882	9
75	Asmundur Asmundsson.	Kuda Pistilfirdi Pingeyjarsyslu.	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 6, 6, 13	do	1885	4
76	Kristjan Sigurdsson	Nesi Hofdahverfi Pingeyjarsyslu.	($\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24, 6, 14.) (S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12, 6, 14.)	do	1884	8
77	Fridfinnur Jonsson	Porvaldsstodum Breidd. S. Mulas.	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4, 6, 13	Bru P.O.	1883	2
78	Pall Fridfinnsson	do do	(N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4, 6, 13.) (S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4, 6, 13.)	do	1884	4
79	Simon Simonarson	Gouguskordum Skagafirdi	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4, 6, 13	do	1882	5
80	Gudmundur Magnusson	Felli Kollafirdi Straudasyslu.	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2, 6, 13	do	1886	3
81	Jon Halldorsson	Svartagili Arnessyslu	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 36, 5, 13	do	1888	5
82	Tryggvi Fridriksson	Haeri i Vapnafirdi	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 36, 5, 13	do	1884	7
83	Sigtryggur Stefansson	Svertingsstadum Eyjafirdi	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 36, 5, 13	do	1884	6
84	Sigurbjorn Arnason	Fjallseli Fellum N. Mulasyslu	N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 36, 5, 13	do	1884	3
85	Einas Jonsson	Brekkukot Reykjahr Pingeyjars.	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2, 6, 13	do	1882	3
86	Benidiki Einarsson	do do	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24, 6, 14	do	1882	1
87	Gudmundur Norman	Sigurdarstodum Mebrakkasljetur.	N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12, 6, 13	do	1882	6
88	Bjorn Bjornsson	Grasholi Mebrakkasljetur	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12, 6, 13	do	1883	8
89	Pall Arnason	Apavatin Grimnesi Arness.	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12, 6, 13	do	1887	6
90	Jou Magnusson	Egjaseli Jokulsarhl. N. Mulas.	(S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 13, 6, 13.) (N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12, 6, 13.)	do	1882	6
91	Hannes Sigurdsson	Stein Reykjash Skagafirdi	(N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23, 6, 13.) (N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 24, 6, 13.)	do	1884	6
92	Porsteinn Jonsson	Isolfsstodum Breidd. S. Mulas	(N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 32, 7, 13.) (S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23, 6, 13.) (N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17, 6, 13.)	do	1882	10
93	Jou Magnusson Nordal	Svarlagili Nordurard Myrasyllu.	(N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23, 6, 13.) (N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 22, 6, 13.)	do	1883	6
94	Porfinnur Johannesson	Porgrimsstodum Breidd. S. Mulas.	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 27, 6, 13	do	1889	4
95	Brynjolfur Gunnlogsson	Hoskuldastadasel Breiddal S. Mulas.	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 28, 6, 13	do	1883	6
96	Jon Saumudsson	Kraunkat Kleyfahv. V. Skaptaf. S.	(S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 33, 6, 13.) (N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 28, 6, 13.)	do	1883	10
97	Halldor Arnason	Sigurdarstadum Prestholahr. Ping. S.	($\frac{1}{2}$ S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23, 6, 13.) (S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 17, 6, 13.)	do	1881	5
98	Skuli Arnason	do do	($\frac{1}{2}$ S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 23, 6, 13.) (S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14, 6, 13.)	do	1881	11
99	Bjorn Jonsson	Asi Kelduhverfi Pingeyjarsyslu.	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 16, 6, 13	do	1882	5
100	Gunnlogur Bjarnason	Asmundarstadastek S. Mulas	N.W. 34, 5, 13	do	1887	6
101	Sigurdur Landy	Austaralandi Axarfirdi Pingeyjars.	N.W. 10, 6, 13	do	1883	3
102	Stefan Pjetursson	Sigluvik Eyjafirdi	N.W. 9, 6, 13	do	1888	7
103	Holmkell Josephsson	Vestarálandi Axarfirdi Pingeyjars.	S.W. 16, 6, 13	do	1882	1

pality of Argyle, in the Province of Manitoba, &c.—Continued.

NO. OF ACRES.					NO. OF LIVE STOCK.								Value of Lands, Buildings, &c.	Value of Implements.	Capital at Commencement.	Present Debts.	Total Resources.	Present Net Worth.
Broken.	Under Wheat.	Under Oats.	Under Barley.	Under Rye, &c Under Roots & Vegetables.	Cows.	Oxen.	Young Cattle	Total Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry.						
80	30	15	3	1/2	6	...	8	14	3	...	3	30	2000	470	...	600	4280	3680
60	40	5	...	1/2	3	2	4	9	2	3	4	5	2500	130	...	1000	3855	2855
110	80	20	3	1/2	4	...	3	7	8	...	3	25	2500	470	120	...	5780	5780
50	50	...	...	1/2	5	4	1	10	1	24	4	30	1500	547	...	480	3367	2887
30	23	2	...	1/2	2	2	6	10	2	30	1	15	1000	217	50	600	2177	1577
80	60	10	...	1/2	5	4	6	15	...	10	...	20	2250	500	...	600	4090	3490
85	65	5	...	1/2	3	4	7	14	3	...	7	20	2000	300	...	800	4800	4000
100	90	10	...	1/2	8	4	9	21	2	5	4	30	3000	445	...	700	5425	4725
100	60	14	...	1/2	7	2	13	22	6	...	6	50	2500	570	600	1000	5620	4620
56	40	6	...	1/2	5	5	13	18	4	...	4	50	1200	510	100	625	3040	2415
11	6	...	...	1/2	5	2	4	11	...	...	1	30	500	50	...	100	905	805
25	53	7	...	1/2	5	2	2	9	3	...	3	20	1000	240	35	1000	2260	1260
35	22	1	...	1/2	2	2	8	17	2	8	3	16	1000	328	150	475	2283	1808
44	33	2	...	1/2	4	4	8	19	...	...	2	40	1100	225	35	80	2190	2110
35	30	3	...	1/2	7	2	11	20	...	...	2	30	1500	350	100	500	2750	2250
52	35	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1500	306	...	100	2715	2615
40	55	12	...	1/2	4	2	5	11	4	...	6	50	1500	520	125	600	3400	2800
30	50	4	...	1/2	5	...	10	15	2	...	4	30	1500	390	...	400	2900	2500
36	28	3	...	1/2	5	...	7	12	2	9	2	30	1200	270	...	650	2548	1898
50	34	3	...	1/2	6	3	6	15	1	...	5	45	2500	330	150	1000	3710	2710
70	50	10	...	1/2	5	2	12	19	5	6	9	10	3000	480	...	900	5670	4770
250	170	10	5	...	13	4	23	40	7	18	14	100	7000	1160	250	1000	13170	12170
110	75	15	...	1/2	8	...	9	17	6	20	5	30	3500	615	200	1500	6675	5175
50	40	5	...	1/2	2	...	2	4	2	...	3	50	1500	283	75	1400	2283	883
35	17	3	...	1/2	6	...	10	16	4	10	2	50	1500	410	70	900	3215	2315
36	24	...	...	1/2	8	2	14	24	...	25	1	30	2500	200	...	1400	4035	2630
107	59	12	3	...	5	1	7	13	4	...	7	30	4000	420	150	583	7033	6450
107	59	12	3	...	5	1	7	13	4	...	8	30	4000	420	150	583	7033	6450
80	70	13	...	1/2	4	...	10	14	7	...	3	50	3000	650	135	1000	6105	5105
10	8	...	...	1/2	4	2	3	9	...	...	2	35	400	...	70	...	800	800
60	44	8	...	1/2	6	3	13	22	3	...	4	30	2000	358	70	850	3946	3096
65	40	...	...	1/2	3	2	3	8	...	...	1	24	1500	107	18	800	2643	1843
90	60	8	...	1/2	3	...	6	9	4	9	4	30	2500	165	...	500	4230	3730

REPORT from the Argyle (Icelandic) Settlement in the Municipality

No. of Settlers.	Name of Settler.	Late Address in Iceland.	Location.	Present Post Office Address.	Year of Settlement.	Persons of Family.
104	Josef Bjornsson	Vestaralandi Axarfirdi Piugeyars.	N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16, 6, 13.	Bru P. O.	1881	6
105	Jon Svein Jonsson	Skipaloni Eyjafirdi	N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, 6, 13.	do	1891	4
106	Jon Olafsson	Langalandi Eyjafirdi	N.E. 16, 6, 13	do	1882	6
107	Bjorn Sigvaldason	Austaralandi Axarfirdi Puyss.	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 28, 6, 13.	do	1882	5
108	Jon Hjalmarsen	Sandvik Baydard Piugeyars.	S.W. 21, 6, 13.	do	1884	6
109	Eggert Jonsson	Langalandi, Eyjafirdi	(N.W. 7, 6, 13.) (N.W. 28, 6, 13.)	do	1887	9
110	Bjorn Einarsson	Grasholi Presholar Piugeyars	N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32, 6, 13.	Glenboro P. O.	1888	4
111	Einar Einarsson	do do	S.W. 32, 6, 13.	do	1888	4
112	Steingrunner, Gudfnason	Litlulaujum Rejkjad Puyss.	S.W. 22, 6, 13.	do	1887	3
113	Sigurdur, Sigurdsson	Akmeyri.	S.W. 32, 7, 13.	do	1889	5
114	Johannes Gislason	Evinarstodum Himacaluss.	N.W. 18, 8, 13.	do	1889	4
115	Edward Gillis	do do	S.E. 19, 8, 13.	do	1890	3
116	Jon Julius Afnason	Tungu Goujuskordum Skaga- firdi.	S.W. 20, 8, 13.	do	1889	9
117	Sigurjon, Stefansson	Grasholi Sljettu Pingeyarsylu	N.W. 20, 8, 13.	do	1889	3
118	Brynjolfur, Josephsson	Gardi Pistilfirdi do	N.E. 20, 8, 13	do	1889	3
119	Jon Gunnarson	Holi Sljettu do	N.E. 30, 7, 13	do	1888	6
120	Porkell Eiriksson	Sandarkioek	S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 34, 6, 14.	do	1889	4
121	Fridjonn Fridiksson	Hardbak Sljettu Pingeyarsylu.	N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21, 6, 14. (N.E. 34, 5, 14.) (N.E. 21, 5, 14.)	do	1888	4
122	Sigurdur Christophersson	Ytri-Neslandum Mijvatuss- veit.	(S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23, 25, 14.) (S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10, 6, 14.)	Grund P. O.	1881	14
123	Gisti Torfason	Skogamula Midolum Dalasi- jalu.	N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 34, 5, 15.	Belmont P. O.	1890	7
124	Gudmundur Porsteinsons		E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6, 6, 15.	do	1889	2
125	Halldor Jonsson	Fjalli i Skagafirdi	N.E. 4, 6, 15.	do	1890	3

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quality of Argyle, in the Province of Manitoba, &c.—*Concluded.*

NO. OF ACRES.					NO. OF LIVE STOCK.							Value of Lands, Buildings, &c.	Value of Implements.	Capital at commencement.	Present Debts.	Total Resources.	Present Net Worth.		
Broken.	Under Wheat.	Under Oats.	Under Barley.	Under Rye, &c.	Under Roots & Vegetables.	Cows.	Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Total Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.							Swine.	Poultry.
38	26				1	2	2	2	6		7	3		\$ 2000	\$ 78	\$ 800	\$ 2643	\$ 1843	
40						2	1	1	4			2	6	1500		700	1620	920	
110	80	10	10		3	6		11	17	6	9	2	40	3000	550	1200	6000	4800	
210	165	22			4	4		9	13	7	25	4	25	6000	1030	80	600	11185	
58	37	3			1	6		9	15	6	4	3	30	2000	332	1000	3927	2927	
95	137	28			1	5	2	17	24	8	20	14	30	3000	400	225	1800	7180	
50	36	4			1	6		6	12	2		4	20	1500	190	70	530	2700	
12	2				1	5			12			2	30	1200	35		1500	1500	
20	5	6			1	4		7	11	2		2	20	1000	185	35	200	2035	
50	80				1	2	3	3	8		1	2	26	1500	100		300	2313	
40	30	2	1		1	3	2	5	10			4	23	1000	337	250	350	2120	
40	18				1	1	2	2	5	1			6	2000	140	75	40	2615	
45	28	2			1	2	2	3	7		1	2	7	2000	287	220	250	3015	
50	22	1			1	2	2	2	6			1	9	1000	310	35	300	1843	
50	14	3			1	3	2	3	8			3	15	1000	95		100	1510	
60	40	1			1	3	2	4	9	2		4	20	2000	160	150	400	3375	
17	5				1	1	2	1	4				20	500			50	665	
120	84	6			2	3	2	4	9	1				2000	100	700	450	3470	
110	15	5			1	9	3	8	20	6	40	20	11	9800	892	165	307	12307	
40	8				1	3	2	6	11			1	30	800	25		70	1110	
40	20				1	3	2	7	12		20	1	30	1600	110		50	2110	
30					1	1		2	3			1	20	1000				1050	
8652	5817	861	78	10	56	539	205	834	1578	327	639	362	3193	273840	45990	16784	84261	489849	405588

REPORT from the Thingvalla (Icelandic) Settlement, in the District of

No. of Settlers.	Name of Settler.	Late Address in Iceland.	Location.	Present Post Office Address.	Year of Settlement.	Persons of Family.
1	Jau Magnusson	Vallanesi Sudumuelasyслу	S.E. † 36, 22, 32	Churchbridge	1886	1
2	Jau Pgmundssan	Bildsfelli Arnessysлу	(S.E. † 19, 22, 31) (N.W. † 20, 22, 31)	do	1887	4
3	Gişlr Jausan	do	S.E. † 20, 22, 31	do	1890	2
4	Jeus Laxdal	Leidolfssladum Dalasysлу	S.W. † 28, 22, 31	do	1890	5
5	Sleingriunn Flall	Fremstafelli Pingeyjarsysлу	N.E. † 28, 22, 31	do	1891	2
6	Olafin Flall	do do	S.E. † 28, 22, 31	do	1891	1
7	Jau E. Flolin	Stykkishalmi Snofellsness	N.W. † 28, 22, 31	do	1890	3
8	Sigmbjom Gudmundsson	Hrodnyjarstadum Dalasysлу	S.E. † 32, 22, 31	do	1890	3
9	Jens Jauson	Spakkellsstadum do	N.E. † 32, 22, 31	do	1890	4
10	Jau Rognvaldsson	Myri Bardardal Pinyayjar	N.W. † 32, 22, 31	do	1890	2
11	Sleingrimur Jauson	do do	S.W. † 32, 22, 21	do	1891	1
12	Joseph Olafsson	Flvammí Eyjafirdi	E. † 6, 23, 31	do	1887	5
13	Arugrinner Kristjansson	Stedja Eyjafjardarsylu	W. † 6, 23, 31	do	1889	1
14	Kristjau Flelgason	Vatnseuda Eyjafirdi	S.W. † 30, 22, 31	do	1886	5
15	Johannes Bjarnasan	Stovadal do	N.W. † 30, 22, 31	do	1886	2
16	Jau Thorlasim	Nupufelli do	N.W. † 18, 22, 31	do	1889	3
17	Fljaltri Flalgason	Bassastodum Stvandasysлу	N.E. † 12, 22, 32	do	1888	6
18	Janas Jausan	Ahvauni Arnessysлу	S.E. † 18, 22, 31	do	1890	3
19	Ingimundur Olafsson	Bassastodumi Stvandas	S.E. † 2, 22, 31	do	1891	1
20	Pjetur Einarsson	Felli Arnessysлу	S.E. † 12, 22, 32	do	1888	6
21	Stefan Olafsson	Miklholti Arnessysлу	S.W. † 12, 22, 32	do	1890	5
22	Thomas Ingimundars	Egilsstadum do	N.W. † 14, 22, 32	do	1887	5
23	Olafur Gudmundsson	Arnarhalti do	S.E. † 14, 22, 32	do	1886	6
24	Helgi Arnason	Hvarmui do	S.E. † 14, 22, 32	do	1887	6
25	Pidrik Eyvindsson	Felli do	N.E. † 14, 22, 32	do	1886	5
26	Bjarin Tomasson	Skiphalti do	N.E. † 10, 23, 32	do	1890	1
27	Sveinu Halldorsson	Karholi do	N.E. † 10, 22, 32	do	1887	9
28	Bjarni Jassonsson	Masfelli do	S.E. † 10, 22, 32	do	1887	4
29	Bjarni Ingimundsson	Hjavidarnesi Gullbringusysлу	S.E. † 28, 22, 32	do	1887	5
30	Asmundur Thorrkinnson	Nylandu Seltjarnarnesi	S.W. † 28, 22, 32	do	1887	5
31	Vigtus Thorssinnson	Nyjabds Akrauesi	N.E. † 28, 22, 32	do	1886	7
32	Pordin Pordarson	Frenna Nysi Vopnafni	S.W. † 34, 22, 32	do	1886	4
33	Einar Sudfjord	Nordurfassi Bardastraudars	S.E. † 34, 22, 32	do	1886	11
34	Narfi Halldorsson	Hakoti Alstanesi Gullbringus	N.E. † 22, 22, 32	do	1886	3
35	Gudbraudur Narfason	do do	N.W. † 22, 22, 32	do	1886	4
36	Fridbjorn Sigurdsson	Sandgerdi Eyjafirdi	N.E. † 26, 22, 32	do	1888	5
37	Bernhardur Jonsson	Reykjavik	S.W. † 22, 22, 32	do	1886	9
38	Magnus Hindriksson	Haugshusum Gullbringusysлу	S.E. † 22, 22, 32	do	1889	5
39	Arni Hannesson	Bjomolfsstodum Hunavalnss	S.W. † 24, 22, 32	do	1891	7
40	Helgi Sigurdason	Vatnseuda Eyjafirdi	N.E. † 24, 22, 32	do	1886	4
41	Bergpor Jonsson	Hornastodum Dalasysлу	N.E. † 4, 23, 31	do	1889	2
42	Kristbjorg Bergporsdottr	do do	S.E. † 4, 23, 31	do	1889	2
43	Bjorn Jonsson	do do	S.W. † 4, 23, 31	do	1890	4
44	Benedikt Jonsson	do do	N.W. † 7, 23, 31	do	1890	3
45	Gişlr Arnason	Asgeirstadum Sudur-Mulas	E. † 2, 23, 31	Churchbridge	1891	5
46	Snorrie Jonsson	Stekkjartlotum Skagafirdi	S.W. † 16, 24, 31	do	1890	6
47	Sigurdur Snorrason	do do	N.W. † 16, 24, 31	do	1891	1
48	Gesi Egilsson	Skardsa do	N.E. † 16, 24, 31	do	1891	7
49	David Valdimarson	Eugjabds Pingeyjarsysлу	S.E. † 16, 24, 31	do	1891	4
50	Stefan Tomasson	Hafgrumsstodum Skagafirdi	S.W. † 10, 24, 31	do	1891	4
51	Bergpor Jonsson	Nyjabdos do	S.E. † 10, 24, 31	do	1891	1
52	Johann D. Jonasson	Ashildarholdi do	S.W. † 14, 24, 31	do	1891	2
53	Thorleifur Jonasson	do do	S.E. † 14, 24, 31	do	1891	1
54	Jonas Helgason	Brunahvammi Vopnafirdi	N.W. † 18, 24, 30	do	1891	5
55	Jacob Helgason	do do	N.E. † 18, 24, 30	do	1891	1

Assiniboia, Townships 22, 23 and 24, Ranges 31 and 32, West of 1st Meridian.

Broken.	NO. OF ACRES.					NO. OF LIVE STOCK.								Value of Lands, Buildings, &c.	Value of Implements.	Capital at Commencement.	Present Debts.	Total Resources.	Present Net Worth.
	Under Wheat.	Under Oats.	Under Barley.	Under Rye, &c	Under Roots & Vegetables.	Cows.	Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Total Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry.						
18		8					3	1	4	3	170			920	150	400		2740	2740
24	18	4			4	5	2	12	19		45	4	12	1630	235	225	740	2953	2213
6						1			1	4	12	1	8	664	29		200	1137	937
16	5	1			1	3	2	5	10				4	815	80	300	75	1211	1136
2						4	2	4	10		2		10	750	93		320	1195	875
														640				640	640
14	2	2				4	2	5	11				12	925	105	40	470	1398	928
10		2			1	3	3	4	8		4			885	125	400		1383	1383
5					1	3	3	2	3					770	40		350	1070	720
6	1	1			1	2	2	4	6				10	938		100		1040	1040
								2	2	1				640	65	200	50	890	840
15	9	1			1	2	4	6	4	2		30	1741	200		540	2446	1906	
10		6			1	1	2	2	6	2			1480	220	375	500	2210	1710	
30	15	5	5	*1	1	5	5	20	25	5	84	2	60	1234	305	350		3362	3362
10	5	3			1	1	1	4	5		6	1	12	965		105		1180	1180
6					1	3	7	10	10	1	10	1		710	30	130		1075	1075
20	4	3	2		1	3	2	8	13		3	2	20	935	50	60		1466	1466
7	1	1			1	3	2	6	11		9	2	6	877	70	260		1472	1472
2														646				646	646
30	10	1	1		1	2	2	5	9			4	28	1040	124	190		1481	1481
7	1	1			1	3	5	10					12	750	120		450	1218	768
28	13	2	2		1	4	2	11	17		14	3	20	1195	238	300		2243	2243
27	16	5	1		1	4	2	11	17	1	20	1	25	1285	208	300		2341	2341
30	10	2	1		1	4	2	9	15			4	30	1021	150	300		1766	1766
35	15	5	2		1	2	2	8	12			3	40	1040	195	30	300	1875	1575
9							1	5	6	1	2			827		200		1167	1167
17	10	2			1	4	2	7	13		14	3	20	1130	175	400		1945	1945
28	11	5			2	3	7	7	10		5	4	50	970	235	300	100	1710	1610
12	4		1		1	3	2	4	9			1	12	885	40		50	1233	1183
18	5	1			1	3	2	6	11		2			944	50	30		1378	1378
28	12	4	2		1	5	2	7	14			5	14	1230	200	100	60	2002	1942
12	5	2			1	3	2	9	14			1	15	1074	198	237	200	1811	1611
20	2		1		2	3	2	6	11		2	2	10	1258	210		300	1868	1568
40	3				1	5	4	10	19	1	14	7	25	1950	208	100		3176	3176
7	3	1				2		5	7				8	821			40	1,062	1,022
20	4		2		1	3	2	3	8			2	20	885	82			1,306	1,306
10	4	1			1	3	2	8	13		16	2	12	1,007	40	100		1,633	1,633
2					1	4	2	6	12		9		8	760	122	110	400	1,312	912
10	5	2			1	7	2	13	22		22	1	20	1,080		400		1,960	1,960
5					1	2	2	6	8					685	80	37	80	1,015	935
2	5				1	1	2	2	3					800				875	875
12	4	1			1	2	2	5	9					913	105		450	1,333	883
5	2				2	2	2	1	5				4	875	30		350	1,113	763
5					5	5		3	8				10	1,380			400	1,592	1,192
5	1		1		1	4	2	3	9				20	785	123		750	1,873	1,123
2														640					
2						2	2		4			2	12	935	123		400	1,381	981
5					1	3	2	3	8				7	760	105		400	1,177	777
6					1	3	2	3	8		15			755	123	100	400	1,308	908
6						2	3		5		8			683		300		1,667	1,667
2					1	3	2	9	14		16			800	110	280	350	1,430	1,080
4						3	2	3	8		20			955		380		1,040	1,040
16					1	3	2	7	12	2			7	870	153	500	350	1,645	1,295
10						2		2	2					740		123		795	795

*Flax.

REPORT from the Thingvalla (Icelandic) Settlement,

No. of Settlers.	Name of Settler.	Late Address in Iceland.	Location.	Present Post Office Address.	Year of Settlement.	Persons of Family.
56	Gunnlogur Davidsson.	Ystafelli Kinn Pingeyjarsyslu	N. E. † 26, 24, 31	Churchbridge.	1891	2
57	Thorleifur Jonsson.	Sandarkrok Skagafjardars.	S. W. † 4, 25, 31	do	1891	8
58	Jonas J. Laxdal.	Laxardal Skogarsty Snafells, N.S.	S. E. † 22, 24, 31	do	1891	4
59	Thorkill Lasdal.	Hankabrekku do	S. W. † 22, 24, 31	do	1891	4
60	Asger Jonsson.	Spena Midfirði Hunavatnss.	N. E. † 28, 24, 31	do	1891	5
61	Benidikt Jonsson.	Holum Hjaltadal Skagafjar- dars.	N. W. † 34, 24, 31	do	1891	4
62	Bjorn Jonsson.	do do	N. E. † 34, 24, 31	do	1891	1
63	Skuli Stephansson.	Skidastodum Skagafirdi.	S. E. † 20, 24, 31	do	1891	3
64	Hafidi Gudmudsson.	Husey do	S. W. † 20, 24, 31	do	1891	6
65	Benidikt Jonsson.	Oddeyri vid Eyjafjordi.	S. E. † 32, 24, 31	do	1891	3
66	Jon Sigurdsson.	Akureyri do	N. W. † 28, 24, 31	do	1891	2
67	Fridrik Fridriksson.	do do	S. W. † 32, 24, 31	do	1891	3
68	Einar Gislason.	Isafirdi Isafjardarsyslu.	N. W. † 30, 24, 31	do	1890	5
69	Sveinn Jonsson.	Hlid Vatnssni Hunavatnss.	N. W. † 36, 24, 31	do	1891	6
70	Porlakur Gudmundsson.	Fossum Svartardal Huna- vatnss.	S. W. † 30, 24, 31	do	1890	3
71	Klemens Jonsson.	Bolstadarhlid do	N. E. † 18, 24, 31	do	1890	7
72	Eggert Arason.	Latrum Eyjafirdi.	N. W. † 18, 28, 31	do	1890	6
73	Halldor Johannesson.	Urdnur Svarfardard Eyjafirdi	N. E. † 26, 24, 31	do	1891	3
74	Johannes Einarson.	Hvammi Hafdahorfi do	S. E. † 24, 24, 32	do	1890	5
75	Ofida Jonasdottir.	do do do	N. E. † 27, 27, 32	do	1891	2
76	Porsteinporsteinsson.	Valnshomi Hunavatnssyslu.	N. W. † 24, 24, 32	do	1891	6
77	Benidikt Gudnason.	Husavik Pingeyjarsysen.	N. E. † 14, 24, 32	do	1891	4
78	Stefan Porlaksson.	Oddeyri vid Eyjafjordi.	S. E. † 14, 24, 32	do	1891	6
79	Bodvar Olafsson.	Vapnafjardarkanpstad.	S. W. † 18, 24, 31	do	1890	5
80	Pjehu Torgesen.	Nddeyri vid Eyjafjordi.	S. E. † 18, 24, 31	do	1890	7
81	Fridlundur Jonsson.	Littu-pura Hunavatnssyslu.	S. E. † 12, 24, 32	do	1891	7
82	Jakob Hinriksson.	Nupi	N. E. † 12, 24, 32	do	1891	3
83	Jakob Lindal.	Forsaludal do	N. W. † 12, 24, 32	do	1891	8
84	Bjorn Skagfjorr.	Brenniborg Skagafirdi.	S. E. † 2, 24, 32	do	1891	3
85	Kristjar Bjornsson Skagfy	do do	S. W. † 28, 23, 32	do	1891	1
86	Sigurdur, Gislason.	Stafelli Loui Aushur-Shap- lofs.	N. W. † 2, 24, 32	do	1891	2
87	Thorsteium Oddsson.	Bokkum i Vapnafirdi.	N. E. † 2, 24, 32	do	1891	3
88	Bjorn Jonsson.	Ekkjufellsseli Nordar-Mulas.	N. E. † 34, 23, 32	do	1891	3
89	Arni Arnasson.	Skalmardal Bardashandars.	S. E. † 32, 23, 32	do	1891	3
90	Gudjon, Jonsson.	Odey Isafjardarsyslu	N. W. † 6, 24, 32	do	1891	2
91	Sigurdur Magnusson.	Findi Nupasveit Bardaskyslu	S. E. † 32, 24, 32	do	1891	3
92	Jon Ali.	Bassastadum Shandas.	S. E. † 6, 24, 32	do	1891	5
93	Gisli Jonsson.	Seydisfirdi.	S. E. † 2, 23, 32	do	1888	7
94	Konrad Eyjolfsson.	Steini Reykjasty Skagafirdi.	S. E. † 28, 23, 32	do	1891	2
95	Gudni Eggertsson.	Isafirdi	N. W. † 22, 23, 32	do	1891	3
96	Sveinbjorn Loftsson.	Fellsenda Dalasyslu.	S. E. † 22, 23, 32	do	1891	6
97	Olafur Loftsson.	Seydisfirdi.	N. E. † 22, 23, 32	do	1891	2
98	Jon Loftsson.	Keflavik Gullbringus.	S. W. † 22, 23, 32	do	1891	4
99	Hjalmar Hjalmarson.	Hofstortum Snafellnessyslu	N. W. † 14, 23, 32	do	1889	5
100	Gudni Jonsson.	Ahrauni Artessyslu.	N. E. † 14, 23, 32	do	1890	3
101	Eirikur Bjarnason.	Eirikstodum Seydisfirdi.	S. E. † 14, 23, 32	do	1890	6
102	Oddug Pordardottir.	do do	S. W. † 14, 23, 32	do	1890	1
103	Bjom Olsen.	Nyjabo Akraulsi Borjarfjar- dars.	S. W. † 36, 23, 32	do	1886	5
104	Sigurdur Eyolfsson.	Hvra koti Arnessyslu.	N. W. † 2, 23, 32	do	1888	3
105	Ulfhildur Sigurdardottir.	do do	N. E. † 2, 23, 32	do	1888	1
106	Arni Jonsson.	Regkjavik.	S. W. † 2, 23, 32	do	1888	3
107	Jon Horddal.	Holi Dalasyslu.	N. W. † 34, 22, 32	do	1886	4
108	Magnus Sigurdsson.	Veigastodum Byjafirdi.	S. E. † 32, 22, 32	do	1886	6

in the District of Assiniboina, &c.—Continued.

NO. OF ACRES.						NO. OF LIVE STOCK.								Value of Lands, Buildings, &c.	Value of Implements.	Capital at Commencement.	Present Debts.	Total Resources.	Present Net Worth.
Broken.	Under Wheat.	Under Oats.	Under Barley.	Under Rye, &c.	Under Roots & Vegetables.	Cows.	Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Total Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	7	...	...	...	1	740	75	...	300	1,075	775
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	762	...	...	...	810	810
6	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	2	8	...	...	...	8	762	173	100	400	1,257	857
6	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	10	...	...	2	12	765	105	75	400	1,240	840
5	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	6	...	...	...	15	900	133	150	400	1,273	873
10	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	775	93	...	400	1,160	760
15	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	697	30	...	200	952	752
15	3	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	6	1	...	3	...	760	105	...	400	1,207	807
10	3	...	1	...	1	3	2	2	7	...	...	5	...	885	48	...	400	1,251	851
3	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	815	105	...	400	1,167	767
3	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	7	...	...	...	7	640	...	70	...	710	710
1 1/2	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	715	30	...	400	1,068	668
1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	795	48	...	400	1,097	697
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	4	11	...	17	...	...	740	...	350	...	1,220	1,220
3	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	10	770	105	...	400	1112	712
10	3	4	...	2	...	3	2	2	6	...	...	...	12	775	105	...	400	1245	845
10	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	1	4	2	3	9	...	...	2	10	1010	18	...	400	1415	1015
3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	6	...	...	...	2	760	93	...	300	1093	793
12	2	2	...	1	1	4	2	3	9	...	17	1	12	1505	123	...	460	2145	1685
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5	...	...	...	10	730	123	...	400	1100	700
6	1	1	...	1	1	4	3	6	13	...	...	...	10	880	240	260	350	1577	1227
14	...	3	...	...	1 1/2	3	2	2	7	...	...	...	...	807	128	...	400	1225	825
14	4	3	...	1	...	3	2	3	8	...	...	...	24	895	80	...	475	1380	905
14	5	1	1	...	...	4	3	3	7	...	...	...	14	888	135	100	300	1226	926
13	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	2	7	...	...	...	10	1030	189	600	400	1530	1130
6	...	1	1	...	1	5	2	3	10	...	...	...	4	1014	200	450	300	1570	1270
5	...	1	1	...	1	4	2	2	8	...	...	...	12	760	70	25	425	1158	733
10	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	7	16	3	...	4	...	880	188	500	400	1885	1485
20	4	2	2	...	1	2	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	810	111	...	400	1190	790
6	...	...	2	1	...	3	2	4	9	...	...	1	...	784	62	200	400	1166	766
10	...	...	3	1	...	5	2	3	10	...	...	...	...	805	184	600	400	1718	1318
17	4	2	2	...	...	5	4	3	12	...	...	...	...	982	93	175	570	1595	1025
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	6	...	...	2	...	710	105	...	400	1080	680
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	765	123	...	300	1100	800
2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	765	105	...	400	1105	705
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	6	...	...	...	3	735	105	80	300	1105	805
18	6	...	...	2	...	8	4	4	16	1	6	2	20	1245	158	150	150	2180	2030
6	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	10	...	...	...	...	900	105	100	300	1330	1030
7	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	...	...	...	...	12	780	105	75	400	1160	760
12	...	1	...	2	...	4	2	5	11	1	3	...	12	842	...	...	500	1270	770
7	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	5	...	...	5	...	12	735	123	...	400	1030	630
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	720	30	...	400	1005	605
9	...	...	...	1	...	3	7	10	2	6	...	...	...	845	100	320	250	1322	1072
1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	8	12	1	1	...	...	755	45	100	...	1155	1155
15	...	4	1	...	1	3	2	7	12	1	5	1	6	1500	138	70	300	2320	2020
20	7	3	1	...	1	4	2	4	10	...	2	2	30	1150	165	60	150	1765	1615
30	4	1	...	...	1	3	2	13	18	1	15	1	20	1702	128	200	...	2605	2605
12	...	...	...	1 1/2	...	5	2	9	16	...	16	2	20	955	182	200	50	1743	1693
10	3	...	...	1	...	4	2	8	14	1	...	2	7	905	107	80	65	1500	1435
8	3	...	...	2	...	3	...	7	10	...	7	...	10	930	...	...	200	1227	1027

*Flax.

REPORT from the Thingvalla (Icelandic) Settlement,

No. of Settlers.	Name of Settler.	Late Address in Iceland.	Location.	Present Post Office Address.	Year of Settlement.	Persons of Family.
109	Bjarni Stefausson	Porustodum Hunavatnssyslu.	S. W. † 32, 22, 32	Churchbridge.	1886	
110	Bjorn Jonsson	Haurendum Myrasyslu	S. E. † 4, 23, 32	do	1887	
111	Freysteinn Jonsson	Aslaksstadum Gullbringus	N. E. † 32, 22, 32	do	1886	
112	Jon Freystinsson	do do	N. W. † 32, 22, 32	do	1886	
113	Bjarni Pordarson	Brekkubos Skaga Borgarfjardars	N. W. † 12, 23, 32	do	1891	
114	Gudrun Gudmundsd	Hatuj Akrauesi Borgarfjardars	N. E. † 4, 23, 32	do	1887	
115	Jon Pordarson	Skaga Borgarfjardars	N. W. † 4, 23, 32	do	1890	
116	Olafur Arnason	Koloidarholi vid Reykjavik	S. E. † 4, 23, 32	do	1886	
117	Gumur Gudmundsson	Helgastodum Arnessyslu	S. E. † 6, 23, 32	do	1887	
118	Magnus Einarson	Hnausi do	N. E. † 6, 23, 32	do	1888	
119	Magnus Magnusson	do do	N. E. † 36, 22, 33	do	1889	
120	Olafur Arnason (Antsman)	Grund Mjafirdi Sudur-Mulas	S. W. † 18, 23, 32	do	1890	
121	Sigfus Bjornsson	Bardsnesi do do	S. E. † 18, 23, 32	do	1888	
122	Bjorn Porleifsson	Raudholti Nordur-Mulasyslu	N. W. † 18, 23, 32	do	1892	5
123	Johann Johannsson	Yenholi Eyjafjardarsyslu	S. W. † 10, 23, 32	do	1887	7
124	Olafur Olafsson	Vatnseuda Gullbringus	S. W. † 16, 23, 32	do	1889	5
125	Stephan Olafsson	do do	N. W. † 16, 23, 32	do	1889	1
126	Pgmundur Pgmundsson	Hrafnkellsstodum Arnessyslu	S. E. † 16, 23, 32	do	1889	7
127	Sigurjon Jonsson	Hraunprydi Gullbringus	N. E. † 16, 23, 32	do	1890	3
128	Halldor Egolfsson	Horakoti Arnessyslu	S. W. † 12, 23, 32	do	1891	3
129	Pall Norddal	Eydum Nordur-Mulasyslu	N. E. † 12, 23, 32	do	1891	4
130	Pora Gisladottir	Reykjakoti Gullbringusyslu	N. W. † 36, 22, 32	do	1888	3
131	Gudbr. Gudbrandsson	Vatni Haukadal Dalasyslu	N. E. † 36, 22, 32	do	1891	3
132	Thomas Paulson	Svinavatni Hunavatnssyslu	S. E. † 30, 22, 32	do	1888	5
133	Sigurdur Jonsson	Arnarstadum Eyjafirdi	N. W. † 24, 22, 32	do	1886	6
434	Bodvar Jonsson	Audholti Arnessyslu	S. E. † 24, 22, 32	do	1886	5
135	Sigvaldi Jonsson	Refsstad Vopnafirdi	N. E. † 20, 22, 32	do	1890	5
135	.....	Total . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	544

in the District of Assiniboia, &c.—*Concluded.*

No. of Acres.					No. of Live Stock.								Value of Lands, Buildings, &c.	Value of Implements.	Capital at Commencement.	Present Debts.	Total Resources.	Present Net Worth.		
Broken.	Under Wheat.	Under Oats.	Under Barley.	Under Rye, &c.	Under Roots & Vegetables.	Cows.	Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Total Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.							Poultry.	
13	4				2	4	2	11	17		7	2	30	890	143	90	100	1683	1583	
13	6	1			2	4	2	6	12		13		30	1150	115		200	1883	1683	
20	6	2			2	4	2	14	20		3	14	7	1815	135		180	2744	2564	
9														700				700	700	
19	10	2			1	1	2	2	5			2	13	805	30			1183	1183	
10	2	1			1	4	2	8	14		14		9	955	96	375		1620	1620	
7	1				1	2		4	6				2	10	850		150	1025	875	
15	5				1	4	2	6	12				15	1015	50		200	1370	1170	
10	7	1			2	3	2	5	10				2	12	975	70	70	60	1370	1310
2	1				1	2		4	6					790			50	930	880	
9					1	4	2	6	12					800	105		450	1300	850	
4	1				1	5	2	2	9		3		12	950	75	70	100	1400	1300	
						2			2					640				730	730	
5	1				1	4		8	12		4			820				1175	1175	
19	9	1			2	4	2	6	12		3	25	2	8	1325	275	1000	300	2582	2282
11		10						6	12		3			690	35			1010	1010	
7	4				1	2		9	11		6	1	5	1045		300		1428	1428	
2	1				1	5		4	9		6	1	7	770		100		1112	1112	
10	7	1	1		1	3	2	9	14		10	2	12	1105	140	400		1828	1828	
2					1	3	2	2	7					775	105		350	1145	795	
16	10	2			1	2	2	6	10				12	1005	220	250	100	1468	1368	
30		1			1	1			1		4			6	1030	260	600		1780	1780
11	6	3	1		1	4	2	11	17	1	9		34	1125	115	75	150	1905	1755	
24	12	5	2		1	2	2	9	13	3	12	2	13	1207	196	375	75	2117	2042	
10	3		1		1	3	2	8	13		26		20	1035	65	300	150	1715	1565	
15	4	2			1	3	2	5	10		10	2	12	816	123	35	500	1417	917	
1377	379	143	48	4	102	384	211	589	1183	54	835	113	1268	120484	12713	16962	28035	187684	159649	

REPORT from the Red Deer (Icelandic) Settlement, in the District of

No. of Settlers.	Name of Settler.	Last Address in Iceland.	Location.	Present Post Office Address.	Year of Settlement.	Persons of Family.
1	Sigfus Goodman	Skonvik Laugaesi	S. 1/2 16, 36, 1	Poplar Grove	1890	5
2	Gisli Dalmann	Mjoadal Bardard Pingeyjars.	W. 1/2 14, 36, 1	do	1888	6
3	Johanna Giuarsdottir	Skalma a Lauganesi	E. 1/2 14, 36, 1	do	1888	7
4	Benidikt Olafsson	Tunguhals Hunavalnssyslu	Not surveyed	do	1888	3
5	Jan Palmason	Efrauesi Skagafirdi	do	do	1891	5
6	Hermann Hillmann	do	do	do	1891	5
7	Porarinn Gurdmunds.	Skollalungu Skagafird	do	do	1891	3
8	Sigrídur Þorbergsd.	Hranui a Skaga Skagafird.	do	do	1891	3
9	Jonas Hunfjorð	Stafni Hunavtnssejlsu	do	do	1890	7
10	Gudmundur Þorlakss.	Olafsdal Dalasjlsu	do	do	1891	2
11	Ginar Oddsson	Malifella Skagafird	N. 1/2 32, 36, 1	do	1888	1
12	Jan Jonsson	Kolgraf Skagafjardarsjlsu.	S.E. 1/2 16, 37, 1	do	1889	8
13	Jan Jjhuresson	do	S.W. 1/2 10, 37, 1	do	1888	1
14	Ginar Jonasson	Harastadum Dalasylu	S.W. 1/2 22, 37, 1	do	1888	5
15	Eyolfur Hlgason	Seydisfirdi	N. 1/2 22, 37, 1	do	1889	6
16	Sigurdur Grimsson	Laudakoli Alptanesi	S.W. 1/2 2, 38, 1	do	1891	2
17	Sigurdur Amason	Saudalshngu Myrasyslu	N.W. 1/2 2, 38, 1	do	1888	6
18	Jon Agust Amason	Reykjavik	S.E. 1/2 34, 37, 1	do	1891	2
19	Magnus Steinsson	Storngrf Skagafird	N.E. 1/2 34, 37, 1	do	1891	2
20	Ofeigur Sigurdsson	Utey Laugadal Arnessyslu.	N.E. 1/2 10, 27, 1	do	1888	4
21	Jon Gislason	Gardakokoli Skagafjardarsyslu.	S.W. 1/2 32, 36, 1	do	1888	3
22	Joseph Stephansson	Eka Nordu Mulasyslu.	N. 1/2 20, 36, 1	do	1889	5
23	Benidikt Bardal	Mjodal Bardard Pingeyjars.	N. 1/2 16, 36, 1	do	1888	8
24	Gunnar Johannsson	Holseli a Fjollum	N.W. 1/2 22, 36, 1	do	1890	4
25	Stephan G. Stephanson	Mjoidalur Pingeyjarsyslu.	Not surveyed	do	1889	8
26	Johann Bjornsson	Grimsstodum Skagafird	S. 1/2 20, 36, 1	do	1888	3
27	Bjarni Jonsson	Audnum Skagafirdi	Not surveyed	do	1891	6
28	Bjom Bjornsson	Skalhaltsvik Strandasyslu.	do	do	1891	3
29	Jafet Reynhalt	Akureyrir Eyjafirdi	do	do	1891	3
30	Sigurdur Bjornsson	Marbali Skagafirdi	do	do	1888	4
31	Halldor Jonsson	Oxara Pingeyjarsyslu	S.W. 1/2 14, 38, 1	Red Deer	1891	4
32	Oli Benidiktsson	Tunjuhalsi Hunavalnss	Not surveyed	Poplar Grove	1888	1
33	Sigurdur Jonsson	Vidimyn Skagafirdi	do	do	1891	4
34	Gislr Ginksson	Þorgrimsstadum S. Mulas.	do	do	1891	5
35	Ginar Gerdnasson	Austan Krokuno Pingeyjars.	do	do	1891	3
36	Sigurdur J. Bjornsson	Bd Dalasyslu	do	do	1888	8
37	Sigurbjorn Jonsson	Nordur-Mulas	N.W. 1/2 30, 36, 1	do	1889	5
38	Hohmfriduo Goodman	Skoruvik Nordur-Mulas	S.E. 1/2 18, 36, 1	do	1888	5
39	Gunnlagur Sigurdsson	Akureyrir Eyjafirdi	Not surveyed	do	1891	2
39						166

Alberta, Townships, 36, 37, and 38, Range 1, West of 5th Meridian.

No. of Acres.					No. of Live Stock.									Value of Lands, Buildings, &c.	Value of Implements.	Capital at Commencement.	Present Debts.	Total Resources.	Present Net Worth.
Broken.	Under Wheat.	Under Oats.	Under Barley	Under Rye, &c	Under Roots & Vegetables.	Cows.	Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Total Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry.						
5						5		7	12	5			50	2,000				2,500	2,500
3	2					3		6	9	2			12	1,900	75	300		2,265	2,265
1 1/2		3				4		4	8	5	4		11	1,900	75	225		2,377	2,377
1						3		5	3	1	6		20	1,900		200		2,200	2,200
						5	2	10	10	1			20	1,950	160	760		2,360	2,360
						3	2	3	12				20	1,600	20	500		1,620	1,620
						3	2	3	9				20	1,700	130	450		2,150	2,150
						3		5	5		7			1,600	14	185		1,785	1,785
1					1	2		2	7				7	1,700		40		1,875	1,875
2						2		2	4	2			6	1,700	40	180		1,880	1,880
6						1		1	2	4			15	1,800	70			2,290	2,290
5						3		4	7					800				1,000	1,000
		5				3	2	5	10	2			8	1,050	90	550		1,450	1,450
						3		6	6				20	1,000				1,190	1,190
3		1			1	4		5	8	1	3		14	1,700		135		2,000	2,000
2					1	4		9	9				12	900		300		1,200	1,200
1					1	2		4	4	3	6		3	900		110		1,135	1,135
3					1	3		10	10	1	17		20	860	110	500		1,500	1,500
5						2		4	6	2				800	115	455		1,255	1,255
1					1	3		7	10		6		10	900		150		1,180	1,180
3					1	3		6	9	2			20	950				1,230	1,230
2						6		2	10	1	7		14	1,900	40	265		2,550	2,550
5		1 1/2				6	2	9	17	4	360		30	1,950	140	700	900	3,440	2,540
5		1				4		7	11	3				900	75			1,320	1,320
5		2				3		3	8	1	3		15	1,800	60	400		2,290	2,290
2		1				2		3	5	3			20	1,900	90	150		2,230	2,300
						3		3	6	1				800		200		1,000	1,000
						3		3	6	2				800		210		1,010	1,010
						2		1	3					800		100		1,010	1,010
						2		2	4		6		10	960		40		1,145	1,145
1						3		4	7	1				800	50	230		1,030	1,030
						2		3	5	3				850				1,050	1,050
1						2		3	5	2				1,000		240		1,240	1,240
1						5		4	9	1			9	850	25	350		1,200	1,200
1						3	2	3	8		7		20	850	100	460		1,310	1,310
1						2		3	5	1			8	1,000				1,190	1,190
1						3		3	7				10	950		100		1,175	1,175
5					2	7		11	18	7			40	1,000	200	500		2,050	2,050
						3		2	5	2						200		1,000	1,000
70	1/2	17	8 1/2	1/2	13 1/2	127	17	168	317	63	442	15	444	48,720	1,679	9,435	900	63,752	62,850

REPORT from the Qu'Appelle Valley (Icelandic) Settlement in the District

No. of Settlers.	Name of Settler.	Late Address in Iceland.	Location.	Present Post Office Address.	Year of Settlement.	Persons of Family.
1	Tryggvi Thorsteinson	Isafjardarkanpslad	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12, 18, 32	Dongola	1887	3
2	Gudmundur Thorsteinson	do	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12, 18, 32	do	1887	3
3	Eirikur Thorsteinsson	do	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12, 18, 32	do	1887	1
4	Jon Jonsson Bartels	do	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 12, 18, 32	do	1888	4
5	Gudlogur Kristjansson	Akunyarkanpslad	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4, 18, 32	do	1889	4
6	Gunulogur Freeman	Yztaba Husey Eyjafirdi	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 4, 18, 32	do	1888	4
7	Sigurdur Anderson	Isafjardarkanpslad	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18, 18, 31	do	1887	1
8	Jan Gudmundsson	Storaskogi Dalasglu	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18, 18, 31	do	1889	6
9	Jon Jonsson Agust	do	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 18, 18, 31	do	1889	1
10	Pordur Kolbejnsson	Hreinsslodum Myrasyslu	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20, 18, 31	do	1888	5
11	Teilur Helgason	Eyrarybakka Arnessyslu	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20, 18, 31	do	1888	1
11						33

of Assiniboia, Township 18, Ranges 31 and 32, West of 1st Meridian.

NO. OF ACRES.						NO. OF LIVE STOCK.							Value of Lands, Buildings, &c.	Value of Implements.	Capital at commencement	Present Debts.	Total Resources.	Present Net Worth.	
Broken.	Under Wheat.	Under Oats.	Under Barley.	Under Rye, &c	Under Roots & Vegetables.	Cows.	Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Total Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.							Poultry.
40	21	4	3	1	1	1	2	1	4				24	\$ 1,130	\$ 200	\$ 300	\$ 1,788	\$ 1,488	
40	20	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	6				40	1,085	172	375	1,760	1,385	
43	26	6	1	1	1	1	3	1	5					1,005	327	533	1,933	1,400	
45	21	4	2	1	1	2	3	2	7			2		1,130	123	325	1,878	1,553	
15	10				1	2	2	2	7			1		30	850	75	1,300	1,300	
23	15	3			1	1	2		3				3	12	1,530	85	400	1,938	1,538
30																			
20	20	5		3	4	2	7	13					20	1,555	210	500	2,540	2,040	
15	32			3	1	2	2	5				3	46	960	100	300	1,405	1,105	
32	13			3	1									800	38		888	888	
19				1															
292	178	27	43	7	14	18	18	50				9	232	10,045	1,330	2,733	15,430	12,697	

B. L. BALDWINSON,
Icelandic Agent.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1891.

No. 20.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT, PRESCOTT.

(MR. A. S. GERALD.)

PRESCOTT, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you that during the year now closing I have, as usual, attended to immigrants reaching this port, some of whom were destined for points in the west and others for remaining in this district if they could obtain employment.

The total number I report is 611. Some of the above were landed here from the St. Lawrence River boats, whilst others came over direct from Ogdensburg. Most of the latter, I find, were parties who had arrived from the old world at New York, and who had gradually worked their way up the country.

Such immigrants as had settlers' effects to declare reported themselves at the custom house, and I do not include them in my report, their number being given to you in the Customs returns.

I am informed that large numbers enter Canada at Brockville in the same way as here.

I obtained employment in this vicinity, whenever possible, for immigrants, and I keep a record of parties wanting help, so that no time is lost in disposing of a party asking work.

As far as I could gather, the arrivals for the year may be classed as follows:—

From Europe.....	357
From United States.....	121
Canadians returning.....	133

Total..... 611

The above does not include parties going through Canada to the Western States, of which class this port passes large numbers annually.

I have lost no opportunity of distributing immigration printed matter, and am able to state that it is always well received.

In fact, I could distribute ten times the amount that I have done.

I have met with no cases of destitution among the immigrants, and I find them, as a rule, superior to those of any other year since I have been acting for the department.

Respectfully submitting the above report of my proceedings, which I hope will have your approval,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. S. GERALD,

Special Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 21.

ANNUAL REPORT OF WHITEWOOD AGENCY.

(MR. C. K. HENDRICKSON.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
WHITEWOOD, ASSA., N.W.T., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

As you will see from the annexed statement, it shows only the arrivals of immigrants commencing with the month of May, owing to my entering on the duties of this office on the 1st of said month; and no record of the arrivals for the four months of the year previous to that date was kept, on account of this agency being vacant since the death of the late Mr. J. Glass in October last year.

As during the months of March and April the tide of immigrants is usually the heaviest in the year, it can be estimated that at least 100 more souls arrived in the district during the first four months of the year than the number shown by the statement, and being 171.

I am pleased to state that the immigrants arrived during the year, both from the United States and the old country, have, with very few exceptions, been of the better class, and although they have not brought with them any considerable wealth in cash or effects, they are honest and hard-working people, who will, no doubt, prosper by their earnest labour and be a good acquisition to this district.

The nationalities represented by the immigrants are as follows: English, Scotch, French and Belgians, Scandinavians, Russians, Finns, Hungarians, Bohemians, United States citizens, and Canadians from the Eastern Provinces. Of these the greatest number have been Finns, Bohemians, Hungarians, French and Belgians.

The cleanliness and the general health of the immigrants have been very good.

THE FOREIGN COLONIES.

The oldest foreign colony in this district is "Esterhaz," located north of the Qu'Appelle River and about 25 miles north of this town. The population in this colony consists of about 350 souls, and is composed of Hungarians, Bohemians and Russians, with a sprinkling of Germans and Roumanians, who, as a rule, are an industrious class of people and make good farmers.

The New Stockholm colony, which is also located north of the Qu'Appelle River and immediately south of Esterhaz, is a thriving settlement with a population of about 250 souls, composed mainly of Swedes and a few Danes and Norwegians. As the settlers have been blessed with good crops the last two seasons, and being hard workers, honest, industrious and sober people, they are now on a fair way of economical independence, although very few brought any capital with them, and the largest part had nothing but two empty hands, strong arms and perseverance. The land in this colony is partly timbered and partly undulating prairie, with an abundance of hay marshes, and the soil is very good. It is therefore well adapted to mixed farming, which the settlers have generally adopted as the best way of agriculture. The only drawback to this as well as the Esterhaz colony is the high hills and deep ravines, which the settlers are obliged to pass in hauling their produce to this town, being their only market at the present. About a year and a half ago, a new road, which would shorten the distance two or three miles, and whereby the

worst hills could be avoided, was laid out and partly built with funds appropriated by the Territorial Government, but as the sum was altogether inadequate for the purpose, it would still require a sum of from \$300 to \$400 to thoroughly finish the same and put it in a passable condition, so that the settlers could get a real benefit from the new road. On behalf of the settlers in both these colonies, who are now greatly suffering from the disadvantage of their present means of communication, especially when hauling their products to market, I take the liberty to respectfully call your attention to the necessity of such steps being taken at the earliest possible date whereby this great drawback to the general prosperity of these colonies may be overcome.

New Finland is another foreign colony, which I located two years ago, while in employ of the Canadian Pacific Immigration Department in Winnipeg. This colony is situated about 15 miles north-east of this town in Townships 17 and 18, Range 1, west of the 2nd Meridian, and Townships 17 and 18, Range 33, west of the 1st Meridian, and has now a population of about 50 souls, all Finns, the most part of whom have arrived from the United States and only 3 families direct from Finland. Until this spring there were only 3 families, consisting of 10 souls, settled in the colony, but by my special efforts during last winter and spring, when travelling in the neighbouring states of Minnesota and Dakota, on immigration business, in behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I induced several families from those states to settle in this new colony, being the first and only place in the North-West where there are any settlers of the Finnish nationality, although several thousand of them have settled in the neighboring republic during the last 20 years. These people are as a rule particularly hardworking, saving and industrious and therefore they can not only get along, but even make a success of farming, with very limited means where an English-speaking individual with a good-sized capital would starve. I hope to see a good many of them arriving here during the next season, as some delegates from two of the largest Finnish settlements in North and South Dakota, last summer visited this district and were well pleased with the country and the prospects generally.

THE CROPS.

As the growing season was very favourable for grain, the farmers in this district have been blessed with a large crop of all kinds of cereals. The average yield being 25 to 30 bushels of wheat, about 50 bushels of oats, and 40 bushels of barley to the acre. The root crop of this year did not, however, reach up to the average of last year.

At some places in the district the wheat was somewhat touched by frost, but the damage with one or two exceptions, being very slight.

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

C. K. HENDRICKSON,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals at Whitewood Immigration Agency for the Eight Months ending 31st December, 1891.

MONTHS.	ARRIVALS.		SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	Declared Destination—North West Territories.	NATIONALITIES—REMAINING IN CANADA.					OCCUPATIONS—REMAINING IN CANADA.						For Canada—Not reported else where.	For Canada—Reported else where.
	Via Ocean Travel.	Via United States.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 12 years.			English.	Irish.	United States.	Canadian.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Female Domestics.	Not Classified.		
May.....	34	14	26	8	14	48	48	2	1	38	12	2	2	1	1	30	8	48	14	
June.....	11	14	7	6	4	14	14	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	14	14
July.....	18	12	15	3	9	30	30	.....	.....	28	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	21	14
August.....	5	12	11	5	1	17	17	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	12
September.....	10	2	7	2	3	12	12	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	10
October.....	14	10	4	6	14	24	24	.....	.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	10	14
November.....	7	7	5	2	7	14	14	.....	.....	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	14	14
December.....	12	12	8	2	7	12	12	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	12	12
Total.....	99	72	78	24	59	171	171	.....	.....	139	33	3	24	8	1	102	52	119	119

C. K. HENDRICKSON,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

WHITEWOOD, N. W. T., 31st December, 1891.

No. 22.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EASTERN TOWNSHIPS TRAVELLING
AGENT ON CARS.

(MR. ROBERT CLARK.)

CANTERBURY, QUE., 30th December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my ninth annual report as immigration and travelling agent for the Eastern Townships during the months of May, June, July, August and September. I met all the mail and most of the other steamers carrying passengers which arrived at the Port of Quebec. I took care that all parties having special destinations reached those places with the least possible trouble. I also found situations for all parties desiring employment. I prevailed on several young men, farm servants, &c., to settle in the Eastern Townships, who had left Scotland with the intention of making the South-Western States their home, and it gives me pleasure to inform you they are well pleased that they made the change. It is also satisfactory to note that a few farmers with families who came out with their families and settled are well pleased with their locations. A few very superior girls as domestic servants who came out were readily placed in Sherbrooke and vicinity at good wages. The trouble is we cannot half supply the demand for this class.

I also met several Welsh families and some young men, their destination being the Rockland slate quarries near Richmond.

I would again respectfully call your attention to the great scarcity of farm labourers. All through the Townships many farmers were obliged to leave most needed farm work undone on account of the impossibility to procure help, and that too with wages higher here the year round than in almost any other part of the Dominion, and much higher than in the Western States. Young men get by the year \$15 to \$18 per month; boys \$10 to \$15 or for the summer months, men \$20 to \$26; boys \$15 to \$20, with board and washing.

On Saturday, 26th December, Mr. Wm. Anderson, immigration interpreter, from Quebec, left that city with Mr. Erikson, farmers' delegate from Sweden. They arrived at my place the same evening, and spent Sunday with me. Mr. Erikson was much pleased with our surroundings and I gave him all the information in my power regarding price of wild land, farm property, rates of wages, &c., in this part. On Monday the 28th, I accompanied Mr. Erikson to Waterville, 34 miles distant, and spent the day amongst the Swedish people settled there. From them Mr. Erikson received a great amount of useful information and was highly pleased with the progress made by his countrymen. Mr. Anderson and myself were likewise quite surprised at the improvement in the condition of these people, many of them on their arrival having been assisted to their destinations.

On our reaching Waterville we were met by Mr. Charles Swanson, who showed Mr. Erikson every attention. We visited Gale & Son's large factory and were much pleased by the size and completeness of the works, but what pleased the Swedish delegate most, was to meet his own countrymen in almost every department, skilful and proficient workmen.

On Tuesday we made a short visit to Sherbrooke, and took a hasty view of some of the principal business places, also had a short interview with a few of the leading business men. What was still more important, many of the citizens of Sherbrooke urged upon Mr. Erikson the great opening there was for Swedish girls as domestic servants, telling him that as soon as they were acquainted with our ways they would gladly pay them from \$10 to \$12 a month. I may add that there is a good opening

in the Townships for farmers with some capital and large families, as there are always farms for sale on easy terms and at reasonable prices, and through this section farmers with families soon become independent.

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

ROBERT CLARK.
E. T. Travelling Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 23.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING AGENT ON CARS.

(MR. JOHN SUMNER.)

CARLETON PLACE, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the immigrants arriving *via* the St. Lawrence River during the current year and that were placed under charge of the travelling agent of the department, were of a good class and well-to-do, and that the duties of such agent were performed in accordance with instructions received from the said department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SUMNER,

Government Travelling Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 24.

REPORT OF TRAVELLING AGENT ON CARS.

(MR. Q. BLISS.)

COMPTON, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my annual report as travelling Government Immigration Agent for your kindly consideration.

I have, in a measure, to write only a repetition of former years. I have been present at the arrival of nearly all the steamers landing immigrants at Quebec, and gave them all the assistance in my power until they reached Montreal. The immigrants have been varied in their character, but the majority, in my judgment, will make good settlers in whatever part of the new world they may choose for their home.

The larger number, thinking that the west affords greater inducements, proceed there directly on arriving, but could the advantages of the Townships be brought more forcibly to their minds as to cause some of them to settle here, I am confident they would succeed in making good homes for themselves and families.

The demand for farm labourers was greater than former years, also a great enquiry for female servants, but only a few came to this district.

It affords me pleasure to report every facility, courtesy and kindness on the part of railway officials on the line. I have heard very little complaint from the immigrants. They all come out, so to speak, with one mind, a determination to succeed if possible.

Respectfully submitted.

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

Q. BLISS,
Dominion Travelling Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 25.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

(MISS JANEY S. EVANS.)

MONTREAL, 14th December, 1891.

In presenting the tenth annual report, the managers have again pleasure in stating that the working of the institution has been fairly satisfactory. The number of immigrants who have passed through the Home slightly exceeds that of last year, and it is gratifying to note that the class of women seeking Canada as their home compares favourably with former years.

Numbers.—During the past season 204 newly arrived immigrants have been received into the Home. Of these 60 came in nine parties, under the care of different matrons, 7 from the United British Women's Association, represented by the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, and 2 from the Church Immigration Society (Miss Denison, Secretary), through the Rev. J. Bridges. Of these numbers, 193 were English, 8 Scotch and 1 German.

These have been readily placed in suitable situations, but there is still an unsupplied demand for domestic servants at an increasing rate of wages.

Forty-nine former inmates also availed themselves of the shelter of the Home, and obtained situations through it.

As in former years, the Home is occupied during winter by young women as boarders, who are employed in the city.

Returned Loans.—It is important to notice that the number of returned loans either in whole or in part has been greater than formerly, showing an appreciation on the part of the immigrants of the facilities afforded them by the various societies in England.

Change of House.—The house in Mansfield street occupied by the Society since its inauguration having been sold, another equally suitable has been found in a more convenient situation, within easy access to the railway stations.

Secretary.—It has been found advisable to make a change in the secretaryship, a lady resident in the house being thought necessary to ensure the more satisfactory working of the institution. Mrs. Rippon has, consequently, left, and an appointment will be made before the spring. In the meantime the work has been undertaken by the Honorary Secretary.

Visitors.—The Managers were pleased to receive visits during the summer from Canon Cooper and the Rev. J. Bridges, Emigration Chaplains from England. The latter brought out a large party of girls in charge of a matron. These matrons remain in the Home free of expense during their stay in Montreal.

Accounts.—The usual statement of accounts for the past year will be found annexed. It may be looked upon as satisfactory considering the expense necessarily incurred by a change of residence.

Thanks.—Thanks are again due to the officials of the Immigration Department, railway and steamship companies, for their continued attention and kindness. The managers also acknowledge with thanks the valuable services rendered by Messrs. Dunlop & Lyman during the past year.

Chaplains.—The death of the Rev. Mr. Acton, late Immigration Chaplain, is to be noticed with regret. The Rev. Mr. Renaud has been appointed in his place, and has already interested himself in the Society.

Matron.—The same matron, Mrs. Mahoney, still has charge of the Home, and continues to merit the confidence of the managers.

Dr. Macdonald.—The Committee have to record with deep sorrow the death of their kind friend and advisor, Dr. Richard Macdonald, who has taken a lively interest in the Home, and afforded all medical aid willingly and gratuitously ever since the Society was established.

The whole respectfully submitted.

JANEY S. EVANS,

Hon. Secretary, W.P.I.S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 26.

REPORT OF QUEBEC WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

(MISS EMILY BORLAND.)

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of work for the past year, 1891.

The work this year has been most satisfactory, the class of immigrants being superior to former years; the cause may be attributed to the care taken in the selection through correspondence to the various societies. During the winter months our matron, Mrs. Corneil, met and cared for in Halifax 942 women, being an increase of 200 over last year. One of the many cases that came under her notice may be mentioned. A Swedish lady and family going west had a sick child. She was obliged to remain in Halifax for some weeks before proceeding on her journey. She was very grateful for the attention shown her by our matron.

Over 400 girls have been met and assisted in various ways.

Five parties from the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, President of the United British Women's Emigration Society of Manchester, England, landed in Quebec, including girls for Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, British Columbia and the North-West.

This year more have remained at the immigration building to rest before proceeding on their inland journey.

An aged Swedish woman fell into the water. She was rescued almost immediately and brought into the building. All possible assistance was rendered, but without avail, as she died in a short time.

In the month of July a young girl, being demented, had to be sent back to England. Through the assistance of the Women's Protective and the St. George's Societies her expenses were met.

The number of applications for servants which have been received from all parts of the Dominion indicate how great the demand for female help is in Canada. Hundreds of respectable women could be placed in good situations.

The steamers are always met by the matron. She interviews all the females, and immediately finds out their destinations, and telegraphs, when necessary, to their friends. And those sent direct to the Women's Protective Immigration Home in Montreal, receive a card with the address, and the matron is sent a telegram.

In addition to the unprotected girls, several women with young children, also very aged women alone have been cared for. A great number of letters of thanks have been received from parties who have been accommodated in the building, and also from the different societies in Great Britain and the Dominion.

We have again to express our thanks to the railway and steamship officials and immigration agents for their kind assistance during the year.

The whole humbly submitted.

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

MISS EMILY BORLAND,

Secretary, Women's Protective Immigrant Society, Quebec.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 27.

REPORT ON CANADIANS IN THE STATES RETURNING TO CANADA.

(REV. L. E. CARUFEL.)

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1891.

(Translation.)

SIR,—In order to be in a position to better know the result of my work, I thought advisable to postpone my report concerning the lectures I delivered on Manitoba and the North-West during the month of August, among the French Canadians in the States of Maine and New Hampshire, and I am now able to announce that the results obtained have been as satisfactory as we could wish. These lectures were delivered just at the time when the Canadian Pacific Railway was advertising cheap excursions for the months of August and September.

Many French Canadians, as delegates of different benevolent societies from several cities I have visited, took advantage of these excursions to go and see those lands of western Canada, at this season of harvest. They all came back satisfied, not to say delighted, at what they had seen, and on their return made favourable reports, which will decide a great number of families to go and settle there next spring. Some of the delegates and citizens, specially from Great Falls, Salmon Falls and Claremont, N.H., who visited our great west this last fall, have settled there after having come back to get their families with them. I will mention for instance the families: Vanrais, Birtz and Chartier, this last family has settled in the District of Edmonton, the others have chosen lands in Manitoba.

I have found during this last visit of mine in the United States that the French Canadians were or are anxious to get all information on the cultivable lands of the west of Canada, and I am confident that with a little work among them and the reports of the last crop, the number of those who have already commenced to settle there, will in a near future increase in considerable proportions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. E. CARUFEL.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 28.

IMMIGRATION WORK IN THE NORTH-WEST.

(REV. J. B. MORIN.)

JOLIETTE, QUE., 31st December, 1891.

(Translation.)

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my first annual report on the immigration work in the North-West, during the year ending the 1st September, 1891.

After having visited the Districts of Prince Albert, Batoche and Calgary, in October, 1890, I resolved to establish my settlement in North Alberta, eight miles from St. Albert, at a place called "Lac des Œufs" (Egg Lake), in Townships 55 and 56, Ranges 25 and 26, to the west of the 5th Meridian. This place seemed to me to offer all the advantages desirable for a new settlement.

The soil is of a superior quality. Firewood and wood for building purposes are found near at hand. The water of the wells is good, soft, and fit for all the purposes of life. Coal is found everywhere on the banks of the lakes and rivers. These combined advantages are such that the settler who may go there with a few hundred dollars may easily in a few years build up a fine future for himself.

During last winter I held meetings in the Counties of Joliette, Montcalm, Portneuf, &c. Twenty-two families joined the new colony, some coming in full strength, others sending delegates. The departure from Montreal was on the 17th March. The 2nd April following we arrived at St. Albert, having had to make the journey from Calgary to Edmonton, a distance of 200 miles, in vehicles. The season was not favourable for travelling on the prairie, but it permitted the new settlers to do their sowing, and to thus prepare for themselves the means of subsistence for the coming winter.

The people of St. Albert gave us the best of welcome, placing vehicles at our disposal and furnishing us with houses, ploughed land, seed for sowing, farming utensils, &c.

The delegates returned satisfied with the country, and on their reaching the Province of Quebec made a favourable report. All made claim for a homestead before leaving Edmonton.

From the 1st May to the 1st September, 42 claims for land were made at the Government office. Most of the settlers have commenced building houses and outbuildings for themselves; some have even sowed barley on their homestead as an experiment.

Nine hundred and twenty bushels of seed have been placed in the ground by the new settlers, on the farms lent them by the residents of St. Albert.

After the sowing, the settlers went on their homesteads to break up ground, dig wells, &c. Some have already about 70 acres broken up, ready to be seeded next spring.

There is a great deal of enthusiasm with the newly arrived, every one working with energy to excel his neighbour. There is a certain emulation which stimulates their courage; they all have not the hope, but the certainty of success. Already success surpasses preconceived hopes.

On my return from the North-West in May last, I passed through Michigan to visit my numerous fellow-countrymen employed in the iron and copper mines of Lake Superior. I had the opportunity of holding several meetings and of inducing several families to come and take up homesteads in the North-West. About ten families promised me to come over in October next. If my means permit, I will return to visit these good people, who are all surprised to learn that there are still vacant lands in Canada. These families have, on an average, at their disposal from

\$500 to \$1,000. I was able to assure them that this amount was amply sufficient for a new establishment.

I made a third journey to the North-West on the 14th July last, the Canadian Pacific Railway then allowed me to make up a special excursion for the families of the settlers already established at Alberta. I was able to proceed directly to Edmonton by rail. I found my settlers all happy and satisfied; the crops looked well, the weather was fine, everything foreshadowed an abundant harvest—the last news assures us that these hopes have been realized.

The settlers write to their relations and friends in Canada and the United States to go to them, setting forth the benefits that all would derive by establishing themselves in the new colony.

I will return to visit these families and take others with me in October next.

You will allow me, Sir, to make the following remarks or suggestions.—

1st. The above territory was surveyed several years ago, I believe in 1878. The dividing lines are obliterated and the section-posts have been removed or destroyed by man, fire and weather, and it is difficult to find the boundaries of the sections; a new settler would never succeed in doing so.

2nd. Colonization would advance more rapidly if the Government had an office for giving information established in Montreal, which could give advice regarding Manitoba, the North-West, &c. There is an office kept by Mr. L. O. Armstrong, in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but it does not work exclusively in the interest of the Government.

3rd. A house for immigrants at Edmonton would be very desirable, especially now that the railroad can carry settlers as far as there.

Praying you to receive favourably these few remarks written in the interest of colonization,

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

REV. J. B. MORIN,
Government Colonizer in the North-West.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 29.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT IN
WESTERN STATES.

(MR. M. V. McINNES.)

DETROIT, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for 1891.

During the month of January I travelled in Michigan over the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway as far as Mackinaw City, and back again over the Michigan Central Railway, visiting the villages and towns situated along the lines. I distributed and scattered broadcast to the farmers advertising matter pertaining to the Canadian West. I met many ex-Canadian farmers, who were sorry that they had ever left Canada, and were anxious to get all the information possible regarding Manitoba and the North-West, with the hope that in the near future they would be able to remove there. I secured the names of quite a number of young farmers, who said they intended to go in the spring of 1892.

The month of February I spent travelling through Ontario, visiting the towns along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway on the Northern Division. I was, during the month following, in the tracks of some American immigration agents, who were working to induce the young Canadian farmers to locate in the Dakotas. I was successful in counteracting a good deal of their work.

In March and April I put in travelling through the "Burnt District" of Michigan (Huron and Sanlac Counties) throwing out advertising matter respecting the Canadian West. I was very successful in securing and inducing several ex-Canadian farmers to remove to Manitoba (three farmers also went to Calgary district).

In May and June I advertised an excursion from Michigan, to take place June 23, to Winnipeg and all parts of the Canadian West. I worked during these months to make the excursion a success, and upon June 23 I was pleased to have some 36 farmers on the train with me, bound for Manitoba and the Territories—11 from Saginaw, 2 from Merrill, 2 from St. Charles, 4 from Bay City, 7 from Grand Rapids, 8 from Detroit and 2 from Port Huron. 36 in all. These families located in Deloraine, Manitou, Crystal City and Brandon, 2 in Regina district, 4 in Calgary and 7 in Vancouver, B.C.

July, I spent in Ontario. The National Educational Association of America met in Toronto. There were about 15,000 strangers (Americans), principally teachers, in attendance. They met July 14th, and I distributed amongst them some 16,000 pamphlets of different kinds pertaining to Canadian interests. They seemed much pleased to get them, and a great many were delighted as well as surprised to find Canada so beautiful and prosperous a country.

During the latter part of July and August I travelled through the Parry Sound district. My reasons for putting my time in this part of the country were to follow up some American immigration agents, who were holding out great inducements to the lumbermen and farmers to locate in Washington Territory. Mr. W. R. Callaway, the active representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Toronto, W. D. Scott, of the Manitoba Government, and myself, joined forces together, and fought these American agents at every point, and were successful (to use a slang phrase) in knocking them out, as we secured these people for the Canadian West.

During the months of September and October I attended all the principal fall fairs. I got out advertising matter warning our farmers against the roseate coloured

pamphlets, circulars, &c., that would be handed or mailed to them by the American immigration agents. These pamphlets were full of glaring misstatements regarding the crops of the Dakotas and other western States, and belittling Manitoba and Canada generally.

During November and December I travelled through Saginaw, Sanlac and Huron Counties, Michigan, gathering the names of a great many farmers and lumbermen that intend to go to Manitoba and British Columbia on my April excursion. I have secured some 83 names, and expect a great many more. I am advertising and going to run three excursions from all parts of Michigan to all points in the Canadian West and British Columbia.

I have thus in the above briefly sketched my work during the past year, and the results have been satisfactory, when the difficulties to be overcome are considered.

In Canada we have some 21 travelling, railway and immigration agents, representing over 150,000,000 acres of American lands in the western States, who travel up and down the byways and highways, scattering tons of roseate literature in every concession, heralding to the Canadian farmer the enormous crops, the mild climate, the high wages, &c., to be had in that Eldorado of interminable blizzards—the Dakotas.

The modern experience, however, of Canadians in Dakota and Minnesota has not borne out the roseate picture presented in these advertisements, and this fact ought to have a potent counteracting influence.

Many who have been led away by the seductive literature of those American land companies have found this out when it was too late to redeem themselves, although there are others who are now in active communication with myself and the other immigration agents with a view of changing back to Canada. They have found out that we have better land regulations, better soil, a better climate and more favourable conditions generally for the man who wishes to follow the avocation of a farmer.

It is too true that during the past fifteen years a large number of Canadians as well as foreigners made their homes in these western States, led thither by the indefatigable agents of the large railway and other land corporations. To these agents, who are paid large salaries and unlimited expenses, and the blue-ruin speeches of some of our prominent politicians must be attributed the exodus of Canadians to the western States in the past. I will endeavour to make it my chief aim not only to counteract the work of these unscrupulous agents in Canada, but to direct the current of immigration from the States to Manitoba and the west.

I know in the coming spring a large number of disappointed farmers in Michigan will locate in Manitoba and the Territories.

The following letter published in the *Toronto Empire* last week from Mr. Davis, a representative farmer of Michigan, to his brother in London, will explain some of the reasons the farmers have for leaving the States and removing to Manitoba:—

(*Toronto Empire*, Saturday, 2nd January, 1892.)

ONTARIO AND MICHIGAN.

The Farmer's Lot in the Two Countries Contrasted.

“LAKEFIELD, MICH., 10th December, 1891.

“DEAR BROTHER,—I infer from the tone of your letter of September last that you conclude I should be satisfied with my lot here in Michigan, for you state you see no reason why I should not get along here, now that I am settled, as well as in Canada. I have lived the best part of my life in Canada and have resided here for over seven years, so that I can speak with some little experience of both countries, and must say that I regret exceedingly ever having left Ontario and making my home in Michigan. I thought at one time, as you do now, that with the same apparent advantages in soil, climate, &c., one should succeed as well in Michigan as in Canada, but have learned from experience to the contrary.

"Many Canadians like myself have been caught by the misrepresentations of American land agents and others who paint in such bright colours the many advantages presented to parties to induce them to go to the United States. Let me give you a few of the disadvantages these agents have not got down in their emigration text books.

"The markets in this district are not as good as you have near London. The market here is glutted with everything a farmer has to sell. Take Saginaw, for example, with a population very much larger than London, and there is no regular market place for grain; you have to take it to one or other of the grist mills, and frequently the prices are arranged so that there is virtually no competition, and the farmer has to rest satisfied with what they are prepared to give him. With meat of all kinds, you have to arrange with one of the store-keepers to take it off your hands, and have to drag him out, so to speak, to buy your produce. There is keener competition and better prices in some of the small Canadian villages than in Saginaw.

"*Stock.*—Horses here are low in price, for two reasons. The cities are using electricity and cable cars, which curtails the demand for horses. Then, in addition to this, the horse ranches have assumed such enormous proportions that they are flooding the country with their stock, and crowding out those raised by the farmer. These are brought in train-loads to the large cities, and then taken in droves through the country, where they are disposed of at slaughter prices. They put me somewhat in mind of the buggies I saw a few years ago that these Americans brought to London and paraded through the streets, slaughtering them for what they would bring. Perhaps in London your carriage-makers know what it is. The mares the Canadian farmer used to sell to the western ranchmen are now kicking back on us, with the enormous sale of their progeny, and in the matter of live stock, such as cattle and pigs, the stock from the western States and prairies fairly swamp us out. We cannot compete with them.

"*Butter and Cheese.*—For butter the country is flooded with oleomargarine, which is made from the fat products that come from the large slaughter houses. One of our Congressmen in Michigan was left out last election because he voted in favour of licensing oleomargarine monopolies. The farmers are not in favour of these institutions, and as a result he lost his job as Congressman.

"In cheese-making the monopolists again knock us out. The large creameries are largely in the hands of capitalists. By a quick process the cream is taken off in two hours, leaving the milk quite sweet, then the deficiency by taking away the cream is made up by cheap fats from the slaughter houses and chemical ingredients, and converted into cheese. This mechanical product gives the farmer no chance, and there is no prospect of Government legislation to rid us of the nuisance. This accounts for the numerous cases of poisoning from the use of cheese, which we read of in the papers. A few years ago, when the Yankees did the shipping for the Canadians, the Canadian cheese was shipped and labelled American, while the American mechanical process stuff was sent in as Canadian.

"*Taxes.*—Taxes here are very high, and will average over five times that paid in Ontario. Where I lived in Middlesex the taxes were seven-tenths of a cent on the dollar, assessed value; in Lakefield, St. Charles and Marian townships, the average tax runs four cents on the dollar. This is a financial cancer that eats up, to a large extent, the resources of the farmer and retards his progress, and out of this heavy taxation very little goes to benefit the farmer. First, we have to pay direct taxes for the county, state, town, school, poor, library and dog taxes. These have got to be raised, and are of very little direct benefit to the farmer. They go to the support largely of officials, who are purely ornamental. After these are provided for, comes the highway tax for roads, bridges, &c., which has to be voted on yearly, and you can readily understand that after the foregoing list is provided for the farmer is too impoverished, and not in the humour of devoting a large amount to township repairs. The consequence is the highways and bridges are in a poor state.

"Then another difficulty is the wild lands tax. These are held by non-resident speculators, paying little or no taxes, but the roadways, &c., along their property

have to be made uniformly with the actual settlers. These taxes accumulate against the property for some time and are then put through a form of sale which realizes little, if any, to the county. Say the taxes run up to \$200; in a short time the speculator comes along and compromises the matter by paying 25 cents on the dollar or thereabouts and the transaction is cleared up, leaving very little over the cost of collection. This throws the remaining \$150 to be made up by the actual settler. These taxes will exceed \$1,000 per year in some of the townships. No assistance comes from the state—all comes out of the pockets of the farmer.

"In Ontario the Government comes to the aid of the farmers in draining their lands and improving their roadways, but here no assistance is given by the state.

"*Deserted Farms.*—Farms after farms can be seen in Michigan where people have settled, made many improvements and then pulled up the stakes after spending many years to eke out a livelihood for their families. Lands can be bought here cheap indeed, but you will find more dissatisfied farmers here than in any part of Canada. I know whereof I speak. What I have written you are facts and I defy contradiction. I would like you to come over and see the country for yourself. There are hundreds of farmers living here who would gladly return to Canada. I certainly will next spring, and intend to make Canada my home. I know of no country superior to it, and a comparison between Michigan and Canada will show that the Canadian farmer is infinitely better off than they are here.

"I am glad to see that Mr. Carling, your Minister of Agriculture, is alive to the movements of the American agents in Canada, and is counteracting their work by sending immigration agents over here to encourage and bring back to the Canadian west the thousands of ex-Canadians who have been led away by the false pictures presented to them by these well-paid hustlers in your country.

"One of your Canadian immigration agents, Mr. M. V. McInnes, has been doing good work here in disseminating particulars regarding Manitoba and the North-West, and the information is eagerly sought after.

"I know of a number who will return in the spring, and American ones as well, as the result of his labours, and I feel sure there are hundreds who will follow later on, as soon as they can arrange to get rid of their places here. Some from here who have visited the North-West report very favourably of that country, but I have never seen it.

"Come over and see us soon as you can, and I can soon convince you that what I have stated are facts, and I think you will agree with me that I have given solid reasons for regret in leaving Canada.

"Your brother,
"WM. DAVIS."

From the above letter and scores of others I have received, I know that the great bulk of the farmers leaving Michigan will locate in the Canadian west.

The good work done last year will be prosecuted this year, and I anticipate even with greater results.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
M. V. McINNES.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 30.

REPORT ON VISIT TO BELGIUM.

(MR. EDMOND FASSEAUX.)

GRANDE CLAIRIÈRE, 1st October, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you the result of my last visit to Belgium, made according to the invitation I received from the representatives of the Government, and of the railway and steamship companies.

I left Oak Lake on the 8th December, 1890, and travelled by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Montreal, from which place I directed my steps to New York, there being no steamships from Montreal in winter.

From New York I took passage by the "Beaver Line" to Liverpool, thence to Belgium, where, on my arrival, I prepared a series of articles on Manitoba and the North-West, which I caused to be published in English and Flemish in the newspapers of the country. I am positive that those articles have been reproduced in at least 30 papers, and perhaps more. Having given my address as an advertisement in the same papers, I received a quantity of correspondence, from all sorts of persons desirous of emigrating. Moreover, I prepared a circular which I caused to be printed at my own expense, and which I distributed here and there, both to those who had asked for information and to those whom I believed the information would benefit.

During the three months of my work I am satisfied of having roused an impulsive movement of immigration to Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and as a proof of this result I was accompanied on my return by 40 of my countrymen, who were after followed by 50 other settlers who emigrated from the information they received from me during my visit among them. With the approbation of the authorities of the Canadian Pacific Railway and under the strong recommendation of Mr. LaRivière, member for Provencher, I decided to start for a second time with the object of continuing the work commenced last year. Public opinion being now in my favour I have no doubt of succeeding this time in bringing with me a great many more settlers. There is only one thing more remaining for me to tell you, viz., of all those I brought here till now not one is thinking of going back to Belgium; on the contrary, all have succeeded so well that they would wish every one of their families and parents to come and settle themselves in their surroundings.

In the Belgian colony of Grande Clairière, crops have been abundant and the early frosts of the fall have not affected the wheat crops. So that everybody is contented and satisfied.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDMOND FASSEAUX.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 31.

REPORT ON SCANDINAVIAN SETTLEMENTS.

(MR. J. W. WENDLEBO.)

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I herewith beg leave to submit to you a report of Scandinavian immigration for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

In so doing I beg leave to place before you a recapitulation table showing the different steamship lines by which my countrymen arrived, whence they came, their distribution in the Canadian North-West and the classification under which they were entered at this office.

The total number remaining in Canada proves to be 297, although the monthly reports show that 300 have arrived; but out of that number three adults afterwards proceeded to friends in the United States, therefore this table shows only those remaining in Canada.

Although there is an increase over 1890 of but 69 souls, the result is not disappointing when one takes into consideration the strong competition for that class of settlers, a subject upon which I will touch later on.

Owing to the fact that Scandinavians are included amongst the continental bonus passengers I have separately entered the names of each one not on the bonus register, which numbers 73 adults and 21 children. This is accounted for by the fact that friends residing in Canada send home to their relatives tickets purchased here, and I take this large number as being most encouraging, proving beyond a doubt the prosperity of those residing here as well as their desire to have those who are less fortunate participate with them in the happy selection made by their emigrating to Canada.

In addition to the 297 souls already mentioned a number of good Scandinavian farmers from the United States have visited this country during the past season, all of whom spoke of its prosperity as being far beyond their expectations, and, although not wishing to say anything detrimental to the place in which they have farms for sale, they stated their intention to remove to Canada just as soon as they could get a few dollars out of what they left behind.

The number of Scandinavians who have made entry for land during the past season is 26, most of whom have already commenced making improvements. Of the number arriving this year 76 have settled on land, including wives who with their children have come out to join their husbands on their homesteads.

A number of Scandinavians who intended making entry for land this fall were prevented from so doing owing to the demand for labour in threshing this season's wonderful crop, supplying employment to those desiring it until long after winter had set in; but I can assure you they have seen enough this season to give them the homestead fever, and the number of enquiries constantly being made goes to prove that nothing short of a farm of their own will satisfy their appetites.

In addition to the homestead entries some land purchases have also been made, as has been the case for years past in Manitoba.

The Danish settlement north of Carberry is annually adding to its numbers and extending its limits out of the railway companies' lands, and the prosperous condition of this colony will soon speak with good effect to friends yet in Denmark.

I regret not having had time to visit any of the Scandinavian settlements this season, in order the more effectually to have spoken from actual knowledge of their progress. As you are aware, I wrote on the 24th and 26th of October last, in all

twenty-six letters, asking for proofs in writing of the settlers' experience, in reply to which, and at a late date, three letters were received, which I have translated for your information. I, however, have the information from reliable sources, that the settlers in New Stockholm are both contented and prosperous, and have added largely to their numbers during the past season, besides having been blessed with a remarkably good yield of grain, which must be an encouragement to new arrivals.

The colony of New Scandinavia is a settlement in which I resided for parts of three years, and am therefore well acquainted with the capabilities and resources of that district. It is not one in which a new settler would expect to see a large wheat field on his homestead after two or three years labour, bush and meadows will at once convince him to the contrary, but it is a wonderful place nevertheless. It contains no less than seventy-four happy homes, which with few exceptions comprise large families. The advantage in this colony for such is, if without sufficient means to take up land on the open prairie, opportunities are readily found for the establishing of a cheap home, and from the bottom rung of the ladder they gradually rise with, even to themselves, surprising rapidity. Twenty-six new arrivals have been added to this colony during 1891.

New Denmark, a young colony, situated in Township 28, Range 7, west of 2nd Meridian, has now eighteen homesteaders, exclusively Danes. I had the pleasure of visiting this colony in the month of August last, when under your instructions I acted in the capacity of land guide, to nine new settlers. These colonists have selected a beautiful piece of rich rolling country, near the Beaver Hills, composed of first-class arable land, mixed with meadows and some timber. In a few years these hardy, industrious Danish families, who have commenced mixed farming in this district, will be able to give a good account of themselves.

I am not now in possession of figures by which to prove the progress made by the Scandinavians in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, but when time permits the procuring of such information, I am sure it will be gratifying to all, and will be convincing proof to place before the intending emigrant from Scandinavia.

I have been very successful in procuring employment for those arriving without any means, the general prosperity of the country greatly facilitating this end, and no industrious person, either male or female, remained idle, as you are aware, for any length of time after their arrival, and for harvesting and threshing as high as \$2 per day was offered newcomers almost immediately upon alighting at the railway station, so great was the demand.

Before closing, I beg leave to mention two obstacles preventing a much larger emigration from Scandinavia during the past year. First, the strenuous efforts which were made to secure emigrants from that point for Brazil, offering free transportation from Bremen, Germany, to their destination, and it is very much to be regretted that so large a number took advantage of this offer, as only a very few of them are alive to-day. These, however, realize the unfortunate move they have made, and in consequence of reports sent home from that point, the attention of many families has been turned to Manitoba, who formerly intended to try their fortune in Brazil, and I might here add, that enquiries about Manitoba from the Scandinavian countries are constantly increasing during the past few months.

Secondly, I need not inform you that news of the preparation for the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago has naturally attracted the attention of Europeans to that point, as well as from all parts of the world, and an unusually large number of Scandinavians have arrived in Chicago during the past year; but the agricultural classes among these could, should, and I believe will be drawn to Manitoba and Western Canada. In support of this, I may mention that there are residing in New Stockholm, at this time, two families who were former residents of Chicago, one of whom arrived here during last June, and we are constantly receiving from that point earnest enquiries concerning the homestead conditions and regulations. Rev. J. E. Johnson, of Winnipeg, paid a visit to Chicago in October last, and he informs me that from the many enquiries made, a large number of intending farmers may be looked for here next summer. This news is indeed encouraging to me, and I know

it will be to you, to see and know that my friends and countrymen, in their travels, never lose an opportunity of making known to others the advantages of the country in which they have the good fortune to reside, and which we all love so well.

Before closing, allow me to thank you most heartily for the kindly treatment and generous assistance afforded my friend Mr. C. O. Swanson, of Quebec, who, I am sure, will, by an energetic canvass amongst his numerous Scandinavian and New England friends, send to us a large number of good farmers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. WENDELBO,

Asst. Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

RECAPITULATION of Scandinavian Immigration to Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia, for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

Month.	Allan.	Do- minion.	Beaver.	United States.	Total.
January	3				3
February					
March					
April	29	4			33
May	24	2	19		45
June	27	5	3	4	39
July	30	4	5	5	44
August	14	1			15
September	15	9		13	37
October	13	12	6	4	35
November	19	2	10	1	32
December	10			4	14
	184	39	43	31	297

NATIONALITY.		No.	CLASSIFICATION.		No.
Norwegians		26	Farmers		42
Swedes		146	Farm labourers		45
Danes		125	General labourers		56
		297	Clerks and tradesmen		17
			Domestics		38
			Non-classified		9
DESTINATION.					297
Manitoba		210			
North-West Territories		76			
British Columbia		11			
		297			

TESTIMONY FROM SCANDINAVIAN SETTLERS.

NEW STOCKHOLM COLONY, 27th October, 1891.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your request, I will, with pleasure, send you a few lines of information about our progress in this colony. I arrived here with my family in 1888, direct from Sweden, to engage in agricultural pursuits in the Canadian North-West. The first summer here was very dry, but the following seasons we had plenty of rain, and the rich soil brought forth a splendid growth of grain and vegetables which would compare with any country under the sun, both in quality

and quantity. Elevated as the colony is over the surrounding country, bordered on the south by the deep cutting valley of the Qu'Appelle River, we are usually free from summer frosts, though occasionally some low-lying strips have been touched, especially if sown late. Even this, we expect, will be prevented by ploughing in the fall and sowing early in the spring. With respect to climate, we could not wish for a better. The air is always clear, and if shadowed by a cloudy sky for a few hours, it is never long in clearing again. The thunder rolls over quickly, and is not so frequent or sharp as in the south of Sweden. No grain-destroying hail or wind storm has visited this place during its colonization. After a few more crops the old settlers will be independent, and a lot of new houses will dot the country, sheltered by the many poplar bluffs; and I even expect that what bush is here will have to give way to the industrious plough. The stock is enjoying itself, wallowing in the plentiful rich grass and not caring for to-morrow. Two schools in the colony are opened for educating the children. Church service is held every Sunday in the Scandinavian language. Our only difficulty is a heavy, rough road to Whitewood, which, however, will be overcome when the North-West Central Railway is built through the colony, which, I hope, will be in the near future.

C. O. HOFSTRUND,
Ohlen P. O.

OHLEN P. O., ASSA., 19th November, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, the undersigned, who is a farmer in New Stockholm, hereby sends a few lines and information to intending immigrants. I left Stockholm, Sweden, in the spring of 1887, in order to better my condition in Canada, with a very small capital, which appeared large to me but really was too little to make a start. Arriving in Winnipeg I was sent to New Stockholm, situated 250 miles further west, there to commence farming, which, for a start, was hard work to me, but farming operations are much easier than in Sweden. I now, after a few years' experience, consider myself as good as the best. I was very comfortable in my mother country, but would not now exchange for any price. I could not be better satisfied than I am. The climate here is conducive to the very best health. The cattle I purchased at the commencement have more than doubled in numbers, and my harvest, which was 25 bushels the first season, has this year been increased to 400 bushels of the very best quality of wheat, which is the grain most generally grown, but other classes grow equally successful. Potatoes and other vegetables are just splendid, and plenty of fish can be caught in a lake close by. Wild bears are found in numbers at some seasons of the year, which ought to satisfy the sportsman. I would advise all who intend emigrating to America, and are in possession of \$500, to come to New Stockholm, or to some thriving settlement in Canada and commence farming, for if in possession of any courage and ability to work, he will soon find I have given him no cheap advice. This letter gives but little information, but, in company with others, will perhaps assist.

ALEX. STENBERG.

PILOT MOUND, 17th November, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 26th October to hand, asking me to give my experience of the country and the progress I have made during my residence in Canada. Owing to my absence from home the answer is somewhat late in coming. I came to Manitoba eight years ago, without any money and first secured employment as section man at \$1.25 per day, which supported myself and family for two and one-half years,

after which I have now been section foreman, and receive \$55 per month. I own the house in which we live and have one to rent. I have two milch cows and my own team for driving. There are but few Scandinavians at this station, but I am well satisfied with the society I have among my Canadian friends here. Everything possible is done in this country for educating the children, as by law only ten of full school age are required for the opening of a new school district. In Winnipeg a hospital is maintained for the unfortunate sick, which will compare with any in Denmark. The climate is healthy, though the winter is cold for four or five months. The land is rich, therefore easy to cultivate, and well adapted for wheat-growing and cattle-raising. Wheat, oats, barley and vegetables grow with great rapidity. Apple trees do not grow very satisfactorily, but smaller shrubbery is cultivated with good success. We have this season had a splendid harvest. Acres of grain by the thousand are yet standing in the field. The rate of wages paid is from \$1.25 to \$2 per day, and board from \$4 to \$5 per week. In the winter, of course, work is more limited and the above price not usually obtained. About land in the Scandinavian colonies I can say but little, not having visited any of them, but from what I hear from those who have I am sure thousands of families in Denmark would greatly improve their condition here. I know the most of my countrymen commenced in America without means at all, yet it is better to have enough capital to purchase the most necessary articles to commence with, say \$300 or \$400. In conclusion, allow me to mention that in these few lines I have closely followed the truth. I am only writing for the information and benefit of my countrymen. I am no speculator, no immigration agent, and receive no benefit from this letter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. HANSEN.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 32.

REPORT OF THE REV. J. BRIDGER.

OTTAWA, 1st May, 1891.

SIR,—I landed this year at Quebec on 27th April, from the Allan steamer "Sardinian." I had over 200 people that I was asked to take charge of, many of whom had been provided with places before leaving England. I took 27 boys (not reformatory children) to the Home in Sherbrooke, and 13 other strong lads to the Home in Winnipeg. I had also about 40 other strong lads and young men, several of them good agricultural labourers, who were immediately engaged. In fact, I may say that my lads are generally so well known and appreciated that the demand I have, when I arrive in Canada, very far exceeds the supply I bring. I brought out between 20 and 30 young women; most of them went to the Home in Montreal. Several young gentlemen I also brought out and sent them up to Manitoba and placed them on farms; most of them will command capital, &c. These various arrangements I have carried on for some years. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—a society looking after, on behalf of the church, the moral and spiritual welfare of the emigrants—sent out on my recommendation 34 clergymen, in 1889, as chaplains to emigrants on vessels bound for Canada; 29 chaplains in 1890; and this year about 33 will be sent out. Most of these gentlemen return to England and are very useful in disseminating information respecting Canada as a field for emigration, and as they are generally men of position, their influence is great and their remarks command great attention.

Yours faithfully,

J. BRIDGER.

Chaplain of the Port of Liverpool.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 33.

REPORT OF WINNIPEG GOVERNMENT AGENT.

(MR. G. H. CAMPBELL.)

WINNIPEG, MAN., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the past year, together with the reports of the various agents of the department for the same period.

As all the reports speak for themselves and give full details, I need not enlarge upon them.

The work during the past year has, upon the whole, been successful, at least in so far as it could be under the present conditions and with the limited appropriation for immigration purposes; but with a larger appropriation, and more complete arrangements, the results might be multiplied many times, and an impetus given to the settlement and development of the country which nothing else could give.

During the past year I confined my efforts almost entirely to the work in the United States, and I am pleased to say that good results have followed.

The reports of Messrs. Webster and Holmes, than whom no more faithful and zealous men can be found, will, I am sure, be read with interest in this connection. They have not, nor will I attempt here to give more than a brief statement of facts, without in any way going into the details of the year's work, which, did we do so, would take volumes.

Suffice it then to say that the year has been one of hard, incessant work—pioneer work, so to speak—and the direct result has far exceeded our expectations, while the indirect, or future results, will be far reaching indeed.

At first we encountered considerable opposition on the part of the loan companies, bankers and other interested parties. The press was particularly bitter against us, and did not hesitate publishing anything without the slightest regard for the truth about Canada, and especially Manitoba and the North-West. They said that Manitoba was "a sandy, sterile waste, where vegetable growth was impossible." That the country was frozen up and covered with snow and ice nine months in the year, and many similar statements. They sent spies to see the country for the purpose of decrying it, and their statements were sworn to and their affidavits published in full. How best to meet this criticism was a difficult question, and after consultation with Messrs. Webster and Holmes and the railway authorities we decided to have the farmers send up delegates to see the country for themselves and report. The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Manitoba and North-Western Railway companies, under an arrangement with the Free Homestead Company, agreed to give free transportation to all such delegates from the boundary line to any part of the country. Under this arrangement we brought over not less, I should say, than one hundred and fifty such delegates from all parts of the two Dakotas, as well as some from Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. These delegates were met upon their arrival at Winnipeg and given free transportation wherever they wished to go, and on their return from their tour of inspection we obtained from them their opinions in writing over their own signatures. Their reports were excellent in every instance. We certainly would not have spoken so strongly if we had written the report ourselves.

In a number of cases these reports were printed in circular form and sent to all interested parties, and they were used all summer by the agents in their correspondence as letter paper—the printed circular on one side and the letter on the other. In this way every one written to would read the delegates' report.

After some time, by an arrangement made by Mr. Webster, we secured two columns in each weekly edition of the *Aberdeen Star*, the farmers' paper, and in this

way published the reports of all these delegates from week to week, as well as letters and articles specially prepared for the purpose. In this way, we reached all the farmers, and as a result we completely turned the tables upon our opponents, and have succeeded in gaining the confidence of the farmers almost to a man.

By means of the list of addresses which you authorized me to purchase we secured the address of every farmer in the State as well as some in Minnesota, and with this we sent out pamphlets, maps, &c., in every direction where we thought it would do good. This, of course, opened up a large correspondence, not only with my office, but with the railway land officers and our agents, and by this means we have altogether succeeded in placing the resources of our country most favourably before the people.

On 1st May Capt. Holmes arrived in Winnipeg from South Dakota with a large party of settlers, bringing with them their families, as well as their stock, implements and effects all ready to start farming. This was a very important party, being picked families from several different counties in South Dakota, and as they were to be the pioneers of a large influx of people from the same districts, we made it a point to see that everything was done for their comfort and happiness. These were an excellent class of people, mostly Canadians, but some Germans, and, I am pleased to say, one family of Americans, who are most enthusiastic about the country and delighted at their future prospects. They are situated in Townships 30 and 31, Ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12, west of the 2nd Meridian, about 48 miles beyond Yorkton, the present terminus of the Manitoba and North-West Railway line, and have had a post office established there called Sheho, from Lake Sheho in the vicinity.

This is the party of which I previously wrote you as having the banners on the cars, and which upon their arrival in Winnipeg I had photographed. As I gave you full particulars in my previous reports upon the subject, I need not now repeat them.

After the arrival of this party others continued coming every day until about the first of September, after the harvesting operations were about over in Dakota, and in accordance with my previous advice to you, we decided to make "a big push" and get a large number over this fall, or in other words, to reap the result of our summer's work. Accordingly Messrs. Webster and Holmes, with Mr. E. E. Pettit, a local man, and Mr. H. J. Smith on behalf of the Canada Settlers Loan Co., began to get the people ready to move north. Arrangements were made with the railway companies for cars, and about the latter part of September the first party, consisting of seven cars of settlers with their stock and effects, arrived in Winnipeg; others followed in large and small numbers from day to day up to the end of the season. We tried to arrange it so as to start out a train load at a time, and make it more of an advertisement, but the railway companies either would not or could not give us cars, except in small numbers at a time, and demanded their immediate shipment.

These settlers, as a rule, were a good, steady, hard-working class of people, and most of them, I am glad to say, are our own Canadians, who left Eastern Canada some years ago, largely through misrepresentations and false reports about the country, and settled in Dakota, but who, after a number of years of hard work, with repeated failures of crops, through exorbitant rates of interest, high taxes, drought, frost, hail, hot winds, cyclones, etc., and bad government, have found it impossible to make a living there, and are now glad to get back home again, where, let us hope, they are settled happily, comfortably and permanently.

While this movement was going on we were at the same time receiving daily from all parts of the State large numbers of delegates who were coming to see the country, with a view of locating for themselves and their friends; and I am glad to say that I do not know of but one single instance where they were not fully satisfied, and most enthusiastic about the country. Their letters and reports have all been published, as above stated, and they have had a most decided effect upon the people. These delegates were as a rule very fine men and leading farmers in their several localities, and in some instances they were the largest and best farmers in the State,

Mr. A. J. Allan, of Brown county; Mr. J. J. Turner, Jas. Elliot and T. W. Child, of Spink county; Mr. B. C. Talbot, son of Senator Talbot, and Mr. Grigg, of Edmons county, as well as the Smith brothers. All these men farm extensively—upwards of 1,000 acres or more—and have fine buildings and good stock, but through a succession of bad crops have been losing heavily every year for the past six years, and have now decided to change before it is too late.

Summing up the whole year's work, counting those who settled with those who came during the summer, and the last party this fall, together with those who have driven over, I believe I am safe within the mark in estimating the total number of souls between two and three thousand altogether. I believe this is under rather than over the mark. I prefer a safe statement, even if erring on the small side, as it can only result in injury and leave us open to criticism if false estimates are made.

In this connection too much credit cannot be given to Messrs. Webster and Holmes, in their indefatigable zeal and energy in the work. These gentlemen are without exception the best men I have ever seen for this class of work, and without them we certainly could not have succeeded as we have done. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company, and the Canada Settlers Loan and Trust Company have also been important factors in the work, the latter company, as you are aware, having advanced loans to many of the settlers to enable them to move.

The agents we have had working in the States have all reported an almost absolute ignorance on the part of the people there concerning our country. They have for several years been leaving Dakota and going to other places, some back to the eastern States and some west to the Pacific coast States, but none of them heretofore coming to Canada, and simply because they knew nothing about our country. Canadians who went there several years ago from eastern Canada, and have failed to succeed, have, of course, been easily reached and more readily influenced; the larger portion of those coming over being of this class. Their action has had an influence upon others who have not previously lived in Canada, and in the future we will see a greater number of these coming over.

I do not anticipate so much opposition next year on the part of the press in the States as we have had this year: first, because we have always given them the worst of it in the controversy, and always made it a point to answer their attacks; and second, because during our exhibition last fall I invited a number of the newspapers to send representatives over to attend it; several of them did so, and their reports to their papers were all that we could desire. I may say that I had at this exhibition something over sixty farmers, delegates from the western States, and one and all were surprised and delighted with what they saw.

It will be seen from this that the past year's work has been tolerably successful, and with increased effort in the same direction the results, I am sure, will fully justify our expectations.

There are two great principles underlying this question of immigration from the United States—

1st. The scarcity of land in the United States for the new settlers and for the children of the old settlers who are now growing up and wanting land for themselves.

2nd. The difficulties under which at the present time, the agricultural population of the United States is labouring; both of which are very important factors in the United States to-day, and both are having a strong tendency to unsettle the farmers and cause them to look elsewhere for new homes.

3rd. It may also be added, which, is of equal, if not greater importance than either of the above, namely, the great area of free lands still open for settlement in the Canadian North-West, and the remarkably low prices and easy terms of payment at which all the rich lands of western Canada can be purchased.

It is an undeniable fact that good arable lands in the United States, in any large quantities, are either unattainable for the free homesteader, or are held at so high a price as to render it burdensome for the farmer to pay the purchase price,

with the interest, and make farming pay; and it is equally undeniable that no where else in the world is there such a large extent of rich fertile lands suitable for mixed farming, wheat-growing or stock-raising, open for free settlement, as in the Canadian North-West.

It is also an undeniable fact that the condition of the United States farmer to-day is a most unsatisfactory one, both socially and financially. Evidence of this is not wanting in almost every State of the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; while the condition of the Canadian farmer, especially in that portion of Canada to which we are more particularly inviting emigration, viz., Manitoba and the North-West, is improving each year, until now it is questionable whether an equal number of farmers in any country can show a like return financially, for their year's work, as can the farmers of Manitoba and the North-West during the past year.

The same principles will apply with equal force to immigration from the old country. The expellant influences of the countries from which we are looking for immigration; the attractive influences and promising future of our own country, and the facilities and cheapness of travel from the one to the other, are the three great factors in the case; and surely the time was never more favourable than the present for seizing the opportunities which are ours, and making the most of them. The time is now ripe for a broad and comprehensive effort on our part for a few years, and the question will have been solved, our country settled with thriving and industrious farmers, our resources realized, our industries developed, and our trade and commerce stimulated and increased. These, then, are the facts, and the question is, What are we going to do about it?

The work done during the past year has been but a beginning, and though successful, will serve but as an index of what may or can be done on a much broader scale. The nuclei which we now have here, the letters and reports they are now sending back to their friends, the publicity we are giving to the movement through the press, and the large number of pamphlets we are distributing among the farmers in the different States, are all doing a good work, and preparing the people for moving next year; and I have no doubt next year will show a large increase over the past year.

There still remains much, however, to be done in order to reap the best results, and I confidently look for a largely increased grant, and a comprehensive immigration policy during the coming session of Parliament.

I hope in these remarks I am not going beyond my proper sphere, in thus giving you my personal opinions on this all-important question.

In accordance with your instructions, I am now opening up the work in a number of States both east and west.

A pamphlet is now in the printers' hands giving a full account of the past year's work in so far as it affects the public, containing the reports of all the delegates we brought over from the States last year, as well as letters from a great many individual delegates, and statements from those who have already come and settled upon land, all giving their opinions of the country, and all most highly satisfied. These pamphlets will be distributed by our agents this winter and the coming spring and summer, and will also be sent out by post, and they cannot fail to awaken an interest in this country and induce many good settlers to come over.

I have already arranged, in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to publish a series of five articles on Canada in upwards of 1,200 papers in the western States. These articles will contain the latest information about the country and will give the latest figures as to the past year's excellent harvest.

By an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Manitoba and North-West Railway companies, we are in a position to give free transportation from the boundary line to all points in Manitoba and the North-West, to delegates of farmers in the United States who desire to come and report upon the country for the benefit of their neighbours. This privilege was used very largely last year, and will no doubt be used to a larger extent next year.

During the past year I took steps to ascertain the condition of the large body of Mennonite settlers now living in Kansas, Nebraska and Indiana. From several authentic reports which I have received, and which are too lengthy to be published here, there is no doubt whatever that if satisfactory arrangements can be made we shall be able at an early date to move a large number of these people over here. Their position in short is as follows, viz. :—They came out from Russia some fifteen or sixteen years ago and settled in the above named States. They have worked steadily and industriously ever since, and have, so far as circumstances would permit, improved their farms and increased their stock and buildings; but now their young men are growing up and want land for themselves, and they cannot get it except at very high prices, and they are compelled to look elsewhere for it. They have during the past year sent out delegates to Texas, Missouri and Oklahoma to report upon the country, and in each case the report was unfavourable. Hearing of this, and acting upon your instructions, I sent an agent to visit them, and through his influence we succeeded in getting them to send a very important delegation to see this country. It is needless to say that what they saw was a revelation to them, and after remaining several weeks visiting different parts of the country they returned home, thoroughly satisfied, and strongly recommending this country to their people. Indeed so well pleased were they with the country that they have made a proposition to us by which their whole settlements can move over in a body and settle together. I am now negotiating with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Manitoba and North-West Railway Company, the Hudson Bay Company, Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton, and others, in reference to their proposals, and hope soon to be able to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the question, by which we will be able to move them all over and settle them upon the fertile lands of this country.

As stated at the first, I cannot in this report do more than refer but briefly to a few of the more important features of the year's work, and will refer you to the reports of the different agents herewith submitted for fuller particulars and information.

In conclusion, I will take the opportunity to say that I have received valuable assistance in the work from the railway and land companies, and others interested in the settlement of the country. Several towns and districts in the west, notably the Prince Albert Immigration Committee, have aided greatly in the work, by meeting the settlers on their arrival and assisting them in locating and settling.

Hoping that we may see larger things done, and greater results accomplished in the future in connection with this most important question.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

G. H. CAMPBELL,
General Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 34.

JOINT REPORT ON HUNGARIAN COLONIES.

(MR. G. DeDORY AND MR. R. S. PARK.)

WHITEWOOD, 30th July, 1891.

SIR,—In reply to a request by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture asking for a report on “the present standing as regards agriculture, crops, cattle-raising, homesteads taken up, and the general prosperity of the Hungarian colony of Esterhaz,” I beg to say that the standing of this colony is of the very best. In all the branches of agriculture the prospects, advantages and progress of this colony are simply marvellous. The crops have never failed, consequently the Hungarians are making greater strides in getting well-off than many more pretentious settlers.

A few years ago, since 1886, the great body of them came in very poor and had to struggle hard for the first year, but their great industry and perseverance, together with a good location, have already placed them in comparative wealth in cattle, in crops, in household goods and in farm implements, and their general surroundings go to show what good settlers can do in the small space of five years, and what these people have done others of course can do.

The crops in the colony this year cannot be surpassed. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, all are grown to perfection, not forgetting potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, cabbage, which the Hungarian utilizes for ready cash at his home market at White-wood.

A great number of Hungarians have gone into cattle-raising, together with other branches of agriculture, and the fine appearance of their cattle, added to the other things I have mentioned, is sufficient proof that their colony and the country are exceedingly well adapted for general farming.

The prosperity of the Esterhaz Hungarian and Bohemian colony is assured. There are now two post offices in the colony, “Esterhaz” and “Kaposvar;” of the former Mr. Joseph Knovek is postmaster, of the latter Mr. Steve Barratt. There is also a common school and a Roman Catholic school, an English church and a Roman Catholic church. The schools are largely endowed by Government, so that the rates for educational purposes are very low.

There are plenty of vacant homesteads still to be had within a reasonable distance of Esterhaz, with the same soil and the advantages mentioned above.

I know of no place better adapted for new settlers than the country north of the Qu'Appelle valley, or south of Whitewood, where 10,000 families could obtain free homesteads with access to wood, hay and water, and without going too far from market.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. PARK,

Hungarian Inspector.

HUNS VALLEY, 7th September, 1891.

SIR,—According to your request for a report of the present standing and the general prosperity of the Hungarian colony of “Huns Valley,” I beg to state the following facts:—

I settled myself with 17 families the 16th of August, 1885, in the above named valley, one of the nicest parts of Manitoba, through the help of the Dominion Government and the Manitoba North-Western Railroad.

Coming here without any means, but with the determination to work out our own salvation, after six years' work I am able to give you a very satisfactory report of our general prosperity.

The 17 families were that time 43 souls; now we are 30 families, settled on 30 homesteads, in number of 123 souls. All of these people have broken land and have under cultivation from 20 acres to 70 acres, and raise superior quality of grain and splendid garden stuffs. During the winter they supply the town of Neepawa, 16 miles distant, with firewood. Every family has a team of oxen or horses, and has mostly from 10 to 16 head of cattle, pigs for their own use and poultry. They have all implements and the most of them paid for, so they paid off the railroad company with a few exceptions their loans; small debts behind they will be able to pay this year, and can say they are entirely independent and do not owe anybody in the province a cent.

Our prosperity shows in fact that many of these settlers have bought already every one of them a quarter section of railroad land for \$800 and paid for it.

About the morality of these people: they are, with two exceptions, all Roman Catholics, sober and religious in their daily life, and during the six years I had not one single court case—in fact, they do not know if a judge exists or not.

Every careful reader of these lines will see from my report that after six years' work all that I have is only a saving, but a saving which amounts for every family from \$1,500 to \$2,500, and after this made through six years with a good living, a better living than the best paid labourer in the States, to say nothing about Europe. On the other hand, the satisfaction of these people everybody can see in their letters which they send home to their relations, and as I think about it that it was a hard work six years ago to bring and settle them in this country, but it would be ten times harder to take them away again.

Before closing my report I have to mention the Hungarians in the different cities in the States should know how to come here. I am sure that in a few years I would have all the earnest thinking working people settled in Canada. The only question is how to get them here? Because without help it is hard to move them.

In the hope that all other colonies will send the same favourable report about the prosperity of their settlements,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. S. DEDORY.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 35.

REPORT ON COLONIZATION FROM DAKOTA.

(MR. A. F. HOLMES.)

NAPANEE, ONT., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of work done in South Dakota by me in connection with Mr. W. A. Webster during the year 1891.

As per my report of last year, the delegates who went with me to the Province of Assiniboia reported so favourably on that territory, that a great many families made up their minds to go there, the only question with them being, how to get there, as their chattels were mortgaged to a greater or less extent in South Dakota.

By your instructions I went to Winnipeg in the early part of March last, to confer with Mr. G. H. Campbell, general immigration agent, Mr. A. F. Eden, of the Manitoba and North-West Railway, and Mr. L. A. Hamilton, of the Canadian Pacific Railway; the result of which was, that we obtained a nominal rate on settlers' effects and passage from the boundary to any point in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

In this connection, I also saw Messrs. Allan & Brydges, of the "Settlers Loan and Trust Co.," who agreed to advance to those settlers who required it a sufficient amount, not exceeding \$600.00, to cover their transportation and release their chattels, provided they locate on the line of the Manitoba and North-West Railway.

Having completed these arrangements, I went to Aberdeen, South Dakota, where I was joined by Mr. Webster and the company's inspector, and at once commenced to get the people ready to leave.

The first lot, consisting of about eight families, left Aberdeen on the 22nd of March, going direct to Yorkton, Assa. Others went to various points, between this date and the 26th April, on which date I left Aberdeen with some forty families and their effects, going to Yorkton, the terminus of the Manitoba and North-West Railway, and thence by team to the lands now known as the "Dakota colony," situated in Townships 30 and 31, Ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12, west of the 2nd Meridian, where those who had gone in December of last year had located.

The settlers found no difficulty in selecting locations to suit them, as nearly every quarter-section contained sufficient timber for fuel and shelter, with good building timber within a radius of 5 miles, while many quarters adjoined small lakes of good water, or had spring creeks running across them, and good water was found everywhere by digging from 8 to 30 feet.

I remained in the colony until all were satisfactorily located, and after obtaining a testimonial from them setting forth the advantages of the country for mixed farming as compared with the country they had left, I returned to Aberdeen, where I arrived on the 18th May, and started to drive through Brown, Edmonds, McPherson, Day, Spring, Faulk, Walworth, Campbell and Clark counties, in which counties I held meetings, distributed the Government immigration literature and gave such information generally as was required.

Some twenty-four families left during the months of June, July and August, some going to the colony, others to Prince Albert and the Edmonton districts, most of whom sent back good reports of the country.

During these months many delegates were sent up from the counties who travelled over the country to prospect, some in charge of Mr. Webster and others

by themselves, and all on their return gave good reports, which were of great assistance in our work, the report of Mr. T. W. Childs, of Millette, Spink Co., S. D., and which was published with many others in the local papers, being of especial benefit.

The Dakota newspapers, with one or two exceptions, did all in their power to counteract our work, going so far as to manufacture false reports and alleged interviews, all decrying the country. But these were in all cases ably answered by Mr. Webster, and by the genuine reports, which we had from the delegates and the settlers themselves.

The dry weather and hot winds having again destroyed the crops in the area above mentioned, we made preparations for taking a large number out during the month of September, but the scarcity of threshing machines kept us back until the latter part of the month, at which time I left Aberdeen with some fifty families and their effects, and between twenty and thirty heads of families, who went up to select their homesteads, and to go with their effects as soon as they could get ready. We arrived in Winnipeg about the 1st of October, where those who could go were taken to see the exhibits by Mr. G. H. Campbell. The result was a complete surprise to them, and their reports will be of material benefit in the near future.

We got to Yorkton on the 3rd October, unloaded stock, and drove to the colony on the 5th.

Many of the delegates entered for land in this location before returning, while others went on to Prince Albert and Edmonton. All, without exception, were delighted with the country, found it better than had been represented and gave testimonials to that effect.

They found also that the first frost did not occur until the 13th September in the Dakota colony, and the 20th September at Prince Albert, while in South Dakota a frost on the 22nd August killed all vegetation.

I stayed in the colony until the 2nd of November, and got all located who went up with me, and many others who were sent up with their effects, by Mr. Webster, after I left Aberdeen. I also found places to winter, in the vicinity of Yorkton, for some families who were leaving Aberdeen about the last of November, and who would choose their locations during the winter.

I also found some ten or twelve heads of families at Yorkton who had driven through from South Dakota. These also I took out to the colony and assisted them to choose their homesteads, after which I returned to Winnipeg on my way to Aberdeen.

While in Winnipeg I received instructions to meet Mr. Campbell, which I did in Minneapolis on my way through, where he mapped out a course for future work.

The net result of our work during the past season, as near as can be arrived at, is about three hundred and twenty locations taken in the Dakota colony; between fifty and sixty in the vicinity of Prince Albert; about the same number in the Edmonton district; some forty to fifty families who have settled in Manitoba and on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at different points, and between fifty and sixty families who will settle in Township 43, Range 18, on Stony Creek, from Spink county, South Dakota, in the coming spring, all of whom are from South Dakota, and a direct result of the work done in South Dakota since 1st October, 1890.

Of those who have gone from North Dakota, and who have gone principally to the Alberta region, I have no means of knowing positively, but am credibly informed from those connected with that particular work that they would number between two and three hundred families.

Our main efforts were concentrated in South Dakota, for the reason that the greatest crop failures had taken place in that State. A short and comparatively cheap route could be had from a central point to the boundary; and last, but by no means least, assistance could be rendered by the loan company to those requiring it, without incurring too large an expense to the intending settlers.

In conclusion, I believe that matters are now in such shape in South Dakota that a large immigration from that state to the Canadian North-West will take place

during the coming year, and that the same results, although perhaps not on so large a scale, can be obtained in other places if the same organized efforts are made, the only conditions necessary being dissatisfaction among the people, whether from crop failures or otherwise, and a cheap mode of transportation from their present locations to their future home in the Canadian North-West.

The articles written by Mr. Webster and published in the *Aberdeen Star*, a weekly paper of the largest circulation in South Dakota, were of especial benefit, as they reached many who could only have obtained the information in any other way at considerable expense—as also were the reports of the various delegates sent up from Dakota at various times, and which were published in fly sheets and mailed to all points, together with the testimonials from the settlers who were already located.

The key to the whole situation, in my opinion, is to get a few families from a particular district, get them comfortably settled, and let their reports, with the assistance of the agents, do the rest.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED F. HOLMES,

Special Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 36.

REPORT ON COLONIZATION FROM DAKOTA.

(MR. W. A. WEBSTER.)

KINGSTON, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit a report of my operations in connection with the colonization of Manitoba and the western Territories during the past year. In closing my last annual report I referred to a South Dakota delegate and his report. I had that report printed and distributed in the district where the delegate was known, and it made a very favourable impression, on the strength of which I received hundreds of letters of enquiries from intending settlers. With those I kept up an active correspondence during last winter in January and February, answering all enquiries and mailing them maps, pamphlets and delegates' reports.

Early in March I left for South Dakota. On my way I stopped at Winnipeg, where I met Mr. A. F. Holmes, who was to be my colleague in this work. Here we met G. H. Campbell, Esq., General Immigration Agent, and held a consultation as to the general plan of action to be adopted. We also had a conference with L. A. Hamilton, Esq., of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and A. F. Eden, Esq., of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway. These gentlemen promptly met our request on transportation by giving us a uniform rate from the boundary to all the principal points in the territories, viz.: Yorkton, Prince Albert, Red Deer and Edmonton. This concession and arrangement proved to be of untold advantage to us during the summer, and, better still, during the coming summer. While at Winnipeg we also had a consultation with the representatives of the Canada Settlers' Loan Company, whereby they decided to send their agent with us to South Dakota for the purpose of making loans, in certain cases, to enable intending settlers to pay off existing chattel mortgages, which are almost universal, and thereby enable them to take their stock and effects with them to our North-West. This arrangement worked well and assisted us very much in our work. Having completed these arrangements to my satisfaction, and after a final consultation with Mr. G. H. Campbell, I left for South Dakota and established my headquarters at Aberdeen. Here I opened an office where I left a full supply of maps, pamphlets and reports. Here intending emigrants came to see me, get information and make final arrangements for shipping their families and effects; and I assure you that this office was a busy and at many times an exciting place during the summer.

During March and the early part of April I held a number of meetings in the counties of Brown, McPherson, Edmonds, Faulk and Spink. There would be present from 40 to 200 farmers. I often drove 50 miles to lecture, spoke till midnight, then answered questions and distributed literature for another hour, then drove a couple of miles to some farm-house to sleep till day-light; then up and drove 50 miles over the prairie back to my office. But I never held a meeting that did not result in bringing out of that locality several emigrants. About the middle of April began our shipping emigrants. The first train load left Aberdeen the last week in April in charge of Mr. Holmes, arriving in Winnipeg on 1st May, and the Winnipeg papers giving very extended notice of its arrival. Mr. Holmes accompanied them to Yorkton and remained there some weeks to help the emigrants to select land, locate, &c. In the meantime I was organizing a number of influential farmers to go up in the capacity of delegates, examine the agricultural resources of our country and report on their return. Accordingly, in charge of this most important delegation I left Aberdeen on the 14th May and spent four weeks in examining the agri-

cultural resources of the Canadian North-West. No more intelligent farmers ever undertook a like mission or ever tried harder to faithfully discharge the duties assigned them by those whom they represented. These delegates have moved up themselves, excepting two or three, and they are now all ready and will go early in spring, while the distribution of their report throughout South and North Dakota undoubtedly had a great effect, a copy of which report I enclose.

After returning to Winnipeg with the delegation, they returned home to make their report, and I went east for a few days, going to Ottawa for a consultation with the Minister and Deputy Minister. While there I appeared before the Commons Committee on Immigration and Colonization in regard to our work in South Dakota, returning at once to Aberdeen, where Mr. Holmes had been in the meantime organizing parties preparatory to shipping them to such points as they decided on in our North-West.

As soon as we began shipping people out in large numbers a fierce attack was made on us by the papers of South Dakota, with two or three exceptions. They abused us, threatened us, and published defamatory articles on Canada—in short, left nothing undone that a hostile press could do to defeat our work. All this had to be borne, met and answered. I undertook that work through the columns of a friendly paper, it having the largest circulation among the farmers of the State of any paper save one.

In answering this hostile press, it became necessary for me to make a close study of the financial condition of the State, and in doing so some marvellous things revealed themselves. For instance, I discovered that in Brown County (Aberdeen being the county town), there had been recorded, since 1880, 60,000 chattel mortgages and 40,000 real estate mortgages; that last spring there were 10,000 parcels of land advertised for sale at one time for arrears of taxes. As soon as I began to unearth these things and publish them the hostile press "called off their dogs," and pretty nearly let us pursue our avocations in peace.

The crops having again been a decided failure in Brown, Spink, Marshall, McPherson, Edmonds, Faulk, Walworth and Potter counties, we began shipping parties from those counties in September, Mr. Holmes accompanying another party on 26th September and remaining in the colony several weeks locating, while I sent them up to him at the rate of from two to six cars per day. While on the subject of delegations, there have gone up in the capacity of delegates from the counties above named during the past summer 100 delegates, remaining in the country from three to four weeks (many of them entering for lands for themselves and their friends while there). On returning to their homes they sent me reports in every case giving a splendid account of the advantages of our country for settlers wishing to make homes for their families. These reports I had printed in full in the *Aberdeen Star* (copies of which I mailed to your department from time to time). I also printed them on fly sheets in large quantities, and through those I reached thousands of farmers in the State, as this is evidence of the grand resources of our North-West furnished by farm delegates of South Dakota, and is considered thoroughly reliable by the people of that State.

I have arrangements now completed for a delegation next May, consisting of two members (farmers) of the State legislature, two county commissioners, several supervisors, and a number of other well known farmers. This will probably be as important a delegation as ever was organized in connection with colonization, and through that delegation I feel confident of grand results.

The bulk of the South Dakota emigrants are ex-Canadians from the counties of Elgin, Kent, Middlesex and Simcoe. They are now located in the Touchwood district, in East Assiniboia, in Townships 30 and 31, Ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12, west of the 2nd Principal Meridian, 45 miles west of Yorkton. During the fall we got a post office established in the colony, named "Sheho," which is a great convenience to the settlers, who are now busy organizing three school districts, and where we hope to establish a cheese factory next spring, there being a sufficient number of cows there now for the purpose. During the summer, on the arrival of immigrants

or delegates at Winnipeg, they were taken charge of while there by Mr. Campbell, the general agent, who left nothing undone, and all are loud in his praise. His skilful management and kind treatment both strengthened us very much in our work in South Dakota, for they felt sure of being well used once across the boundary.

During the year we have sent up from South Dakota, and have located as follows:—in Dakota colony, 300 families; about 40 families in Prince Albert; about 50 families in the Edmonton and Red Deer districts, and at least 40 families scattered from Winnipeg west, besides a number that have gone up from North Dakota, the exact number of which I have no means of ascertaining.

These have brought with them 100 cars of settlers' effects, containing live stock worth \$75,000, and agricultural implements and household effects worth \$40,000.

In addition, quite a number drove overland with their horses and cattle, and very many are preparing to adopt this plan next spring.

I am constantly in receipt of letters and testimonials from our South Dakota colonists, telling me that they found the country better than we represented it to be, and better than they expected, and that they are well satisfied. Many of them are writing letters back to their former friends asking them to join them in their new home and share with them the advantages possessed by the Canadian North-West.

The prospect for a large immigration from the same locality next year is excellent; and if crops in that district are as great a failure the coming season as they have been the last five seasons we may expect almost an "exodus" from that part of South Dakota to the Canadian North-West.

I am very anxious to have a land office established early in April, in the west side of the Dakota colony, for the convenience of those entering for land. It will save a great deal of time and money, and will give universal satisfaction to new settlers, and as we expect next summer to see the Manitoba and North-Western Railway built from Yorkton (its present terminus) to Prince Albert, that fine district of fertile land will settle up at once.

I cannot close this report without testifying to the valuable assistance given us in our work by L. A. Hamilton, Esq., Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway, also A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, which enabled us to do work that otherwise would have been impossible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. WEBSTER,

Special Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

The following is the report of the party of Farmers' Delegates from South Dakota, who visited the Canadian North-West in company with Mr. W. A. Webster during May and June, 1891:—

We, the undersigned, farmers of South Dakota, owing to the repeated (and almost total) failure of crops, had made up our minds that we must emigrate somewhere, and after hearing the description of the agricultural resources of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West by W. A. Webster, Dominion Immigration Agent, and A. F. Holmes, Colonization Agent, decided to visit and personally inspect these resources, not only in our own interests, but also in the interests of very many of our neighbours, who were anxious that we should do so, and who are now awaiting our report. With that view, and accompanied by Agent Webster, we left Aberdeen, South Dakota, 14th May, reached Winnipeg 15th May, spent a day examining that fine substantial city of 28,000 inhabitants. We visited Brandon, which is the centre of a grand wheat-growing region. Visited the Government Experimental Farm,

(a boon to the farmers of Manitoba), and saw there a great variety of samples of grain, grasses, trees and shrubs. We visited the well-known farm of William Sandison, who raised last year 60,000 bushels of grain; his wheat averaged 30, and oats 90 bushels per acre! His teams and outfit were the best we ever saw. After driving over this district and meeting some old friends who have made wealth by farming here, we went west to Moosomin, drove over this district, which is a splendid section for mixed farming. Visited the farms of J. R. Neff and Thos. Boubier, who have been farming here for the past nine years, growing 25 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre, oats 60 bushels and potatoes 300 bushels. Lots of hay and grass here—in short, a first-class section for mixed farming. Farmers while we were here were busy hauling in and marketing their wheat! From here we went west to Moose Jaw; drove over this district; found a splendid soil, good grass and stock living out all the year. Visited several fine farms and prosperous farmers in this district. From here we went to Calgary, a fine town of 4,000 inhabitants; many costly buildings of freestone, quarried on the spot. From here we had a grand view of the Rocky Mountains, 75 miles distant! Going north from here to the famous Red Deer district, we examined it thoroughly. It is a grand stock country, probably no better known, plenty of timber, water, hay and good soil, easily tilled; we found very many North Dakota farmers settling in this district. There is plenty of free homestead land here. Returning east we stopped off at Regina, the capital of the Territories. We examined this district thoroughly; no richer soil than here. North and south of here are fine stock sections, stock living out almost the entire year. From here we went north 250 miles, over a first-class railroad to Prince Albert, in the Saskatchewan valley, and examined, as far as our time would permit, this district very carefully; we found here plenty of timber for all purposes, water in abundance, rivers, lakes, and well water of first quality at depths of 10 to 15 feet. The soil is a rich, mellow one, producing a luxuriant growth of grasses of the most nutritious kinds, making it a first-class country for mixed farming, having now good railway facilities, and where good prices are had for stock and all kinds of farm products. There is plenty of free homestead land here.

Returning east to Portage la Prairie, we drove over that renowned district and saw evidence of agricultural wealth that completely astonished us, it having all been accumulated within the past few years!

From here we took the Manitoba and North-Western Railway to Yorkton, passing all the way through a first-class farming country, with evidences of prosperous farmers all along this road to Yorkton, which is its present terminus. From here we drove 45 miles along the proposed line of road to the South Dakota colony (which now consists of 200 souls), the members of which settled here during the last few months. We visited all of them, most of them being old acquaintances, and we found them all busy building houses and breaking land. We examined the country in which this colony is located as carefully as possible, and we found a first-class soil, plenty of small, beautiful lakes, pure water, plenty of timber for building, fencing, and fuel for all time to come. Hay in abundance. We saw here three-year-old steers fit for the English market that never saw the inside of a stable. Before leaving, the Dakota colonists gave us a picnic on Lake Sheho, at which several of them made speeches, in which they told us that they found this country much better than they expected, that they considered their future promising, and are, one and all, glad that they had got out of South Dakota, and safely established here. We wish to lay stress on this fact, that we met farmers all over Manitoba and the North-West that came here ten years ago poor, and are now rich, while the very reverse of this has been the case of the farmers of South Dakota.

In the interests of our friends and neighbours in South Dakota, we desire that this, our report, be printed and circulated in the Dakotas, and we say most emphatically that the statements made by Agents Holmes and Webster to us, in regard to the agricultural resources of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West, are true in every particular, as we found everything better than they represented them to us,

and we wish here to tell the farmers of South Dakota, that they can place confidence in their statements.

In conclusion, we beg to thank the Canadian Pacific Railway and Manitoba and North-Western Railway for transportation facilities afforded us, also the citizens at the several points visited, for the courtesy and kindness shown us. And to W. A. Webster, Dominion Immigration Agent, who accompanied us on this trip and who spared neither labour or pains to make the trip to us pleasant and profitable, we one and all return our sincere thanks.

Signed at Winnipeg, 10th June, 1891.

O. W. PASHOLKE, Glasston, Pembina County, North Dakota.

FRANCIS B. MCGARRY, Leola, South Dakota.

JAMES CAMERON, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

F. J. RANDALL, Conway, North Dakota.

WILLIAM HILL, Leola, South Dakota.

NEIL McLEAN, Roscoe, South Dakota.

No. 37.

REPORT ON MENNONITE COLONIZATION FOR WESTERN STATES.

(MR. J. SIEMENS.)

WINNIPEG, 29th April, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 7th inst., in which you enclose the reports of the three Mennonites whom Mr. Hespeler took to the Western States. I have delayed answering this letter until I should go fully into the question and satisfy myself thoroughly.

As I mentioned to the Minister when in Ottawa, I had previously appointed Mr. Julius Siemens to go into the same territory in which Mr. Hespeler was working, not knowing at the time that Mr. Hespeler was appointed. Mr. Siemens has been working in Kansas and Nebraska and some in South Dakota. He seems to be working hard and doing good among the people, and for your information I send herewith copies of his reports, which, I think, will well repay reading.

Some two or three months ago Mr. Siemens had prepared and published a pamphlet in German, which he has distributed through all the Mennonite and German colonies in the Western States. I have had this pamphlet translated and will send you an extract of its contents, which you will see covers the ground pretty thoroughly.

I think, however, it would be well to get out a pamphlet under the direction of the Government as you suggest, and have it describe the country fully and thoroughly and have it well circulated among the people, and to this end I have spoken to Mr. Hespeler, and he will draft what he thinks is necessary, and I will have it carefully revised and gone over by others before publishing.

In the matter of bringing up the delegates mentioned in their report, this is a very good idea, but we shall have to be very careful in the selection of the men. When Mr. Siemens returns I will have him meet Mr. Hespeler, and we will talk over the matter thoroughly, and I will then advise you as to our action.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. CAMPBELL,

General Immigration Agent.

To the Deputy Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ont.

NEWTON, KANSAS, 6th April, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I hope you will pardon my silence. It was not my intention from the start to keep you waiting so long for a report. But after I got to work in South Dakota I soon found that my plan to do "personal work" would take too much time and was not practical, hence I had not immediate results to report.

I first went to Freeman and drove out to one of the men who were sent last fall to inspect the land on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway and found that he had already sold out and was ready to come, and some ten families with him. We called a meeting at one of the farm houses where some twenty were present. They all expressed their willingness to come. It was not hard to win these around Freeman, because they had been thinking about it since last fall, owing to the good report their delegates had brought.

At Parker, Marion Junction and Childstown I found that there were many who wanted to leave, but the idea to go north had never entered their head.

I thought, therefore, it best to hold a public meeting. I secured a school house a few miles away from Parker, and sent one man out in one direction and went out myself in another, distributing our German circulars and inviting them for the evening to the meeting. The school house was filled, some fifty farmers were present. Although I had not originally prepared myself for holding speeches, I posted up my maps and found so many good things to say about our country that they listened to me with the closest attention for an hour and a half. I permitted them to interrupt me and ask questions, which they did not hesitate to put. I was delighted to find that I was able to answer them all to the advantage of our country and to the satisfaction of the audience. In this first meeting there were only six who had no intention of leaving.

This meeting being a success, I repeated the same thing over near Marion Junction, and also visited Childstown, a settlement off of the railway. After ten days' stay in South Dakota I started for Nebraska. Here I worked my way in through some relatives near Beatrice, but I could not do much here except disabuse them of some prejudices they have against the Canadian North-West. From Beatrice I went to Janzen, where I found some that wanted to leave. On the whole, however, I found them doing very well in the Mennonite settlement, and I, therefore, did not succeed in arousing the interest that I did in Dakota. I left Nebraska on the 19th ultimo for Kansas, and arrived at Newton on the 20th. This is the place where I was during the boom years of 1886 and 1887. The reaction has set in and things look terribly gloomy here at present.

The largest number of Mennonites from Russia settled here at the time our people came to Manitoba. There are many here that are without land. Several attempts have been made in the last few years to start settlements in Colorado, New Mexico, Texas and Montana; but in all cases the people fail to make a living and have returned. At present a strong effort is being made to secure them for South-West Missouri. Upon my arrival here I at once went to a weekly German paper and arranged with the editor to make our German circular a supplement to his paper. I thus distributed 500 of them and made my announcements through the paper where I would hold meetings for the week commencing the 23rd ultimo. When I got to Inman, however, it commenced to rain so hard that no one could come. The next day it turned into snow and the whole week it rained and snowed and stormed so much that one day I had to wait 7 hours for the train being snow bound. Although I could hold no meetings I talked enough to farmers to find out what the feeling was, which encouraged me to make my stay a week longer and announce new meetings.

Tuesday the 31st I was 5 miles north of Moundridge where the minister of a congregation had announced my coming in church the Sunday before. Some sixty farmers were present (who also are Mennonites but coming from Poland). They were much surprised to hear that there really was a country and climate resembling that from where they came. They had, of course, never considered the question of going so far north and did not wish to act hastily, but they decided to send their elder next June to see our country and it is quite likely that we can get the whole congregation, some eighty families, for they originally bought only 40 acres apiece here and they must have more land. On account of train connections I could hold no meeting on Wednesday. On Thursday I was at Buhler. A meeting at the church in the country prevented my holding a meeting, but a friend with whom I was staying had to attend a funeral and I had to go along. A number were anxious to hear something about Manitoba and I felt that my conversation with them had a good effect. From here I went to Inman again and from there *via* McPherson to Lehigh. Here the minister had also made an announcement in church. It being Friday and there being many Seven Day Adventists here they insisted or rather had come together for the afternoon for me to address them. About 40 were present.

In the evening we had another meeting, when about 20 were present. The next morning I drove to Hillsboro', where the leader of the Missouri movement wanted to see me. I had spoken to him for a few minutes the week before, and it seems I had aroused his curiosity. I found him ready to come and see our country. He is a first-class business man and stands very high in his church. He has 30 families ready for Missouri, but they will not go there before next fall. Business is overdone here, and I have interested him for Gretna, and his followers would go where he might advise them to go. This man we must secure. If we succeed the way will be open for a large immigration from here.

I have now done with my work here. I wish to say in conclusion that although outside of South Dakota, I do not look for immediate result, I feel that I have guarded off the movement south. I have succeeded in removing the prejudices that exist with reference to our northern location. And although many will perhaps never come to Canada they will in the future, at least talk more intelligently about our country. There are too many false reports abroad about the Canadian North-West. I have even met Canadians here in Newton who run our country down, when, after talking with them awhile, I soon found they knew not the first thing about our country.

Some prominent Mennonites here advise me to go to Berne, Indiana, and we have letters from there asking me to come. There are Mennonites who always lived in this country and would make very good settlers. Men very prominent in the Mennonite Conference of North America have written us to come and I expect to be there next Sunday. From there I go *via* Chicago to Minnesota, our former home.

As I have only once reported from Dakota to Mr. Eden you may hand this report to him.

I have been received in the best society everywhere, and have met many old friends, who were ready to make it as pleasant for me as possible.

Yours very truly,

JULIUS SIEMENS.

G. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Winnipeg, Man.

No. 38.

REPORT ON LECTURING IN ENGLAND.

(REV. V. E. HARRIS.)

GARSTON, LIVERPOOL, 23rd April, 1891.

SIR,—As I am shortly to return to Canada, I beg to let you know something of what I have been able to do *re* emigration.

I am very pleased to say that having, when in England before, delivered in connection with church societies upwards of 70 lectures in various parts of the country with reference to Canada as a home for emigration of a good class, I needed on my arrival in England on this occasion no introduction to my work, and, consequently, was able, on the day of landing, to post a large number of letters written on the voyage, and at once to push forward the cause I had in hand. I have visited Hants, Dorset, Wilts, Somerset and Northamptonshire, and in each place have been able to assist in the work. At times I have found it advantageous to work in conjunction with agents of the United British Women's Emigration Society, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Church Emigration Society. I have found the *Emigrant*, the publication of the latter society, useful to some extent for the insertion of articles on the subject of emigration. I have asked the secretary of the society to post you the number containing an article relative to the valuable lands of Minudie; also in the same paper an advertisement *re* the same. I mention this merely because I know he has had some correspondence with you relative to the Minudie farms.

On my return to Canada, by a steamer of the Beaver Line, I am to take charge, as a chaplain for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, of a ship load of emigrants for Montreal.

I need only add that, as an honorary secretary for two of the societies to which I have referred, I shall be able to some extent to continue a work in which I am most deeply interested, and which is of such vast importance both to the Dominion of Canada and the mother country.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

V. E. HARRIS.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 39.

REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(MR. ANGUS CAMERON.)

WILLOUGHBY, PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T.,
30th October, 1891.

SIR,—I have to report that, in accordance with instructions received, I sailed from Montreal on 17th July last for Scotland and returned on the 28th instant.

My visit was mainly confined to Renfrewshire, my native place. I there saw a large number of my old friends to whom I made representations respecting my own success and the North-West, and gave particular descriptions in relation to the Prince Albert district.

Finding a desire manifested to obtain some published descriptions, I went to Mr. Grahame, the immigration agent, whose office is in St. Enoch's Square, and obtained from him a number of pamphlets and maps which I distributed among those who were anxious to receive them, in view of the representations which I had made to them. I obtained several hundred copies of these publications which I distributed from place to place in my travels in Renfrewshire.

I was told by some that if they had seen me five years ago it might have altered their impressions, for the reason they had seen so many contradictions in the newspapers that they did not know what to think about the country. Some gave glowing accounts and some ran it down to the very lowest. They also told me that there were so many accounts they did not think it worth while to publish them in the newspapers, and they thought it would be better for a man who came from the country to give information, the credence in which would depend upon their confidence in him.

I again went to Mr. Grahame and obtained from him a fresh supply of publications, which I took with me in travelling about the County of Renfrewshire and distributed them at different points, marking more particularly the descriptions of the Prince Albert district, of which I personally spoke to them.

In my travels I fell in with a number of young men who were agricultural labourers who wished to come to this country, but they had not the means.

I went with some intending immigrants to the offices of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company to see if any arrangements could be made with them for advances. The result was they gave these people papers to fill up, and I understood that they would proceed to the country.

In returning by the *Norwegian* I met five of those to whom I had spoken, but they had obtained further information and intended to proceed to British Columbia on account of its having a milder climate, and they told me that if they did not succeed there they would write to me at Prince Albert.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
ANGUS CAMERON.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 40.

REPORT OF SCANDINAVIAN DELEGATE.

(MR. N. ERIKSON.)

OTTAWA, ONT., 21st December, 1891.

SIR.—As I have for many years in my own country, Sweden, been in close connection with the emigration movement of my countrymen to foreign countries, and as it is now of the greatest importance that the mechanics and agricultural labourers in the north of my fatherland intend to emigrate in bulk, if they wish to escape complete economical ruin, and as most of the above named classes now have come to an understanding about their dangerous position, their only thought is, as soon as possible, to seek their living, in countries less populated, as agriculturists owning their own farms, and to seek a brighter future. It has been my special business to look for a country, where my countrymen could get a piece of land, and where climate and other conditions were as much like those in Sweden as possible, so that homesickness would be a minimized. The emigration from my country has, during the now soon ended year, chiefly been directed to Brazil, but as this country for the northern races is nearly uninhabitable in most cases, on account of the unhealthy climate, we who were leaders of the emigration to Brazil from my own country considered the Brazilian emigration movement could no longer be encouraged, and we commenced to leave that business altogether.

Then a circular reached me, written and signed by Mr. Alf. Akerlindh, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, in which he most heartily recommended Canada as a new field for his countrymen who were decided to emigrate. But as Canada was a country of which we know nothing, but that the cold there was intolerable and that industry and culture were in their infancy or entirely undeveloped, it astonished us greatly that a countryman—Alf. Akerlindh—could recommend such a country. We decided, however, that a delegate should be sent to that country, carefully to investigate everything there pertaining to industry and agriculture.

I was appointed delegate for this journey and left my country on the 6th November after having got a ticket *via* the Dominion Line over the Atlantic, said ticket procured by Mr. Alf. Akerlindh. The journey was the best and most pleasant I could have made for this late season, and I wish to recommend the Dominion Line to all. I was received in Portland by Mr. Anderson, agent of the Government.

I reached Ottawa, the capital of Canada, on the 24th of November, in company with Mr. Akerlindh, who kindly went to meet me at Montreal, and whom I found to be a man, who endeavours by every honest means to turn the attention of his countrymen, intending to emigrate, upon Canada, which he asserts, and in which I join with all my heart and soul is the best country on earth for Swedes to emigrate to. Since I spent a few days in Mr. Akerlindh's home and got rested after the voyage, and saw the sights of Ottawa and enquired into the conditions of my countrymen here in Ottawa, and since an allowance for travelling expenses and a guide most kindly were appointed to accompany me I continued the journey westward to Winnipeg on the 27th November and reached there on the 30th.

I found my countrymen in Winnipeg well satisfied and in regard to their economical standing well off, and praising Canada as a country, where an industrious person within short time, could reach a future of independence.

From Winnipeg I continued the journey to Edmonton which place I reached on the 3rd December, and where I found land, which is what can be called first-class

land, and that the farmers there in a few years come into good economic standing, as the farming yielded on an average one hundred per cent over the cost of labour, on newly broken soil and still more on broken ground.

I furthermore saw that there were thousands of acres of Government lands from 6 to 24 miles, north of Edmonton still vacant, which land I particularly wish to recommend to my countrymen, as I believe that anyone desirous to take up land will not pass this place, and I wish therefore that my countrymen will grasp the opportunity offered for nothing, to receive the most beautiful and very best land to be got upon earth.

From Edmonton I went to a colony of my countrymen, New Stockholm. I found there many who three to four years ago had taken up land in this colony and upon arrival had been completely without means, now in that short time through industry and the excellency of the soil reached independence. But the road from New Stockholm to Whitewood was very bad, and if the proper authorities do not rebuild the bridge across the Qu'Appelle River, the settlers at New Stockholm will be shut out from their market-place Whitewood, and from all country in the vicinity already settled and broken.

From New Stockholm I went to the Finnish Colony "New Finland" and the Scandinavian Colony "Scandinavia" situated on the Manitoba North-West Railway. In both these places I found the same as in "New Stockholm", that most of the settlers came there without any capital 2, 3 or 4 years ago, but they are now economically independent.

I found the soil in New Stockholm consists of 8 to 10 inches deep black loam on sand or clay bottom, the same in "New Finland." Water was plentiful at 10 to 30 feet depth. The land was chiefly prairie, with some bush. The soil in Scandinavia consisted of 3 feet deep black loam on clay bottom. Water plentiful to depths from 10 to 20 feet and plenty of running waters. On account of the above named reasons I most heartily recommend this country to any emigrating countrymen, as the best country they can come to, to enable them to secure a prosperous future.

To everybody who in any way at all assisted me during this trip I beg to express my sincerest thanks, especially to the Dominion Steamship Line, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. But first and last I wish to convey my most heartfelt thanks to you for the guide you kindly allowed to accompany me on my journey, as without him my journey would have taken much longer time, and my knowledge of the country but very limited. Therefore I have to thank him for his attention and you for allowing such an experienced person, at home in every subject, to accompany me as guide. I wish that those who come to view this beautiful and magnificent country of Canada, through your kindness, could always be accompanied by such a guide as I had the pleasure of having.

May the blessing of God be showered upon this beautiful country, its inhabitants and government, is the prayer of

Your humble servant,

NIK ERIKSON,

From Sundsvall, Sweden.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 41.

REPORT ON VISIT OF SCANDINAVIAN DELEGATE.

(MR. A. AKERLINDH.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—Permit me to report that in compliance with your instructions I proceeded to Montreal to assist Mr. Erikson from Sundsvall, Sweden, a delegate for several hundreds of families intending to immigrate thence Mr. Erikson being induced by me to come out and view our beautiful Dominion. After showing him the City of Montreal and surroundings and introducing him to many of the Railway and Steamship officials, who all received him most heartily, we proceeded on to Ottawa, where he viewed the Government Building, saw mills, Experimental Farm, Water Works, the Falls and other places of interest. I also introduced him to many Scandinavians of this city, who all, I am pleased to say, gave him satisfactory reports of their experience in this country, and I believe the capital made a very good impression upon him. From Ottawa we continued our journey westward and I endeavoured as much as possible to keep his interest and attention drawn to the beautiful scenery along the Ottawa River and north of Lake Superior. Mr. Erikson was highly pleased with the accomodation offered travellers over the Canadian Pacific Railway and the construction of the cars, and he admired the great engineering success achieved in building the road and overcoming so many difficulties.

On the way between Ottawa and Winnipeg I had an opportunity to bring him in contact with quite a number of Scandinavians and Finlanders, now working as section men or in other capacities on the Canadian Pacific Railway since the construction of the road, who all without exception expressed themselves pleased with their present homes and occupations.

At Fort William I showed Mr. Erikson the railway shop and the great elevators in which he seemingly took a deep interest.

The beautiful lake district between Fort William and Rat Portage, even magnificent in winter, made a deep impression upon him and he frequently expressed his delight over his journey,

Arrived at Winnipeg I drove him round and showed him the marvellous and rapid development of this young city and when there I introduced him to most of the leading railway and government officials, also to a large number of the resident Scandinavians who all gave him equally good reports.

Our time being very limited we proceeded, the day following our arrival in Winnipeg, westward on our journey and went as far as Calgary.

Mr. Erikson was much pleased with this thriving young town, I showed him the Mounted Police Barracks, the Hudson Bay Company establishment and we had a drive over the great ranching prairie land east of the Rockies, where thousands of cattle and horses were seen. The experiences given Mr. Erikson by the people I brought him in contact with, and which he carefully put down in his memorandum books were sufficient to show him the character of the district.

Mr. Erikson's attention was spell-bound at the magnificent scenery of the Rockies, and he frequently repeated my assertion that if Canada was sufficiently known to the tourists of northern Europe and Great Britain, there would be a veritable pilgrimage to these wonders of nature, mountain over-reaching mountain—a scenery which hardly the most able pen or pencil even faintly can describe. Hour

after hour we passed in view of this one of nature's grandest works on our way from Calgary to Edmonton.

We stopped off at Red Deer and had a look over the country, which here is magnificent. Mr. Erikson took notes from many of the German and Icelandic as well as English settlers in that district, and he was very well pleased with the rapid success of these toilers of the soil.

From Red Deer we went to Edmonton, a most beautiful district, and which Mr. Erikson depicted as the gate of Paradise. Rolling land with valleys and hills covered with shrubs; well adapted to mixed farming. Water is plentiful in every part. Being my first visit to the district, I could easily see that there is a great future in store for these parts, and land there is eagerly sought for. Mr. Erikson wrote down the experiences of English, German and Scandinavian settlers living close to Edmonton, and he plainly saw that there are great opportunities for farmers to take up locations in this district. On our return journey to Calgary I introduced Mr. Erikson to some nine gentlemen from Dakota, (one of them, an old County of Lanark, Ontario, farmer, who had just selected land near Edmonton) and who were returning to Dakota for their families and effects. Pitiful were the stories they related about their hardships in Dakota, and which were interpreted by me to Mr. Erikson, and noted down by him. I took particular care to bring Mr. Erikson into contact with as many settlers from the United States as possible, so that he would be perfectly satisfied with the advantages offered settlers here in Canada over those in the United States. We met English, Scotch, Irish, German, Scandinavian and Icelandic settlers from the United States, and they all impressed upon Mr. Erikson the superiority of Canada over the republic to the south.

From Calgary we again went east as far as Whitewood, and Mr. Erikson commenced his inspection of the chief colonies of Scandinavians at New Stockholm. I called a large meeting of the settlers, and they all gave their experiences to Mr. Erikson, who carefully wrote them down one by one. We visited, also, most of the houses in this colony, and Mr. Erikson found delight in seeing the homelike, snug appearance of all. He marked down, wherever he went, all remarks about soil, water, fuel, climate, yield of crops, etc., and I may say that he takes home with him a most complete report.

In my report of the 12th May last I gave a specified report of the different colonies, and thus consider it unnecessary again to repeat the same, but I wish to say that even in the short time since my last visit there is a marked improvement everywhere. From New Stockholm we travelled to New Finland, where Mr. Erikson saw all the settlers in the same way, and which place he left perfectly satisfied with.

We then visited Fleming and Oak Lake, at both of which places a great number of Scandinavians have settled; and here also we received the very best reports from all.

At all of the above colonies several parties have come from the United States.

On behalf of the settlers at New Stockholm, allow me to ask for your kind influence with the proper authorities to have the road from Whitewood to the colony put in proper repair, and also the bridge across the Qu'Appelle river rebuilt, or otherwise the settlers will be completely cut off from the world when the spring sets in. The bad state of the road forms a great impediment in the progress of this beautiful colony.

From the last-named colony we went back to Winnipeg, thence up to Portage-la-Prairie and Minnedosa. From thence we went north, visiting the prosperous colony Scandinavia, where Mr. Erickson had an interview with most of the settlers, all of whom gave him surprising accounts of their success and great hopes for the future.

This being the last of the colonies worth visiting, we returned east to Winnipeg on our way back to Ottawa.

On the whole I can safely say that Mr. Erikson was very much surprised with the country which he saw, and which is capable of producing crops of every kind,

and in abundance. All the settlers expressed unaimously their satisfaction with the country, and were loud in their praises of it. Mr. Erikson also noticed the abundance of game and fish at nearly all the colonies.

Mr. Erikson goes home fully persuaded that, in our beautiful North-West, there are homes and independence for many thousands of Scandinavians, and I have every reason to believe that he will assist me in making Canada known.

Mr. Erikson asserted that, by means of the circulars issued last March over my name and spread broad-cast through Scandinavia, I stopped entirely the emigration from there to Brazil, and he joins me in the suggestion of publishing a revised pamphlet, particularly in Swedish, containing all necessary information as to the splendid advantages and inducements Canada has to offer the hardy and industrious agriculturists of the Scandinavian countries, said pamphlet to be published in Canada.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you most sincerely for your kindness in allowing me to accompany Mr. Erikson on his trip, and for your great kindness shown him. I was most particular to make his visit a success, and I spared no pains to make his tour of inspection as interesting as any man could do. The expenditure was kept as low as possible.

Hoping that my duties thus discharged will meet with your approval,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your humble servant,

ALFRED AKERLINDH,

Assistant Agent.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 42.

REPORT ON MENNONITE SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTH WESTERN STATES.

(MR. W. HESPELER.)

WINNIPEG, 30th March, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose reports from the three Mennonites who were selected by me to visit North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, namely :— Jacob Frieson, Heinrich Wiebe and Peter Wiebe. Each of them, I think, has done good work.

Peter Wiebe had accompanied me to Nebraska and Kansas, and was of great assistance to me in calling on the individual settlers and inducing them to meet me at central points and appointed times, otherwise I could not have met the large number I did in the short time of 28 days.

As to my work, I think the result will prove beneficial, but I am of the opinion that if one or two leading men from each of the States visited, could be brought here as delegates, more good could be accomplished than in going to them, and, of course, at less than half the expense, as the Railways here would give free transport to such men. Such delegates would on their return not be looked upon as *interested parties*, consequently their statements would go further than those of men living on this side of the boundary line.

In Kansas, I found that the majority of the Mennonites think of moving, had they a market for disposing of their stock and implements, on account of which a large number will move to the adjoining Indian Territory, which is about being thrown open by the United States Government for homesteading. Settlers in Kansas could drive their stock and move their families, etc., etc., by team to the territory named.

The work I had undertaken proves a great deal more complicated than I thought when I started out, as every mail brings letters of enquiry with all kinds of questions to answer, but it gives me proof that my labour will result in service in the cause.

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

WM. HESPELER.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 43.

REPORT ON A MISSION TO GERMANY.

(MR. MAX M. STERNE.)

AMHERST, N. S., 11th January, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my mission to Germany to ascertain the best method of securing the emigration to this country of a desirable class of people.

I spent nine months in that country, during which I addressed many public meetings, the result of which was to awaken much interest in reference to Canada. Among the places at which meetings were held are: Strasbourg (in Alsace), on the occasion of the farmers' annual meeting, Mulhausen, Rappoldweiler, Wesserling, Landau, Speiers, Maunheim, Ingenheim, Billigheim, and Colmar (in Alsace).

Most of the meetings were well attended, and much interest was evinced in the information I placed before them respecting this country. Special interest was shown in Alsace-Lorraine, where they speak the French language, as I told them of the numbers of their French brethren in this country.

At the various meetings opportunity was given for questions on any points on which the people desired information; but on some of these, owing to the strictness of their laws, it was necessary to exercise caution. Questions as to the communication between Germany and Canada I could not satisfactorily answer; and here, in my opinion, lies a great hindrance which it will be necessary to overcome in order to successfully compete with the United States for emigration from that country. The German steamship agents are all found to have an interest in inducing emigrants to go to United States, whether by United States or German steamship lines. Should enquiries be made respecting Canada, it is denounced as unhealthy, severely cold in winter, and by no means a desirable country in which to live.

In Alsace-Lorraine are numerous farmers who have saved some money, farm-labourers, and factory hands in cotton, iron, and other industries, who would like to improve their condition by emigration. The wages earned there are about as follows, Canadian money: Girls in cotton mills \$1 a week; house servants \$2 to \$3 a month; ordinary factory hands (male) and labouring men \$4 a week; farm hands \$100 a year and board. The cost of living is fully as much as in Canada. This section appears to present favourable claims to our attention.

I would propose that a direct steamship line be secured between Bremen or Hamburg and Canada, with a general agent at the German port, and commission agents at various points through that country, all of whom would require to be of that nationality, to enable them to come within the restrictions of the law. They now are at the trouble to send to England to obtain passenger tickets for Canada. I enquired all through Southern Germany and could hear of no agent who sold tickets for Canada.

I have no doubt that, under a plan such as I propose, a desirable class could readily be induced to emigrate to this country.

If any further information should be desired, I will be glad to furnish it, so far as in my power.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAX. M. STERNE.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 44.

REPORT OF IMMIGRATION.—EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

(MR. J. H. DYSON).

RICHMOND, QUE., 9th February, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the year 1891, I have been called upon by 57 immigrants of whom :

20 men	came from.....	Wales
10 women	do	do
6 children	do	do
9 men	do	Sweden.
4 women	do	do
3 men	do	Scotland.
4 servant girls	do	do
1 man	do	France.

—
57

The Welsh immigrants found immediate employment in the slate quarries which are extensively developed in this vicinity. They met there several of their country people who had found work and permanent situations in the previous years. Several of the old hands left last summer to open up a new slate quarry at James' Islet, in British Columbia.

The Swedes found comfortable homes at Waterville, P. Q., where they joined a thrifty settlement of their fellow-countrymen.

Useless to say that the servant girls immediately found good situations in the best families of this town.

I received last year several circulars of enquiry from "The Emigrants Information Office, Colonial Office, Downing Street, London, S. W., England." I have answered them promptly and to the best of my knowledge.

I may state here, that there are in this vicinity, several improved farms for sale, the price of which varies between \$1,500 and \$4,000. If these farms are on the market to-day, it is not to be surmised that their owners have not done well on them. It is because they have had a chance to give their children, near their homes, a good and solid education. These young men have seen fit to get to the Western provinces and territories where they now occupy positions of honour and trust either in tilling the soil or in filling responsible offices. The parents wish, at the present time, to dispose of their homesteads on which they have lived thriftily and happily in order to enjoy in comfort, in their old days, the rest which they highly deserve, after having cleared the land with energy and hard work.

If good farmers, with a capital in proportion to the price of the lands, could be induced to succeed these hardy pioneers, they will also find, in a very short time, good homes, comfort and happiness.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. DYSON,

Immigration Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 45.

REPORT ON VISIT TO NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

MR. PETER WIEBE.

(Translation).

WINNIPEG, 24th March, 1891.

SIR,—On the 22nd February I left my home for St. Paul, from which I started the same night for Nebraska to visit the Mennonite and German-speaking settlers in Gage, Jefferson, York and Hamilton counties. From Nebraska I started for Kansas, where I visited Russell, McPherson, Marion, Harvey and Butler counties, and returned to my home in Manitoba on the 21st March—in all twenty-eight days.

In Nebraska I stayed ten days, and found the settlers in fair circumstances, but as land there is very dear—from \$25 to \$40 per acre—and as there are a large number who are without land of their own, I was well received by them, particularly by the younger people, who took great interest in what I told them of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West.

In Kansas I spent fourteen days, and found that the people there are in less good circumstances on account of the failure of crops during the past two years. Land can be bought from \$8 to \$20 per acre. A large number of the settlers I visited wish to move to a better country, and they told me they would like to send a delegation to the Canadian North-West to look over the land, as several of them had moved last year to Montana, from where they had to remove again home, as the land did not suit them. I am convinced that a large number of these Kansas settlers will move to Manitoba and the North-West. While I was in Kansas a delegation started for the adjoining Indian Territory to look at the lands which are going to be thrown open for settlement by the Government as homesteads. I think the people on the whole would prefer going south instead of north where they can raise fruit; as in the older and best settlements in both states I found them very successful in raising fruit. I attended some meetings called by Mr. Hespeler in Gage and Jefferson counties in Kansas, at which the people took great interest in what they were told of the Canadian North-West. I think this visit ought to be followed up by a supply of good emigration pamphlets in the German language, so as to keep the information given before the people.

I would also recommend to get a few men from the localities visited as delegates to visit this country, so that they can see for themselves our prosperity and that our information is true.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER WIEBE.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 46.

REPORT ON VISIT TO NORTH DAKOTA.

(MR. JACOB FRIESEN.)

WINNIPEG, 22nd March, 1892.

(Translation.)

SIR,—On the 22nd February I left my home for Grafton, and from there I started visiting the Mennonite settlements, located near that place, where a number of settlers expressed themselves most anxious to leave for a more promising country. On the 27th I started for a settlement near Grand Forks. Here the people are more content with their location, but still I found some dissatisfied. On 3rd March I arrived in Fargo, from which place I branched out visiting all the principal settlements, and wherever I came the people were glad to hear of what Manitoba has done for our people, and of the field that is open for obtaining free homesteads there and in the North-West. Many families in Rangoon, Castleton and Logan counties, expressed themselves ready to move and come to this country, and hundreds more would leave their places had they the means it requires to emigrate. Nor can they find purchasers for their land, improvements, cattle or implements. This will force many families to remain who would otherwise come over at once to our side. However, should our own people here get a good crop in the present year, many of the poor families in Dakota will be assisted to come north of the boundary line for the following year.

I visited in all about 120 families, among whom I found more than two-thirds in poor circumstances.

I think it would be beneficial if the people I visited could be supplied with printed matter in the German language, and as I gave all the names of the people I saw, such pamphlets could be mailed to them by Mr. Hespeler.

On the 10th March I returned home again.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JACOB FRIESEN.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 47.

REPORT ON VISIT TO SOUTHERN DAKOTA.

(MR. HEINRICH WIEBE.)

WINNIPEG, 24th March, 1891.

(Translation.)

SIR,—On the 22nd of February I left my home for St. Paul from where I started to Southern Dakota, visiting the Mennonites and German speaking settlers in Turner and Hutchinson Counties, and returned home the 13th of March.

I canvassed both counties pretty thoroughly, visiting over 200 families and addressed two meetings, and found almost all who have means enough for transport ready to change their location, and I feel confident that the largest number will look towards Manitoba and the North-West for a new home.

The great drawback, however, is that the majority have not the means to pay transport expenses, nor can they sell their stock, implements and other chattels, as nobody has any money. Some enquired as to assisted transportation. I would suggest Government to allow travelling expenses to a few leading men to visit Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which will be more beneficial than our sending men to visit them.

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

HEINRICH WIEBE.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 48.

REPORT OF PARIS AGENCY.

(HON. HECTOR FABRE.)

(Translation)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,

10, RUE DE ROME, PARIS, 19th March, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report on the emigration work of my office for the current year 1891-92. You will find herewith a list of the names of the French and Belgian emigrants who have gone to settle in Canada or who have fixed the time of their departure for an early date. It bears 206 names of families among whom I find : 11 of 2 persons, 1 of 3 persons, 4 of 4 persons, 6 of 5 persons, 6 of 7 persons, 8 of 8 persons, 3 of 9 persons, 1 of 11 persons, 1 of 12 persons and 1 of 13 persons.

We have not been able to give the precise number of children for 27 other families as well as for a certain number of families of which the representatives only appear. That is to say four representatives for two families each ; nine representatives for one family each, and eight representatives with an average of three, altogether 41 families.

The total number of persons covered by this list may be estimated as follows :—

42 families constituting altogether.....	240 persons.
27 families estimated according to the same average.	154
41 families correspondents to the same average.....	234
124 isolated individuals.....	124

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All these persons were in possession of sufficient capital. The families (most of them destined for Manitoba) possess a minimum capital of 5,000 francs (\$1,000) each. A good number of them have at their disposal, directly or through persons remaining in France, on whom they can rely, much more important sums, averaging from 30,000 to 50,000 francs (\$6,000 to \$10,000). Among those who are set down as "isolated," the greater number are farm lads, together with some 12 artisans, of the ordinary trades—who remained at Montreal and Quebec. All of them paid their passage, and they possessed on an average, 750 francs (\$150) each.

With the exception of the twelve workmen whom I have mentioned and 1 architect, 1 engineer, 1 manufacturer, 1 trader, as well as a few others whom it was not in my power to examine directly, all these emigrants (families or isolated individuals) were of the farming class.

As regards the places whence they came, Belgium, Alsace and Lorraine, Italy, Algeria, Tunis, Martinique and 54 departments of France, out of 86, are represented. Switzerland does not appear, although furnishing some ten families, because I am not in possession of the names and addresses of these families, who were sent out by the "Canons Regular of the Immaculate Conception" who have one of their convents in the Canton of Fribourg. One of the members of this congregation, Dom Renoit, is parish priest of Lourdes (Manitoba).

But the figures above quoted, being very incomplete, give only an imperfect idea of the importance of the annual current of emigration which has been gradually setting throughout France and Belgium in the last ten years, and which is now continually increasing and developing of itself. My voluminous correspondence and my experience have shown me, indeed, that almost all those emigrants have

relations more or less direct with those already settled in the country, that they are in fact, for the most part, relatives or neighbours. It is therefore certain that many of them after having received information and corresponded with me several times, set out without presenting themselves at my office, (where, however, no necessary formality is required of them) and so I cannot be apprised of their departure by the agents of the steamship lines, at least in a regular way. For instance, it often happens that I learn by letter, or indirect communication, that some colonist who had long before made known to me his intentions, is settled in a parish of Manitoba. On the other hand, the French Administration refusing to *visa* the contracts (in pursuance of the circular, a copy of which I forwarded to you last year) emigrants destined for Canada are obliged to depart like ordinary travellers, with the exception of those who travel by the line of La Compagnie Trans-Atlantique, which performs the service between Havre and New York, and even these last will not appear in French statistics as emigrants to Canada, they will be classed as emigrants to the United States, the alleged notice for interdicting the *visa* which gives a right to a reduction in fare and free carriage for 100 kilos of baggage on the French railways, being the absence of a line plying between a French and a Canadian port.

I have not, however, had to suffer any hindrance in my advocacy of the advantages offered by Canada, and in my operations generally. But I can only ascribe this proof of good will, on the part of the French Administration, to the measure and form in which the work is carried on.

It was easy for them to be convinced, for instance, that the emigrants were honestly and accurately informed; that they were furnished with suitable recommendations and protection, and that all those who had left, through my instrumentality, had, without exception, been most successful. The journeys accomplished in 1890 and 1891 by my secretary, in order to enquire into the circumstances of the Franco-Belgian colonists in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and to encourage and stimulate correspondence between these colonists and their friends and relations who had remained at home, have placed within our reach the great advantages to be derived from the undeniable success of Franco-Belgian colonization in Manitoba.

The report which he addressed to you in his capacity as a member of the Agricultural Delegation, and which you have been pleased to order to be printed in pamphlet form, fully proves this success, and renders it unnecessary for me to prove it over again. The three cases of this pamphlet which you sent me have been judiciously distributed amongst the purely agricultural population favourable to emigration. I think I may assert, in conclusion, that a regular current of emigration of Franco-Belgian farmers to Canada may be considered as henceforth established; and that this current of emigration, thanks to the method of promoting it employed, and to the zeal of disinterested correspondents, thanks especially to the success that has been obtained, may be greatly developed, notwithstanding the absence of direct means of transport, and that it may become a notable factor in the colonization of Manitoba and the North-West.

Please, Sir, to accept the expression of my devoted sentiments.

HECTOR FABRE.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

LIST of French and Belgian Immigrants who have gone to settle in Canada, or who have fixed their departure for an early date; showing their places of Origin, Occupation, &c. (Partial list.)

Place of Origin.	Name.	Occupation.	Remarks.
Ain	Daresté.	Farmer.	Correspondent for one of his neighbours.
Dise	Lefevre.	Baker.	
Algeria.	Bedu.	Farmer.	
Alsace.	Burner.	Painter.	
do	D'Hellencourt.	Proprietor.	With his family.
Ardeche.	Graillon, Jean.	Farmer.	
do	Graillon, Anthony.	do	Family of 7 persons with 4 servants.
do	D'Hendicourt.	Proprietor.	do 6 do
do	Tinet.	Farmer.	do 6 do
Belgium.	Gay.	Navy.	Destination, Montreal; departed April 19th, 1892.
do	Becquet.	Proprietor.	Accompanied by five persons, adults.
do	Loupart.	Farmer.	Family of eight persons.
do	Potiers.	do	
do	Coupez.	do	With his family. Correspondent for two other families.
do	Biquet.	do	Pupil of the Agricultural School of Beauvais. (Oise).
do	Gossart.	Carpenter.	
do	Schindeler.	Farmer.	Two families consisting of 17 persons.
do	Loene.	Architect.	Correspondent for himself and a family of farmers.
Cantal.	Baron.	Farmer.	
Charente.	Sorin.	do	Accompanied by a friend.
do	Joy.	do & engineer.	Already settled at St. Lawrence, Man.
Cher.	Morin.	do	
Côte d'Or.	Lapostolle.	do	
do	Gontier.	do	
do	Baron.	do	Family of 9 persons.
Dordogne.	Dumas.	Farm lad.	
Doubs	Gobey, Françoise.	do	Family already settled at Windsor, Ont.
do	Gobey, Marie.	do	do do
do	Savreux, Marie.	do	do do
do	Isabey, Emile.	Winedresser.	do do
do	Isabey, Stéphanie.	do	do do
do	Lamboley.	Blacksmith.	
do	Delavelle.	Farmer.	
do	Barbier.	do	
Eure.	Pesopreux.	do	Family of 7 persons.
do	Endeline.	Proprietor.	A distinguished agriculturist. He will journey for study to Manitoba.
do	Fenqueur.	Farmer.	Will be followed by his family.
Eure et Loire.	Piqueard.	do	With his wife.
do	Vendome.	do	At St. Lawrence, Man.
do	Besnard.	do	Family of 5 persons.
do	Hallouin.	Proprietor.	
do	Sallier.	Farmer.	
do	Gilbert.	Hatter.	
Gironde	Deloume.	Proprietor.	Family of 7 persons.
do	Gourreau.	do	Proposes to purchase farms and establish colonists.
Isle et Vilaine.	Dupoux.	Engineer.	
Indre et Loire	Gauoray.	Gardener.	With his family.
do	Tombeur.	Farmer.	Family of 8 persons.
do	Lemarchant.	Proprietor.	Correspondent for 2 families. One farmer, the other baker.
Isere.	Dupare.		
do	Rev. Père Dom Germain.		Correspondent for several families of farmers destined for Manitoba.
Italy.	Cernichiaro.		
Jura	Bouillier.	Farmer.	
do	Guillon.	do	
Loir et Cher.	Raimbault.	Proprietor.	
do	Darnault.	Farm lad.	
do	Lepage-Dugas.	Farmer.	

LIST of French and Belgian Immigrants, &c.—Continued.

Place of Origin.	Name.	Occupation.	Notes.
Loire Haute.....	Chany.....	Carpenter and farmer	With his family.
do	Martin.....	Farmer.....	
do	Pastourel.....	do	
Loire.....	Pétel.....	do	
Loire inférieure.....	Gantier.....	do	Family of 5 persons.
do	Diaen.....	do	With his family, corresponds for his friends.
do	L'Abbé Pegné.....		Corresponds for 2 families, in all 15 persons.
do	Arnous Rivière.....		Corresponds for a family of 9 persons, adults, and 8 children under 12 years.
Loire (Inférieure).....	Guillard.....	Farmer.....	Family of five persons.
Loiret.....	Leuret.....	do	Corresponds for several families of farmers.
Maine et Loire.....	R. P. Abbé Jean Marie.....		Superior of the Trappists of the Abbey of Bellefontaine, sets out, together with the 2 Fathers whose names follow, a voyage of colonization.
do	R. P. Marie Edmond.....		
do	R. P. Antoine.....		
do	Merit.....	Wheelwright.....	Family of 4 persons.
Manche.....	Chalette.....	Proprietor.....	
Marne.....	Eloy.....	Farmer.....	do 12 do
Marne (Haute).....	Silvestre.....	Farm lad.....	
do	Arland Guichard.....	Farmer.....	With his family.
do	Myon.....	do	do
do	Chevillon.....	do	do
do	Humblot.....	do	Will be followed by his family; corresponds for several families of farmers of Haute Marne.
do	Duchêne.....	Navy.....	
Martinique.....	DeReynal.....	Proprietor.....	
Mayenne.....	Rodin.....	Harnessmaker.....	With his family.
Meurthe et Moselle.....	Cugnot.....	Manufacturer.....	do
do	Bouchon.....	Proprietor.....	
do	Caron.....	Farm lad.....	Placed near Montreal.
do	Chavray.....	do	do
do	Baty.....	Farmer.....	Will be followed by his 12 brothers and sisters.
do	Lorrain.....	do	
Morbihan.....	DeKeranfleck.....	Merchant.....	Family of 7 persons.
do	Touget Maturin.....	Farmer.....	
do	Touget.....	do	
do	Mainguet.....	do	
do	DeCarfort.....	do	Corresponds for family.
Nièvre.....	Lalande.....	Proprietor.....	Family of 7 persons.
Nord.....	Bouche.....	do	do 5 do
do	Daloz.....	Farmer.....	
do	Duhamel.....	do	Corresponds for family.
do	Jacqmart.....	do	With his family.
Oise.....	Fouquet.....	do	do
do	Jorceaux.....	do	Family of 6 persons.
Orne.....	Brette.....	do	Correspondent for several families of farmers.
Pas de Calais.....	Normand.....	do	
do	DeKamecourt.....	do	Correspondent for 2 families of farmers.
do	Doniez.....	do and teacher.	
Pyrénées (Basses).....	Reudant.....	Proprietor.....	Will go to a friend already settled at St. Anne, Manitoba.
do	Chassin.....	do	Correspondent for several families.
do	Salefranque.....	Farmer.....	
Pyrénées (Orientales).....	Cazes.....	do	Family of 9 persons.
do	Frances.....	do	do 7 do
do	Pascal.....	do	
do	Jélys.....	do	
do	Blanich.....	do	
Rhône.....	Beaumont.....	do	
Saône et Loire.....	Laine.....	Stonecutter.....	

List of French and Belgian Immigrants, &c.—Continued.

Place of Origin.	Name.	Occupation.	Remarks.
Sarthe.....	De Pronleroy.....	Proprietor.....	Under Director of La Rolandrie Farm, Assiniboine.
do.....	Boureau.....	Farmer.....	
Savoie.....	Ponthon.....	do.....	Correspondent for several families of farmers.
do.....	Fay.....	do.....	
Savoie (Haute).....	Sylvestre.....	do.....	Family of 5 persons.
do.....	Bardin.....	do.....	
do.....	Durand.....	do.....	
do.....	Monge.....	do.....	With his family; visited Manitoba last year.
do.....	Guillot.....	do.....	do..... do
Seine.....	Richard.....	Domestic.....	
do.....	Boniface.....	Shoemaker.....	Family of 8 persons.
do.....	Herma.....	Farmer.....	do do
do.....	Guibert.....	Carter.....	
do.....	Joret.....	Gardener.....	With his family.
do.....	Méré.....	Proprietor.....	
do.....	Ribout.....	Farmer.....	
do.....	Lourtan.....	Cook.....	
do.....	Beaujeu.....	Fur dealer.....	
do.....	Viancier.....	Farmer.....	
do.....	Carreau.....	Gardener.....	
Seine (Inférieure).....	Huby.....	Farmer.....	Family of 7 person
Seine et Marne.....	Besnard.....	do.....	Correspondent for a family of farmers.
Seine et Oise.....	Montera.....		With his family and 2 servants.
do.....	Dlle. Meurant.....	Proprietor.....	Corresponds for a family about to rejoin the father settled at Brandon, Man.
Tarn.....	Couvert.....	Farmer.....	
Tunisie.....	Delattre.....	do.....	Corresponds for a farmer.
Vaucluse.....	Gros.....	do.....	
Vienne.....	Moreau.....	do.....	Family of 3 persons.
Vienne (Haute).....	De Trémont.....	Proprietor.....	
Vosges.....	Georget.....	Farmer.....	Corresponds for 1 family.
do.....	Beaujard.....	Gardener.....	Family of 6 persons.
do.....	X.....	Farmer.....	2 families.
do.....	Marchal.....	Tailor.....	
do.....	Barhier.....	Farmer.....	
Yonne.....	Guillot.....	Gardener.....	With his son; the remainder of his family to rejoin him at St. Lawrence, Man.
Divers places.....	St. Jacques.....		French; started for Montreal.
	Darflinger.....		do do
	Deubreuil.....		From Alsace-Lorraine; left for Quebec.
	Manan, Marguerite.....		For Montreal; left 26th January, 1892.
	Merceneau, Julie.....		do do
	Robert.....		do do
	Robert, Fanny.....		do do
	Guy.....		For St. Pierre-Joly, Manitoba.
	Piolapra, Jacques.....		Family of 8 persons, adults.
	Cambronne, Auguste.....		For Montreal; left 19th February, 1892.
	Cambronne, Alph.....		With his wife do
	Roussel.....		For Quebec.
	Feuillatré.....		With his son for Montreal.
	Bourrely.....		For Minnedosa, Manitoba.
	Dupuich.....		do family of 8 persons.
	Revel.....		do do
	Prévost.....		For Montreal.
	Bourgeon.....		For Quebec.
	Braut.....		For Montreal; family of 5 persons.
	Chemin.....		do do
	Honoré, Joseph.....		do with his wife.
	Traverse.....		For Quebec.
	Gall.....		do do
	Perre.....		do do
	Voisin.....		For Winnipeg with his wife.
	Vaganay.....		With his wife.
	Gazeau.....		Family of 8 persons, for Montreal.
	Alfonsi.....		With his wife for Montreal.
	Gaborit.....		Family of 4 persons, for Montreal.

LIST of French and Belgian Immigrants, &c.—*Concluded.*

Place of Origin.	Name.	Occupation.*	Remarks.
Divers places.....	Guyard, Onésime....		With his son.
	Guyard, Alphonse ..		
	Deleusse		For St. Laurent, Manitoba.
	Morand		For St. Laurent lac des Chênes, since re-joined by his family.
	Ogier d'Ivry		For Montreal.
	Widow Granger.....		do
	Dlle. Granger.....		do
	Kleine.....		For Winnipeg.
	Ramier		For Quebec.
	Termona		For Montreal.
	DeLoffre		do family of 4 persons.
	Huc		For Quebec with his wife.
	Barré		For Montreal.
	Widow Barré.....		do with her son.
	Jolliet		For Montreal.
	DeCurzon		For Quebec.
	Tourangeau.....		For Montreal.
	Derry Fry.....		For Utterson, Ontario.
	Gautier, J. B.		For Lake Mégantic, P.Q., with his wife and 4 children.
	Jouanneaux, Clém..		For St. Boniface, Manitoba; left 12th March, 1892.
	Legall, Angélique...	Farmer.....	For St. Boniface, Manitoba.
	Batdey	do	For Montreal; left April 19th, 1892.
	Bara	Shepherd and farmer	do
Rapatel, Farmer....	Farmer.....	do left 19th April, 1892.	
Rapatel, Justin....	do	do do	
Lardeur	do	For St. Boniface; left 4th March, 1892.	
Ledez	do	do do	
De la Vermede.....	Proprietor.....	do Manitoba.	
Jacob	do	do do	
Garçon	do	For Grande Clairière, Manitoba; left 19th March, 1892.	

REPORT

ON

QUARANTINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

1891.

QUARANTINE.

No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT ON ST. LAWRENCE QUARANTINE SERVICE.

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., EDIN., F.R.C.S., D.C.L.,

Medical Superintendent.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for 1891.

Infectious disease was reported by, or found on board of, the following vessels arriving in the St. Lawrence, named in the order of their arrival: steamships "Brazilian," "Alcides," "City of Lincoln," "Oregon," "Sardinian," "Mongolian," "Norwegian," barque "Neptune," steamships "Irthington," "Sarnia," "Oregon," "Lake Winnipeg," and "Mongolian."

The diseases so reported or discovered were small-pox, chicken-pox, yellow fever, enteric fever, scarlet fever and measles.

The admissions to the quarantine hospitals numbered fifty-nine. One death took place in hospital, that of one of the crew of the steamship "City of Lincoln." He died from enteric fever (typhoid) complicated by inflammation of the lungs.

The vaccination regulations were altered in this year's Quarantine Proclamation by the abandonment of re-vaccination after seven years, and the adoption instead of the imperfect usage that obtains at the American seaports of accepting as sufficient evidence of satisfactory protection against small-pox—on vessels on which that disease is not actually present—a vaccination mark practically without any regard to the number of years that have elapsed since the vaccination was performed.

Re-vaccination at quarantine was, under these altered regulations, confined to the crews of the steamships "Brazilian" and "Irthington," which were the only vessels that reported the occurrence of small-pox. And four children who had never been vaccinated, and whose parents refused to allow them to be vaccinated by the ship's surgeon or at quarantine, were landed from the steamship "Circassian" on the 18th of May for quarantine of observation.

The steamship "Brazilian," Whyte, master, of the Allan line, from London 16th May, with a general cargo and a crew of 43, arrived at the quarantine station of Grosse Isle on Friday the 29th of May. The captain, the 4th engineer, and an apprentice, were reported ill with small-pox. The history of the vessel was as follows: 13th April left Monte Video for London; 22nd April a seaman ill with small-pox; he was isolated on deck and attended by Capt. Whyte. On the evening of 8th May the "Brazilian" arrived at Gravesend; 9th May, at 9 a.m., the medical officer of that port came on board, ordered the removal of the sick man to hospital on shore, made what Captain Whyte described to me as "a small pretence at fumigation," offered vaccination to the crew which they refused, and released the vessel at 10.10 a.m.; the time occupied for these proceedings being thus little more than one hour. Captain Whyte further informed me that the health officer required him to sign a declaration that they had no infectious disease, and on his demurring assured him that they did not consider small-pox an infectious disease. The ship then crossed to Dunkirk. 13th May returned to London. Here the crew were discharged. Some of them went straight to the Sailor's Home in Glasgow. Whether as a result of this or no, it may here be mentioned that the number of the *Weekly Abstract of Sanitary Reports*, dated the 19th June, published in Washington, contained the following announcement: "The United States Consul at Glasgow reports an outbreak

" of small-pox in the Sailors' Home in that city. He states that Dr. Russell, health officer of the city, has serious apprehensions as to the possibility of the spread of the disease, and thinks it more than possible that many sailors may have " sailed from this port who were exposed to the contagion." 16th May the " Brazilian " sailed for Quebec and Montreal; May 19th, Captain ill; 20th, fourth engineer ill; 21st, small-pox eruption out on Captain; 22nd, small-pox eruption out on fourth engineer. The saloon at the stern of the vessel was turned into a hospital. 27th, Ralph Palmer, an apprentice, became ill and feverish and was removed to the stern with the other two sick men; 29th, the " Brazilian " arrived at the quarantine station. The remaining officers and crew, 40 in number, and the pilot, were at once vaccinated. The three patients were removed to hospital. Captain Whyte was suffering severely from semi-confluent small-pox. He made a good recovery and was discharged cured on the 4th July. The 4th engineer had a very mild attack of modified small-pox. After a day or two of observation it became very evident that the apprentice, Ralph Palmer, had not small-pox. In view, therefore, of his exposure to the infection, especially when shut up with the sick in the hospital on the " Brazilian," I vaccinated him. The vaccination did not take, although the same vaccine succeeded in three-fourths of the crew, thirty-one out of forty-one. Palmer was only twenty years old, and had good marks from his vaccination in childhood. To these facts I attributed the negative result. He was kept under observation for fourteen days, during the last ten of which he was perfectly well. He was allowed to rejoin his vessel as she passed the quarantine again, outward bound, on the 11th of June.

By the 3rd of June it had become fully evident that the vaccinations of the pilot and of thirty of the officers and crew were successful. And on Friday the 5th being the eighth day, the areola or " zone of safety " being established in these men, they were released from quarantine, with the exception of one who did not seem very well. He, with the ten men in whom the vaccinations had not succeeded, were landed and detained for a further quarantine of observation. The vessel meanwhile had been as much disinfected as the very limited and imperfect appliances of the station permit, and had been fumigated as well as could be done in the absence of the special sulphur dioxide blast furnaces for that purpose. These have spent the year upon the condemned quarantine steamer " Hygeia," on the slip at Lévis, for want of a second steamer in her place, or of a wharf on which to put them. These eleven men all remained free from disease, and they were released and sent out to the vessel as she passed down again on June 11th.

I have entered thus fully into these details, because it has since been stated that a case of small-pox was found on the vessel after her arrival at Montreal. And also that the apprentice Palmer died of a " relapse of small-pox " on the " Brazilian " during her return voyage to London.

With respect to the former case, the facts are as follow: James Cargill was vaccinated by me on Friday, the 29th May. On 3rd June the note was made that his arm had taken well. On Friday the 5th, the eighth day, the areola and " zone of safety " were specially well marked, and he was accordingly released from quarantine. On the following Monday, 8th June, the eleventh day after successful vaccination, he was found by Dr. Laberge, health officer of Montreal, to have some spots on him, and he was sent to hospital, " to which place he walked off smoking a cigarette." On the 11th the Montreal papers stated: " The city's patient at the new small-pox hospital is progressing favourably. Dr. Laberge says that vaccination performed at the quarantine proved very successful. And Dr. Laberge, owing to the introduction of a case of small-pox here, has recommended the agitation for the appointment of a port physician by Government, whose duty would be to inspect all vessels on arrival." On 16th June Dr. Polletier, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health of the Province of Quebec, wrote me that Dr. Laberge, already speaking of the drying off of the spots as past, reported the man as so well that he was desirous of returning to England by the next steamer, that of the 18th. He was discharged and allowed to sail on the 22nd, only fourteen days after admission.

Now, it is to be noted that this man Cargill is of a strumous constitution, and that Captain Whyte states that he was subject to skin eruptions, which were of frequent occurrence with him. It is contrary to the received teaching and belief that small-pox can occur on the eleventh day after a successful vaccination, from the results of which the typical areola has been developed three days previously. On the other hand the occurrence of anomalous eruptions upon the skin when the constitutional symptoms of vaccination are at their height, especially in persons disposed to skin eruptions, is a matter of general observation. And these vaccination eruptions are not unfrequently vesicular in character. That the spots in Cargill's case were of this harmless nature seems the more probable explanation. And that Dr. Laberge himself must have become convinced of this may be fairly concluded from his later statement, which I copy from the newspapers dated 15th December. "As regards Montreal we have not had a single case yet." The same conclusion also is the only possible explanation of this man's early discharge from hospital. The health officer of Montreal would surely not consider from the 8th to the 22nd of the same month a sufficiently long isolation for a case of small-pox, however mild it might be in itself.

Now, with respect to the statement that the apprentice Ralph Palmer died—on this same steamship, the "Brazilian," during her return voyage to England—from small-pox. Dr. Hewitt, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Minnesota, was in London in August last, and investigated the matter. He states that Palmer is said to have been taken ill on the 19th of June, and to have died on the 22nd. There was no doctor on board, but the crew called it a "relapse of small-pox." Now, if these dates are correct as given to Dr. Hewitt, it is very improbable that it was small-pox.

The rash that Palmer had upon his skin when he arrived at quarantine was certainly not small-pox. Yet it had been diagnosed by the "Brazilian's" crew as small-pox, and on account of it, he had been placed in the "Brazilian's" small-pox hospital with the other two patients on the 27th May, before the vessel came up to the quarantine.

An eruption cannot be recognized—even by a physician—as certainly small-pox so early as the third day of illness. And at the time of Palmer's illness and death there was no physician at all on the "Brazilian."

Death from small-pox on the third day of illness is extremely rare, even in a person who has never been vaccinated. Under the circumstances of Palmer's case, a person only twenty years old, with good vaccination marks, and in whom vaccination with good vaccine had just failed to succeed, it is unknown and incredible.

The balance of evidence would thus go to establish that this poor fellow died, not of small-pox, but of some acute inflammatory attack, very probably of acute inflammation of the lungs, as the purser attributed the "relapse" to a cold Palmer had caught while bathing. From their recent experiences, the crew would naturally be inclined to regard any serious illness, and especially one so quickly ending in death, as due to the disease, or to a "relapse" of the disease, of which they had been seeing and hearing so much.

The SS. "Irthington," Barnard master, arrived at the quarantine on the 9th August. The captain handed me a letter from Dr. McLeod, quarantine officer of Sydney, Cape Breton, to the effect that a case of small-pox having occurred on the vessel whilst she was loading coal at Sydney, he had been directed by you to send the vessel to the quarantine station, Grosse Isle, for disinfection. The sick man had been landed at Sydney as soon as the disease was recognized to be small-pox. After the arrival of the vessel at Grosse Isle, the pilot and crew, 23 persons in all, were vaccinated; and they were detained under observation until either from the successful result of the vaccination, or—where that failed—from the elapsing of the usual period of incubation, it was proved that they had escaped the infection of small-pox and might be allowed to proceed without danger to the public health. And the vessel was as much disinfected as the imperfect appliances of the quarantine station permitted.

In the salad days of my earlier connection with quarantine, I used to believe that time was money with the shipping, that all the protests and complaints made by ship-owners, when their vessels had to be detained in quarantine were really meant, and that such detention, however necessary for the public health, entailed loss upon the vessel and its owners. But such instances as the "Brazilian" and "Irthington" above mentioned, and many many similar ones occurring each year, have greatly tended to modify this delusion. Revaccination before engagement of officers and seamen has been urged upon the companies and ship-owners time and time again. The enforcement of such a rule when engaging employees can offer no such difficulties as may present themselves in the case of immigrants. Why companies, like those that own the "Brazilian" and "Irthington," for instance, do not avail themselves of so simple and well established a means of obviating the detention for small-pox amongst the crew of their vessels is past comprehension.

Barque "Neptune," Lorensen master, in ballast from Rio de Janeiro, 4th June, arrived at quarantine on the 29th July. She reported three cases of yellow fever during the voyage. Two of these cases were fatal. This vessel also was as much disinfected as the imperfect appliances of the station permitted.

The remaining vessels mentioned above the SS "Alcides," "City of Lincoln," "Oregon," "Sardinian," "Mongolian," "Norwegian," "Sarnia," "Oregon," "Lake Winnipeg" and "Mongolian," had each a case or cases of one of the minor infectious diseases, as scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, chicken-pox or enteric fever, which had been isolated, so as to confine the infection as far as practicable to the hospital of the vessel. In each instance the patient or patients were landed with their attendants and the hospital of the vessel was disinfected by the mercuric chloride drench and by superheated steam.

The Seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography was held in London, England, August 10th-17th of this year. Many valuable papers were read and discussed, on subjects affecting the public health. The Council of the International Congress did me the honour of appointing me as an Honorary President and invited me to attend the Congress and present a paper on Quarantine. This I was unable to do.

The American Public Health Association met this year at Kansas City, Missouri, on the 20th-23rd of October. Over this meeting, I had the honour to preside, having been elected President at the meeting in Charleston, S.C., last year. This year's meeting at Kansas City was one of great interest, many most valuable papers having been presented. Possibly the one of the greatest interest from the quarantine standpoint was that of Dr. Hewitt, the secretary of the Minnesota State Board of Health, Dr. Hewitt had been engaged in endeavouring to obtain from the American ports of entry notice of the arrival at the port and the departure inland of any passengers who had been exposed to known infection. Moreover he had had the advantage of attending the International Congress of Hygiene at London as the representative of the State of Minnesota, and had on that occasion gone into the matter of the small-pox on the SS. "Brazilian" already referred to. He presented a paper entitled "The present method of dealing with small-pox on British ships, at the Port of London, and at the St. Lawrence Quarantine," which was an abstract of his more extensive paper on "The existing methods of dealing with emigrants as respects infectious diseases in England and on English ships, and the notification of infectious diseases amongst immigrants to the United States; the duty of the National Sanitary authorities to the sanitary service of the States; an example of such an arrangement between the United States authorities and the State Board of Minnesota." In this communication, Dr. Hewitt speaks of the efforts that had been made to secure the notification of the arrival and forwarding, of possibly infected passengers, and states that the requests thus made to the United States Government have resulted in the regular notification of the arrival at the port of New York of immigrants having, or who have been exposed to, infectious disease and who are going to the State of Minnesota. This began last June, the first notification being dated June 25, 1891. Dr. Hewitt terms this "the first step in a great sanitary

reform—the notification of infectious diseases from without our borders, as the complement of the notification of such disease from within.” After detailing the history of the small-pox on the SS. “Brazilian” and the way that vessel was handled in the port of London in May last, he said that upon protesting against such manifest carelessness he was informed that cholera, yellow fever, and plague were the only diseases against which the isolation of infected vessels and their inmates is used in English ports; and continued “the important point for us in this little history is the fact that when a case of small-pox arrives on a ship at an English port, the sick is removed with his effects to the hospital, his bedding is usually burnt, the place he occupied is disinfected with the fumes of sulphur burnt in an iron pot, by a sanitary inspector, the crew are offered vaccination, the acceptance of which is voluntary and the ship is then permitted to go. In this case the time occupied was less than two hours, and then the vessel was allowed to go to another country.”

One of the interesting features of this year's meeting of the American Public Health Association was the presence of a strong delegation from Mexico—a delegation strong both numerically and intellectually. These representatives, some eighteen in number, were usually the heads of the public health service in their respective states or localities, and their presence showed that the importance of the work of the association had been fully realized and appreciated by the two national delegates from the Central Government of Mexico, who were present as the first representatives from that government last year. Mexico is thoroughly alive to the subject of hygiene and sanitary science. The zeal and enterprise shown by some of these gentlemen is well illustrated by the fact that one of them, Dr. Leopold Viramontes, of Chilpanzingo, Guerrero, journeyed on horseback five days to reach the railroad and then travelled five more days and nights to reach Kansas City for the meeting. As an evidence of the interest taken by Mexico, the association received a most pressing invitation to hold its next meeting in the City of Mexico, the invitation being accompanied by most generous offers of economic facilities for getting there over the Government system of railroads. The association accepted the invitation, and it was arranged that the next annual meeting is to be held in the city of Mexico in December, 1892.

DEFICIENCIES AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE QUARANTINE STATION.

1. *Baths and Latrines.*—The fitting up of these much needed accessories in the wash-house has been partially carried out during the year. The work has not, however, been taken over from the contractors by the Department of Public Works, and so, of course, has not yet been by this department made over to my official care. This work requires a windmill-pump and a settling tank between the muddy river and the somewhat extensive plumbing work, else the bends and traps will be very soon clogged. Small elevated tanks for flushing this building with the mercuric chloride disinfecting solution were asked for, but have not yet been supplied, and there are further minor details still required to make this work complete. A list of these details I had the honour to submit to you in an official letter dated the 1st September last.

2. *Bacteriological Laboratory.*—The room set apart for this purpose was also prepared by the contractors, but not taken over by the Department of Public Works. I have therefore been unable as yet to fit it up with the necessary apparatus. I trust, with your sanction, to be in a position to have this carried out next spring in time for next season's work.

3. *Steam Disinfecting Cylinders and Shelter-buildings for them.*—Work on both these should be pushed this winter. The frame of the building might be prepared and made ready to be taken down to the station and fitted together there early in the spring. And, at the same time, the steel cylinders for the disinfection of clothing and effects might be made during the winter and so be ready to be put in place and in use as soon as the shelter-building is erected.

4. *Residence of the Medical Assistant.*—The medical assistant, Dr. Church, has had to pass another season in the building which was condemned by the officers of the Public Works Department several years ago as not worth repairing, although there was then an amount available for that purpose. It was then decided that the building was past repair for the purpose, and that a proper residence should at once be constructed for the official occupation of Dr. Church.

5. *Search-light for inspecting steamer "Challenger."*—The want of an electric search light on this vessel has continued to be much felt this season. Its presence would greatly facilitate the detection and recognition of incoming vessels at night that should be inspected. It should also greatly lessen the risk of injury to the "Challenger" in coming alongside vessels in the offing; and the risk of accidents to the quarantine officers in getting on board such vessels. The performance of these duties in a heavy sea on a dark and stormy night would be so much facilitated by a full light on the scene that I trust you will order such a search-light to be added to the equipment of the inspecting steamer during the present winter.

As a provision against injury to the steamer in the dark with the peculiar duties she has to carry out—on demand without a moment's delay on account of time or weather—this expenditure would be entirely expedient if only as a matter of insurance.

6. *Reserve inspecting supply and disinfecting steamer.*—The steamer formerly fulfilling these duties, the "Hygeia," proved quite too small and too weak for the heavy weather met with off the station. Two separate and independent surveys were made of her last winter, one by Mr. Rosa and one by Mr. Auger, both ship-builders in the port of Quebec. The "Hygeia" was by each condemned as unsafe and unfit for the Quarantine service, or to be allowed to go as far down the St. Lawrence as the Quarantine station. She was therefore not launched last spring, but has spent the year on the slip at Levis. It has been a matter of much regret that no steamer was purchased or hired to replace her. For the supply service of the resident staff on the island and of the hospital, the sending up of convalescent immigrants, etc., I had to take the inspecting steamer "Challenger" off her inspecting duty at least one day in each week, substituting inspection with a row-boat. As incoming vessels pass up in the fair-way nearly three miles out from the station this of course involved delay to them. Moreover it involved the constantly recurring absence of the facilities for landing sick, and for disinfecting a ship's hospital which the inspecting steamer "Challenger" supplies. The days run to Quebec and back, coming often between two hard nights' work at inspection duty, proved a quite too heavy tax upon the crew. It involved sometimes close on twenty-four hours continuous watches and work. The station was deprived of the one only modern appliance for disinfection that I had succeeded in obtaining, viz: the sulphur dioxide blast fumigating furnaces. As we have no deep water wharf, and there is not room for them on the "Challenger" these fumigating appliances could not be brought down or utilised for want of a second steamer. Their absence was greatly felt in connection specially with the SS. "Brazilian," SS. "Irthington" and barque "Neptune" the infected vessels already referred to. And we had only one string to our bow for the inspection service. The "Challenger" had to be kept under steam continuously day and night without intermission. She was laid up for repairs for the seven days August 31 to September 6, and for the three days October 21, 22 and 23. On each of these occasions by your authority the steam yacht "Vega" was hired to replace her. On the first occasion when I took up the disabled "Challenger" to Quebec on the 31st August, I could not obtain the "Vega" until the afternoon of the following day. On the night of the 31st the SS. "Corean," "City of Lincoln" and "Colina," the sugar-laden ship "Tobique" from Iloilo, the barque "Dronningen," and the towing steamers "Lord Stanley" and "Beaver"—seven vessels in all—had to remain waiting off the station until next day when it became possible to get to them with a row boat. On the 22nd October the SS. "Norse King" from Antwerp and the SS. "Palatine" from London were delayed because although the "Vega" had been temporarily hired to replace the

disabled "Challenger" and was present at the station it was too rough for so frail a steamer as she is to go out, and these steamships had therefore to be delayed until the seas moderated.

From the 31st August to the 6th September, and from the 21st to 23rd October, as well as on the occasion of each of the weekly trips to Quebec, by the absence of the "Challenger" the station was rendered entirely unprepared to handle a vessel with even one isolated case of ordinary infectious disease.

And throughout the season the station was, by the absence of a second steamer to carry the appliances, deprived of the means of efficient fumigation.

These facts of grave public significance—to say nothing of the privations to the staff and their families, and the complications of the management and supply of the hospitals for the sick—have proved how impossible it is to make one steamer at the Quarantine station do the work heretofore requiring and performed by two.

7. *Deep-water wharf with modern disinfecting appliances.*—The little quarantine wharf built more than forty years ago for the class of small sailing vessels that then alone carried passengers, has this year been undergoing some as yet unfinished repairs. I trust this is a preparatory step towards its extension to meet the changed conditions of the present and to allow of its being come to by modern shipping. Each passing year proves more and more the paramount importance of the statement I include in each of my annual reports, viz: "The great deficiency and requirement of the Quarantine station of Grosse Isle continues to be that of a deep-water wharf, a wharf to which infected vessels could be brought to land their passengers and effects for disinfection, and on which could be placed the steel cylinders for the prompt and scientifically approved disinfection of clothing and effects by superheated steam, the elevated tank for drenching with the mercuric chloride solution, and the steam fans, furnaces, etc. for changing the atmosphere in the holds and steerages and replacing it by one charged with sulphur dioxide."

"I can only repeat as I have done upon every possible occasion, that the deep-water wharf at Grosse Isle is the one essential all-important ever-pressing need of the St. Lawrence Quarantine service."

"Until that is supplied, and fully equipped as above, the service cannot be depended upon, nor be expected, to protect the country from the invasion of epidemic disease."

REMARKS ON OUR QUARANTINE DEFICIENCIES.

For the handling of our ordinary isolated cases of disease on incoming vessels where the ships' hospital is alone infected the Quarantine station of Grosse Isle is fairly equipped.

But where a vessel is infected as a whole, as were for instance the "Brazilian" "Irthington," and "Neptune" this season, the station remains, notwithstanding all my unwearyed efforts, as destitute of the universally recognized modern methods of disinfection and maritime sanitation as it was sixty years ago before high power microscopes had made us acquainted with the micro-organisms that cause and convey infectious diseases and the possibility of their prompt destruction by proper appliances, and when the St. Lawrence Quarantine, like others, was set apart as a place at which to detain infected vessels for the forty days or more required to allow disease to run its unchecked course amongst the unfortunates who had been exposed to it.

Nay, in at least one respect it is even worse off now than formerly. For its small wharf was built years ago expressly to enable the small class of sailing vessels that then brought immigrants to lie at it. The change to large steamships as passenger carriers has rendered that little wharf useless, as no modern vessel can come to it. Yet over twenty years earnest effort on my part has so far failed to have the wharf extended to meet the requirements of modern shipping.

The St. Lawrence Quarantine has no deep-water wharf to which an infected vessel can come.

It has no means for the steam disinfection of clothing and effects.

It has no appliances for the drenching with mercuric chloride solution of the infected vessel.

It had sulphur furnaces on a fumigating steamer; but that steamer had to be condemned and has not as yet been replaced.

Disinfection of clothing and effects by steam in properly constructed cylinders, drenching the vessel with mercuric chloride solution, and fumigation of emptied holds, steerages, etc., by the blast of sulphur dioxide gas from properly constructed furnaces, are the universally approved methods of modern maritime sanitation.

These methods are not the craze of any one over-enthusiastic sanitarian. They have the recognized, tried, and established acceptance of all sanitary workers. The Congress of the United States some years ago voted more than half a million of dollars (\$542,500) for the construction and equipment with such appliances of national refuge quarantine stations as follows:—One at the mouth of the Delaware Bay; one near Cape Charles at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay; one on the Georgia coast; one at or near Key West; one in the Gulf at Ship Island; one in San Diego harbour; one in San Francisco harbour; and one at or near Port Townsend, at the entrance to Puget Sound.

These appliances are also in use at many other places, as for instance Boston, New York, Charleston, Pensacola, New Orleans, Galveston, &c., giving entirely satisfactory results in each instance. Results chiefly of course negative from the nature of things, and so possibly not so striking to the non-medical mind which naturally recognizes skill in curing disease so much more readily than skill in preventing it.

Such positive results, however, as have followed the introduction of this modern scientific system at the Mississippi Quarantine, for instance, may be understood and appreciated by all. Previous to its introduction there New Orleans and the Mississippi valley suffered frequently and severely from yellow fever introduced by the shipping. Commerce by way of the Mississippi during the summer or fever months was almost nil. Since the introduction of modern methods of maritime sanitation at the Mississippi Quarantine in 1885, scores of infected vessels have been treated there for yellow fever, and that with such complete success that not one case of the disease has been introduced to the city by way of the shipping. Trade by the river now goes on in summer the same as in winter, practically unhampered. The port has been opened to the fruit, coffee and other trades, and its commerce increased by many millions of dollars.

Here in Canada such striking results may not be looked for. But the two following facts are surely of grave significance:

1st. Each and every incoming vessel on each and every one of its trips is liable to an extra detention at quarantine of many days, from the want of the proper appliances for its prompt disinfection if infected.

2nd. This country is constantly liable at all times to the introduction by the shipping through our defective and antiquated quarantines of epidemics of cholera, small-pox, &c., and of centres of infection throughout the land of those so-called minor infectious diseases the death roll from which is in the aggregate greater than that from epidemics.

This very season the Provincial Board of Health of Quebec has traced an outbreak of 149 cases of small-pox, (with 31 deaths up to the 28th of December) scattered over that Province from the Gaspé peninsula to Sherbrooke, originating from a single case in the City of Quebec. And in their report on that initial case the very grave and significant statement is made that it is considered possible that this case resulted from the steamship "Brazilian" which was at the Quarantine station in June with small-pox. "This vessel" the report continues "stopped at Quebec on her return trip and some of the sailors, it is reported, went ashore and sold clothes to second-hand shops."

Whether on further enquiry this be wholly proven or not the very possibility

thus indicated emphasizes the risk, and the need of those modern appliances for which I have so long and so urgently been pleading.

Surely, surely, the time has more than come when Canada should be provided with at least one thoroughly equipped Quarantine station on her Atlantic side, and at least one on her Pacific coast, where quarantine appliances are as defective and as rudimentary as in the St. Lawrence.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.S., D.C.L.

Medical Superintendent of St. Lawrence Quarantine Service.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HALIFAX (N.S.) QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.)

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1891.

I have again to state that no case of sickness of a character requiring removal to the Quarantine station was brought to this port during the year.

Quite a number of seamen and immigrants have been found from time to time suffering from various ailments, but none were of a contagious or infectious character.

I would here mention that the buildings and wharf at the Quarantine station are in great need of repairs, the roofs of the former require reshingling and the wharf should have considerable attention, as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. N. WICKWIRE, M. D.

Inspecting Physician.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. JOHN (N.B.) QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. S. HARDING, M.D.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1891:

The barque "Veronica," 1137 tons, arrived here from Monte Video on the 16th of June, having on board, all told, seventeen persons, officers and crew. She had sailed from Monte Video on the 15th of April, and when 20 days out one of the crew was taken down with small-pox, which proved to be a very severe case. Following the first case two other seamen took the disease—on the 21st and 25th of May respectively. The last case thus being 21 days before the ship arrived at this port.

The captain of the ship had acted judiciously in several particulars, but marred the whole matter by errors of management in several others: He had kept the three men isolated from the rest of the crew; but the case which last occurred had not been kept long enough apart from the other men but was allowed to go about among them and sleep in the same compartment with them—this one still having scabs on his face, so that it was to me a matter of uncertainty as to whether the disease might not be in the system of some and lying dormant, as the time after the convalescent was put with the other men was insufficient to complete the incubation period belonging to this disease. Another important defect in the management was that the clothing had not been properly looked after and treated. Under these circumstances there remained no reliable way of securing against further extension of the disease than to remove all the people with all their belongings from the ship to Partridge Island. This accordingly was done, and then the ship, being properly cleansed and fumigated, was released from quarantine after only a short detention, occupied in doing this work.

On the island the process of cleansing and disinfecting the clothing being completed, and no further case of the disease having occurred, the men were released from quarantine and went to the city, they having been on the island six days, occupied in doing the things required of them. The time occupied in the way mentioned, added to what had previously passed whilst all were together in the ship, tended to show that the spread of the disease, through the existence of latent infection, need not longer be apprehended. Previously, however, to discharging the people, all who had not been vaccinated within the prescribed period, or had the small-pox at any previous time, were vaccinated.

To have relied on what had been done to the ship, and on the island, to the men, seemed to be justified by the fact that the disease did not spread; but much alarm was felt by people in the city when the ship arrived having small-pox on board.

The ship "Charles," of 1,500 tons, having on board twenty persons, all told, arrived here on 6th August from Rio de Janeiro, whence she had sailed on 22nd June. When three days out one of the seamen was taken sick with small pox, which ran its course in a mild form. He went on duty after having been sick for fourteen days, during which time he was kept isolated. Thus, on the arrival of the ship, the man had been 26 days with the rest of the crew. Enquiring into particulars as to what had been done by the master to prevent the extension of the disease to others in the ship, they may be stated briefly as follow: The sick man was kept isolated, in the manner explained to me, for 14 days, and the clothing he had worn and the bedding he had used were thrown overboard and clean ones given to him. The only dis-

infectant on board was chloride of lime, which had been freely made use of. The clothing of all the others on board of the kind that could be washed were so treated, and other kinds, such as could not be washed, were day after day hung up in the rigging. Without, however, stating in detail all particulars as reported to me, I shall merely say that I saw no necessity of ordering anything else to be done, and only detained the ship for 30 hours, employing the time in looking into matters. My reason for taking this view and not detaining the ship, even admitting that the sick man had not been isolated quite long enough, was, that had there still existed infection, either on the person or in the clothing, the exposure of the other men for 26 days before arrival here would have caused the disease to show on some of them. A further reason for concluding that nothing need be done, the clothing having been properly cleansed, was the exceptionally clean condition observable of the ship itself. The cause of so much having been done was the fact that in coming to St. John the ship was to be re-classed, and in order to make her show favourably the different parts of the ship, commencing after the sickness, were treated as follows: All parts of the sides in the hold were painted and oiled; also all parts on deck and every room, both forward and aft, was painted. The things thus done for one object would tend also to serve the other, of giving security against infection. Therefore, for the different reasons mentioned, the ship was detained only some thirty hours—long enough for me to look into the different circumstances referred to.

During the course of every year vessels arrive at this port having had deaths on board during the voyage from other causes than infectious disease. Such has been the case during the past year. I assume that you will not require me to refer to each particular instance of this kind, but consider a general allusion to the fact, as above, sufficient. Such occurrences almost, as a matter of fact, present themselves at large seaports like St. John. Enquiring into the causes in such cases is part of the routine of my office. But when cases occur which imperil the country, such as the arrival of a vessel infected with small-pox, I think it right to furnish you with an account somewhat in detail of each case, as that given respecting the barque "Ancona" and ship "Charles." I have, therefore, in conclusion, merely to say that all the duties of my office, both routine and other, have received proper attention during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. S. HARDING, M.R.C.S. Eng.

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., QUARANTINE STATION.

(P. CONROY, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit to you my report relating to quarantine inspection at this station for the year 1891.

The total number of vessels arriving at this port direct from ports outside of Canada, and officially inspected by me was forty-four.

There were also thirty-one arrivals of vessels from foreign ports—such vessels having touched at other Canadian ports on their voyage here.

No epidemic or contagious disease requiring the application of quarantine regulations was found on board any vessel arriving at this port during the past year.

On account of the recent outbreak of small-pox in the Province of Quebec, it was deemed necessary to make a careful inspection of all vessels arriving from ports in that Province, and more particularly for the reason that this city was visited, a few years ago, by a most virulent epidemic of small-pox, which was brought here by a passenger on one of the steamers from Montreal. That epidemic cost this city the loss of a great many lives and entailed a great expense on the province.

The alarm in consequence amongst our citizens at the possibility of a similar occurrence, necessitated special quarantine precautions.

The quarantine hospital building requires some repairs, as I have already reported to the department, and these should be attended to as soon as navigation opens in the spring.

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

P. CONROY, M.D.,
Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SYDNEY, (C. B.,) QUARANTINE STATION
(WM. MCK. McLEOD, M.D.)

SYDNEY, C. B., 2nd January, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, for the year 1891, on this quarantine station.

Inspection of vessels from non-Canadian ports was carried out as well as possible under the circumstances. Perfect protection, however, can only be reached here when, by means of a system of signals, telephonic communication and a small steam-boat, every arrival requiring inspection may be met and dealt with immediately.

When small-pox appeared in August, in the person of a Norwegian seaman on board the S.S. "Irthington," engaged in the Montreal coal trade. The case, a mild one, was sent into hospital, and the steamer ordered to Grosse Isle.

There are additions and repairs of various kinds necessary at the buildings, a list of which has been forwarded to the department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. MCK. McLEOD,
Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTING PHYSICIAN, PICTOU, N. S.

(JOHN McMILLAN, M. D.)

PICTOU, N. S., 4th January, 1892.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the following report for year ending 31st December, 1891. There has not been any infectious or contagious disease at this station during the past season. The buildings are in good condition and well looked after by caretaker McKenzie. The new fence around the property has kept up well, and is in good condition. The new road is in good condition and is a great convenience.

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

JOHN McMILLAN, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 7.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PORT HAWKESBURY QUARANTINE STATION.

(P. A. MACDONALD.)

PORT HAWKESBURY, C. B., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on quarantine at this station for the year now about to close.

Although a large number of cases of sickness landed at this port during the season, fortunately none were of a character requiring quarantine.

The rules and regulations of your department, as far as they could be applied to this port, have been faithfully carried out.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. A. MACDONALD,

Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHATHAM, N.B., QUARANTINE STATION.

(MR. J. MACDONALD.)

CHATHAM, N.B., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to present to you the report of this quarantine station for the year 1891.

The quarantine regulations have been carefully observed, and vessels from foreign ports to the number of 120 boarded and inspected.

Several vessels from Santos, Brazil, where small-pox, cholera, and yellow-fever prevailed, arrived at this port. All made long passages, and each had the full complement of men mentioned in the ship's articles, and as there had been no sickness of any kind on any of the said vessels they were not quarantined.

I am happy to be able to report that no case of a contagious or infectious character was found on any of the vessels entered at this port.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. MACDONALD,

Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VICTORIA, B.C., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. MACNAUGHTON JONES, A.B., M.D., C.M.)

PORT OF VICTORIA, 4th January, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

The port was free from epidemic or contagious disease during the year, until December, when small-pox was reported on board a steamer from Chinese and Japanese ports.

The usual measures were taken for the care and isolation of the patient and some suspects, and for disinfecting the vessel.

These have so far proved effectual.

Passengers and crew were vaccinated.

The hospital at Albert Head has many requirements, of which, with their estimated cost, I shall furnish a return at the earliest opportunity.

During the year there arrived at this port:—British steamers, 88; foreign steamers, 959; British sail, 81; foreign sail, 39; coasters, 1,716; with a total of 53,227 passengers, exclusive of crews and coasting passengers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. MACNAUGHTON JONES, A.B., M.D., C.M.,

Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE LEPER HOSPITAL, TRACADIE, N.B.

(A. C. SMITH, A.M., M.D.)

TRACADIE, N.B., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you my annual report on the Leper Hospital at Tracadie, N.B., for the year 1891.

On the first day of January last, there were eighteen inmates of the Lazaretto. During the year two of those died, and six new cases were admitted—making the present number twenty-two—eleven males and eleven females. One of these is in the advanced stage of the disease; the others are apparently comfortable and even cheerful, and are not confined to the house, but are able to enjoy out-door life during fine weather.

Leprosy never appears in the better class of our French population; and while it is true that the unfortunates who are obliged to end their days in our "Home for Lepers" are very much more comfortable than they were before removed from their very humble homes, the time is approaching when it may be that the department will consider the advisability of having erected a new structure in place of the present antiquated one with low ceilings and no modern conveniences. While in the hospital during the hours of night I found the air putrid, there being no means of proper ventilation. It is found impossible to keep the water-closets in anything like a sanitary condition.

Our lepers are singularly fortunate in having at all hours, for the alleviation of their burden of sorrow the unremitting care of the religious ladies in charge. The patients' apartments are at all times kept scrupulously neat and clean; their beds are warm and comfortable,—they are neatly apparelled; and order is at all times strictly maintained.

That the segregation of our lepers is rapidly stamping out the disease admits of no doubt. For several years past, no leprous persons have been admitted to the Lazaretto from Tracadie, so long the hiding place of the malady. Recent additions to the ranks are from outlying districts to which relatives of leprous individuals had removed from Tracadie years ago. I have no hesitation in asserting that as suspected cases are now promptly examined, and when found to be leprous removed as quickly as possible to the Lazaretto, in a very few years leprosy with us will be a thing of the past.

The two cases living in a backwoods settlement a few miles from Tracadie and referred to in my last report, are no longer at large, a source of danger to their neighbours. They have been removed to the Lazaretto.

In former reports I referred to a new focus of the disease which appeared below Caraquet, Gloucester County, N.B., and which took its start from the presence of one infected person among the people. Four leprous persons were removed to the institution from that locality last year, and during the past summer I succeeded, with the valuable aid of the local clergy, in inducing three recently developed cases, who were endangering their families and neighbours, to enter the hospital. There still remain two cases, but I have reason to believe that they, too, will soon be gathered in, leaving then only two suspected cases, which I am holding under close observation.

In Neguac also, a settlement twenty miles from Tracadie, there is one suspected case.

A married woman recently admitted, gave birth to a child in the Lazaretto during the summer. The child has since died.

Leprosy has practically died out in Cape Breton. I may, however, add that I have recently found two young persons developing suspicious symptoms, which I am watching.

During the year some alarm was caused by the presence of some half dozen Chinese lepers in British Columbia. I may be permitted to quote here the following extract from an authoritative source:—"As to whether leprosy was known in the Sandwich Islands before 1848 is of no importance whatever. M. Quoy may or may not have seen it there in 1819. This much, however, is certain: it was in anyway exceedingly rare, and the natives knew nothing of it before 1848. Hildebrand was the first to discern a case in 1853 in the house of a Chinaman named Ahia, who lived at Honolulu. Eight years after, Ahia's neighbours and some of his friends had taken the disease. In 1861 there were six lepers in the immediate neighbourhood of Ahia's dwelling. From that time the evil spread with a terrible rapidity. The persons contaminated settled here and there, each creating a new centre of infection."

The prompt removal of the British Columbia lepers to D'Arcy's Island will effectually prevent a spread of the disease. And under recent regulations it would seem impossible for any more Chinese lepers to gain admission to the Province.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. C. SMITH, A. M., M.D.

Inspecting Physician and Medical Adviser to Tracadie Lazaretto.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 11.

REPORT OF INSPECTION AT MATANE.

(DR. J. B. PELLETIER.)

MATANE, 20th December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you herewith my report of inspection at this port of vessels requiring it, for the year 1891.

I feel happy to be able to state that there has been no case of infectious or contagious diseases of any consequence at this new station during the present year.

The number of arrivals of vessels coming into this port for orders or loading was from sea (outside ports) 20, 19 sailing vessels and one steamer, of which I only inspected 14, the balance being for orders and not remaining twenty-four hours in our port.

I feel pleased to add that the instructions of your department, have received a complete attention.

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

J. B. PELLETIER,
Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 12.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CATTLE QUARANTINES IN QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

(D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.)

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following reports of cattle quarantine operations in the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, including the ports of Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John.

EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

By the following statistics it will be seen that, as compared with the preceding season, there has been a decrease in the numbers of animals exported to Great Britain from the port of Montreal of 13,235 cattle and 11,623 sheep.

Monthly Shipments.

	Cattle.	Sheep.
May.....	16,901	234
June.....	14,522	977
July.....	17,328	20,220
August.....	17,755	7,125
September.....	20,845	1,602
October.....	13,128	1,142
November.....	8,468	857
Total.....	<u>108,947</u>	<u>32,157</u>

Exportation for Five Years.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1887.....	64,621	35,473
1888.....	60,828	46,167
1889.....	85,053	58,983
1890.....	122,182	43,780
1891.....	108,947	32,157

I have pleasure in reporting that the inspections of these large numbers of cattle and sheep prove the healthiness of Canadian live stock, as not a single case of disease of a contagious nature was found in them.

The quality of the cattle continues to improve, and is mostly such as meet the approval of English buyers.

Store cattle in large numbers continue to be shipped, many of them only two years old. Dairy cows have also been exported in considerable numbers.

The different classes and sizes of cattle, in the absence of any fixed regulation as to space, increased greatly the work of the inspectors in their efforts to prevent crowding on board ship.

In a few instances, namely, in tramp ships, owing to the inferior quality of the vessels and largely to stress of weather, the losses at sea were considerable, and demonstrated the necessity for improved regulations, which have since been inaugurated by the Marine Department.

On regular line ships the mortality at sea was inconsiderable, notwithstanding the immature ages of many of the stock, and many of the dairy cattle being forward in calf.

The relieving of your inspectors of the responsibility of inspecting the ships and superintending the loading of the stock, enables them to conduct the inspections at the stock-yards more thoroughly and satisfactorily, and the use of weighing scales at the yards will enable them to classify the fat animals over 1,000 lbs. and stockers, 1,000 lbs. and under, thereby obviating disputes with owners of stock.

The following is the regulation under the Act respecting the shipping of live stock:—

No. 2. Fat cattle carried on the upper or spar deck or any other deck, must be given a space of 2 feet 8 inches clear in width by 8 feet clear in length each, and not less than 6 feet 3 inches in height, but pens for sheep shall be not less than 7 feet in height, divided into two compartments 3 feet 6 inches in height each, and in no case shall more than four head of cattle be allowed in each pen, except at the end of a row where five may be allowed together—provided, however, that five cattle, each 1,000 lbs. weight or under, commonly known as “stockers,” may be carried in a pen instead of four fat cattle. As regards space for sheep, not more than eight or nine sheep will be counted equal to one fat ox, according to the discretion of the inspector. Cows in calf are to be given the same space as fat oxen.

These, together with others respecting fittings, ventilation, feed, men, &c., will do much to improve the shipping of live stock from Canadian ports.

RANCH AND MANITOBA CATTLE.

The shipments of ranch cattle continue to improve and the use of pedigreed bulls on many ranches enables them to export steers and spayed heifers of excellent quality, which even in the prevailing depressed markets netted their owners fair margins of profit, and do much to advertise the rich grazing lands of the foot-hill districts of Aiberta.

Several thousands of cattle bred and fed in Manitoba were also exported and are beginning to show marked improvement in breeding. The extension of mixed farming in this province will result in the production of large numbers of export cattle annually.

SHIPMENTS VIA BOSTON, PORTLAND AND NEW YORK.

Owing to the extraordinary difference in ocean freight rates, 3,088 cattle and 711 sheep were shipped from Montreal to Boston, Portland and New York, thence to Liverpool. These not having been inspected by your Inspectors do not appear in the above returns, and thus they increase the total export for the season.

INSPECTORS.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of Inspectors were most satisfactorily conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S., at the Canadian Pacific yards and Charles McEachran, D.V.S., at the Grand Trunk yards, and the marking at each yard of inspected cattle was carefully carried out by the foremen and men under them, also that Mr. H. C. Halliday carried out his instructions in superintending the loading and measurement of spaces on the ships.

POINT LEVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

As will be seen from the accompanying schedules there were imported to the Point Lévis quarantine:—

	For Canada.	For United States.	Total.
Cattle.....	13	1	14
Sheep.....	938	2,085	3,023
Swine.....	4	6	10

No contagious disease was found in any of them. Only one case of illness occurred in a bull which suffered from pleurisy, taking ill on 2nd December and he died on the 20th January. There also died four sheep and one lamb, and one lamb was born in quarantine.

I have pleasure in reporting that the duties of inspector have been most satisfactorily conducted by Dr. J. A. Couture, and of superintendent of the quarantine by Mr. William Welch.

I have further to report that in compliance with the wishes of the Department of Militia and Defence the sheds for quarantine purposes located within the yard of the Fort No. 3 have been removed, and the yard prepared to be handed over to the said Department. Owing to the small importations now taking place sufficient accommodation is afforded by the sheds surrounding the Fort.

HALIFAX CATTLE QUARANTINE.

I herewith enclose the report of Dr. William Jakeman, Inspector at Halifax, by which it will be seen that no cattle were exported from that port during the past season, and the importations of cattle 24, and sheep 98, all for Canada.

I have pleasure in reporting that Mr. Jakeman continues to perform his duties in a most satisfactory manner, as does also Mr. Hyde, the caretaker of the quarantine at Dartmouth.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

Reports having reached the department that this disease was reappearing in parts of Nova Scotia, Mr. Jakeman was instructed to make a report during July last, and again in November, which being confirmatory, an Order in Council dated 2nd November was passed authorizing your inspector to deal with the disease as recommended in my report to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture of date October 18th, in accordance with which and departmental instructions, accompanied by Dr. Johnston, Pathologist, I proceeded to the infected districts arriving there on December 4th.

Finding the disease prevailing to a considerable extent, I established an investigating station at Stellarton, N. S., on a farm adjoining the town in which we found two diseased animals, and placed Dr. Wyatt Johnston in charge to make post-mortem examinations, microscopic investigation, laboratory cultures, and other experiments by feeding, cohabitation and inoculations with a view to discover the true pathology of this peculiar disease, in hope of its leading to the discovery of its cause, which so far is hid in obscurity, the disease being known only in the infected districts of Nova Scotia. A feeding station has also been established at Maryville, near Cape George, where all animals confiscated as having been in contact may be conveyed and fed. The plan of dealing with the disease is as follows:— On discovering it in a herd, the farm is placed in quarantine, movement for the time being stopped, all sick animals are slaughtered, as well as calves or poor little yearlings which have been in contact which would not pay to feed. The adult cattle are removed to the quarantine station where they are being fed and any in which the disease appears are killed, and the others are fattened and will be sold under instructions from the department as beef being slaughtered in the quarantine, the proceeds being deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.

It is hoped that in this way the disease will be eradicated, for the time being at least, as it would appear to be indigenous and liable to reappearance.

I hereto append Mr. Jakeman's report on the initial operations in connection with the above.

ST. JOHN, N.B., CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The importations at this station consisted of 6 cattle imported from the State of New York, and one sheep from Britain, all of which were discharged as free from disease.

I herewith enclose the report of Inspector J. H. Frink, V.S., and would call your attention to his report on the sheep industry in New Brunswick, and the suitability of that province for sheep-raising. There can be no doubt that the rich grazing lands and hay meadows of this province properly stocked with suitable sheep would yield large profits.

I have pleasure in reporting that Mr. Frink continues to perform his duties most satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF THE CATTLE QUARANTINE, HALIFAX, N. S.

HALIFAX, 31st December, 1891.

(WM. JAKEMAN, D.V.S.)

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as superintendent of cattle quarantine at the port of Halifax for the year ending 1891.

Cattle exported.....	none
Cattle imported.....	24
Horses imported.....	5
Sheep imported.....	98

February 4th, per SS. "Waldron," three Clydesdale stallions in transit for Ontario.

May 16th, per SS. "Circe," two Clydesdale stallions and two Cleveland Bay stallions, the property of J. E. Chipman, of Halifax.

April 14th, per SS. "Canadian," one Polled Angus bull, two cows and one calf, the property of Dr. Craik, Montreal.

May 2nd, per SS. "Halifax," from Boston, one French coach stallion, the property of Stewart Gould, Great Village, N.S.

September 24th, per SS. "Circassian," ninety-eight sheep, the property of the Provincial Government.

October 28th, per SS. "Manitoban," two cows and eighteen calves, the property of John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont.

Mr. Miller's cattle are now in quarantine.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

On the 25th of July last, I received a telegram from the Deputy Minister John Lowe, requesting me to visit Arisaig, Maryvale, and Cape George, Antigonish County, to ascertain and report the number of cases of Pictou cattle disease. I at once proceeded to New Glasgow and from there drove through Merigonish, Lismore, Bailey's Brook, Dunnaglass, Knoydart, Arisaig, McAras Brook, Greenfield, Malignant Cove, Maryvale and Cape George, making a thorough investigation as I proceeded, and forwarded to the department a list of the number of animals that had died previous to that date this season, also those sick, and living, on the infected farms.

Again on the 7th of November, I received a letter from Prof. McEachran asking me to proceed to the infected districts of the cattle disease and make a thorough investigation as I proceeded, through Pictou and Antigonish County, which I did and sent a tabulated report to the department.

Again on the 5th of December, I started in company with Prof. McEachran, and Dr. Johnstone, of Montreal, visiting Cape George, Maryvale, McAras Brook, Arisaig, Knoydart, Moidart, the Gulf Shore, Merigonish, New Glasgow, Fisher's Grant, Pictou, West River, Green Hill, Sylvester and Stellarton, finding three new cases not in report 21st of November.

Again on the 14th instant, under instructions by telegram from Prof. McEachran, I visited Antigonish for the purpose of hiring a barn and establishing a quarantine. On my arrival there I was informed that a meeting of the county councils had been called by the Warden for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of the people in reference to establishing a quarantine in that place, but as the people were unanimous against it, Dr. Johnstone went to Stellarton as there were two sick animals there, and made arrangements for his laboratory, which he has got nicely working.

This necessitated the establishing of a quarantine for contact cattle, for which through the advice of Prof. McEachrane, I hired the farm of John McDonald of Maryvale, on which there are now 53 head of contact cattle, also in Mr. McKay's barn at Stellarton there are 5 head of contact animals and 4 head of diseased cattle, 6 being killed for experimental purposes.

Again on the 22nd I visited the infected districts and slaughtered three animals suffering from the disease.

Again on the 28th instant, on receipt of a letter from J. A. McDonald, of Arisaig, informing me that there were several sick cattle in his neighbourhood, I at once visited the district and found 3 sick cattle, which I slaughtered and had buried.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. JAKEMAN, D.V.S.

REPORT OF THE CATTLE QUARANTINE, ST. JOHN, N.B.

(JAMES H. FRINK, V.S.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., 1st January, 1892.

SIR.—I beg to submit my annual report concerning the business transacted at this station during the year 1891.

The importation of cattle from foreign countries was limited, owing to the very large importation from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The foreign imports, consisting of six head of cattle, Holstein, by James McGivern, Esq., from the State of New York, and one sheep imported from Great Britain by Blanchard D. Sewell, Esq., York County, N.B., these with two calves born in quarantine constitute a total of 9 which were quarantined the prescribed period and released in good health. On 5th and 6th May, acting under departmental instructions, I proceeded to St. Stephen, N.B., to investigate an outbreak of disease among cattle, a number of which had died. No disease existed when I arrived there. And the bodies of animals which had died were in such an advanced stage of decomposition, that no accurate or definite opinion could be given. Sufficient evidence was produced, however, to determine the existence of anthrax in some form. The Hon. Provincial Secretary manifested much interest in the matter. The sanitary instructions were carried out under his direction and the local authorities. No further manifestations of the disease have been presented during my inspections there. Information was elicited, that it had been a common practice for citizens, residing in Calais, Maine, to drive their cattle to pasture on the Canadian side to St. Stephen, and send them back at night. As this was contrary to regulations the matter was referred to your department, and the practice promptly stopped. The manures which had accumulated about the quarantine grounds (no contagious disease being in quarantine) were sold to the Alms House Commission, amounting to \$8.05, which amount was deposited to credit of Receiver General, acting under departmental instructions. I assisted the Collector of Customs at this port in appraising the values of horses entered for duty, in conjunction with my office of veterinary inspector. During the month of September, a large number (150) of pure bred cattle were purchased in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec by the Provincial Government for the improvement of stock. These were sold at Fredericton to the farmers of the province, without reserve, thus allowing them the privilege of securing pure bred animals at a very

low price. Much attention is now being given to the sheep industry, and the large importation of pure bred Shropshires and Suffolk Downs, made by the Provincial Government and private individuals during three years, has materially improved the fleeces and carcasses of the sheep in this province. This importation has been supplemented by another large lot brought from Ontario this year, consisting of Shropshire, Leicesters and a few coarse woolled sheep. No disease of a contagious nature has made its appearance among them and the province offers great advantages for the production, successfully, of this class of animals, and their carcasses find a ready sale at home and abroad.

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

JAMES H. FRINK,
Veterinary Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF THE POINT LÉVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(J. A. COUTURE, D.V.S.)

QUEBEC, 11th January, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you my annual report of the Point Levis cattle quarantine.

The number of cattle imported from Europe this year by the St. Lawrence route is only 14.

The number of sheep imported is the largest that ever came in here. The total number is 3,023. With regard to breeds they are classed as follows:—

Shropshires.....	2,435
Oxford Downs.....	211
Dorset.....	127
Cotswolds.....	109
Hampshire Downs.....	63
South Downs.....	39
Lincolnshire.....	27
Leicesters.....	7
Suffolk.....	5

Of this total number, 938 head went into the Dominion, and 2,085 went into the United States.

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

J. A. COUTURE,
Assistant Inspector, Point Levis Cattle Quarantine.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Cattle Imported at Point

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	From	Short-horn.			Polled Angus.			Ayr-shire.			Sussex.			Gallo-way.		
				Bull.	Cow.	Total.	Bull.	Cow.	Total.	Bull.	Cow.	Total.	Bull.	Cow.	Total.	Bull.	Cow.	Total.
Oct. 13th....	Circassian.....	Allan.....	Liverpool....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
do	do	do	do	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
do	do	do	do	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3

Lévis Cattle Quarantine in 1891.

Polled Suffolk.			Grand Total.	Owner.	Address.	Date of Sailing.	Remarks.
Bull.	Cow.	Total.					
1	2	3	12	Agricultural College.	Guelph, Ont.	Oct. 1st.	2 calves born in Quarantine.
....	....	....	1	Hon. John Dryden...	Brooklyn, Ont.	do	
1	....	1	1	J. McLain Smith....	Dayton, Ohio, U.S.	do	
2	2	4	14				

J. A. COUTURE, D, V. S.,
Assistant Inspector.

STATEMENT of Sheep Imported at

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	From	Shropshire.			Oxford.			Dorset.			Cotswold			Hampshire.			
				Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	
June 10	Lake Huron...	Beaver	Liverpool	43	197	240													
do 10	do	do	do	1	72	73				2	20	22							
do 10	do	do	do	1	23	24				1	9	10							
do 11	Grecian...	Allan.	London							2	23	25	9	40	49				
do 22	Lake Ontario.	Beaver	Liverpool	1	67	68													
do 29	Lake Winnipeg	do	do	18	283	301													
July 14	Norwegian	Allan.	Glasgow	9	100	109													
do 14	Lake Huron...	Beaver	Liverpool	9	100	109													
do 14	do	do	do	23	93	116													
do 14	do	do	do	17	91	108													
do 14	do	do	do				33	42	75										
do 14	do	do	do							1		1							
do 20	Sarnia.....	Dominion	do	29	167	196	1		1	2	4	6				3	8	11	
do 20	do	do	do		20	20													
do 20	do	do	do	2	13	15													
do 20	do	do	do	1		1													
do 20	do	do	do	36	223	264	5	15	20				8	25	33				
do 26	Lake Ontario.	Beaver	do	9	150	159													
do 26	do	do	do	9	16	25	1		1				1	2	3				
do 26	do	do	do	8	45	53	1	4	5	1	8	9				1	4	5	
do 26	do	do	do	13	88	101													
do 26	do	do	do	2	23	25													
do 26	do	do	do	6	25	31										2	5	7	
do 29	Dominion	Dominion	Bristol										10	13	23				
do 29	do	do	do				3	13	16										
do 29	do	do	do				2	3	5										
do 29	do	do	do													1	4	5	
do 29	do	do	do																
do 29	do	do	do	2	6	8	2	1	3										
Aug. 4	Oregon.....	do	Liverpool														8	21	29
do 7	Texas.....	do	Bristol																
do 7	do	do	do							7	45	54							
do 10	Lake Superior.	Beaver	Liverpool	9	112	121													
do 10	do	do	do				2	20	22										
do 10	do	do	do				28	35	63										
do 17	Lake Huron...	do	do	1	5	6													
do 17	do	do	do	48	211	259													
do 30	Lake Ontario.	do	do	29	62	91													
Sept. 9	Buenos Ayrean	Allan.	Glasgow		20	20													
Nov. 9	Parisian.....	do	Liverpool	1		1													
				318	2117	2435	78	133	211	16	111	127	29	80	109	21	42	63	

a. 1 ram died in quarantine. b. 1 ewe died in quarantine. c. 1 lamb born in quarantine. d. 1 sheep

Point Levis Cattle Quarantine in 1891.

South Down.			Lincoln.			Leicester.			Suffolk.			Grand Total.	Owner.	Address.	Date of Sailing.	Discharged.
Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.					
												240	A. O. Fox	Oregon, Wis., U.S.	May 29	June 24 <i>a</i>
												95	W. H. Beattie	Wilton Grove, Ont.	do 29	do 24
1	1	2										36	J. G. Hammer	Mount Vernon, Ont.	do 29	do 24 <i>b</i>
												74	Jos. Ward	Marsh Hill, Ont.	do 30	do 29
			2	25	27							95	W. S. Hawkshaw	Glenworth, Ont.	June 12	July 8 <i>c</i>
												301	W. G. Crosby	Greenville, Mich., U.S.	do 19	do 13
						1		1				1	David Pringle	Huntingdon, Que.	July 4	do 29
												109	J. B. Stone	Richmond, Ills., U.S.	do 3	do 29
1	1	2										118	I. J. Williams & Son	Muncie, Ind., U.S.	do 3	do 29
												108	Geo. Allan & Sons	Alerton, Ills., U.S.	do 3	do 29
												75	R. J. Stone	Stoneington, Ills., U.S.	do 3	do 29
												1	Jas. Main	Boyau, Ont.	do 3	do 29
												214	C. S. Bingham	Vernon, Mich., U.S.	do 10	Aug. 4
												20	E. D. Sobian	Hudson, Mich., U.S.	do 10	do 4
												15	J. H. McRoberts	Lucan, Ont.	do 10	do 4
												1	J. P. Phin	Hespeler, Ont.	do 10	do 4
												317	Robt. Miller	Brougham, Ont.	do 10	do 4
												159	W. H. Gordon	Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.	do 17	do 10 <i>d</i>
2	4	6										35	John Campbell	Woodville, Ont.	do 17	do 10 <i>e</i>
1	5	6				1	4	5	1	4	5	88	Hon. John Dryden	Brooklyn, Ont.	do 17	do 10
												101	J. T. McFee	Lenox, Iowa, U.S.	do 17	do 10 <i>f</i>
												25	Jos. Cooper	Kippen, Ont.	do 17	do 10
												38	J. E. Wylder	Mount Hope, Ohio.	do 17	do 10
												23	Jas. Main	Boyau, Ont.	do 16	do 12
												16	H. Arkell	Arkell, Ont.	do 16	do 12
												5	Peter Arkell	do	do 16	do 12
5	8	13				1		1				6	John Kelly	Shakespeare, Ont.	do 16	do 12
												13	Robt. Miller	Brougham, Ont.	do 16	do 12
												1	John Thompson	Ontario	do 16	do 12
												11	A. O. Fox	Oregon, Wis., U.S.	do 16	do 12
												29	J. I. Douglas	Neilsonville, Wis., U.S.	do 24	do 20
3	7	10										10	John Jackson	Abingdon, Ont.	do 28	do 20
												54	Tezwell & Hector	Port Credit, Ont.	do 28	do 20
												121	Cooper & Watkins	Kankakee, Ills., U.S.	do 31	do 24
6		6										28	L. B. Wilson	Creston, Iowa, U.S.	do 31	do 24
												63	Burgess Bro	Wenona, Ills., U.S.	do 31	do 24
												6	Hon. M. H. Cochrane	Hillhurst, Que.	Aug. 6	Sept. 2
												259	Geo. E. Breck	Paw Paw, Ills., U.S.	do 6	do 2
												91	Ed. Goodenough	Adrian, Minn., U.S.	do 21	do 17
												20	Jas. McFarlane	Clinton, Ont.	Sept. 3	do 28
												1	J. T. Gordon	Pilot Mound, Man.	Oct. 31	Nov. 24
13	26	39	2	25	27	3	4	7	1	4	5	3023				

died in quarantine. *e.* 1 sheep died in quarantine. *f.* 1 lamb died in quarantine.

J. A. COUTURE, D.V.S.,
Assistant Inspector.

STATEMENT of Swine Imported at Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine in 1891.

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	Sailing from.	Berkshire.			Tamworth.			Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.
				Boar.	Sow.	Total.	Boar.	Sow.	Total.				
July 14....	Lake Huron..	Beaver.....	Liverpool	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	J. G. Williams & Son.	Muncie, Ind. . . .	July 3..	July 29
do 14....	do	do	do	2	2	4	1	.....	1	R. G. Stone	Stomington, Ills....	do 3..	do 29
do 26....	Lake Ontario.	do	do	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	Hon. G. Dryden....	Brooklyn, Ont....	do 17..	Aug. 10
do 29....	Dominion.....	Dominion....	Bristol.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	John Snell & Sons ..	Edmonton, Ont....	do 17..	do 10
				.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4				

J. A. COUTURE, D.V.S.,
Assistant Inspector.

No. 13.

REPORT ON CATTLE AND SWINE PASSING THROUGH QUARANTINE
AT POINT EDWARD.

(ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.)

VETERINARY COLLEGE,
TORONTO, January, 1892.

SIR,—I beg to forward Mr. E. P. Westell's report of the number of cattle and swine passing through quarantine at Point Edward during the past year.

I have also to state that horses and cattle generally throughout the province have been exceedingly healthy.

Swine, however, have suffered from swine plague or hog cholera, and other diseases, and it has been necessary in some districts to slaughter both healthy and diseased animals, with the view of preventing the spread of this scourge.

In certain districts, more particularly in the vicinity of large cities, swine are kept, especially during the summer months, in a very insanitary condition, and are fed upon slaughter house offal and hotel refuse, which in some instances has a very injurious influence, and is the means of producing serious disease, and although not actually causing swine plague it is a means of spreading this affection.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL Report of Swine Received into the Ontario Cattle Quarantine for Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Date of Entry.	White Cluster.		Poland China		Red Jersey.		Yorkshire.		Victoria White.		Berkshire.		Valuation.	Removal.	Consignee.	Address.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1891.													\$ cts.	1891.		
Jan. 8.					1								25 00	Jan. 29.	Peter Lanarsh.	Wheatley, Ont.
do 19.													25 00	Feb. 9.	do	do
do 21.													60 00	do 11.	do	do
Feb. 4.													40 00	do 24.	Wm. Rowe.	Ingersoll, Ont.
do 11.													30 00	Mar. 4.	Rufus McMullin.	Leamington, Ont.
do 18.					1								25 00	do 10.	J. J. Payne.	Chatham, Ont.
do 20.													25 00	do 12.	Daniel DeCorey.	Mitchell, Ont.
April 29.		1											25 00	do 19.	R. H. Harding.	Thorndale, Ont.
do 29.		1											25 00	do 29.	Louie Letendre.	Drummondville, Que.
May 7.													25 00	June 16.	Joseph Strufoford.	Drummondville, Que.
do 27.							1						25 00	do 17.	T. L. Dunkin.	Brautford, Ont.
do 28.													20 00	do 17.	T. L. Dunkin.	Norwich, Ont.
June 20.													15 00	July 11.	T. Flynn.	Colborne, Ont.
do 27.													40 00	Sept. 16.	Jabez Wakely.	Bolton Station, Ont.
do 27.													25 00	do 16.	J. E. Darling.	St. Mary's, Ont.
do 27.													25 00	do 28.	G. M. Anderson.	Caledonia, Ont.
Sept. 7.													25 00	do 28.	Richmond & Co.	Cramore, Ont.
Oct. 17.									1				25 00	Nov. 16.	Wm. Smith.	Burford, Ont.
Nov. 5.													20 00	do 25.	J. J. Payne.	Chatham, Ont.
do 25.													20 00	Dec. 15.	Louie Letendre.	Drummondville, Que.
do 13.													20 00	do 3.	W. C. Edwards.	Rockland, Ont.
Dec. 3.													25 00	do 24.	Henry George.	Putnam, Ont.
do 4.													25 00	do 26.	Jabel Robinson.	St. Thomas, Ont.
do 11.													590 00	do 31.	Jabel Robinson.	St. Thomas, Ont.
		4		6	4	1	3	1		1		1				

Total 26.

ANNUAL Report of Cattle Received into the Ontario Cattle Quarantine for Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Date of Entry.	Holstein.		Jersey.		Durham.		Brittany.		Normandy.		Grades.		Valuation.	Removal.	Consignees.	Address.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1891.													\$ cts.			
April 9.	1												500 00	July 8.	H. Bollert.	Cassel, Ont.
do 10.	1												300 00	do 9.	Jas. Perie.	Dorchester, Ont.
do 17.													150 00	do 16.	Philip T. Price.	St. Catharines, Ont.
do 27.													100 00	do 26.	J. Taylor.	Embro, Ont.
June 16.			1										300 00	Sept. 14.	John Idington.	Stratford, Ont.
July 7.				1									100 00	Oct. 5.	G. N. Mathewson.	Sarnia, Ont.
Aug. 21.		2											150 00	Nov. 20.	J. & F. Perie.	Dorchester, Ont.
Sept 23.		3											250 00	Dec. 22.	Chas. Tanner.	Blyth, Ont.
Oct. 7.													60 00	Yet in quarantine	Geo. Stewart.	Kippen, Ont.
do 8.									1	1			2,000 00	do	De Lery McDonald.	Montreal.
do 8.							1	3					1,000 00	do	do	do
do 10.		5											400 00	do	Geo. Pugsley.	Burlington, Ont.
Nov. 12.	1	1											200 00	do	do	do
do 29.	2	16											2,000 00	do	M. J. Sweet.	do
Dec. 5.													25 00	do	S. J. Robbin.	Pictou, Ont.
do 12.													100 00	do	S. Hunter.	Braintree, Ont.
	8	31	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	3		7,635 00			

Total 54 head.

No. 14.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EMERSON QUARANTINE STATION.

(D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.)

EMERSON, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—In presenting my eighth annual report on the Emerson Quarantine Station, I may be permitted to congratulate the department on the very excellent showing I am able to make on the past year's operations.

The comparative and detailed statements which accompany this report will serve to show at a glance that immigration to this section of the Dominion, from the adjoining portion of the United States, has exceeded in volume anything recorded in any previous year. The almost daily arrival of car-loads of immigrants' effects at the boundary line, to say nothing of the numerous cases of settlers coming by road, speaks well for the Government immigration agents operating in the stricken districts of North and South Dakota, and for the due recognition of the excellence of Manitoba and the Territories as places suitable beyond compare for the farmer and the stock-raiser. That such is the case is proven by the fact, not that there has been a very great increase in the number of heads of stock inspected by me at Emerson and Gretna, but that the number of inspections I was called upon to make—459—was nearly four times that of the year 1890, and the highest of any year since the quarantine has been established here. The interpretation of this is that the cattle and stock brought in were not the property of two or three big importers, but were the personal effects of the numerous *bona fide* immigrants coming here to make a new home for themselves and to grow up with the country. Moreover, the detailed statements appended herewith show the names of the persons themselves, where they are from, their destination, and other details as to the number and class of stock they had with them. Whilst dealing with this part of my report, it is gratifying to me to be able to add that not alone has there been such a great increase in the number, but that the grade and class of stock were of a very desirable kind, and such as will add very materially to the wealth and future prosperity of the country. In numbers the actual importations of horses and stock at the ports of entry at Gretna and Emerson, reached the very satisfactory total of 3,187.

Dealing with the simple matter of comparisons, the appended table offers the means of making such of a very gratifying character. In 1890 I inspected 229 head of cattle, whilst in the past year I was called upon to pass judgment on no less than 1,022 head, a nearly five-fold increase. Horses, admitted in 1890 to the number of 732, were more than doubled in 1891, when the total reached 1,767. Sheep and pigs might almost be said to be stationary as regards the number of importations, for whilst there has been a slight decrease in sheep there has been a corresponding increase in the number of pigs imported.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,

Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

COMPARATIVE Inspection Table, Emerson, for the Years 1890-91.

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Hogs.
1890.....	229	732	137	258
1891.....	1,022	1,767	123	275

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

DETAILED Report of Sheep Inspected at Emerson Quarantine Station, 1891.

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	No.
J. S. Parsons.....	Walhalla, N.D.....	Winnipeg.....	19
M. C. Oleson.....	Aberdeen, S.D.....	Yorkton.....	2
T. Gudmundson.....	Mountain, N.D.....	Calgary.....	15
J. B. Jonson.....	Gardner, N.D.....	Lake Manitoba.....	28
S. Jaunson.....	Cavilier, N.D.....	Church Bridge, N.W.T.....	20
S. Hall.....	do.....	do.....	2
G. Johanneson.....	do.....	do.....	8
J. O. Byornsson.....	do.....	do.....	8
F. Fritz.....	Rudolph.....	Yorkton.....	3
G. Campbell.....	Aberdeen, S.D.....	do.....	6
E. Enduason.....	Gardner, N.D.....	Red Deer, N.W.T.....	10
J. Fridbyorneson.....	do.....	do.....	2
		Total.....	123

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

DETAILED Report of Hogs Inspected at Emerson Quarantine Station, 1891.

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	No.
Joseph Walten	Hutchison, S.D.	Yorkton.. ..	1
Joseph Gross	do	do	1
Joseph Wallman	do	do	4
W. D. Cook	Nebraska	Wolseley.. ..	107
F. Holwell	Neche, N.D	Marais	1
J. Hander	Fargo, N.D.	Plum Coulee.. ..	2
W. Jansen	do	do	2
R. McBride	Cass City, U.S.	Moose Jaw.. ..	1
A. Christie	Mapes, N.D.	Winnipeg.. ..	5
M. C. Oleson	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton.. ..	2
W. Longfield	Barns Co., N.D.	do	1
A. F. Chuber	Aberdeen, S.D.	do	2
R. W. McCanwell	do	do	2
W. S. Hapes	do	do	5
J. Smith	do	do	4
E. C. Pettitt	do	do	1
T. Gudmundson	Mountain, N.D.	Calgary	2
H. Hillman	do	do	2
S. Robinson	Neche, N.D.	Emerson	3
Geo. Robinson	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	2
K. Vollralk	Neche, N.D.	Gretna	3
L. Calder	do	do	1
H. Walter	Freeman, S.D.	do	9
L. E. Headley	United States	Stonewall.. ..	1
H. Post	Courtland, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	4
W. Holscher	Rondell, S.D.	do	3
C. M. Wertman	Aberdeen, S.D.	do	5
P. Martin	Rudolph, S.D.	do	5
F. Fritz	do	do	4
S. Corner	Aberdeen, S.D.	do	4
A. Flamming	Fargo, N.D.	Gretna.. ..	2
P. Flamming	do	do	7
L. Duensing	Pembina, N.D.	Emerson	3
G. B. Wiltze	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	4
A. D. McClure	do	do	1
Geo. Windhurst	Roanoke, S.D.	do	3
F. G. Page	do	do	4
J. Prouse	Aberdeen, S.D.	do	3
P. Prouse	do	do	1
J. Braier	do	do	3
F. G. Weiss	do	do	4
G. Bishop	do	do	3
R. T. Cammack	do	do	2
O. Markham	do	do	8
C. E. Markham	do	do	8
J. C. Markham	do	do	3
G. Campbell	do	do	3
Geo. Newton	Roscoe, S.D.	do	1
L. Roulet	Warnier, S.D.	do	13
J. Weiss	Eureka, S.D.	do	3
J. A. Eichenburg	Faulkton, S.D.	Irvine, N.W.T.	3
S. Spry	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	4
G. Clements	St. Paul, Minn.	Prince Albert	1
		Winnipeg.. ..	2
		Total.. ..	275

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

DETAILED Report of Cattle inspected at Emerson Quarantine Station, 1891.

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Cows.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Heifers.	Steers.	Calves.	Total.
John Chambers	Glaston, N.D.	Emerson	2						
John Edmonds	Drayton, Ont.	Wawanesa	2						
Thompson Bros.	Prescott, Ont.	Emerson	4		1				
Ludwig Pssvion	Fargo, N.D.	Winnipeg	2	4		2			
A. R. Speers	Brainerd, U.S.	Griswall		4					
Geo. Henston	Minneapolis	Calgary			1				
Thos. Graham	Pembina	Emerson	1						
Joseph Walten	Hutchison, S.D.	Yorkton	2	2		1			
Wm. Ganzen	do	do	2	2					
Joseph Gross	do	do	2	2					
Joseph Wallman	do	do	2	2	1	2			
Geo. Henston	Dakota, U.S.	Calgary			1				
Thompson Bros.	Prescott, Ont.	Emerson			1				
Jos. A. Moresett	Argyle, Minn.	do	2				4		
K. Wekfusson	Mountain, N.D.	Shoal Lake	5	2		6		2	
Christie & Fares	Iowa, U.S.	Emerson	1		1			1	
S. Slen	Ottertail, Minn.	Stonewall		2					
N. Patterson	Bathgate, N.D.	Emerson	1						
O. Letourneau	Argyle, Minn.	Beaver Lake	14			7	3	29	
Joseph Côté	Clark Co., S.D.	St. Jean Baptiste	2	2		2			
B. Côté	do	do	1				2		
F. Winnir	Pembina, N.D.	Prince Albert	1			6		1	
John F. Gordon	Minnesota, U.S.	Oak Lake	1	2			1	2	
Wm. Collier	Duluth	Portage la Prairie	1						
A. McCurdy	Glaston, N.D.	Winnipeg	1						
W. S. Cook	Nebraska	Wolseley	2						
D. Scellennburgh	Neche, N.D.	Gretna	1						
W. J. Kelly	Michigan	Battleford	1	3					
Joseph Hart	do	do	3	2					
A. Parsons	Walhalla	Glenboro'	3						
W. R. Stark	Edmond Co., N.D.	Yorkton	1	2		2	2		
W. Lamport	do	do	1						
Haw & Stark	Aberdeen, S.D.	do	15	4	1	20		12	
C. Beaudoin	St. Joe, N.D.	St. Jean Baptiste	1	2					
M. Siggins	Cavilier, N.D.	Gretna	2						
Wm. M. Bezen	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton	4						
James Allen	do	do				4	2		
J. Hander	Fargo, N.D.	Plum Coulee	2						
W. Janson	do	do	1						
F. W. Parsons	Walhalla, N.D.	Winnipeg	2						
J. S. Parsons	do	do	1			3			
F. J. Price	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton	1			1			
J. Schram	do	do	1			1			
R. Benson	St. Thomas, N.D.	Calgary	2						
Thos. Corbett	Neche	Gretna	1						
J. E. Binderknecht	Marshall Co., S.D.	Yorkton	3	2					
G. Vnyckoff	do	do	3	2					
T. Odell	do	do	3						
J. Broadbent	St. Thomas, N.D.	Thornhill	2						
R. A. Coun	Westport, S.D.	Yorkton	7			3	1	6	
A. Christie	Mapes, N.D.	Winnipeg	3	2					
W. P. Coun	Browne Co., S.D.	Yorkton		4					
G. Anderson	Briton, S.D.	Virden				7			
J. Hanson	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton	2			1			
M. C. Oleson	do	do	3					2	
F. J. Mills	do	do	1					5	
T. B. Bray	do	do	11	2					
C. Schingenburgh	do	do	6	2			3		
H. Hixon	do	do	3	2			2		
W. Longfield	Barns Co., N.D.	do	2				1	1	
C. S. Van Dyke	Aberdeen, S.D.	do	6	2	1	3			
A. S. Chuber	do	do	4		1			2	
R. W. McConnell	do	do	2	2		4			
E. C. Chapman	do	do	4	2	1			2	
W. S. Hafer	do	do	6		1	2	1	2	
E. E. Pettitt	do	do	8					3	
J. McNicoll	Minto, S.D.	Calgary	1						

DETAILED Report of Cattle inspected at Emerson Quarantine Station—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Where From.	Destination.	Cows.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Heifers.	Steers.	Calves.	Total.
T. Gudmundson.....	Mountain, N.D.	Calgary.	5	2	1	3			
J. B. Johnson.....	Gardner, N.D.	Manitoba.	5	2		3	2	5	
S. Jansson.....	Cavilier, N.D.	Churchbridge, N.W.T.	3			3	2	2	
B. Skagford.....	do	do	5	2	1	2		6	
S. Hall.....	do	do	3			2			
H. Johanneson.....	do	do	4						
G. Isbury.....	do	do	2	2	1		1	1	
G. Johanneson.....	do	do	5			2		1	
J. A. Magnusson.....	do	do	3			1	3		
A. Jonsson.....	do	do	2	2	1	2			
J. O. Byornsson.....	do	do	5		1			1	
S. Thorarumsson.....	do	do	2					4	
S. J. Asjemson.....	Mountain, N.D.	Calgary, N.W.T.	1						
G. S. Thagmusson.....	do	do	1						
F. Goldsmid.....	do	do	1						
J. G. Palmason.....	do	do	5	2	1			1	
H. Hillman.....	do	do	6	2		2	2	3	
E. Pettitt.....	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	2			2		3	
W. Kittle.....	do	do	2						
Geo. Robinson.....	do	do	1			1			
E. Labree.....	Fosston, Minn.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	6	2		1			
G. H. Campbell.....	Brown Co., S.D.	Gladstone	2			1	1	4	
A. Klenisassen.....	Freman, S.D.	Gretna, Man.	2						
H. Walter.....	do	do	2					1	
James Cameron.....	Riversdale, N.D.	Prince Albert.	3	2	1	6		3	
R. Hall.....	Burnham Co., S.D.	Carman, Man.	7			5	3		
A. C. Atton.....	do	do	2						
H. Hickson.....	United States.....	Winnipeg.	8					3	
W. A. Morez.....	Millet, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	4	4		1		2	
H. Post.....	Courtland, S.D.	do	6		1	3	2	8	
W. Holscher.....	Rondell, S.D.	do	1					3	
C. M. Wertman.....	Aberdeen, S.D.	do	8	2					
R. S. Reid.....	Millard, S.D.	do	8						
Geo. Reid.....	Vowdle, S.D.	do	3	6					
C. F. Dayton.....	Rondell, S.D.	do	5					4	
P. Martin.....	Rudolph, S.D.	do	6	1			4	2	
F. Fritz.....	do	do	3				2		
T. Corner.....	Aberdeen, S.D.	do	2			2		5	
C. Wellhausen.....	do	do	4					2	
G. B. Wiltze.....	do	do	8						
A. D. McClure.....	do	do	6			2			
Geo. Windhurst.....	Roanoke, S.D.	do	2			3		1	
F. G. Page.....	do	do	3			2		1	
T. B. McCutchim.....	Aberdeen, S.D.	Prince Albert.	1						
J. Prouse.....	do	Yorkton, N.W.T.	5			6			
P. Prouse.....	do	do	8			3		10	
W. M. Slattery.....	Millard, S.D.	Prince Albert.	8			4		3	
M. Freeman.....	do	do	6	2		2			
J. Braier.....	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	3			3		1	
J. G. Weiss.....	do	do	4						
B. A. Freeman.....	Millard, S.D.	Prince Albert.	5	2					
G. Bishop.....	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	2			2		2	
R. Fenske.....	Millard, S.D.	Prince Albert.				1		1	
W. Austin.....	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	7	2					
R. T. Cunnack.....	do	do	9					2	
O. Markham.....	do	do	2	2		2		2	
C. E. Markham.....	do	do	4					1	
J. C. Markham.....	do	do	6	2				1	
G. Campbell.....	do	do	3					2	
H. Halstead.....	do	do	3						
A. Wig.....	do	Prince Albert.	9		1	3		4	
Geo. Newton.....	Roscoe, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	4	2		2		4	
L. Roulet.....	Warnier, S.D.	do	3			1		3	
W. Smith.....	Roscoe, S.D.	do	3			1			
C. Appett.....	Warnier, S.D.	do	2						
Wm. Walkey.....	Aberdeen, S.D.	Newdale, Man.	4			2			
J. Weiss.....	Eureka, S.D.	Irvine, N.W.T.	2	2				1	

DETAILED Report of Cattle inspected at Emerson Quarantine Station—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Where From.	Destination.	Cows.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Heifers.	Steers.	Calves.	Total.
C. Torrance.....	Aberdeen, S.D.....	Prince Albert.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
F. Wentworth.....	do	do .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
J. C. H. Nelson.....	Heila, S.D.....	Yorkton, N.W.T.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
A. Wagner.....	Eureka, S.D.....	Irvine, N.W.T.....	15	.....	1	12	3	2	.....
E. Endnason.....	Garder, N.D.....	Red Deer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. Fridbjonson.....	do	do	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
T. Tighe.....	Minneapolis.....	Portage la Prairie.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. A. Eichenburgh.....	Faulkton, S.D.....	Yorkton, N.W.T.....	11	3	1	5	4	5	.....
S. Clem.....	Aberdeen, N.D.....	Prince Albert.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....			475	109	21	183	51	183	1022

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

DETAILED Report of Horses and Mules Inspected at Emerson Quarantine Station,
1891.

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Horses and Mules.
L. Carpenter.	Pembina, N.D.	St. Pie.	2
Chas. Atkinson	do	Emerson	1
Joseph Roy	do	St. Pie	1
John Chambers	Glaston, N.D.	Emerson	2
Christie & Faras	Illinois, U.S.	do	17
L. Patrie	Ilderton, Ont.	Brandon	17
R. McLane	Goderich, Ont.	Winnipeg	18
R. J. F. Thurston	Lindsay, Ont.	Brandon	18
W. R. Armstrong	Brantford, Ont.	do	14
T. E. Kelly	Toronto, Ont.	do	18
R. Trench	Richmond Hill, Ont.	do	17
Thos. Harkness	Whitby, Ont.	do	17
W. R. Harkness	do	Portage la Prairie	17
L. Lewis	London, Ont.	Winnipeg	16
W. H. Copeland	St. Mary's, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	20
D. H. Chambers	Ingersoll, Ont.	Wawanesa	18
R. Goodrich	do	Portage la Prairie	18
T. S. Ferris	Toronto, Ont.	do	36
S. M. Shults	Lucan, Ont.	do	17
J. S. Hewson	Brantford, Ont.	Winnipeg	18
A. McDonald	do	Emerson	18
D. Hope	Sheldon, U.S.	Winnipeg	1
W. Reynolds	St. Mary's Ont.	Brandon	18
A. McLaren	Seaforth, Ont.	Carbery	17
J. H. Brown	Watford, Ont.	Neepawa	19
W. R. Charlton	Strathroy, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	18
John Edmonds	Drayton, Ont.	Wawanesa	6
D. Edmonds	do	do	5
Geo. Karslake	Richmond Hill, Ont.	Brandon	5
James Land	St. Thomas, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	19
James McCarty	London, Ont.	Winnipeg	18
Mathewson & Mason	Toronto, Ont.	Neepawa	17
Anderson & Haney	do	Brandon	18
Isaac Pickering	do	Winnipeg	18
Geo. Walton	St. Vincent, Minn	Emerson	3
Thompson Bros	Prescott, Ont.	do	2
E. Libbetts	Little Falls, U.S.	Winnipeg	1
R. McLane	Goderich, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	16
James McBride	do	do	13
Wm. Scott	Paris, Ont.	Emerson	4
James Fans	do	do	4
P. S. McLean	Kincairdine, Ont	Brandon	16
Smith & Dean	Brantford, Ont.	Winnipeg	18
J. H. Irwin	Cookstown, Ont.	Neepawa	18
Ludwig Jossvim	Fargo, N. D.	Winnipeg	2
A. R. Speers	Branard, U.S.	Griswall	4
J. B. Goslaw	Pembina, N.D.	St. Pie.	3
M. Barns	St. Thomas, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	18
R. K. Wilson	Minneapolis, U. S.	do	1
Sam. Robinson	Bathgate, N.D.	Emerson	2
Thos. Graham	Pembina, N.D.	do	2
Joseph Walton	Hutchison, N.D.	Yorkton	6
William Ganzen	do	do	7
Joseph Grass	do	do	4
Joseph Wallman	do	do	5
James Vanwhort	St. Vincent, U.S.	Emerson	2
John Samson	Toronto, Ont.	Brandon	4
A. Landry	Argyle, Minn	Whitemouth	3
William Bell	Montana, U.S.	Winnipeg	1
Thompson Bros	Prescott, Ont.	Emerson	5
Ed. Vance	Pembina, N.D.	do	2
James A. Moresett	Argyle, Minn.	do	1
K. Wekfusson	Mountain, N.D.	Shoal Lake	3
John Farris	Toronto, Ont	Portage la Prairie	18
J. S. Hewson	Watford, Ont.	Winnipeg	17
R. Black	Grand Forks, N.D.	Richland	1
Ed. La France	Pembina, N.D.	Winnipeg	1

DETAILED Report of Horses and Mules Inspected at Emerson Quarantine Station,
1891—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Horses and Mules.
A. MacDonald	Brantford, Ont.	Emerson	18
R. J. Smith	do	Winnipeg	18
M. Maggy	do	do	1
John Emes	Grand Forks, N.D.	do	1
N. B. Charleton	Strathroy, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	18
Christie & Fares	Iowa, U.S.	Emerson	9
do	do	do	3
W. H. Parker	Glendin, U.S.	Portage la Prairie	6
Frentz & Stewart	Washington, U.S.	Winnipeg	37
P. Marsellars	Bellcourt, U.S.	Emerson	2
McMillan Bros.	Idaho, U.S.	Winnipeg	127
Geo. Polyfuce	Wingham, Ont.	Brandon	3
R. Trench	Richmond Hill, Ont.	do	17
Reynolds & Co.	St. Mary's, Ont.	do	18
Dor & Colquhoun	Dresden, Ont.	do	16
T. Farris	Essex, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	17
T. R. Burk	Detroit, Minn.	Winnipeg	30
Thomas Potter	Blyth, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	16
R. MacDonald	Brantford, Ont.	Emerson	16
Ellis & Connor	Gananoque, Ont.	Portage la Prairie	17
J. S. Hewson	Watford, Ont.	Winnipeg	15
J. B. Headly	Winnneapolis, Minn.	Portage la Prairie	1
W. J. Hinman	St. Paul, Minn.	Winnipeg	3
W. R. Elliott	do	do	1
Thomas Hull	do	do	2
G. M. Webb	Pembina, N.D.	do	1
William McKelvie	London, Ont.	Wawanesa	6
James Scott	Grand Forks, N.D.	Winnipeg	1
James Lawson	Washington, U.S.	do	14
H. Shultz	do	do	23
P. Pellerim	Jolliett, N.D.	Emerson	3
J. J. Berrur	Ontario	Roland	17
N. Patterson	Bathgate, N.D.	Emerson	6
O. Letourneau	Argyle, Minn.	Beaver Lake	9
D. Frazer	Pembina, N.D.	Letellier	1
M. Spencer	Valley City, N.D.	Winnipeg	6
F. Winnir	Pembina, N.D.	Prince Albert	1
M. Charpenter	do	St. Pie	3
John Watting	Minnesota	Stuartburn	2
Prosper Gary	Steven, Minn.	Edmonton	4
Wm. Collier	Duluth, U.S.	Portage la Prairie	1
D. H. McFadden	Pembina, N.D.	Emerson	1
W. S. Cook	Nebraska	Wolsley	2
E. Brotherson	Toledo, Ohio.	Winnipeg	3
Haw & Stark	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton	31
O. Beaudoin	St. Joe, N.D.	St. Jean Baptiste	2
W. Gordon	Argyle, N.D.	Oak Lake	2
M. Siggins	Cavillier, N.D.	Gretna	5
Wm. M. Brazen	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton	8
James Allen	do	do	4
A. McFadden	Neche, N.D.	Gretna	2
J. Hander	Fargo, N.D.	Plum Coulee	5
W. Jansen	do	do	2
F. W. Parsons	Walhalla, N.D.	Winnipeg	2
J. S. Parsons	do	do	5
T. R. Mitchell	Neche, N.D.	Gretna	1
F. J. Price	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton	2
R. McBride	Cass City, U.S.	Moose Jaw	3
R. Benson	St. Thomas, N.D.	Calgary	2
A. Benson	do	do	3
F. Penner	Neche, N.D.	Gretna	1
P. Ran	do	do	1
P. Hiebert	do	Plum Coulee	1
J. S. Ireland	Pembina, N.D.	Westbourne	1
J. E. Binderknecht	Marshall Co., S.D.	Yorkton	4
G. Vnyckoff	do	do	2
T. Odell	do	do	1
H. W. Leavitt	Aberdeen, S.D.	do	5

DETAILED Report of Horses and Mules inspected at Emerson Quarantine Station,
1891—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Horses and Mules.
A. Christie	Mapes, N.D.	Winnipeg	5
G. Anderson	Briton, S.D.	Virdeu	3
J. Dawson	Everet, N.D.	Austin	6
J. Hansen	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton	7
M. C. Oleson	do	do	2
F. J. Mills	do	do	4
F. B. Bray	do	do	2
H. Hixon	do	do	3
Joseph Faust	Olga	St. Jean Baptiste	8
W. Longfield	Barns Co., N.D.	Yorkton	3
C. S. Van Dyke	Aberdeen, S.D.	do	3
A. F. Chuler	do	do	5
R. W. McCanwell	do	do	2
E. C. Chapman	do	do	5
J. Smith	do	do	8
J. Marsden	do	do	2
J. McNicoll	Minto, S.D.	Calgary	2
A. Parsons	Walhalla, N.D.	Glenboro	4
W. Lamport	Edmond Co., N.D.	Yorkton	2
E. McAbee	N. States, N.D.	Winnipeg	3
D. McGill	do	Carberry	2
T. Tighe	Minneapolis	Portage la Prairie	2
B. Skagford	Cavilier, N.D.	Churchb'dge, N.W.T	4
J. G. Palmason	Mountain, N.D.	Calgary, N.W.T	1
J. Acres	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T	1
C. Kenny	do	do	2
E. Labree	Fosston, Minn.	Edmonton, N.W.T	6
J. J. Johnson	New States	Winnipeg	5
P. Gosselin	Neché, N.D.	Rock Lake, Man.	1
G. C. Longstreet	New States	Winnipeg	4
A. F. Johnson	do	do	1
E. W. Webb	do	do	1
G. H. Campbell	Brown Country, S.D.	Gladstone	2
H. Walter	Freeman, S.D.	Gretna	6
A. Kleinsassen	do	do	3
Geo. A. Johnson	Turtle Lake, Wis.	Calgary, N.W.T	2
James Cameron	Riversdale, N.D.	Prince Albert	4
O. O. Newhouse	do	do	2
R. Hall	Burnham Co., S.D.	Carman, Man.	6
A. C. Cotton	do	do	6
R. H. Kennedy	Langdon, N.D.	Lake Dauphin	3
F. Loysonier	United States	Winnipeg	15
W. A. Morez	Millet, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T	2
H. Post	Courtland, S.D.	do	5
W. Holscher	Rondell, S.D.	do	9
R. S. Reid	Vowdle, S.D.	do	2
Geo. Reid	Millard, S.D.	do	4
C. F. Dayton	Rondell, S.D.	do	5
P. Martin	Rudolph, S.D.	do	6
F. Fritz	do	do	9
A. Flamming	Fargo, N.D.	Gretna	8
P. Flamming	do	do	8
C. Wellhausen	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T	8
G. B. Wiltse	do	do	3
A. D. McClure	do	do	4
Geo. Windhurst	Roanoke, S.D.	do	5
F. G. Page	do	do	2
J. Wagner	Neché, N. D.	Winnipeg	21
T. B. McCutchim	Aberdeen, S.D.	Prince Albert	1
J. Prouse	do	Yorkton, N.W.T	2
P. Prouse	do	do	7
W. M. Slattery	Millard, S. D.	Prince Albert	6
M. Freesnan	do	do	3
J. Braier	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T	7
J. G. Weiss	do	do	3
B. A. Freeman	Millard, S.D.	Prince Albert	2
G. Bishop	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T	3
I. Weld	do	do	8

DETAILED Report of Horses and Mules Inspected at Emerson Quarantine Station,
Station—(Concluded.)

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Horses and Mules.
R. Fenske.	Millard, S.D.	Prince Albert.	1
R. F. Camnack.	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	2
P. B. Austin.	do	do	1
O. Markham.	do	do	2
C. E. Markham.	do	do	4
J. C. Markham.	do	do	4
G. Campbell.	do	do	6
H. Halstead.	do	do	4
J. Kelly.	do	Prince Albert.	13
B. Barnes.	Canada, N. States exhibiting.	Winnipeg.	2
G. M. Webb.	do do	do	3
J. T. Cake.	do do	do	1
Geo. Newton.	Roscoe, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	7
L. Roulet.	Warner, S.D.	do	5
W. Smith.	Roscoe, S.D.	do	3
C. Appett.	Warner, S.D.	do	2
T. Lough.	Bathgate, N.D.	Morden for exhibit'n.	2
J. L. Honeyford.	Hudson, New York.	Vancouver, B.C.	3
Wm. Walkey.	Aberdeen, S.D.	Newdale, Man.	2
J. Weiss.	Eureka, S.D.	Irvine, N.W.T.	5
A. Wagner.	do	do	10
H. Hanson.	Aberdeen, S.D.	Newdale, Man.	2
F. Harman.	Eureka, S.D.	Irvine, N.W.T.	1
C. Torrance.	Aberdeen, S.D.	Prince Albert.	4
F. Wentworth.	do	do	7
do	do	do	2
J. C. H. Nelson.	Heila, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	6
E. Gudnason.	Garder, N.D.	Red Deer, N.W.T.	1
N. Muneare.	Frankfort, S.D.	Prince Albert.	19
A. C. Carbon.	Walhalla, N.D.	Gretna.	1
H. Otis.	N. Dakota.	do	2
B. Côté.	Clark Co., S.D.	St. Jean Baptiste.	4
G. Kleffman.	Faulton, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	2
J. A. Eichenberg.	do	do	4
C. H. France.	Neche, N.D.	Winnipeg.	1
P. Klassen.	Fargo, N.D.	Gretna.	2
E. D. Krienke.	Blanchard, N.D.	Winnipeg.	2
N. Facey.	Crystal, N.D.	Lake Dauphin.	2
I. J. Lawless.	do	do	2
J. Massay.	do	do	2
S. Clem.	Aberdeen, S.D.	Prince Albert.	3
J. Robertson.	Neche, N.D.	Gretna.	2
R. McGinn.	do	do	2
N. Dease.	Akra, N.D.	Edmonton.	4
H. Otis.	N. Dakota.	Gretna.	1
Total.			1,767

D. M. McFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

EMERSON, 31st December, 1891.

No. 15.

ANNUAL REPORT NORTH-WEST CATTLE QUARANTINE AND
CATTLE INSPECTION.

(T. A. WROUGHTON, D.V.S.)

FORT MACLEOD, ALTA., 1st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1891.

Taking the general health of all domestic animals throughout the district, I am glad to report a marked absence of disease of an infectious or contagious nature. There have certainly been a few cases of disease amongst horses and in some parts of Assiniboia an outbreak of "*Carbuncula erysipelas*" or "blackleg," more especially in and around Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch. This part of the country was visited by me during the latter part of July and the beginning of August. The disease here was limited to a small area and was due in my opinion to climatic influences combined with physical peculiarities of the district. Most of the animals which succumbed were found in low-lying marshy ground. The weather was excessively warm and a very unpleasant effluvia emanated from the alkaline marshes, which are numerous in that vicinity. These miasmatic gases must necessarily prove injurious to growing animals, and it is these which are principally attacked by the disease; animals over the age of two years being seldom subject to it. Those affected were mostly in excellent condition, and it is a peculiarity of this disease that those in the best condition are most subject to attack. Whether the disease is capable of being transmitted in any way other than by direct inoculation is somewhat difficult to determine. It is a fact that when the disease exists many are attacked, but this can hardly be accepted as definite proof that the disease is of a contagious nature for the reason that the influences which would cause the disease in one would under like circumstances induce it in another. Whether this disease is a true form of anthrax or not it is difficult to determine. The aid of the microscope is not altogether to be relied on to determine the micro-organisms. The "*Lancet*" of 21st November, 1891, commenting upon Dr. Oliver's case of "acute perforation of ulcerative orbitis in which the bacilli of anthrax were found" says, "Several observers have found in certain forms of pyæmia and even of septicæmia, organisms very similar to the anthrax bacilli, and those described by Dr. Oliver, and until cultures have been made and their growth compared with those of anthrax and the effects of inoculations on animals are also compared, it is scarcely safe to take up the position that these organisms are the bacilli of anthrax." It has undoubtedly many points in common. In both diseases there is the dark putrid condition of the blood, rapid putrescence, the evolution of gas in the subcutaneous tissues, rapid mortality and the deadly nature of the disease when an animal is once attacked: taking all these points into consideration it is necessary that the utmost precaution should be taken to guard against the possibility of the disease spreading. On this account it is absolutely necessary that when practicable, the carcasses of all dead animals should be destroyed and whenever it is possible to determine the existence of the disease, all healthy animals should be separated from the affected or those suspected of disease. In theory, this is correct, but in practice is almost impossible. An immense tract of country like the North-West Territories, where thousands of cattle range and where the owners seldom see them except at the round-up twice a year, the only intimation of the disease is the finding of the carcasses, or occasionally coming across a sick animal. A rancher may have a few calves which he is feeding round his own homestead and some of them dying may

cause him to suspect "black leg." Many that die are probably never seen and it is therefore impossible to estimate the exact loss from this scourge as many deaths on the range are doubtless due to other natural causes. This disease, however, has caused little loss in this section of the country, nor would I have put it so prominently before you were it not for the recent outbreak at Willow Bunch this summer. In this locality it was an easy matter to locate the infected district as the number of cattle was limited. During my visit there I was ably assisted by the Very Reverend Father St. Germain, who undertook to explain to the settlers, most of whom were French-speaking, the nature of the disease and the methods to be employed in stamping it out. I also gave some practical demonstrations in setoning calves. Inspector Primrose, of the North-West Mounted Police, also rendered valuable assistance by insisting upon all carcasses being properly disposed of. I have reason to believe that the advice was followed and the further progress of the disease was checked.

No other disease of an infectious or contagious character has come under my notice affecting cattle. Glanders amongst horses has been more or less prevalent in several parts of the North-West and when discovered the animals have been at once destroyed. In this connection, I would like to bring to your notice a disease which has caused heavy loss amongst horses working on the Macleod extension of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. In this matter I was unable to act, as the "Act respecting infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals," gives the veterinary inspector no authority to interfere in the case of horses. I have not had much opportunity of thoroughly investigating the disease. The symptoms as described, resemble to a marked degree, a disease which caused the loss of a number of North-West Mounted Police horses in 1888, which I think was undoubtedly a form of typhoid fever. The symptoms as described by me in my annual report (vide North-West Mounted Police report, 1888), were as follows:—"A listless, dull appearance, injected mucous membranes, appetite capricious or wholly lost, a dry staring coat, temperature from 103° to 106°, pulse rapid and varied, a watery discharge from one or both nostrils, no flinching or pain manifested itself and no marked abnormal sounds were heard on auscultation, the disease running its course in from five to seven days." There was no doubt in my own mind that the disease was of an infectious nature and I believe the medium of communication to have been the grass or herbage soiled by the excreta of infected animals. The only way in which the disease was stamped out was by strict isolation as far as was practicable, the thorough disinfection of all fittings, and destruction of all articles liable to harbour contagion that could not be satisfactorily cleaned. The burial of all carcasses, and the moving of all horses from localities where animals had been affected or succumbed to the disease. By this means we were enabled to get rid of the scourge entirely, nor has there been any fresh outbreak since that time in that section of the country. This disease from which some of the horses employed in the railroad construction are suffering has, I understand, been more or less prevalent amongst them since the building of the Prince Albert Road, and large numbers of them have died. Unfortunately there has been a diversity of opinion amongst professional men as to the nature of the disease and consequently little has been done in the way of checking the outbreak. In the first place the disease is very fatal in its nature under the most favourable conditions and so undermines the constitution that animals once affected even if they do recover from the acute attack, are generally useless and succumb to comparatively trifling ailments. Like its analogue—and I for one think it is nothing more or less than typhoid fever—differing but slightly from that seen in the human patient, careful nursing is the first principle of treatment. The difficulty of this can be readily understood, exposed to all weathers, often without cover and when sheltered, placed perhaps with fifty others in a close stuffy horse tent; the expense of treatment is also an item and the time to do all that should be done is necessarily limited, especially where there are a large number sick, and each patient can not get the individual attention so necessary in this perhaps more than any other disease. Care, attention, cleanliness, equitable temperature, suitable dieting are all more or less impossible

under the circumstances and to these causes the heavy death rate must, I think, be attributed. Again I believe all sorts and kinds of prescriptions have been advised, many fancying that the more medicine you can get a horse to take the better, and not very particular what it is as long as some one has advised it. The principal question, however, which is of the utmost importance to the country in general, is whether the disease is of an infectious or contagious nature. To ascertain this with any degree of certainty, experiments must be tried, and to carry these out with any degree of accuracy, suitable means must be supplied. As far as the matter goes at present I believe this disease has been confined almost entirely to construction horses; I have not heard of any other contracting it. The only similar outbreak as I have before mentioned, was that of 1888, which was distinctly traceable to communication with diseased animals, and was only checked by carefully isolating the diseased from the healthy. These facts alone lead one to suspect that the malady is of an infectious nature. The work at present has ceased, but should this disease show itself again next spring, it might be necessary in the interest of the public service to inquire more closely into its nature, should the Government deem it advisable to interfere with a question regarding horses.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, D.V.S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 16.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FORT MACLEOD (ALBERTA) QUARANTINE.

(ROBT. EVANS, V. S.)

FORT MACLEOD, ALTA., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

All those who entered cattle during the year are actual settlers and were accompanied by their families. A few were returning half-breeds who formerly lived north.

The condition of the stock was excellent, plenty of rain having fallen during the summer, rendering the pasturage very good. The past season has been most favourable, crops being remarkably good, hay and grass plentiful, and no disease of any kind existing.

Owing to the very favourable reports of settlers this year a large influx is probable in the coming summer, and under the directions contained in your letter of 25th March last, actual settlers are very greatly benefitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. EVANS, V. S.,
Quarantine Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

DETAILED Statement of Inspections made by Robert Evans, V.S., Quarantine Inspector, 1891.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Where from.	Horses, including Colts.	Cattle and Calves.	Sheep.
Jan. 12....	W. G. Arnold.....	Montana.....	72		
April 11....	Frank Dérosier.....	do.....	28	30	
July 8.....	Louis Buneo.....	do.....	15	31	
do 8.....	Wm. Caupaor.....	do.....	17	8	
do 8.....	Julius Caupaor.....	do.....	4	3	
do 9.....	C. J. Moir.....	Idaho.....	4	5	
do 9.....	J. H. Cox.....	do.....	12	20	
do 9.....	M. A. Cox.....	do.....		20	
do 9.....	George Cox.....	do.....		19	
do 9.....	George Anderson.....	do.....	3	5	
do 9.....	John M. Dunn.....	do.....	3		
do 12.....	J. L. Shirley.....	Oregon.....	82		
do 15.....	W. J. Johnston.....	Idaho.....	18		
do 15.....	C. C. Johnston.....	do.....	15		
do 15.....	F. M. Johnston.....	do.....	16		
do 15.....	W. Voss.....	do.....	14		
do 16.....	Joseph Park.....	do.....	150		
do 27.....	John Hagarty.....	Utah.....	3	1	
do 27.....	John McAltester.....	Idaho.....	1	44	
do 27.....	N. M. Pratt.....	do.....	16	3	
do 27.....	Olivia Pratt.....	do.....		16	
Aug. 13....	S. C. Bird.....	Montana.....			984
do 13....	George Howe.....	do.....	29	325	
Sept. 4....	Peter Cyr.....	do.....	4		
do 4....	Noël Salois.....	do.....	8		
do 4....	Susette Desgarle.....	do.....	18		
do 4....	Roger Paul.....	do.....	5		
do 10....	A. V. Caldwell.....	Idaho.....	43	15	
do 10....	C. L. Harkness.....	do.....	17	2	
do 10....	J. F. Caldwell.....	do.....	58		
do 10....	J. H. Caldwell.....	do.....	37		
do 10....	J. Moir.....	do.....	15		
Oct. 2....	Chas. Lafontaine.....	Washington.....	22		
do 2....	Moses Lafontaine.....	do.....	6		
do 3....	J. Cooke.....	Idaho.....	15	139	
do 3....	H. Cooke.....	do.....	22	56	
do 3....	Al. Merkle.....	do.....	20	27	
do 3....	L. G. Christy.....	do.....	21	160	
do 3....	Henry Cook.....	do.....		16	
do 3....	Martin Berggreen.....	do.....	4		
Dec. 1....	C. O. Card & Harker.....	Utah.....			3,020
			817	945	4,004

ROBERT EVANS, V.S.

No. 17.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MANITOU CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(M. M. YOUNG, V. S.)

MANITOU, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a detailed statement of inspections made by me during the year 1891.

With the exception of perhaps twelve individuals, all the persons named in the accompanying statement came into Canada upon the dates mentioned with the intention of becoming permanent residents of the Dominion. Comparatively few of them were possessed of much capital, and many of them had absolutely none, but they have, in nearly all cases, brought with them a healthy and valuable stock of horses or cattle, or both.

Of the whole number of horses brought in (362) about 150 were the property of intending actual settlers, and would average in value at \$130 per head. All the cattle were owned by actual settlers, and were of uniform good quality, worth on an average, at Manitoba prices, about \$20 per head. In this manner these people, though comparatively few in number and entering at only two or three unimportant points, have directly contributed to the wealth of this country, to the extent of not less than \$26,000 during the year just ended.

The indirect benefit yet to be derived from their arrival can scarcely be computed, from the fact that almost without any exception the immigrants this year have been of a most desirable class, and who under circumstances at all favourable, are certain to prosper in Canada.

As you will perceive, most of them hail from Dakota, where they have struggled against fate in the shape of drought and frost, chattel mortgages, &c., for from three to nine years. And in all that time some complain of never having had a greater yield of wheat than 2½ bushels per acre, and that only in the more favourable seasons.

Those who have come in lately report having left their grain standing in stacks on account of the scarcity of threshing machines, and as money to meet immediate pressing demands was so difficult to obtain, and only at various rates of interest, they decided to cross the frontier empty-handed rather than to remain on the slim chance of saving a little out of the wreck. I am glad to be able to report that all classes of live stock have been remarkably healthy during the past year in this district. No outbreak of any form of contagious disease has occurred.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. M. YOUNG, V.S.,

Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF Inspections made by M. Young, V.S., Quarantine Inspector, Manitou, Manitoba, 1891.

Date.	Name of Owner.	From	Destination.	ANIMALS INSPECTED.				Where Inspected.	Remarks.
				Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.			Swine.
1891.									
Jan. 2.	W. G. Kittell.	Aberdeen, S. Dakota.	Salcoats, Man.	4	5			Cartwright Manitou.	
do	James Pink.	Allerton N. Dakota.	Tp. 1, R. 9, W., Man.	1				Killarney.	
do	Jas. E. Williams.	Allen Lake	Ontario.	2		5		Morden.	
do	Neil Fox.	Cavalier Co.	Morden, Man.	2				Manitou.	
Feb. 18.	Wm. Sauple.	Forest River	Lake Dauphin, Man.			2		Morden.	
do	B. J. McConnell, M.D.	do	Morden do	4		7		Manitou.	
do	Richd. Hanna	do	Somerset do			2		Pilot Mound.	
do	T. C. Gorrell	do	Fort Mound do	1				Manitou.	
do	Rich. Hanna.	do	Somerset do	1				Morden.	
Mar. 16.	T. Carey	do	Roland do			1		Manitou.	
do	Wm. Porter	Cavalier Co.	Snowflake do	7		7		Killarney.	
do	Jno. McLellan.	Willis City	Calgary, N. W. T.	2		2		do	
do	John A. Whitson.	do	do			3		do	
do	Linsay Charboneau.	do	do			9		do	
do	Robt. Hare.	do	do			1		do	
do	John Whitson	do	do			13		do	
do	John Bundroch.	do	do	3				do	
do	John Bundroch.	do	do	5				do	
do	Geo. B. Batho	Emhurst	Morden, Man.	1				Manitou.	
do	Geo. B. Batho	Dunsmith	Red Deer, Alberta.	2		28		Morden.	
April 3.	Jos. Messner.	Mount Carmel	Plum Coulee, Man	16				Killarney.	
do	Wm. Brunelle	Rollette Co.	Edmonton, N. W. T.	3		1		do	
do	Louis Brunelle.	do	do	3				do	
do	John Irvine.	York, Benson Co.	Rounthwaite, Man.	4				do	
do	Wm. R. Wood.	Rolla	Wakopa do			6		do	
do	Patrick McBride.	Elkwood	Brandon do			5		Manitou.	
do	Wm. Small.	St. John's	Killarney do			2		Killarney.	
May 3.	R. Ironside.	Cavalier Co.	Manitou do			1		Manitou.	
do	Chas. Robillard.	Bottineau Co.	St. Charles do			7		Killarney.	
do	John English.	do	Minniewawa do	6				do	
do	John Thorn.	Belcourt	Wassawa do	3				do	
do	Fd. Rooney.	Nelson Co.	Manitou do	6				do	
do	Fred. Bolland.	Cavalier Co.	Crystal City do	1				do	
do	Fd. Rooney.	Nelson Co.	Manitou do	2		65		do	
do	Colin McLeod	Hannah	do	1				do	
do	Francis Hanna.	do	Norquay do	1		8		do	
do	Colin McLeod	do	do			4		do	
do	Robt. Gorrell.	Cavalier Co.	Pilot Mound do	1				do	
do	Frank McKnight	Rolla	Carman do	1				do	
do	Wm. Bottrell.	Elkwood	Tp. 1, R. 7, W. do			12		do	
do	John Stanley	Walsh Co.	Minnedosa do	1				do	
June 5.						2		Crystal City.	

do	8.	Jos. Stobie.....	Marshall Co., S. Dak.	Lake Dauphin do	1	3	Manitou.....	Suspensions of glanders; re-
do	11.	O. G. Routledge.....	St. John's, N. Dakota.	Wakopa do	1	2	Killarney.....	turned to U.S.
do	16.	Garnet Man.....	Cavalier Co. do	Rhineland do	5	1	Morden.....	
do	18.	John Jolly.....	Rollette Co. do	Wakopa do	6	5	Killarney.....	
do	23.	Angus McLean.....	Bismark do	Gladstone do	4	90	do do do do	One cow destroyed; suffer-
do	23.	Gustavus Duchene.....	do do	St. Charles do	2		do do do do	ing from actinomycosis.
do	27.	John Knox.....	Einmons Co. do	do do	4		do do do do	
do	27.	Peter Bruce.....	St. John's do	Rock Lake do	1		do do do do	
do	27.	Alf. Gordon.....	do do	Wakopa do	2		do do do do	
July	28.	A. E. Gwynn.....	Oberon do	Stoney Creek, N. W. T.	2		Manitou.....	Entered at Cartwright.
Aug.	17.	Osborne Warner.....	Rolla do	Portage la Prairie, Man.	36		Killarney.....	
do	25.	R. B. Sidebottom.....	Montana do	Adelpha, Man.	3		do do do do	
do	26.	Wm. Murtten.....	Rolla, N. Dakota.	Boisevain do	1		do do do do	
do	26.	Alf. Gordon.....	St. John's do	Makopa do	11		do do do do	
Sept.	2.	And. Fogue.....	Rollette Co do	Edmonton, N. W. T.	5		Cartwright.....	
do	2.	Alex. McLachlan.....	Scotland, S. Dakota.	Morden, Man.	15		Morden.....	
do	5.	John E. Phillips.....	Cavalier Co., N. Dak.	Treherne do	1		Manitou.....	
do	8.	Geo. Huddleston.....	West Port, S. Dakota.	Alberta, N. W. T.	6		Killarney.....	
do	11.	Joseph Michaud.....	Montana do	St. Leon, Man.	60		do do do do	
do	26.	Joseph Lepointe.....	Cavalier Co., N. Dak.	Carman do	11		Morden.....	
Oct.	5.	Peter & Annie Martin.....	Aberdeen, S. Dakota.	Yorktown, N. W. S.	27		Killarney.....	
do	6.	Ed. Pinnette.....	Montana do	St. Alphonse, Man.	18		do do do do	
do	8.	Oliver Gendron.....	do do	St. Leon do	20		do do do do	
do	13.	N. P. Osgood.....	do do	Killarney do	1		Morden.....	
do	17.	John Ewen.....	Elkwood, N. Dakota.	Morden do	2		do do do do	
Nov.	3.	Wm. Wall.....	Milton do	Lake Dauphin do	2		Killarney.....	
do	10.	Rich. Hammond.....	Rolla do	Boisevain do	2		Crystal City.....	
do	20.	Chas. Jenkins.....	Grand Forks Co., S. Da.	Brandon do	2	3	Cartwright.....	
do	24.	Jacob Haws.....	Towner Co., N. Dakota.	Summerberry, N. W. T.	5		Killarney.....	
Dec.	24.	McGarvin Bros.....	Boulder, Montana.	Adelpha, Man.	46		do do do do	
do	26.							
				Total.....	362	8	10	

M. YOUNG, V.S.,
Quarantine Inspector.

MANITOU, 31st December, 1891.

No. 18.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DELORAINE (MANITOBA), QUARANTINE STATION.

(JOSEPH DANN, V. S.)

DELORAINE, MAN., 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report. The table below will show the animals inspected by me at this port of entry per month for the year 1891.

I am happy to say that all of the animals presented for inspection were free from diseases, and only a few cases of contagious disease (glanders) have made their appearance in the country surrounding here during the last year.

1891.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle, Durham.	Cattle, Grade.	Sheep.	Pigs.
January.....	14			7		
February.....	9			8		
March.....	2		2	6		
April.....	11	2		32		2
May.....	22	2		98		
June.....	8		2	1		
July.....	26			1		
August.....	12			2		
September.....	5	1				
October.....	33			20	21	
November.....	5					
December.....						
Total.....	147	5	4	175	21	2

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

JOSEPH DANN, V. S.,
Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 19.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VICTORIA (B. C.) QUARANTINE STATION.

(M. G. BLANCHARD, V. S.)

VICTORIA, B.C., 1st January, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of stock inspection for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

During the year the quality of the stock imported has been good, and I am pleased to say that in no instance has it been necessary to refuse admittance to any that came.

During the month of November there was some doubt as to the legality of admitting cattle without their undergoing the 90 days' detention in quarantine, but on the matter being represented to the department it was decided to admit them in the meantime, after having been inspected and passed as clean.

I am pleased also to state that as far as I can ascertain there is no contagious disease among cattle on the Pacific coast.

Of the 909 cattle entered at this port 826 of them were for beef purposes and were probably slaughtered within 30 days or six weeks of their arrival. The remaining 83 were for dairy or stock purposes.

All the sheep imported this last year were shipped from the States of Washington or Oregon, except two lots from California amounting to 178 head, and have been perfectly healthy and of good quality.

The increase in the importations at this port is due to the fact that the steamer running between Vancouver and the Sound ports was withdrawn, causing all the stock to come *via* Victoria, and also to the increase in the population of the cities of this province.

As my statement shows, there have been only 54 swine entered at this port during the year. This decrease is due to the wise decision of the department to enforce the quarantine regulation of 21 days in regard to them.

During the month of April there were erected near the outer harbour dock, two piers for the purpose of quarantining any hogs that might come, but they have not been used since their erection.

This decision to quarantine hogs on their arrival is, in my opinion, a wise one, as there have been several outbreaks of the hog cholera on the American side of the line during the year.

During the month of February I was advised of an outbreak of hog cholera in Nanaimo district, and under instructions from the department quarantined all the hogs and slaughtered those that were infected. There had been, however, about 60 hogs lost previous to it being reported to me. The quarantine was raised and the district declared free from infectious disease on 4th April. I was ably assisted in quarantining the animals by Provincial Police Officer Stevenson.

During the year there were 63 mules and 408 horses entered. Nearly all the mules were for use in the coal mines of Nanaimo. A number of the horses included in the list were Canadian horses that had been over the Sound for exhibition and racing purposes, as are also some of the foreign ones that came here for similar purposes.

I, under instructions from the Provincial Government, ordered six horses to be destroyed during the past year for glanders. All of these cases can be traced to a form of influenza which has been prevalent here for a number of years. In all cases the premises were thoroughly disinfected or destroyed.

Appended is a list of all the animals inspected by me, with the name of the consignee and the place from which they came, as nearly as possible. In some cases the sheep may not be correct, as they were shipped from near the border of the State named.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. G. BLANCHARD, V. S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL Report of Inspections at Victoria, B. C., for the Year ending 31st December, 1891, by W. G. Blanchard, V. S., Veterinary Inspector.

Date Inspected.	Name of Importer.	Where from.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Horses.	Mules.
1891.							
Jan. 6.	J. Parker.	Oregon.	289				
do 15.	do	do	398				
do 16.	J. S. Bowker	do				1	
do 24.	J. Parker.	do	303				
do 29.	do	do	399				
do 31.	A. McDonald.	do				8	
Feb. 3.	L. Goodacre	do	102				
do 4.	Peppler & Reddell.	do				7	
do 5.	Bow Yuen.	do			53		
do 6.	J. Parker.	do	399				
do 10.	do	do	314				
do 12.	do	do	388				
do 19.	do	do	564				
do 21.	A. McBean.	California				2	
do 25.	J. Parker.	Oregon.	402				
do 25.	J. Vermouth	do				1	
do 26.	J. Parker.	do	188				
Mar. 4.	Mr. Stayner	Washington				2	
do 4.	J. Cameron	Oregon				10	
do 6.	E. B. Hill.	Washington				1	
do 9.	Wm. Dalby	California		4			
do 9.	Jos. Sayward.	do				1	
do 9.	J. Parker.	Oregon	367				
do 9.	do	do	206				
do 10.	R. Reddell.	Washington				7	2
do 11.	J. Parker.	Oregon.	409				
do 14.	do	do				5	
do 16.	J. Bennet.	do				1	
do 16.	J. Parker	do	394				
do 20.	do	do	89				
do 20.	Wm. Boyd	Canada, in bond.				18	
do 23.	J. Cameron.	Oregon				16	
do 23.	Mr. McRae	Washington				1	
do 24.	J. Parker.	Oregon.	180				
do 25.	do	do	182				
do 30.	do	do	174				
do 31.	E. Aspden.	Washington				1	
Apr. 1.	J. Parker.	Oregon.	210				
do 1.	C. Peppler.	Washington				7	
do 2.	L. L. Phelps.	do				2	
do 3.	Geo. Winter.	do				3	
do 4.	J. Parker	Oregon.	81				
do 7.	C. Nelson.	Washington				3	
do 7.	C. Marsden	do				2	
do 7.	J. Parker.	Oregon.	210				
do 9.	do	do	206				
do 10.	do	do	196				
do 13.	do	do	210				
do 13.	J. W. Hanna.	Washington				3	
do 15.	A. Webber	do				1	
do 17.	J. Merrifield.	do				4	

ANNUAL Report of Inspections at Victoria, B.C., &c.—Continued.

Date Inspected.	Name of Importer.	Where from.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Horses.	Mules.
1891.							
Apr. 17.	J. Parker	Oregon	218				
do 18.	do	do	432				
do 18.	S. Lingley	Washington					1
do 18.	Robt. Kilpatrick	do					17
do 18.	do	do				22	
do 20.	G. M. Rouse	do				3	
do 23.	J. G. Cameron	do				1	
do 24.	British Columbia Cattle Co.	California	128				
do 24.	J. Parker	Oregon	437				
do 27.	J. G. Cameron	Washington				2	
do 27.	A. B. McRae	California				3	
do 28.	F. McNeill	Washington				2	
do 29.	J. G. Cameron	do				1	
do 29.	A. O. Van Boklen	do				2	
May 1.	J. Parker	Oregon	435				
do 1.	J. Cameron	do				3	
do 2.	A. J. Archibald	Minnesota		9			
do 2.	do	do					2
do 2.	J. Parker	Washington	215				
do 4.	do	do	432				
do 5.	do	do				8	
do 8.	P. T. Wallace	Oregon				1	
do 8.	Charles Brown	Washington				3	
do 11.	J. Parker	do	208				
do 11.	J. Cameron	do				1	
do 11.	J. Parker	do	418				
do 14.	do	do	431				
do 16.	Dr. Lee	In bond to U. S.					2
do 18.	McMahon Bro's. Circus Co.	do				14	
do 18.	British Columbia Cattle Co.	Washington		40			
do 18.	R. Porter	do		77			
do 18.	W. A. Woodward	New York			1		
do 22.	J. Haggerty	Washington				11	
do 23.	W. Chambers	California				2	
do 23.	H. Field	do				1	
do 23.	F. H. Walker	Washington				1	
do 25.	J. Parker	do	432				
do 26.	British Columbia Cattle Co.	California	50				
do 27.	J. H. Walker	Washington				5	
do 28.	Mr. Vincent	California				2	
do 28.	J. W. Hollenshead	Washington				12	
do 28.	do	Minnesota		14			
do 28.	J. Parker	Washington	685				
do 28.	do	do	396				
do 29.	G. Lascelles	Returned to B.C.				1	
do 29.	G. H. Walker	Washington				1	
do 29.	W. F. Noble	do	298				
do 29.	J. W. Hollenshead	do				2	
June 1.	J. Parker	do				1	
do 2.	A. McBean	do				6	
do 3.	R. Porter	do				6	
do 6.	A. McGillivray	do				2	
do 6.	J. Parker	Oregon	336				
do 6.	British Columbia Cattle Co.	do	430				
do 9.	Hayes & McIntosh	do	118				
do 10.	C. Habig	Washington	60				
do 10.	T. Witwell	do				1	
do 11.	W. McKeon	Returned to B.C.				1	
do 11.	J. Gannon	do				1	
do 12.	B. Gordon	California				1	
do 13.	J. Parker	Washington	242				
do 13.	Hayes & McIntosh	do	242				
do 13.	R. Thorburn	do				2	
do 13.	J. Cameron	do				1	
do 15.	W. Chambers	Returned to B.C.				1	
do 15.	J. W. Hollenshead	Washington				1	
do 17.	A. W. Salmon	California				1	

ANNUAL Report of Inspections at Victoria, B.C., &c.—Continued.

Date Inspected.	Name of Importer.	Where from.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Horses.	Mules.
1891.							
June 18.	J. Cameron	Washington				2	
do 22.	British Columbia Cattle Co.	do	575				
do 22.	J. Parker	do	231				
do 22.	W. Hume	Oregon				1	
do 23.	C. Habig	Washington	35				
do 23.	J. W. Sweezea	do				3	
do 23.	J. S. Caton	do				2	
do 24.	J. Parker	do	885				
July 1.	G. McRea	Oregon		31			
do 3.	J. G. McLean	Washington					40
do 3.	W. S. Hurst	do				1	
do 6.	W. F. Noble	Washington	300				
do 6.	Chas. Hall	do				1	
do 7.	W. P. Smith	do				8	
do 8.	J. Parker	do	433				
do 12.	W. S. McEreth	do				2	
do 12.	W. G. Flemming	do				2	
do 15.	W. S. Hurst	do				1	
do 16.	R. Riddell	do				4	
do 17.	Mr. Middell	Oregon	198				
do 17.	J. Parker	Washington				1	
do 18.	do	do	210				
do 20.	T. White	do				4	
do 21.	J. Parker	do	1,366				
do 22.	do	do	162				
do 22.	R. Porter	do		100			
do 23.	W. F. Noble	do	219				
do 24.	J. S. Hall	Oregon				6	
do 24.	do	do		1			
do 27.	Thos. Wall	do				1	
do 27.	W. F. Noble	Washington	244				
do 28.	John Cort	do				2	
do 28.	E. B. Hill	Kentucky				3	
Aug. 3.	do	do				3	
do 3.	J. Parker	Oregon	236				
do 4.	R. Riddell	Washington				6	
do 4.	C. Stevens	do				1	
do 5.	W. P. Smith	do				5	
do 11.	S. Tolmie	do				1	
do 11.	J. Parker	Oregon	1,000				
do 11.	A. C. Cattle Co.	do	501				
do 12.	J. Parker	do	666				
do 13.	A. McBean	Washington				2	
do 13.	J. Delano	do		1			
do 15.	R. P. Bithett	California				1	
do 18.	R. Porter	Oregon		100			
do 21.	A. McBean	Washington				2	
do 22.	C. D. Nelson	do				4	
do 22.	J. Parker	Oregon	233				
do 22.	J. W. Powell	do				1	
do 22.	J. A. McNeill	Returned to B.C.				1	
do 24.	Wm. Faunt	Washington				5	
do 26.	Mr. Patterson	do				2	
do 28.	Thos. Earle	do				21	1
do 29.	J. Cameron	do				2	
do 29.	W. F. Noble	Oregon	694				
do 31.	J. Parker	do	424				
do 31.	E. B. Hill	Kentucky				3	
Sept. 5.	J. Bannesson	Oregon				1	
do 8.	Mr. Englehardt	Washington	20				
do 9.	B. C. Cattle Co.	do	598				
do 11.	R. Porter	Oregon		38			
do 11.	J. Parker	do	969				
do 12.	do	do	391				
do 17.	W. P. Noble	Washington				1	
do 19.	Willie Jim	do				1	
do 19.	W. J. Taylor	do				1	

ANNUAL Report of Inspections at Victoria, B. C., &c.—Continued.

Date Inspected.	Name of Importer.	Where from.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Horses.	Mules.
1891							
Sept. 22	R. Porter	Oregon		78			
do 22	do	do		112			
do 22	Richard Gloss	Washington				3	
do 23	Venal Sanor	do				2	
do 23	Jas. Irving	do				2	
do 24	J. Parker	Oregon	418				
do 24	Thos. Earle	Washington				5	
do 24	B. C. Cattle Co.	do	433				
Sept. 25	Mr. Donaldson	Washington				1	
do 26	J. W. Hollenshead	Wisconsin				5	
do 26	do	do		14			
do 26	do	do	7				
do 26	J. Parker	Washington				2	
do 26	L. Goodacre	Oregon		18			
do 28	R. Riddell	Washington				1	
do 28	A. H. Hill	do				3	
do 28	Ed. Adamson	do				2	
do 28	B. J. Keith	do				2	
do 28	E. H. Fisher	do				2	
do 28	J. V. Millington	do				1	
do 28	J. E. Edwards	do				2	
do 29	Robert Breeze	do				1	
do 29	J. Hickey	do				1	
do 30	Peter Belle	do				2	
do 30	C. Clancy	do				1	
do 30	Mr. Kelly	do		1			
Oct. 1	Ed. Nelson	do	26				
do 1	J. Parker	do	209				
do 2	L. W. Salmon	do				2	
do 2	B. C. Cattle Co.	do	642				
do 3	J. Parker	do	234				
do 3	do	do		19			
do 5	do	do	1,055				
do 9	do	do	187				
do 16	B. C. Cattle Co.	do		50			
do 19	J. Parker	do		1,007			
do 19	B. C. Cattle Co.	do		213			
do 20	E. Marsden	do				2	
do 20	Mr. Chetham	do				3	
do 20	J. W. Hollenshead	Wisconsin	7				
do 21	H. Garrison	Oregon				4	
do 21	Geo. McRea	Washington				2	
do 22	J. Parker	Oregon		56			
do 23	R. Porter	do		18			
do 24	A. A. Brownell	Washington				1	
do 24	J. Parker	Oregon	339				
do 27	C. Bazett	Washington				3	
do 27	do	do		3			
do 27	R. Porter	Oregon		60			
do 27	Indian	Washington	6				
Nov. 6	W. Richmond	do		2			
do 6	J. Parker	Oregon	997				
do 10	B. C. Cattle Co.	do	751				
do 12	R. Porter	do		60			
do 21	G. H. Scribner	Washington				1	
do 27	J. Parker	Oregon	795				
do 27	E. Limes	Washington				2	
Dec 1	H. McDumbleton	do				1	
do 2	Mr. Holden	do				1	
do 2	F. T. Child	do				2	
do 2	do	do					
do 12	G. H. Scribner	do		1			
do 15	B. C. Cattle Co.	Oregon	575				
do 16	J. Parker	do	796				
do 29	do	do	407				
	Total		33,197	909	54	408	63

No. 20.

REPORT ON TRANSIT OF UNITED STATES LIVE STOCK IN ONTARIO.

St. THOMAS, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I beg leave to forward my eleventh annual report on the transportation of United States live stock through the Port of St. Thomas, in transit and in bond, from Windsor to Buffalo, over the Michigan Central, Canada Division, also the report of the United States live stock in transit and in bond, passing through the Port of St. Thomas over the Grand Trunk Loop Line, southern division, from Windsor to Buffalo and from Point Edward (*viâ* Sarnia Branch to London and south on the London and Port Stanley Branch to St. Thomas, and east for export by way of Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.

The Michigan Central, Canada Division, have been very successful in the carrying of United States live stock through Canada from west to east. This company have carried 10,646 cars of cattle through by this route in well appointed live stock express cars, all fitted with the best equipment, with air brakes, etc., and also a large number of other animals such as hogs, sheep, horses, and live stock mixed, such as sheep and hogs in the same car, and some cars mixed with cattle, hogs and sheep, and calves for butchers supplies in the eastern States.

LIVE POULTRY.

There has not been so much live poultry passing through by this route as in former years, but what has passed has been in superior equipped cars. There is not so much live poultry passing through on flat cars, but in cars especially fitted with pens or crates, and some have gone through by express, which I do not account for in this report.

All kinds of live stock have passed safely through by this route in well appointed cars with cattle guardians on all trains, and also all empty cars passing back by this route are well cleaned and disinfected before returned; and, altogether, this company have handled 14,830 cars of live stock over their road without an accident of any kind to report during the year. The average time that a stock train takes by this route is 11 hours.

The Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern division, have not carried so much live cattle from the west to the east by way of St. Thomas as the Michigan Central, or as much as in former years, but they do not haul such long trains, they only put on not more than 25 cars to the train, while the Michigan Central haul 35 cars to the train, but the Grand Trunk makes rather the fastest time in transit through Canada, the average time a live stock train takes to pass through from Windsor to Buffalo or the Suspension Bridge, is ten hours. Live cattle are shipped by this route in stable cars or cattle palace cars, and all fitted with feeding and watering fixtures, and those for export go through without unloading at Buffalo to the port of embarkation, and I am able to report that this company has handled all its live stock trains by this route without accident to any of its live stock trains during the year.

Trains take about ten hours average in passing by this route from river to river.

Local shipments of local live stock from St. Thomas to Montreal and Toronto, from local points in the County of Elgin, the Michigan Central, Canada Division, ship the live stock gathered in on their system from points west of St. Thomas to Montreal and Toronto by the Grand Trunk, except a few cars that are sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Montreal; all live stock from this port are shipped in local cars retained for that service only.

Local shipments of live stock from St. Thomas to Buffalo, by the Michigan Central, Canada Division, and also by the Grand Trunk Loop Line, southern division, show a steady increase in the number of cars of lambs from St. Thomas to Buffalo,

during the year ; a good many of these lambs come from the counties of Lambton and Middlesex, from Lambton by the Michigan Central Mooretown Branch, and from Middlesex by the Grand Trunk Railway Loop Line and Port Stanley Branch ; all are shipped in local cars kept for that business.

WEST BOUND.

I also inclose table showing the number of cars of horses passing west from the eastern States to the west and other animals as well as a few cars of horses picked up in Canada and shipped to the western States ; all have passed safely through Canada and without any accident to report, and altogether this has been a most favourable year for the transportation of live stock in bond, there not having been any deep snows to delay the trains, or ice to block the crossing at the Detroit and St. Clair rivers during last winter to any extent, and the equipment of the transport service of cars for live stock shipment is very much improved, and the company's servants handling said trains being all duly appointed guardians, have the honour to report that all kinds of live stock trains have been handled with dispatch and without accident during the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. SLATER.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

TABLE showing the Number of Cars of Live Stock passing east in Transit and Bond.

Date.	Company.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Live Stock Mixed.	Live Poultry.	Calves.	Mules.	Live Stock and Household Goods.	M. C. R., C. Div.	G. T. R., L. L. S. Div.	Total.
1891.													
Jan.	31 M. C. R., C. Division.	953	145	238	13	73				4	1,426		
do	31 G. T. R., L.L.S. do	300	167	177	5	29						678	2,104
Feb.	28 M. C. R., C. do	548	102	186	15	45					896		
do	28 G. T. R., L.L.S. do	310	81	146	5	13						555	1,451
Mar.	31 M. C. R., C. do	709	81	202	37	56				2	1,087		
do	31 G. T. R., L.L.S. do	296	56	138	5	17						512	1,599
April	30 M. C. R., C. do	662	88	128	37	53					968		
do	30 G. T. R., L.L.S. do	277	46	125	17	18						483	1,451
May	31 M. C. R., C. do	1,060	76	58	16	23	1	1			1,235		
do	31 G. T. R., L.L.S. do	192	45	22	5	18						282	1,517
June	30 M. C. R., C. do	837	49	4	16	15	5		3		929		
do	30 G. T. R., L.L.S. do	139	25	22	4	27	1					218	1,147
July	31 M. C. R., C. do	1,103	102	13	19	24			1		1,262		
do	31 G. T. R., L.L.S. do	345	63	34	10	23						475	1,737
Aug.	31 M. C. R., C. do	1,042	182	55	15	71	2		1		1,368		
do	31 G. T. R., L.L.S. do	383	138	109	13	45	1					709	2,077
Sept.	30 M. C. R., C. do	869	167	110	10	115	5	7	6		1,289		
do	30 G. T. R., L.L.S. do	416	205	129	16	75						841	2,130
Oct.	31 M. C. R., C. do	1,050	217	122	25	161	9				1,584		
do	31 G. T. R., L.L.S. do	369	201	242	21	105	11					949	2,533
Nov.	30 M. C. R., C. do	896	251	123	20	106	5				1,401		
do	30 G. T. R., L.L.S. do	255	235	282	14	104	11					901	2,302
Dec.	31 M. C. R., C. do	917	193	136	22	111	7				1,386		
do	31 G. T. R., L.L.S. do	134	152	184	1	141	2					614	2,000
	Totals.....	14,062	3,087	2,985	361	1,468	60	8	11	6	14,831	7,217	22,048

L. SLATER.

TABLE showing Miscellaneous Shipments of Local Live Stock, from St. Thomas to Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from St. Thomas and west and east on the Michigan Central Railway, Canada Division, to Montreal and to Toronto.

Date.	Company.	Montreal.			Toronto.			Totals.		Grand Total.
		Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Other Animals.	M. C. R., C. Division.	G. T. R., L. L. S. Division.	
1891.										
Jan. 31	M. C. R., C. Division	1						1		1
April 30	do				1			1		1
May 31	do	8	2		4		1	15		
do 31	G. T. R., L. L. S. Division	3		2					5	20
June 30	M. C. R., C. do	3		1	4			8		
do 30	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	2							2	10
July 31	M. C. R., C. do	30	2	3	11	1	1	48		
do 31	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	43		2	2				47	95
Aug. 31	M. C. R., C. do	39	1		12	1	1	54		
do 31	G. T. R., L. L. S. do				10				10	64
Sept. 30	M. C. R., C. do	16	3		15	4	2	40		
do 30	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	16			2				18	58
Oct. 31	M. C. R., C. do	10	2		22	3	1	38		
do 31	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	20			2				22	60
Nov. 30	M. C. R., C. do	7			11	2		20		
do 30	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	4			6				10	30
Dec. 31	M. C. R., C. do	5			1	1		7		7
	Totals	207	10	8	103	12	6	231	114	346

L. SLATER.

REPORT of Miscellaneous Shipments of Local Live Stock to Buffalo on the Michigan Central, Canada Division, from Local Points, and also on the Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division, from St. Thomas and Local Points west and north, showing the Number of Car Loads of each kind.

Date.	Company.	Lambs.	Other Animals	Horses.	M. C. R., C. Div.	G. T. R., L. L. S. Div.	Total.
1891.							
Jan. 31	M. C. R., C. Div.	9			9		
do 31	G. T. R., L. L. S. Div.	6				6	15
Aug. 31	M. C. R., C. Div.	3			3		
do 31	G. T. R., L. L. S. Div.	2				2	5
Sept. 30	M. C. R., C. Div.	10			10		
do 30	G. T. R., L. L. S. Div.	6				6	16
Oct. 31	M. C. R., C. Div.	17		2	19		
do 31	G. T. R., L. L. S. Div.	18				18	37
Nov. 30	M. C. R., C. Div.	30		1	31		
do 30	G. T. R., L. L. S. Div.	24				24	55
Dec. 31	M. C. R., C. Div.	40	2		42		
do 31	G. T. R., L. L. S. Div.	35				35	77
Totals.....		200	2	3	114	91	205

L. SLATER.

REPORT of Miscellaneous Shipments of Local and other Live Stock, some through from Eastern States and from Local Points in Canada on the Line of the Michigan Central, Canada Division, and all passing west by this route to the Western States during the year.

Date.	Company.	Through Horses to Western States.	Local Horses to Western States.	Sheep and other Animals.	M. C. R., C. Div.	Total.
1891.						
Jan. 31	M. C. R., C. Division		2		2	2
Feb. 28	do	7	2		9	9
Mar. 31	do	8	3	1	12	12
April 30	do	14	1		15	15
May 31	do	6	1	1	8	8
June 30	do	6			6	6
July 31	do	6			6	6
Aug. 31	do	7			7	7
Sept. 30	do	7			7	7
Oct. 31	do	11			11	11
Nov. 30	do	4		2	6	6
Dec. 31	do	3			3	3
Totals.....		79	9	4	92	92

L. SLATER.

No. 21.

REPORT ON LYN STOCK YARDS.

(W. STAFFORD.)

LYN STATION, 18th January, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of 14th inst., I beg leave to report as follows:—

I have received in the Lyn yards during year ending 31st December, 1891, 1,510 cars, 24,160 head of cattle; 37 cars, 755 head of horses, all of which were unloaded for feed, water and rest. Official regulations concerning the transportation of American cattle have been strictly carried out.

The yards are being kept in first-class state; fences and gates all in good repair.

No Canadian cattle are allowed to come in contact with the yards. All animals dead on arrival have been buried within the isolated yards under my direction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. STAFFORD,

Guardian.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 22.

REPORT ON LEPROSY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(A. C. SMITH, M.D.)

OTTAWA, 29th May, 1891.

SIR.—I beg leave to inform you that I visited Victoria, B. C., in accordance with departmental instructions, and spent five days of the present month investigating supposed cases of leprosy in that city. In my tours of investigation I was accompanied by Dr. Jones, quarantine officer, Dr. Milne, city medical health officer, Mr. Beatty, the sanitary officer; also, by one of the aldermen, a police official, and a Chinese interpreter. I feel deeply grateful to those gentlemen for their special kindness and marked attention.

Only six suspected cases could be found. One of these I found free from any trace of leprosy. Three of the others are undoubted lepers, and in an advanced stage of the disease. The remaining two cases showed symptoms which, as far as they go, are those of leprosy. They are not sufficiently advanced to warrant a positive diagnosis, but I have almost no doubt that before long well-marked symptoms of the dread disease will develop. These two men have lived for some time past with the above-mentioned lepers.

I am pleased to report that the whole five have been removed by the city health officers to very comfortable quarters on an island seventeen miles from Victoria, recently set apart for purposes of quarantine. I accompanied these unfortunates on their way to the island, and made another examination, which confirmed the opinion I had already formed.

Dr. Milne informed me that the city board of health had no legal authority to set apart money for the continued support of these lepers. Accompanied by Dr. Jones, I called on the Provincial Secretary, who made special enquiry respecting the mode of support provided for lepers in New Brunswick, and I have reason to believe he will communicate with you concerning the cases in Victoria. It may not be out of place to remark that as the cases now in quarantine on D'Arcy's Island have been supplied with provisions, etc., to last for eight months, and have been promised further aid from the city and Chinese merchants, it may be that you will not consider it necessary to make any provision for them during the present session.

The Provincial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Robson) stated that diseased Chinamen, in the country districts, were driven off by their companions and found their way to Victoria, and he believes that the five lepers in quarantine represent all the cases of leprosy in British Columbia. Acting on the advice of Dr. Jones, I communicated by telegraph with the surgeons of mining companies in Nanaimo and Wellington, but got no intelligence of any lepers there.

Dr. Milne kindly gave me valuable letters of introduction to leading physicians in Vancouver City and in New Westminster, where nearly two thousand Chinamen are engaged in the canning establishments. I spent one day in Vancouver City, visiting its "Chinatown," accompanied by the chief of police. I found no trace of leprosy, and was assured by the sanitary officer that none existed. I then visited New Westminster, but being assured by the city medical health officer that not one suspicious case existed there, I did not remain any time.

To sum up: The five lepers in quarantine, unless they attempt to escape, will not require the consideration of the department for at least twelve months. From personal inspection and reliable information, I believe that no other cases of leprosy exist in British Columbia.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. SMITH, M.D.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 23.

CATTLE IN TRANSIT INSPECTION, WINDSOR, ONT.

(J. BOWLER, V. S.)

WINDSOR, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I beg leave to forward my first report since my appointment to office 1st of September, 1891. There has been a large quantity of stock crossing here this fall, and all have been in good health and condition. Occasionally there is a hog or sheep dead from being smothered. I have the dead animals taken out before leaving Detroit. There has been no trouble or any delay as regards the inspection, and stock have been forwarded with expedition. I have been attending to the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Slip-dock *via* Grand Trunk Railway; Mr. Mathews to the Canada Southern branch of M. C. Railway; Mr. Golden to the Wabash *via* Grand Trunk Railway. I am always on hand to attend to any of the slip-docks in case of emergency. Following is a list and the number of animals inspected by me per month at the three slip-docks in Detroit, United States.

D. G. H. AND M. SLIP-DOCK.

Month.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Calves.
September.....		1,512	6,399	1,666	267
October.....		2,107	5,691	12,748	273
November.....		1,907	9,419	16,023	164
December.....	8	1,606	6,422	17,078	119

Cars, 914; trips to Detroit, 209; total animals, 83,409.

CANADA SOUTHERN SLIP-DOCK.

September.....		1,147	724	830	.....
November.....	18	.....	1,772	1,537	6

Cars, 102; trips to Detroit, 13; total animals, 6,034.

WABASH SLIP-DOCK.

September.....			1,161	340	.....
November.....		221	1,733	870	6
December.....			497	35	1

Cars, 48; trips to Detroit, 17; total animals, 4,864.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

December.....	20				
---------------	----	--	--	--	--

Car, 1; trip, 1.

Cars, 1,065; trips to Detroit, 240; final total animals, 94,327.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BOWLER, V.S.

Chairman of Board of Examiners of Stock.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 24.

REPORT ON INSPECTION OF LIVE STOCK IN TRANSIT FROM
UNITED STATES.

(MR. R. F. GOLDEN.)

WINDSOR, ONT., 30th January, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information *my first annual report*, since my appointment 1st September, 1891.

I may state that I am one of the three inspectors appointed to examine the live stock for the different railroads, entering at this point and passing in bond through Canada, entering the United States again at the Niagara crossing.

The following are the numbers of animals examined by me for the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central Railroads, from the 1st of September to 31st December, 1891.

FOR GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

Months.	No. of Cars.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Horses.
1891.						
September.....	113	4,809	767	3,183	139	.....
October.....	169	10,845	696	6,440	167	5
November.....	237	20,021	651	7,884	218	19
December.....	238	16,513	907	9,533	132	1
Total.....	757	52,188	3,021	27,040	656	25

FOR MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

September.....	146	2,342	2,192	3,262	93	.....
October.....	41	584	568	381	1	.....
November.....	201	4,035	2,760	3,006	124	24
December.....	53	416	771	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	441	7,377	6,291	6,649	218	24

Occasionally, a dead animal was found, and a car in a very filthy condition otherwise every thing was in good order. Before allowing the cars that are rejected, I have the cars cleaned and disinfected, and the dead animals removed or for the sake of immediate transit the railroad companies have the healthy animals transferred to other cars.

Trusting this will meet with your approval,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT F. GOLDEN,

V. S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

REPORT

ON

CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, Archivist

1891

(Being an Appendix to Report of the Minister of Agriculture.)



OTTAWA :

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

1892.

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REPORT ON CANADIAN ARCHIVES.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, ARCHIVIST.

Honourable JOHN CARLING,
Minister of Agriculture,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the report on Archives for 1891.

As formerly reported, the work of making transcripts in the Public Record Office, London, continues and the same care is exercised as hitherto in securing the most absolute correctness. The State Papers for Lower Canada are now copied down to the year 1819, covering the death of the Duke of Richmond in August of that year and part of the administration of the Acting Governor Monk; for Upper Canada to the year 1825; the volume Q 359 contains the correspondence relating to the establishment of the Upper Canada Company, the succeeding volumes, which may be shortly expected, containing full details of the transactions between Government and the company. The correspondence in relation to Canada, for the series marked America and West Indies, begins in 1755 and ends in 1771, that marked Quebec, Canada from 1760 to 1791, with scattered papers down to 1800; for Lower Canada from 1791 to 1819, and for Upper Canada from 1791 to 1825, besides a series of volumes of military correspondence from 1756 to 1786, from the generals in command. A collection of the papers laid before the Imperial Parliament has also been made and nothing has been left undone to make these complete and immediately accessible, so far as the means placed at the disposal of the branch would permit. It may be repeated, that the most rigid economy has been observed in the expenditure of the amount granted by Parliament for the Archive Service.

Work has been begun in Paris on the documents selected by Mr. Marmette to be copied, and a first instalment has been received, which he is now engaged in indexing, so as to make them accessible. Similar precautions as in London are taken in Paris to ensure absolute correctness in the transcripts.

A list of the documents and books presented during the year will be found at the end of the report, an examination of which will show the general interest felt in the work.

Requests for information and personal investigations are steadily increasing and the importance of the work is now fully recognised and acknowledged. It has been the settled system of this branch to meet all requests for information as promptly as possible.

Two lists of names of officers and soldiers to whom Lord Dorchester desired to grant lands for their services at St. John's and at Bennington will be found interesting. It may be well to note that when Ticonderoga was surprised by Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen there were, according to their own account, only about 40 men in the garrison, entirely unprepared, having received no news of the outbreak at Lexington, and therefore believing it unnecessary in a British possession to be on their guard against a hostile attack. Crown Point, with a garrison of 12 men, was taken, and St. John's had only 10 men and a sergeant. It is on these captures, with a large armed force, that Ethan Allen has received the title of the Hero of Ticonderoga and had a statue erected to his honour, although Benedict Arnold had at least an equal title to the command in these cases and it was to Seth Warner that Crown

Point surrendered. The names which follow of those to whom Carleton desired to give grants are divided into two lists A and B. These are here published as they appear. The lists are in French, with the following title, which is the same for both.

A.

RETOUR des personnes qui se sont trouvées dans le Blocus de St-Jean et d'autres dans l'affaire de Bennington à qui Milord Dorchester veut bien accorder des terres pour récompense de leurs services.

Noms des Parroisses.	Noms des Personnes.	Grades.	Blocus de St Jean.	A Bennington.	Qty of Acres.
De Montreal	M. Picotté de Bellestre	Lt. Col.	1	"	1000 Acres.
	Joseph De Longueuil	Major	1	"	1000 Do.
De Varennes	Ete. Lamorandiere.	Capt	1	"	700 Do.
De Longueuil	Ete. Josh. Dechambault	Capt	1	"	700 Do.
De Vaudreuil	Michl. Charte. deLothbimier.	Capt	1	"	700 Do.
De L'assomption	Bte. Hervieux	Cap.	1	"	700 Do.
Des Ecorts.	Pierre Gamelin	Cap.	1	"	700 Do.
De Montreal	Bte. Hertel (Mort)	Lieut	"	"	500 Do.
A Paris.	Laronde pere en france.	Lieut	1	"	500 Do.
A Terrebone	Nichs. Mansl. Dennisseau.	Lieut	1	"	500 Do.
A Blinville	Jacqs. Marie Nautau Delamarque	Lieut.	"	"	500 Do.
De La Prairie	Antoine Dupré	Lieut	1	"	500 Do.
De St. Anne	Charles Giasson	Lieut	1	"	500 Do.
De Montréal	Louis Mocquin	Lieut	1	"	500 Do.
	Jacques Hervieux	Lieut	1	"	500 Do.
De La Chine	M. Josh. Gamelin Gaucher.	Commre	1	"	500 Do.
De Montréal	Jacques Giasson	Ensign.	1	"	500 Do.
	Ant. Foucher pere Notaire	Sergt.	1	"	200 Do.
A La Prairie	Louis Renville	Cap (sic)	1	"	200 Do.
De La Rivière du Loup	Bte. Habm. Demuray	Sergt.	"	"	200 Do.
	Josh. Dejarlay	Sergt.	1	"	200 Do.
	Thomas Sar (Mort)	Sergt.	1	"	200 Do.
	Pre. Collet (tué à St Jean)	Soldat	1	"	100 Do.
De Montreal	Jonas King (Mort)	Soldat	1	"	100 Do.
	Amble. Cazalay (Blessé à St. Jeans)	Soldat	1	"	100 Do.
	J. Bte. Lemoine	Lieut	1	"	500 Do.
De La Mauray	Bte Hervieux	Lieut	"	1	200 Do.
De Repentigni	Nichs. Villimont	Soldat	"	1	100 Do.
	Ant. Auger	Sergt.	1	"	200 Do.
	Michl. Lamirande	Sergt.	"	1	200 Do.
River	Theodr. Lamirande	Sergt	"	1	200 Do.
	Pierre Sicard	Sergt.	"	1	200 Do.
du	Ant. Sicard	Sergt.	"	1	200 Do.
	Pierre Plante	Soldat	1	"	100 Do.
	Ant. Tessart	Soldat	1	"	100 Do.
Loup.	Frans. Lamirande	Sergt.	1	"	200 Do.
	Augn. Houle (Mort)	Lieut	1	"	200 Do.
	Ant. Dejarlay	Soldat	1	"	100 Do.
	Chs. Auclair	Soldat	1	"	100 Do.
De Yamachiche	Jean Carlos, Chirurgien.	Soldat	1	"	100 Do.
	Joseph Lasserte	Lieut	1	"	200 Do.
	Alexis Gelinas	Soldat	1	"	100 Do.
De Soulanges	Joseph Le Renard	Soldat	"	1	100 Do.
De Montreal	L. Lenas dit franc cour	Soldat	1	"	100 Do.
De Trois Riviere	Raphel Caurier	Soldat	1	"	100 Do.
Point du Lac	J. Bte. Poitier	Lieut	1	"	200 Do.
De Montreal	Henry Lodel, Asst Chirurgien	Ensign	"	1	200 Do.
De Montreal	L. Luas dit franc cour	Soldat	1	"	100 Do.
De St. Genevieve.	Jh. Martin	Cap	1	"	200 Do.
De Machiche.	Jh. Adam	Capt	1	"	200 Do.
	Jh. Chine	Soldat	1	"	100 Do.
	Total				16,100 Acres.

Total : Sixteen Thousand one hundred acres.

QUEBEC 3rd July 1788.

Approved

D.

B.

Noms des Paroisses.	Noms des Personnes.	Grades.	Qty. of Acres.
De Isle Jesus	Charles Daze, fils	Ensign.	200
De Montreal	Jean Meneche (Mort)	Sergeant.	200
De Quebec	Gerge Lenton	Soldat	100
De Montreal	Louis de Coign	Captain	700
De St. Ours	Pierre Dejarlay	Soldat	100
De Machiche	Louis Tessart	Do.	100
Do.	Jean Bte Millet	Do.	100
De St. Sulpice	Louis Lemonde	Do.	100
Do.	Francis Perrault (Mort)	Do.	100
De Isle Jesus	Francois des Maisons	Do.	100
Do	L. Madere dit Létourneau	Do.	100
Do	Michel Tourville	Do.	100
Do	Augustine Daze pere	Captain	
		Militia	200
De Montreal	Etne Duchenois dit Lajoie	Sergeant	200
De La Valtrie	Antoine St George	Soldat	100
De St. Sulpice	Louis Granbois	Do.	100
Do	Joseph Cadieu	Do.	100
De Isle Jesus	Ignace Frateau	Do.	100
Do	Guillaume Gravel	Do.	100
Machiche	Jean Carles	Serjeant	200
Rivière du Chene	Samuel Mackey (Mort)	Captain	700
De Montreal	Frans. Xavier Bender	Dr. Lieut.	500
Au Detroit	Langlade	Lieutenant	500
De la Pte. du Lac	Andr. Camirand	Soldat	100
Do	Charles Texier	Do.	100
Do	Etienne Duval	Do.	100
Do	Frans. Laffleur	Do.	100
De Soulange	Paschal Girard	Do.	100
De Montréal	Joseph Robt. dit Namier	Serjeant	200
De la Mascouche	Pierre Beauchamp	Captain	
		Militia	200
Nouvelle Longueuil	Paul Robillard (Mort)	Serjeant	200
De Soulange	Giles Guerbois	Soldat	100
De Sorrel	Jean Mars Amiot	Do.	100
De Berthier	Claude L'Abbe	Do.	100
De Varenne	Amble Richard	Do.	100
Rivière du Loup	Michell Beausien (Mort)	Captain	
		Militia	200
De Montreal	Etienné Lang	Soldat	100
De L'Assomption	Bapte. Jean Vaine	Serjeant	200
De Boucherville	Pierre Briquet	Soldat	100
De St. Cuthberts.	Jean Marie Paquin	Do.	100
Beauharneau	Joseph Bernier	Do.	100
De Beauport	Ant. Juchereau Duchesnay	Captain	700
Rivière du Loup	Abraham De Marrais	Do.	
		Militia	200
	Total		8,000

The portions of the correspondence calendared in this report include the transactions in the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada during the years immediately succeeding the division of the old Province of Quebec. Affairs in the two Provinces were so closely connected that it has been found necessary to give abstracts of the documents relating to each for the same period, so as to present an intelligible and consecutive history of occurrences. Lists of the names of the early settlers, referred to in previous reports on the documents, down to the close of the first well marked period after the conquest (1760 to 1791), are now given showing, to a very considerable extent, the gradual settlement of Upper Canada, now Ontario, besides

that of Lower Canada during the same period. An account of the origin of the population in the old Province of Quebec, from Champlain's time downwards, in respect to the French and Catholic immigrants and their descendants, has been so fully given, especially by Mgr. Tanguay in his "Dictionnaire Généalogique," that nothing can be added in this report on that point. Where lists are given of settlers in townships specially mentioned, they are arranged in these townships alphabetically, with the exception of the names of the officers, which are given in each list according to rank. Where no special township lists are entered, the names of petitioners and grantees in each volume have been arranged alphabetically, which admits of easy reference. To do more than this or to prepare a complete alphabetical single list of all the names in every volume was not possible in the time available for preparation. The names of the settlers referred to in the reports on the volumes calendared in previous years, together with exploratory surveys in Upper and Lower Canada, towards the Bay of Chaleurs and in the Maritime Provinces, &c. are to be found in note A.

The rules and regulations for granting the waste lands of the Crown may be found noted in the calendars, to which, therefore, inquirers are referred. The summaries of the letters respecting so important a period in the history of Canada are very full, in order to afford as much information as is consistent with the avoidance of excessive bulk in the report. The importance attached to the systematic settlement of the lands in Upper Canada, which, up till 1784, was an almost uninhabited wilderness, is evident by the correspondence of Simcoe, the first lieutenant governor, and of Mr. President Russell, who administered the Government of the Province in the interval between Simcoe's absence, and the accession of General Peter Hunter. Simcoe, especially, appears to have been actuated by the most anxious desire for the advancement and prosperity of the Province, and lost no opportunity of enforcing his views on Lord Dorchester, the Governor General, and on the Imperial Government, many of his proposals being, however, met by Lord Dorchester, in the opinion of Governor Simcoe, with great coldness and indifference. The tone of Simcoe's letters to the Colonial Secretaries gives evidence of disappointment at the want of appreciation his efforts met with, some of them charging Lord Dorchester with ignorance as to the proper measures, civil or military, that were necessary for the security, advancement and prosperity of Upper Canada. On this subject Lord Dorchester wrote to the Duke of Portland on the 10th of April, 1795, referring to a dispatch he understood Simcoe had sent to His Grace :—

In a former letter he (Simcoe) expressed himself as having a "Right to expect" those alterations to take place which were intimated to me in Mr. Dundas's first letter. But as I did not think it necessary for a commander-in-chief to enter into an explanation of his conduct with an officer under his command, on general suggestions, they passed without notice, till his views came forth more fully dilated, with much solemnity requiring me to change the constitution of the Indian Department. I no longer hesitated to lay before him the whole matter with my opinion thereon (Q. 71-2 p. 449).

The answer to Governor Simcoe was in sharp terms and was equally sharply replied to. Dorchester apparently feeling that he was not supported by the ministry, had determined to retire and wrote on more than one occasion to the Duke of Portland urging that his resignation should be accepted. On the 25th of April, 1795, he wrote :—

The motives for sending me here in the year Eighty six, and the policy then approved and adopted being now totally changed, I should in consequence have begged leave to retire from the Command, even if it had not been so broken and inverted, that Prudence requires I should temporize till the arrival of my successor and contract my interference within as narrow limits as possible. (Q. 71-2 p. 462).

He then urges his advanced age and his fifty three years service, as additional reasons for his applying to be relieved of his onerous duties so that he might retire into private life. Dorchester's dissatisfaction with the whole colonial system adopted after the division of the Province, may be seen by reference to his letter No. 22, of the 20th February, 1795, (Q. 71-2 p. 313); an extract from this letter will show its spirit. After stating his expectation that the Governor General would be the channel of communication for all the Provinces he continues :—

A different system has been since adopted, tending to revive the old colonial practice, which from an early period prepared, and gradually rendered all things favourable for leaders of Rebellion, to usurp from Government the confidence and gratitude of the people, and ended in revolt and dismemberment of the Empire.

The whole letter should be carefully read.

Whatever view may be taken of the propriety of his correspondence as a military officer subject to the orders of the Commander-in-chief, his superior officer, it is evident that according to the system adopted by the Colonial office, Simcoe acted as lieutenant governor in the most vigorous manner for the settlement of the country and spared no labour to become acquainted with the extent and character of the Province in an agricultural point of view, as a home for a vigorous population, and to ascertain and take advantage of the best methods of opening up communication throughout the country. The summary of his letters in the calendar will give a fair view of his ideas on the subject and of the means he took to carry them into effect. Even before his assuming office and whilst still in London, but after his appointment, he laid his plans before the ministry very fully (see Q. 278) and among his memoranda is the following on "The objects that may be worth the attention of the new settlers in upper Canada." (Q. 278, p. 338) :—

1. Growing Hemp and Flax.
2. Supplying the Indian Market with Rum from parsnips, &c.
3. Discovering the best situations for Iron Forges.
4. Making salt at the Salt Springs in the High Countries.
5. In building all villages and even farm houses, they should have the idea of placing them in such a manner as they will admit of being defended by a few men against a number. This would be particularly necessary in those situations, where they are likely to be attacked by the Indians or N. Americans.

The proclamation, which stated the terms and conditions on which the waste lands of the Crown would be granted, did not appear to contemplate the intervention of middle men, or associated companies, to secure grants of large tracts of land to be disposed of by them to actual settlers, at a profit to the partners. An inspection of the correspondence and other documents will, however, show that immediately after the division of the Province, the system was in full vigour, and was attended with prejudicial consequences to the settlement of the country. Much of the hostility between Prescott, who succeeded Lord Dorchester on the 18th June, 1796, and his Executive Council, arose from this cause. The tone of Prescott's letters on the subject may be seen from the following extract in reference to applications for losses suffered by delays in issuing patents for lands :—

Those of the applicants who have planned in their imagination great schemes for accumulating land on principles of monopoly and speculation, and were, to that end endeavouring to elude the spirit and intent of His Majesty's Royal Instructions, by getting the lands granted to such persons only as would previously enter into covenants to convey the great bulk thereof to them, as soon as the grant should pass, will, very probably, be much dissatisfied at finding their schemes frustrated, but the discontents will be for the most part confined to this class of the applicants, and I cannot but entertain the fullest hopes that when I may be honoured with Your Grace's answer to my letter No. 67 of the 16th December, containing my ideas respecting the manner of conducting the sales, I shall soon be able to bring into practical effect His Majesty's gracious intentions of raising, by the disposal of the waste lands in future, an important fund towards defraying the Civil Expenditure of the Province. Should Your Grace be troubled with representations from the last mentioned class of applicants, who may perhaps be desirous of preventing these gracious intentions of His Majesty from being carried into effect, I may perhaps find it my duty to unfold circumstances, which I should otherwise wish might lie buried in oblivion. (Q. 80-1, p. 189).

The letter above referred to as No. 67 deals at great length with the question of the disposal of waste lands to the best advantage to the Province and to the purchasers. The propriety of disposing of the lands by sale except in the case of persons entitled to grants is strenuously urged by Governor Prescott. One of the abuses practised under the existing law is thus described by him in that letter (No. 67), which is dated 19th December, 1797:—

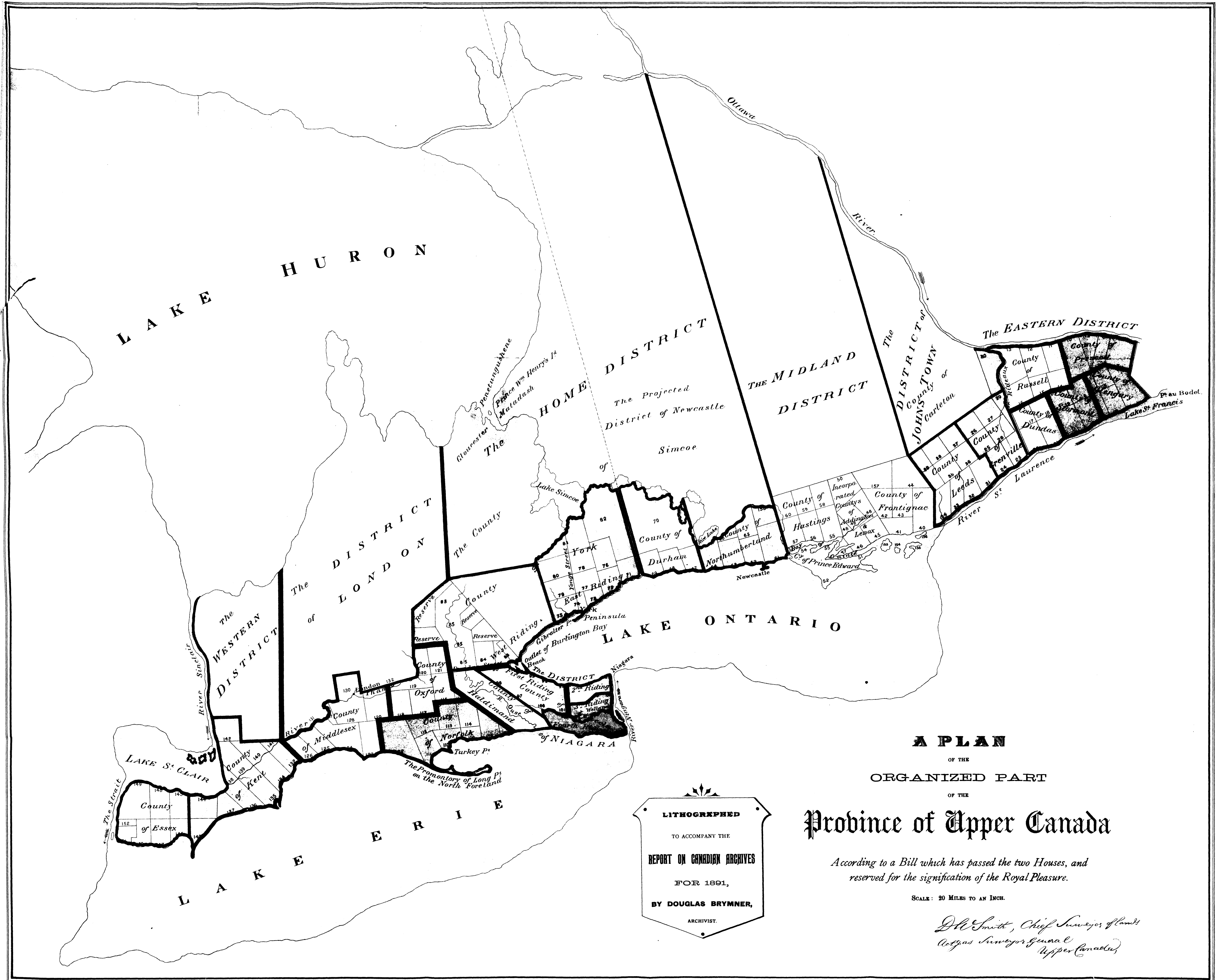
The more I consider the subject, (that of disposing of the waste lands by sale,) the more I feel convinced of the advantages that must, in every point of view, accrue from that mode of disposing of them, as a general rule, in preference to the granting of them to persons petitioning.***** The practice of petitioning in borrowed names (a practice which cannot be prevented under the ancient system) gives every advantage to people who may be disposed to monopolise the land for the purposes of speculation. Industrious farmers who would wish to obtain a grant for the purpose of actual settlement, but who cannot spend their time in tedious solicitation, stand little chance of obtaining it, compared with speculators who can devote their time to the attainment of this object. By disposing of the land at public sale industrious farmers would have an equal chance with any other competitors (Q. 80-1 pp. 28.29).

In order to prevent the introduction and spread of a system of collusion which had grown up in the neighbouring States, Prescott proposes a very stringent regulation. The practice referred to may be stated in his own words:—

In the sales that have been made of public lands in some of the neighbouring States, there have, I am informed, been instances of collusion between the Commissioners of Sales and certain speculative purchasers; so much to the detriment of the public and of well disposed individuals. These collusions were managed by, making a temporary adjournment when the people intending to purchase were all met, and opening it again when none were present but those concerned in the collusion. (Q. 80-1 p. 46).

That a state of things similar to that in Lower Canada existed in Upper Canada is plain from the letter of Mr. President Russell to the Duke of Portland. In this letter (No. 69 of the 18th. July, 1799) Mr. Russell says:—

The Council and myself are exceedingly happy that your Grace appears to approve of the steps we have taken to get rid of the pernicious system of settling the waste lands of the Crown by appropriating large tracts to associated companies, and our determination to proceed in future in making grants to individuals only.



A PLAN
 OF THE
ORGANIZED PART
 OF THE
Province of Upper Canada

According to a Bill which has passed the two Houses, and reserved for the signification of the Royal Pleasure.

SCALE: 20 MILES TO AN INCH.

*D. W. Smith, Chief Surveyor of Lands
 Actg. Surveyor General
 Upper Canada*

LITHOGRAPHED
 TO ACCOMPANY THE
REPORT ON CANADIAN ARCHIVES
 FOR 1891,
 BY DOUGLAS BRYMNER,
 ARCHIVIST.

But even in the latter case it has not been always in our power to counteract the schemes of speculators and land jobbers, who are constantly practising a thousand different arts to evade our vigilance, particularly by purchasing the rights and claims of U. E. Loyalists and Military claimants, to whom the faith of Government has been pledged for specific quantities of land (Q. 286-1, p. 213).

In volume 284 of series Q are various documents relating to the method of disposing of the lands, of making the Crown and Clergy reserves productive, the proceeds to be applied to the expenses of civil government in the Province, forms for books of registry &c. These can be easily discovered by referring to the calendar of that volume, which contains Governor Prescott's plans for both Provinces, as well as the opinions and suggestions of the administrator and council of Upper Canada. The whole history of the land transactions may be traced by reference to the calendars of the other volumes.

Great care appears to have been taken by Governor Simcoe to have maps of the Province and of portions of it prepared by the Surveyors. The first of these, a "sketch of the river St.-Lawrence from the Cedars to lake Ontario", was transmitted by him on the 4th of November, 1792, as an assistance in determining the boundary there between Canada and the United-States (Q 279-1 p 11; the map at 71 a). The other maps and plans may be found by reference to the calendar. A few of the largest size have been bound separately. A map was prepared in 1795, by Mr. Chewitt, surveyor, with the title: "Plan of the Province of Upper Canada divided into Counties, by order" &c. &c." (Q 281-2 p 429 a), but the one prepared by Mr. D. W. Smith, surveyor, in 1798, although on a smaller scale, being much more detailed, has been selected for publication in this report. (See Q 285 p 5 a).

The following Reference Table gives the names of the townships as indicated by numbers on the Map.

1. Lancaster.	26. Montague.	51. Marysburg.
2. Charlottenburg.	27. Charlborough.	52. Hollowell.
3. St Regis Indians.	28. Oxford on Rideau.	53. Sophiasburg.
4. Cornwall.	29. Gower.	54. Ameliasburg.
5. Kenyon.	30. Nepean.	55. Mohawks.
6. Roxborough.	31. Elizabeth Town.	56. Thurlow.
7. Hawkesbury.	32. Yonge.	57. Sidney.
8. Longueuil.	33. Lansdown.	58. Hungerford.
9. Alfred.	34. Leeds.	59. Huntingdon.
10. Plantagenet.	35. Bastard.	60. Rawdon.
11. Clarence.	36. Kitley.	61. Murray.
12. Cumberland.	37. Eimsley.	62. Cramahé.
13. Gloucester.	38. Burgess.	63. Haldimand.
14. Cambridge.	39. Crosby.	64. Hamilton.
15. Russell.	40. Pittsburgh.	65. Percy.
16. Osgoode.	41. Kingston.	66. Alnwick.
17. Mountain.	42. Portland.	67. Hope.
18. Winchester.	43. Loughborough.	68. Clarke.
19. Finch.	44. Bedford.	69. Darlington.
20. Osnabruck.	45. Ernest Town.	70. Space for townships.
21. Williamsburg.	46. Fredericksburg.	71. Whitby.
22. Matilda.	47. Adolphus Town.	72. Pickering.
23. Edwardsburg.	48. Richmond.	73. Scarborough.
24. Augusta.	49. Camden (East.)	74. York.
25. Wolford.	50. Sheffield.	75. Etobicoke.

76. Uxbridge.	104. Crowland.	131. { Spaces for future
77. Markham.	105. Humberstone.	132. { townships.
78. Whitechurch.	106. Wainfleet.	133. Oxford—South.
79. Vaughan.	107. Rainham.	134. Howard.
80. King.	108. Walpole.	135. Harwich.
81. Gwillimbury.	109. Woodhouse.	136. Raleigh.
82. Space for townships.	110. Charlotteville.	137. Tibury—East.
83. The Flamboroughs.	111. Walsingham.	138. Dover.
84. Beverly.	112. Middleton.	139. Chatham.
85. Mohawk Sales.	113. Windham.	140. Camden—West.
86. 5 Nations.	114. Townsend.	141. Orford—North.
87. Newark.	115. Burford Gore.	142. Shawanese.
88. Grantham.	116. Burford.	143. Romney.
89. Stamford.	117. Norwich.	144. Tilbury—West.
90. Louth.	118. Dereham.	145. Rochester.
91. Clinton.	119. Oxford-on-Thames.	146. Mersea.
92. Grimsby.	120. Blandford.	147. Gosfield.
93. Saltfleet.	121. Blenheim.	148. Maidstone.
94. Barton.	122. Houghton.	149. Sandwich.
95. Thorold.	123. Yarmouth.	150. Colchester.
96. Pelham.	124. Southwold.	151. Malden.
97. Binbrook.	125. Dunwich.	152. Hurons.
98. Ancaster.	126. Aldborough.	153. Amherst Island.
99. Glanford.	127. Delaware.	154. Gage Island.
100. Caistor.	128. Westminster.	155. Wolfe Island.
101. Gainsborough.	129. Dorchester.	156. Howe Island.
102. Bertie.	130. London.	157. Hinchinbroke.
103. Willoughby.		158. Seymour.

Among the applicants for large tracts of land in Upper Canada was Benedict Arnold whose name is well known in connection with that of Major André. His applications were in the most urgent terms, and his claims on account of his services were frequent and pressing. In a letter to the Duke of Portland, dated the 2nd of January, 1797, he writes "that there is no other man in England that has made so great sacrifices as I have done, of property, rank, prospects, &c., in support of Government, and no man who has received less in return," and further: "I have the strongest possible claim on the faith, justice and honour of the nation for some further compensation and provision for myself and family." (Q. 79-2, p. 427). The specific amount of land he considered himself entitled to is stated in a letter to Mr. John King, Under Secretary of State, enclosing a letter to the Duke of Portland, with a similar statement. In these he says that the usual allowance to field officers was 5,000 acres and to each member of their families 1,200, showing him entitled, on this basis, to 14,600 acres. "But," he adds:—

As I commanded a Legion consisting of one regiment of Cavalry and one of Infantry which I was at a great expense in raising, I think myself fairly entitled to 10,000 acres, as majors only have received 5,000 acres. (Q. 81-2 p. 536).

In other words, he desired to obtain about 20,000 acres in Upper Canada, upwards of thirty one square miles. In July, 1797, however, in a petition to the King, Arnold asks for 10,000 acres in Upper Canada for himself and 5,000 each for

his wife and seven children, being 50,000 acres in all. In support of this claim he gives an estimates of his losses, which is here reproduced in a slightly abridged form.

Loss of real and personal property.....	£16,000
Half pay that he was entitled to, £405 sterling per annum, in lieu of which 10 years purchase has been paid to other officers.....	4,050
Lands promised by Congress and received by other officers of his rank, worth at least at the time.....	10,000
	£30,050

N. B. The before mentioned lands are worth at the present time, thirty, or forty thousand pounds (Q. 283 p. 327).

Other correspondence follows. The petition above referred to is at page 325, with correspondence, &c., to page 334, 337 to 341, and at page 345. One condition on which Arnold was very pressing was, that he should not be obliged to come to Canada to take possession of his land; another, that the grant might be made general, so that he could select his land in any of the British provinces in which land was available. Some correspondence was exchanged between Mr. King and General Simcoe, and the remarks of the latter in his answer of the 26th of March, 1798, are very clear as to the estimation in which Arnold was held by the contemporary loyalists. In this Simcoe says:—

To answer your first query is there any objection to Arnold and his children having any grant of lands in Upper Canada?—I say, there is no *legal* impediment (on American grounds), provided they have not already had any grant in the Province of New Brunswick, but General Arnold is a character extremely obnoxious to the *original* loyalists of America; his not intending to reside in Upper Canada does away in some measure that objection (Q. 225, p. 417).

Further remarks on Arnold appear to be unnecessary.

On the 17th of May, 1794, is the following entry in the minutes of Council on the waste lands of the Crown:—"William Berczy and Associates. Memorial proposing to bring forward two thousand families and praying for a grant of one million of acres. Ordered:—That a tract of land to the extent of sixty-four thousand acres be granted, and that when they shall be properly settled, the petitioner may be at liberty to make further application."

In January of 1792, William Berczy published a prospectus showing the benefits arising from the purchase and settlement of 800,000 acres of land in the State of New York, bought at the rate of two shillings and three pence sterling or £90,000 less £10,000 allowed by the seller, being an actual cost of £80,000. The net profit for seven years with accumulated interest was shown, by the prospectus, to be £179,939. 8. 4., the prospectus winding up with the assurance that "not even the shadow of risque attends the object, and consequently the dread of loss can never occur, to occasion a moment's anxiety to those who can spare the money for a few years and shall chuse to invest it in this species of property." Encouraged by this prospectus an association appears to have been formed, and a number of German settlers forwarded to the Genesee Valley, which they reached about the middle of November, 1792, and found no preparations made for their reception. According to a remonstrance to Berczy, dated Genesee, 6th August, 1793, signed by George

Siegmund Liebich, their minister and 52 husbandmen, Captain Williamson, mentioned in Lord Dorchester's correspondence, had engaged to have ready shelter, provisions, tools and every material necessary for their comfort and for clearing their land, but nothing had been prepared for their reception and but for Berczy's energy in obtaining provisions, the newly arrived settlers would have starved. The original document in German, with the signatures, is among the Archives, with a translation, evidently by the minister, Mr. Liebich. An extract from the third and part of the fourth section of the remonstrance states in somewhat German English:—

By our arrival we found not according to the promises of the association, some Houses ready to shelter us against the Rigor of the Weather and to preserve our vittels. Had we arrived all together as it was to be expected, especially if all the People engaged in Germany had arrived it had occasioned the greatest Distress, because if you (Berczy) had not purchased a House from an English Settler it had been impossible to lodge even the 50 men which are arrived the first, as it existed from Captain Williamson's side only two small Huts not able to contain 25 Persons.

By our arrival it existed near no Tools at all at Williamsburg, only the 30 men which came from the Painted Post had axes or some other Tools as Hoes Grobbing Hoes or Spades. But those from the friends' Settlement had all together only four axes, so that 26 men remained entirely without any Axe it all for near five weeks and they were obliged to work in the Woods where an axe is the first of all Implements.

The rest of the remonstrance is to the same effect, no shelter, no furniture, not even pails for water. Capt. Williamson had agreed to build saw and grist mills, a promise, it is complained, he did not carry out, and "Besides all that" says the remonstrance, "Capt. Williamson has hindered you to provide with for yourself nor "for us some Boards from any other place," than from Bath, a small settlement at which Captain Williamson lived and where he had a saw mill. The evidence all goes to contradict the statement by Liancourt, quoted by Dr. Scadding in "Toronto of Old" p. 108, that these settlers had been subsisted at the expense of Capt. Williamson.

In a petition to the King by William Berczy, describing himself "of York in the Province of Upper Canada" dated 27th March, 1798, after stating that the names of his associates were Dederic Conrad Brauer and Charles Lewis Brauer and son, of Bremen, and that the Council had consented to grant 64,000 acres, instead of the million asked for, he continues, that he proceeded to the State of New York, where his people were waiting and in June, 1794, brought more than 60 heads of families to Niagara. Other settlers followed, but, as Berczy alleges, he heard for the first time in October, 1796, that no deed or grant could be issued either in his behalf or in behalf of any of his settlers until after seven years uninterrupted residence in Upper Canada, he and they being aliens. The confidence felt by Berczy and his leading associates is evident from the remonstrance from Genesee, in which Berczy's exertions in favour of the remonstrants are cheerfully acknowledged, and from the following statement in the petition to the King, the truth of which is strongly corroborated by the narrative contained in the remonstrance. The petition says:—

These settlers altogether with their respective families I have supported in the Province of Upper Canada with all necessaries of life for sixteen months and the greatest part of them for near two years; I have stocked their farms with cattle and other implements and maintained at my expense for their Divine worship a Parson and for the preservation of their health a Physician with physic during three years and besides these excessive expenses, I have sacrificed all my time since I

arrived in the Province of Upper Canada in advising and leading that beginning colony which at present is in a thriving way.

The township of Markham or the German settlement, founded by William Berczy, to the ruin of his own fortunes, became prosperous and continued as stated in the above extract, to be in "a thriving way." In Smith's "Canada, Past, Present and Future," it is said, that the township of "Markham has long been noted for the "advanced state of its settlement and agriculture." (Vol. II, p. 42). It has steadily grown in wealth and population. A collection of original papers, relating to the settlement, presented to the Archives by Mr. Justice Baby, of Montreal, has been arranged and is now bound in two thick volumes. By means of these papers the whole history of the project by Berczy for founding this German settlement can be traced, and amongst them are plans showing the lots with the names of the original settlers, besides lists, title deeds, and other documents, which may be of invaluable service to a local historian.

In the report on Archives for 1888 is a sketch of the abortive attempt to form a settlement of French Royalists under the leadership of the Count de Puisaye. Other documents are in the volumes calendared in this report. In addition to the documents published in the report for 1888, is the proposal by the Missisaugas to transfer their lands to Government for the occupation of the French Royalists, but at a price much in excess of what the Governor and Council considered it to be worth, and in consequence the offer was rejected.

The occupation of the King's Posts, as is evident from the exertions made by different mercantile houses, was regarded as a valuable privilege. Reference may be made to Lord Dorchester's letter to the Duke of Portland (No. 72) dated 26th October, 1795, on this subject, in which His Lordship calls attention to the propriety of terminating the existing lease, which expired on the 1st of October, 1796, but could be held till 1802, unless notice to quit was given by order from the Lords of the Treasury, before the expiry of the lease (1st October, 1796). The existing rent was £400 currency equal to £360 sterling, but His Lordship believed on good grounds that the Posts on the Labrador coast would produce much more if the lease were fairly put up to the highest bidder. (Q. 74—2 p. 289). Both from economical and political reasons His Lordship believed the Posts should be turned to the best account, "as well for the immediate benefit of the Provincial Revenue of the Crown "as for the purpose of depriving promoters of sedition of a pretext for declaiming "against the King's Government" (p. 290). The text of the lease of the 21st of June, 1786, is in the same volume from page 291 to 305.

The question of the rights of the Indians to the land they occupied was one of two causes of irritation left on the conclusion of peace in 1783. The other was the retention of the frontier posts situated within the territorial limits assigned to the new power. These posts were retained till 1796, on the ground that the United States had not fulfilled on their part the terms which they had solemnly engaged to carry out. These two questions made the position of the Governors of the Provinces of Canada one of very great delicacy and difficulty, the Indians constantly pressing for military help against the United States, which it was difficult to refuse and impossible to grant, except as a direct declaration of war, which it was the interest of all parties to avoid, and yet which seemed repeatedly to be inevitable.

In order to force the settlement by the Indians of claims set up by the United States, an expedition against them was organised under the command of General St. Clair, in the spring of 1791. On the 4th of November following, St. Clair's force sustained a disastrous defeat, in which according to Alexander McKee, Indian Superintendent, St. Clair's troops lost all their artillery, baggage, ammunition, &c., &c., &c., and 1,200 men killed, but subsequent information received by McKee showed the latter loss to have amounted to 1,500 (Q. 58-1, p. 222). The loss of the Indians was only 20 or 21 killed and 40 wounded (p. 224). The charge by writers in the United States that Brant led the attack, is disproved by McKee's account, in which he states that Du Quania and a party of 10 men were the only Six Nation Indians who came to the assistance of their friends. (Q. 58-1 p. 224). Brant's account of the battle, and of the preliminary attack confirms this, as he writes as a looker on, not as a leader. Neither says distinctly that he did not lead, but the fact that the force consisted exclusively, or nearly so, of Western Indians, is of itself almost sufficient proof that Brant was not the leader, independent of McKee's statement that Du Quania and ten men were the only contingent from the Six Nations, to one of which Brant belonged. Thayendenaga, or Joseph Brant, is stated by his biographer, Mr. William L. Stone, to have been one of the advisers of Little Turtle, commanding the Indians who defeated St. Clair, (Life of Brant Vol. II, p. 312), which is not impossible, although only given on the authority of one of Brant's descendants, but the statements on page 313, of the same volume, that 150 Mohawk warriors were engaged in this battle, is distinctly contradicted by McKee, who gives the number from the Six Nations as above, that is ten, or with their leader, eleven in all. The correctness of McKee's report is further confirmed by Mr. Stone when he says that "the Government of the United States was sadly at fault as to the numbers and tribes of the Indians who fought this battle." The repetition of errors once committed is one of the evils of writing history without exercising the most ordinary care. A recent history, published in New York in 1885, attributes to Brant the attack on Wyoming, a statement made by Campbell in his "Gertrude of Wyoming," for which he was obliged to apologize as being unfounded, so that it was not an error in history which had passed unchallenged. Gordon's account, "History of the United States," London, 1778, is the one usually relied on, and it was from it, apparently, that Campbell drew his inspiration. In this account Brant (Brandt he is called), is described as a half blooded Indian, of desperate courage, ferocious and cruel beyond example (Vol. III p. 185). The force under Butler and Brant is stated to have consisted of 1,600 men "near a fourth Indians, the others so disguised and painted as not to be distinguished from the Indians," &c., (p. 187). Butler's own account in the report he made to his commanding officer Lieut. Col. Bolton, gives the total force as 500 men including Indians, under the command of their own chief, Suingerachtou, Joseph Brant not being there. Suingerachtou was a Seneca chief, reported by Lt. Colonel Mason Bolton as having unlimited command over the Six Nations. (B 100, p. 17). In contradiction to the reports which pass for history, Butler's words may be quoted. After stating the damage that had been done to the settlements, the capture of the forts, &c., he says, that "What gives me the sincerest satisfaction is that I can with great truth assure you that in the destruction of this settlement not a single person has been hurt of the inhabitants but such as were in arms, to those indeed the Indians gave no quarter." The full account is among the Archives in series B, vol. 100,

beginning at page 38, and, being an official report to his superior officer, there can be no just reason to discredit it.

Disastrous as was St. Clair's defeat, it would have been still more so, but for the Indians having indulged in their usual love of plunder. Brant in his account of the battle, after stating that St. Clair had partially succeeded in checking the Indians, says, "that those who formed the centre getting into the middle of the camp attacked the body under St. Clair who gave way leaving their cannon and camp in possession of the Indians. Before 8 o'clock the engagement in the camp was over and a few Indians pursued who did a great deal of mischief *but the greatest part took to plundering the camp.*" (Q. 58-1 p. 227.) Among the plunder was a large collection of letters from the United States War Office, addressed to St. Clair and other officers, besides private correspondence. Copies of the most important of these were sent by McKee to head quarters. A sufficiently full abstract of the captured correspondence is given in the calendar forming part of this report to make it serviceable.

The defeat caused dismay in the frontier settlements and great disappointment throughout the States. According to St. Clair, the agitation in the public mind was "increased by bitter calumnies, gross misrepresentations and vile falsehoods, spread abroad to every region by means of the public prints, and every species of misconduct was attributed to me." (St. Clair's Narrative introduction p. vii). A writer, friendly in words at least, to St. Clair, says that the army was certainly taken by surprise (Inlay's Western Territory, 1797 p. 286). This assertion, which appears to have been given from rumour alone, was indignantly denied by St. Clair, who throws the whole blame on the War Office which, he contends, had by vacillation and delay been the real cause of the defeat. The captured correspondence to be found in Q. 58-1 and additional documents in other volumes, throw great light upon the real state of the case and may be consulted with advantage by those who desire to investigate the matter more fully than can be done with the help of St. Clair's Narrative alone.

In the course of the correspondence, a letter from the United States War Office warns St. Clair not to incur the risk of a war with Great Britain. The words of the letter will show the motives which led to this order:—

We must by all means avoid involving the United States with Great Britain, until events arise of the quality and magnitude as to impress the people of the United States and the world at large of the rank injustice and unfairness of their procedure. But a war with that power in the present state of affairs would retard our power, growth and happiness beyond almost the power of calculation.

The British Government had meanwhile been making efforts to bring about a peace between the United States and the Indians, but offers of mediation were steadily refused by the former. The tone of the letters from the administration of the United States left no doubt on the minds of the Governors of the British Provinces that a hostile feeling existed. Governor Clarke, writing to Governor Simcoe on the 21st of January, 1793, (Q. 62 p. 70), informed him that it was the earnest desire of His Majesty and his Ministers to avoid war and that Canada should cultivate a good understanding with her neighbours, and adds: "We should be particularly cautious not to furnish the grounds of quarrel, that you seem to think and I agree, Mr. Knox, in his instructions to General St. Clair, had in view as the most popular of any they could desire." The attempts at conciliation were consistently

continued, but how near on repeated occasions the two countries were brought to war can be seen by an examination of the correspondence. St. Clair was deprived of his command and Wayne succeeded. The difficulties of maintaining peace were largely increased by this appointment, Wayne's language and actions being both of a nature to arouse hostility, if they were not directly intended and calculated to bring about such a state of feeling as would lead to an open rupture, and Pickering was not behind him in violence of language (See Series C. vols. 247 and 248, Indian papers).

To add to the difficulties, the policy of the United States appeared to be to settle the immediate frontiers, so as to render untenable the Posts retained until the United States carried out the terms of the Treaty of 1783. At Oswego, along the St. Lawrence and on Lake Champlain, disputes were almost constant. Vermont assumed jurisdiction over territory in the neighbourhood of Missisquoi Bay, and an examination of the correspondence will serve to show how slight an act of imprudence on the part of the British Officers would have involved the two countries in war. In the report on Archives for 1890, in note E, "Relations with the United States after the Peace of 1783," a collection of documents was published in full and should be read in connection with the correspondence calendared in the present report. For the further transactions with the Indians, their defeat of Wayne and subsequent treaty with him, in which the Indians alleged he inserted clauses which had not been agreed to by them, and the amicable settlement between Great Britain and the United States, negotiated by Jay in 1794, reference may be made to the calendar. Pickering's Treaty with the Six Nations is in volume 247 of series C at page 320, in which the names of all the chiefs are given, as well as the names of the witnesses. The attesting clause is in these words: "Done at Konondaigua in the State of New York, the eleventh day of November in the year one thousand, seven hundred and ninety four." There is another copy certified by Col. John Butler at page 326, the one at the page 320 being certified by Joseph Chew, Superintendent of Indian affairs. There are two certified copies of the confirmation of the Treaty in volume 248 of the same series (C) one at page 16, the other at page 41, the confirmation being dated at Philadelphia on the 25th of January, 1795. One result of the war was the admission by the United States that the terms of the Treaty of 1783, so far as related to Indian lands, had been misrepresented. On this point McKee, in a letter dated at the foot of the Rapids (Miamis) of 22nd August, 1793, addressed to Simcoe, says:—

"The acknowledgement which the United States have at length made that the Indian Nations possess the property or right of the soil of all Indian lands, has convinced the Nations of the falsities long propagated that Great Britain had given away their country at the Treaty of Peace, and left them in a much worse condition than they were before the war." (Q 279—2 p. 542).

This statement of McKee's is confirmed by Washington's letter to Gouverneur Morris of the 21st June, 1792. (Writings of Washington, Vol. XII p. 34).

A week after the sailing of Lord Dorchester, 18th August, 1791, General Alured Clarke was sworn in and entered on his duties as Commander-in-chief. The entry in the Council Minutes, dated 25th August, 1791, is in these words: "The command of the Province having devolved upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the absence of His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Dorchester, Governor-in-chief, he took the State oaths and declaration and the oaths of office." (Q 53—1

p. 195). On the 4th of August of the previous year, Lord Dorchester was informed that General Clarke was appointed Lieut. Governor (Q. 45—2. p. 514). He arrived on the 7th of October and on the following day his commission as Lieut. Governor was published, he having on that day taken the oaths and his seat, the oath, noted above, subsequently taken being apparently from its terms and from the tenour of Clarke's letter, a supplementary obligation on his assuming the office of Commander-in-chief. On the 11th of November of the same year (1791) Simcoe arrived, bringing with him Clarke's restricted commission of Lieut. Governor of Lower Canada with copy of the new act and instructions for him to divide the Province of Quebec into the two Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada. In accordance with these instructions, a proclamation was issued that the division was to take place on the 26th of December. A copy of the proclamation is in Q. 58—1 p. 5. So far as the administration of Lower Canada was concerned, little difficulty was experienced in its primary organisation, but before the Executive Council could proceed to business a very delicate question had to be settled, that is, the form of oath to be taken by the Catholic members. On this occasion the course adopted by Clarke, on the Catholic members objecting to the oaths proposed according to the terms of the Constitutional Act of 1791, was to accept their offer to take the oath prescribed by the Act of 1774. His reasons for so doing are thus stated to Mr. Dundas:—

To have insisted on their taking the oaths and making the declaration which I knew to be inconsistent with their religious principles, would have been to preclude them altogether from their seats, and thereby subvert the Royal intention in their nomination; and taking it for granted that no other oath was expected from them, as members of the present Executive Council, than what was required in their former capacities of Executive and Legislative Councillors, the oath prescribed by the Act of the 14th of the King was administered and they took their seats accordingly, which I trust will be approved. (Q. 58—1 p. 79).

He then asks that steps should be taken to prevent such doubts being raised in future.

Early in the following spring a new difficulty arose. A considerable proportion of the new settlers in Canada were foreigners, not natural born nor naturalised subjects of His Britannic Majesty. By the terms of the Act of 1791, they were excluded from voting for, or sitting as, Members of the Legislative Assembly, on the ground of their not being natural born subjects of His Majesty, or subjects of His Majesty naturalised by Act of the British Parliament, or subjects of His Majesty having become such by the conquest and cession of Canada. A reference to the signatures to the petition leads to the belief that the petitioners were largely Germans. The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was that the petitioners were disqualified. Means were afterwards taken to remedy this state of affairs.

Simcoe, as already stated, arrived in Quebec on the 11th of November, 1791, and remained there for some time, there being no Council constituted in Upper Canada by whom he could be sworn into office. For the same reason, difficulties arose as to the administration of justice in the newly created Province, which appear to have been overcome, to some extent at least, by an assumption of power which did not exist. Simcoe's plans for opening up and developing the resources of Upper Canada were on a scale of some importance, but it seems only necessary in this report to direct attention to the correspondence, which is of great importance to those interested in tracing the early history of Upper Canada, with its first settlement and the means

taken to open up communication between all parts of the country. In view of the present importance of Toronto, the fact that it was objected to as being so out of the way that communication with it was difficult, is evidence of the change that has taken place in the relative importance of settlements since they were first laid out.

In the summer of 1792, Simcoe reached Upper Canada and on the 16th of July, issued a proclamation dated at Kingston, that the old Province of Quebec had been divided into the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and fixing the division of the province into "districts, counties, circles or towns and townships," to carry out the intent of the Act, "and to declare and appoint the numbers of representatives to be chosen by each to serve in the Assembly of the said Province." (Q. 278 p. 199). In Simcoe's letter to Mr. Dundas, dated at Niagara 20th August, 1792, enclosing a copy of the proclamation, he stated that the principle adopted "to equalize the numbers for the purposes of representation was the Militia Returns." (Q. 278 p. 197). The first meeting of the Legislature of Upper Canada was held at Newark (Niagara) on 17th September, 1792. It sat till the 15th of October. For a summary of the proceedings reference may be made to Simcoe's letter to Dundas enclosing the minutes of the Assembly and Council. His opinion of the composition of the first Assembly is shown in the same letter, dated 4th November, 1792, (Q. 279-1, p. 72), which may be quoted:—

In my passage from Montreal to Kingston, I understood that the general spirit of the country was against the election of half pay officers into the Assembly, and that the prejudice ran in favour of men of a lower order, who kept but one table, that is, who dined in common with their servants. It was by great good fortune that the temporary residence I made at Kingston created sufficient influence to enable us to bring the Attorney General, Mr. White, into the House and His Majesty's service has been essentially promoted by Lieutenant Smith, the son of Major Smith, who commanded for the last two years at Detroit, being elected by the inhabitants of that district into the Assembly. This gentleman owes this distinguished mark of favour, to the singular gratitude of the people, for the attention which he showed and the liberality and disinterestedness of his proceedings as Clerk, and indeed as the efficient person, of the Land Board in that District.

According to Governor Simcoe's account the want of experience on the part of the Assembly led to engagements for salaries to officers too liberal in amount, being not less than £174, and as the Council could not do with less, there was thus an annual burden incurred on this account of £348, (about \$1,700.) Nor were some of the Members averse to receiving "Parliamental wages." To meet all these expenditures it was proposed to raise a revenue by a duty on spirits and wine of sixpence a gallon, and a bill to that effect passed, but was thrown out in council (Q 279—1, pp. 81 &c.), for reasons given in Simcoe's letter, which shows at the same time how obnoxious was a land tax to an Assembly which consisted entirely of land holders. (Q 279—1, p. 82). The "Rum Tax Bill", as Simcoe calls it, was the only measure upon which the two Houses disagreed and the resentment of the Assembly soon subsided (pp. 82. 83).

The Marriage Question was one of peculiar interest to the people of Upper Canada. To remedy the grievance a bill was introduced, but withdrawn, on the promise that one should be carefully prepared and sent to London for the opinion of the Ministry, so that there might be a careful and deliberate legislation on the subject. The prevalence of marriages contracted without the intervention of the

Clergy of the Church of England was of very serious import, as they were not recognised as valid, thus branding the children with the stigma of illegitimacy. In note E is a report on the subject of these marriages by Richard Cartwright, junior, which gives a clear statement of the position of affairs, so that it is unnecessary to repeat it here. Next session (31st May to 9th July 1793) the pressure was so great that Simcoe felt himself compelled to give way and assent to the Bill for removing the cause of the complaint. In his comments on the proceedings of the second session of the Legislature, Simcoe informs Mr. Dundas that:—

The general cry of persons of all conditions for the passing of the Marriage Bill was such, that I could no longer with hold under the pretence of consulting any opinion at home, having already availed myself of that excuse for delay. There are very few members of the Church of England in either House and the disposition of the House of Assembly is to make matrimony a much less solemn or guarded contract than good policy will justify. They returned the Bill with a rider giving power to ministers of every sect and denomination (of whom in this country there are not a few) to solemnize matrimony, and it was only on a compromise that they were prevailed upon to withdraw it, from the apprehensions of some persons in the Upper House of losing what they were likely to obtain by the present Bill and a promise of support to a Bill of any latitude that might be brought in next session, which Mr. Hamilton is to introduce (Q 279—2 p 336).

In previous reports the scarcity of Protestant Ministers is clearly shown by the returns. The want of Church of England clergymen, who by the existing law could alone solemnize marriage, added to the difficulty in this respect, and from about 1777, according to Mr. Cartwright in the report already referred to, many of the men of the different corps of Rangers had married at the posts, the marriage ceremony being performed in each case by the commanding officer who publicly read the service from the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, using the ring and observing the other prescribed forms. In event of his declining the service was performed by the adjutant of the regiment. (Q 279—1, p. 174.) It was to meet these and other cases of a similar kind that the Act was passed. The like state of things existed in the remote posts of the Hudson Bay Company, but such marriages were declared legal by the Courts in cases brought before them in connection with disputes as to succession. It would be out of place to enter into an examination or to give an account of the efforts made by the Anglican Bishops to establish parishes in the Provinces, or to secure the right to collect tithes, which was declared to be impossible and was therefore abandoned. The correspondence both in Lower and Upper Canada brings these points out clearly, and need only, therefore, to be referred to.

The relations between the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, however, would seem to call for some remark. It would occupy too much space to enter into details on this subject. One incident is sufficient to show the state of feeling that existed on both sides. On the 6th of September, 1796, a fire broke out in Quebec by which several private houses were consumed together with the church and convent of the Recollets. After some remarks on the consequences that might result from the fire, Prescott says:—

I shall only add that the Roman Catholic Bishop has very liberally made an offer of the Jesuits Chapel for the use of the Protestants, who have hitherto celebrated Divine Service in the Recollets Church. (Q. 77, p. 216.)

The Anglican Bishop of Quebec continued to press on the Ministry the necessity for a new church for the use of his fellow religionists and on the 24th of July, 1799, the Duke of Portland wrote to Milnes on the subject, commenting on a private letter from the Bishop, dated the 15th of April. He says:—

The first point stated in the Bishop's letter is the inconvenience which the inhabitants of Quebec have experienced from the want of a proper church at Quebec ever since the burning of that which belonged to the convent of the Recollets.

The necessity of building a Metropolitan church at the seat of Government is self evident, and, as the site of the late church of the Recollets is a proper situation for that purpose, you are hereby authorized to appropriate that ground to it and moreover to apply annually a sum not exceeding £400 out of the Provincial Revenues towards its erection. (Q. 82, p. 289.)

It was not however till 1804 that the Cathedral Church was consecrated.

Returning from this digression to the affairs of Upper Canada. Another important matter was the effort to get rid of slavery during the same session of the Legislature. The members who had resisted a tax on land to meet the expenses of the Legislature also resisted the attempt to get rid of slavery as involving a burden on the land. On this point, Simcoe says:—

The greatest resistance was to the Slave Bill, many plausible arguments of the dearthness of labour and the difficulty of obtaining servants to cultivate lands were brought forward. Some possessing negroes knowing that it was very questionable whether any subsisting law did authorise slavery, and having purchased several taken in war by the Indians at small prices, wished to reject the Bill entirely. Others were desirous to supply themselves by allowing the importation for two years. The matter was finally settled by undertaking to secure the property already obtained upon condition that an immediate stop should be put to the importation and that slavery should be gradually abolished. (Q. 279—2, pp. 336, 349).

Preparations for internal improvements are very fully reported by Simcoe, who asserted vigorously the right of the Lieut.-Governors of the Province to have the complete control of all provincial affairs, including the management of the Indians, and the establishment of a Provincial Marine, on which subjects he had some acrimonious correspondence after the return of Lord Dorchester in the autumn of 1793. The explorations towards lake Huron, towards the river La Tranche, (now Thames,) towards the Bay of Quinté, the report on sites selected for towns, with the flattering prospects of some, not fulfilled, whilst others, not thought of, have sprung up and grown in wealth and population, can all be traced in the correspondence. Among the events of local interest is the reference made by Simcoe in a letter to Mr. Dundas dated 20th September 1793, to his changing the name of Toronto into that of York. In this he says "that the place was named with due celebrity on the arrival of the news that the Duke of York had obtained possession of the camp of Famars." (Q. 279—2, p. 487). There is, however, a curious confusion of dates. On the 23rd of August, in a letter dated York (late Toronto) to Mr. Dundas, Simcoe acknowledges receipt of a dispatch of the 2nd of May, and continues:—

On the 22nd of this month I received your dispatch of the 2nd of April informing me of the successes of Europe against the aggressions of the French nation; this joyful news had reached this province through the United States and could not fail of giving the greatest pleasure to all his Majesty's loyal subjects. (Q. 279—2, p. 283).

On the 22nd August is a letter similarly dated, namely York (late Toronto), addressed to Mr. King, Under Secretary, in which two dispatches are acknowledged, one of the 20th of February, and the other of the 3rd of April. (Q. 279—2, p. 280.)

The attack by the Duke of York on the camp of Famars took place on the 23rd of May, three weeks after the latest letter acknowledged on the 23rd of August; yet the name "York" is given on the 22nd of August, the date on which the dispatch from Mr. Dundas of the 2nd of May was acknowledged to have been received. Either Simcoe wrote May for June, or else by the expression "this joyful newshad reached the Province through the United States" he did not mean the joyful news sent by Dundas, but news of a more recent date. As a matter of fact, Toronto was called York in 1792, nearly a year before the "place was named with due celebrity," as writing on the 4th of November 1792, Simcoe speaks of settlers who might be inclined to settle at Toronto ("York") (Q. 279-1, p. 1) from which it appears that it was called York at that date, and apparently that the ceremony of naming it "with due celebrity" was an official act, (Dr Scadding in his "Toronto of old" calls it a commemoration), to invest the change with greater solemnity. Two letters signed by Simcoe himself among the "military correspondence," still further conform this. One respecting an Indian interpreter, dated at Navy Hall, 24th July 1793, says: "The probability of the seat of government of this Province being for a time established at York; and the almost certainty of that post becoming a flourishing mart of trade" &c. (C. 247, p. 38); the other dated at "York" 13th August, 1793, recommending the payment of command money to Captain Shank of the Queen's Rangers (C. 102, p. 1), show clearly, that the ceremony of the 23rd of August could only have been for the purpose of naming York "with due celebrity." Other letters need not be quoted.

That there was little to attract settlers to York or Toronto is very evident. Captain Stevenson, sent to Kingston to meet emigrants, who had arrived there on the 3rd of October found "very few desirous of going to so remote a distance (as York) from all settlements," most of them having gone to lands still ungranted in the neighbourhood of Kingston (Q. 279-1, p. 2). On the 7th of October, 1793, Lord Dorchester writing to Simcoe, desires him to report the progress of population and agriculture on the north side of the Lakes and how near they approach Toronto, "the settling and cultivating the country round about that post must facilitate and bring forward every advantage its situation can afford and well deserves encouragement." In respect to the town His Lordship advises in laying it out to adopt the system of wide streets and squares with open angles. (Q. 66, p. 233). In a letter by Chief Justice Elmsley to President Russell, dated the 2nd of February 1797, the town of York is thus described:—

The town of York is, as Your Honour knows, near forty miles beyond the most remote of the settlements at the head of the Lake and the road to it lies through a tract of country in the possession of the Missisagues (Missisaugas). Besides this there is at York neither gaol nor court house, no accommodation whatever for Grand or Petty Jury, none for the suitors, the witnesses or the Bar and I believe but very indifferent for the Judges, so that the greater part of those whom business or duty may call to York must remain, during their stay there, either in the open air, or crowded together in huts or tents, in a manner equally offensive to their feelings and injurious to their health (Q. 283, p. 117). * * * I shall feel it a necessary though painful duty, to request that I may be permitted to bring in a bill as early as possible in the session for the purpose of continuing the courts at this place (Newark), until a situation as easy of access and as convenient is provided elsewhere (p. 120).

This was the state of the capital of Upper Canada at the end of the last century.

In Lower Canada preparations were made for carrying the Act of 1791 into effect so that no delay might be experienced in legislating for the new Province which had come into existence, in accordance with the terms of the Act. For this purpose inventories were made of the Records, and in accordance with an Order in Council of the 27th December, 1791, a list of the civil officers and trusts in Lower Canada was laid before the Council, with the dates of their respective appointments. The list includes the Lieut. Governor and the various administrative officers; the judges and officers of the courts of Vice Admiralty, of Kings Bench and of Common Pleas, Quebec; the justices of peace for the different districts, Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers and Gaspé, besides lists of the officers of circles and inferior magistrates and notaries. A proclamation was also issued dividing the Province into electoral districts and announcing that writs had been issued for the election of members, returnable on the 10th of July 1792. (Q. 59-2 pp. 474 to 524). Until the meeting of the legislature in December, the administration of the Province was continued by the Governor and Executive Council. Among the questions to be settled was that of the boundaries between Quebec and New Brunswick, the uncertainty as to their limits leading to much inconvenience and to actual hardship. The petition on the subject, surveys, reports &c., are in Q. vol. 60 beginning at page 128, to which reference may be made. Information respecting the granting of Crown lands was also ordered to be distributed and Mgr. Hubert, Bishop of Quebec, desired M. Gragé, the Vicar General, to have the proclamation circulated as freely as possible, so that all might know the terms on which land could be obtained.

On the 28th of April, 1792, Governor Clarke had called attention to the grave inconvenience that had arisen and would continue to exist by a clause of the late Act, providing that the Governor, Lieut. Governor or Administrator should always preside in the Court of Appeal, which would not only impede the course of justice, but would seriously interfere with the other duties of the Governor (Q. 59-1 p. 1). In answer to this, Mr. Dundas wrote on the 3rd of October, that his attention had been specially directed to that subject, on account of the number of cases brought in appeal before the Executive Council. He, therefore, sent a plan for altering and amending the judicature in Lower Canada to be recommended to the legislature of the Province for their consideration "and I trust adoption," with such alterations as might be necessary to adapt it to local circumstances, but so as not to affect the principle of the plan. The bill was, however, to be reserved for the King's assent. The new and old system, as transmitted, are here given.

Proposed Plan.

That there be two courts of Original Jurisdiction within the Province; one for the District of Quebec, the other for the District of Montreal; to take cognizance of all causes whatsoever within the Province as well civil as criminal, and where the King is a party, those purely of Admiralty jurisdiction, and such as are brought for sums under £20, (and for which provision is hereafter made) excepted.

The first to consist of His Majesty's Chief Justice for the Province of Lower Canada and two Puisne Justices with the following salaries: Chief Justice, £1,200; Puisne Justices, two (each £500), £1,000—£2,200.

The other to consist of Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal with a salary of £800, and two Puisne Justices (each £500), £1,000—£1,800.

In aid of these two Courts a *Provincial Court* to be established at Quebec and another at Montreal for these districts respectively, with one judge to each to hold pleas in civil suits where the demand is not above £20, and from which there shall be no appeal.

The Judges of the Provincial Courts to have a salary each of £200—£400.

N.B.—The Districts of Quebec and Montreal to include the whole Province.

If the Province particularly wishes it, a similar Provincial Court to the two above mentioned may be constituted for what is now called the District of Gaspé, which, (as it is at a considerable distance from Quebec), may create a necessity for extending the jurisdiction of the court there to all causes under £50 to avoid the delay of justice.

Present Establishment.

Chief Justice, £1,200; Six Judges of Common Pleas each £500. Paid by the Province.

Attorney General, £300.

The proposal was laid before the Provincial Legislature by Lieut. Governor Clarke at its first session which met on the 17th of December 1792, in the Bishop's Palace, "hired by Government, and heretofore used for the accommodation of the Clerk of the Council and the performance of Divine Worship," which was altered and repaired at a cost of £428, a minute account of every nail used as well as of all the other materials and workmanship being sent by the Lieut. Governor to Mr. Dundas. (Q 62 pp. 52 etc.) Little was done before Christmas except choosing Mr. Panet for speaker and appointing a committee to prepare rules and regulations. The first officials of the Council and Assembly were appointed without salary, it being taken for granted that the Legislature would make a suitable provision for their support.

The staff, as reported, was not numerous. The names of the officials were: For the COUNCIL; William Smith, junior, Clerk; William Boutillier, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; Jean-Baptiste Brassard, Sergeant at Arms. For the ASSEMBLY, Samuel Phillipps, Clerk; and Hugh Mackay, Sergeant at Arms. (Q 62 p. 63.)

After the Legislature reassembled on the 7th of January, the House proceeded with the consideration of the rules and regulations and with the settlement of disputed elections. From the first, the meetings were open to the public, the Speaker having power to put a stop to any disorderly proceedings on the part of the spectators. One of the questions to which much importance was attached was that relating to the disposal of the Jesuit estates after the death of the last survivor of the Society, brought before the Assembly by a petition (extracts from which are given in Christie's first volume of the History of Canada,) from citizens of the town and county of Quebec, praying that the revenues of these should be appropriated for education, for which the lands had originally been given. In the petition it is stated that communication had been given many years previous by the Jesuits of Quebec to the citizens, of all the titles to the College, the extent of which is described, "with lands "and revenues thereto annexed for the education of every individual born in, or "inhabiting this country." The petition states also, that,

By those titles it evidently appears that they hold and enjoy their estates only in trust from their first ancestors of the Canadians, called the *Hundred Associates*, who were the owners thereof and gave them over to the Jesuits upon certain conditions. *

The Jesuits, it is further stated, were willing, indeed anxious, to transfer the properties for the use of the public, stipulating only for a subsistence, but difficulties were interposed, solely by a few individuals, who were making strong efforts to obtain a gift of these estates before the new constitution was sanctioned, evidently a reference to Lord Amherst, who had almost succeeded in obtaining possession of those properties. Eight Acts were passed during this session, one of these being to grant "indulgences to people called Quakers."

Lord Dorchester, who had arrived on the 24th of September, resumed the Government and Clarke left in October, 1793. The Legislature met on the 11th of November following, when, among other subjects, the bill to regulate the judiciary was considered and passed. It is chapter VI of the statutes of the second session of the first Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, under the title. "An Act for "the division of the Province of Lower Canada, for amending the judicature thereof "and for repealing certain laws therein mentioned" and contains 44 clauses. According to instructions, the bill was reserved "for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon."

It will be seen by the Journals and Statutes that both languages were used from the first establishment of the Legislature of Lower Canada under the Act of 1791. The first meeting of the Legislature took place on the 17th December, 1792, when the Lieut. Governor, who had summoned the Assembly to the Legislative Council House, desired them to return to their own House and elect a Speaker.

* The translation is that read by the Clerk of the Assembly. The petition was in French of which the following is the original clause, given above in English :—Par ces titres il est évident qu'ils ne tiennent ces biens en dépôt que des dons conditionnels des premiers ancêtres des Canadiens qui sous le nom des *cent associés* en avaient la pleine propriété.

"Which speech," the journal of the day's proceedings says "was repeated in the French language by order and in the presence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor." The motion by Mr. James McGill, to postpone the election of a speaker for a day, was repeated in French, and Mr. Panet's amendment, moved in French, was repeated in English. It thus appears that the use of both languages was accepted as a matter of course from the beginning of the constitutional change without any formal resolution by either House, and this applied also to bills introduced. The first vote taken on the subject was on the 27th of December, 1792, when Mr. Grant moved a resolution, which it may be well to give in full, adding the amendment moved by Mr. Joseph Papineau, which was adopted by the House. The following is Mr. Grant's motion:—

That it be an instruction to the committee of the whole House, charged with the correctness of the minutes (or journals) that the digest they may prepare, as the Journal of the House, from the commencement of the session to the time of the reference, be in the English language, as necessary for the original record thereof: And that translations of the said Journal be made in the French language for the use of such as are desirous of the same.

The resolution, as finally carried by a majority of six (15 to 21), on the motion of Mr. Grant, who accepted Mr. Papineau's Amendment, after it had been carried by a majority of 7 (14 to 21), was the same as the original down to the word English, the alterations being:—

Or French language, as it may have been entered in the original minutes, without drawing into precedent for the future.

In preparing the rules for conducting the business of the Assembly, a difference of opinion arose as to the method to be employed in the use of the two languages. There was no difference, so far as can be seen, as to the propriety of their use. In rule ninth, as originally proposed, no mention was made of the language; it simply declared that there should be no debate on a motion until it was read by the speaker from the chair, but the proposition that it be read in French and English, was accepted without discussion, and finally, after an amendment carried by 33 to 7, the ninth rule stood:—

No motion shall be debated or put unless the same be in writing and seconded; when a motion is seconded, it shall be read in English and in French by the Speaker, if he is master of the two languages, if not the Speaker shall read in either of the two languages most familiar to him, and the reading in the other language shall be at the table by the Clerk or his Deputy before the debate.

On the method of keeping the Journals of the Assembly the following regulation was adopted by a vote of 26 to 13.

Resolved that this House shall keep its Journal in two registers; in one of which the proceedings of the House and the motions shall be wrote in the French language with a translation of the motions originally made in the English language; and in the other shall be entered the proceedings of the House and the motions in the English language, with a translation of the motions originally made in the French language.

Mr. Richardson's amendment (which was lost on the vote above referred to) varied considerably the phraseology of the rule, but the important part of it was contained in the last clause:—

Yet in order to preserve that unity of legal language indispensably necessary in the Empire, and touching any alteration in which a subordinate legislature is not competent, the English shall be considered the legal text.

Other amendments to the same effect were voted down, Mr. Papineau supporting Mr. Richardson's motion to make English the legal text, with a rider, "unless it be otherwise ordered by a special clause inserted in each bill."

Finally it was resolved that the rule for the introduction of bills should be as follows :—

The Bills relative to the criminal laws of England in force in this Province and to the rights of the Protestant clergy, as specified in the Act of the 31st year of His Majesty, chap. 31st, shall be introduced in the English language; and the Bills relative to the Laws, Customs, Usages and Civil Rights of this Province, shall be introduced in the French language, in order to preserve the unity of the texts.

This was carried by a majority of ten, Messrs. Papineau and Bedard voting in the negative. In a letter from Mr. Dundas to Lord Dorchester, he says that he sees no objection to the latter class of bills being introduced in French with a translation, provided they are passed in English (Q. 65 p. 319). Some remarks on the proceedings of the first assembly by James Monk, Attorney General, are of interest, (See Q. 66 pp. 361 &c.). Reference may be made to Christie's first volume of the History of Canada, in which are extracts from the proceedings, but in view of the importance attached to the question of the usage in the Legislature in respect to the language officially employed, it has been thought desirable to enter so fully as has now been done into the history of the subject. Christie's History of Canada, the first volume of which contains little besides a summary of the proceedings of the Legislature with extracts from speeches, addresses &c., may be consulted for these, the full text of which, however, forms part of the Archives, either in printed form or in manuscript. These show the arrangements with Upper Canada for the collection and division of the import duties, by which a portion of the revenue of the Upper Province was made up, and the inadequacy of the revenues to meet the Provincial expenses. Payments were made for many years to meet the deficiencies in both of the Provinces, by the order of the commander-in-chief in the Canadas, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province "certifying under his hand the amount of such deficiencies "from time to time as the same shall arise." (See letter from the Duke of Portland in series C. vol. 77 p. 14).

The question of fees was one on which Sir Guy Carleton held very strong opinions. On his first assuming the Government in 1766, after Murray's recall, he refused to accept any of the fees to which he was legally entitled, on the ground, as stated in his letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the 17th November, 1766 (Q. 3, p. 411), quoted in the report on Archives for 1890, that there was a certain appearance of dirt, a sort of meanness in exacting fees on every occasion. In his letter to Mr. Dundas of the 31st December, 1793, he (now become Lord Dorchester), repeated his objections in most emphatic terms and pointed out the danger which attended the system. The important part of this letter being given in full in the calendar need not be repeated here. It is a clear proof of Lord Dorchester's consistency and disinterested course, as it is understood His Lordship was by no means wealthy; had he been so, the temptation to claim his legal rights would have been less strong than it was under the circumstances. Yet this self denial was

made a ground of complaint against him by those who felt their own conduct blamed by the Governor-General's refusal of fees. It is satisfactory to find that the conduct of the judges was free from the reproach that they appropriated a great part of them. The attorneys, to excuse themselves to their clients, alleged that the judges had a large share of what was paid. But His Lordship found, and his exact words may be given: "That though the scandal was great, the profits of the bench were small, "and the judges gave up all fees for a compensation." The policy of paying the judges and officers by salary was introduced, but this, not being consistently followed, did not improve matters, as the new commissions, like the old, authorized fees, perquisites, emoluments, &c., the power thus given being eagerly embraced. "Gentlemen," he says, "came out much obliged to their friends at home for good "places, and regarded everyone as unfriendly and inimical who attempted or were "disposed to control their rights and profits of office." (Q 67, p 46.) "Fortunately," he adds, "the bench has hitherto continued free from that reproach" (p 47), but he urges that the temptation should be removed by a change in the words of their *Mandamus*. This opinion was concurred in by the Ministry, and on the 11th May, 1794, Mr. Dundas informed Lord Dorchester that the commission to Mr. Osgoode, as Chief Justice, would secure the Province from any such fees, &c., being taken and that the same would apply to the judges to be appointed under the new Judicature Bill. at the same time, Mr. Dundas explained, the power to take fees was very limited, and only applicable to such officials as had had no compensation made in lieu of them (Q 67 p 71).

Another source of complaint was the attempt of purchasers of seigniories to set aside the terms on which these were granted and to demand and try to enforce from the *cessitaires* onerous and oppressive conditions not warranted by the terms of the original concessions. These demands caused great excitement among the *cessitaires*, aggravated by the belief that the purchasers of the seigniories could drag every one of them singly through all the courts up to the final court of review, the Privy Council. In a memorial to the Assembly, not presented by Mr. de Rocheblave to the House, on the ground that no regular forms for the dispatch of business had been yet settled, a complaint was made that the seigniors had, in contempt of the ordinances, arbitrarily increased the ground rents of lands already conceded and that threats of law suits against those who refused to pay these claims were constantly used, in so much that many were terrified into submission. The complaints were in themselves vital to the complainants, although not wide spread, being only against a single seignior; yet Dorchester regarded them as serious, from the effect such procedure might have on the minds of the people. His own words are:—"This question may occasion a great deal of heat and establish the party "distinction of Aristocrat and Democrat, which may tend to diminish the strength "of the Province and do much injury to the King's Government: the seditious papers "that have been scattered about the country seem to allude to this condition of the "people." (Q. 67 p. 77). Mr. Sewell, then Solicitor General, gave an opinion favourable to the *cessitaires*, whose rights, he believed, could be decided by the Court of Common Pleas, but he had serious doubts how far the *cessitaires* would be able to obtain full advantage of the law. On this point he says:—

In giving this opinion I think it my duty to remark to your Lordship that the poverty of the peasantry in general prevents them from profiting by that mode of

redress which I have just pointed out. They are able to institute and carry on their suits to judgment in the Common Pleas and are equal perhaps to the cost of the Court of Appeals, but the enormous expense attending an appeal to His Majesty in Council, to which the Seigneur is entitled, as his rights in future may be bound by the decisions, deprives them of the possibility of obtaining justice, compels them to abandon their cause and throw themselves upon the mercy of their antagonist, who compromises the action and grants a new deed of concession upon his own terms. (Q. 67 p. 86).

Mr. Dundas in reply agreed with the opinion of the Solicitor General, that the grievances of the *tenanciers*, or copy holders, were cognizable by law, and admitted of a remedy without the interference of the Legislature. With respect to the probability of repeated appeals to the Privy Council by the seignior, Mr. Dundas held, that the case of one of the copy holders being the case of all, so that one decision on a test case would settle the point at issue, he did not believe it possible that any of the seigniors would prosecute vexatious appeals to the King, "in the face of enlarged and liberal costs, which in such case the Court would most probably conceive itself warranted in granting, if the Provincial Judgment was affirmed." (Q. 67 p. 176).

The state of the crops of 1794 and 1795, occasioned considerable anxiety, and arrangements which caused great dissatisfaction were made both in Lower and Upper Canada for the purchase of wheat. A demand was made for laws to punish forestallers, and Dorchester saw himself compelled to issue a proclamation forbidding the export of wheat of the harvest of 1794 (Q 72-1 p. 109). The crop of 1795 rendered a similar proclamation necessary, Dorchester's fear of the necessity expressed in his letter of the 5th of September, 1795, (Q 74-1 p. 127), being realised, and on the 9th of the same month the proclamation was issued on a report from Council, a special committee having prepared a series of questions on the subject, which were answered either orally or in writing by a large number of witnesses. The report, founded on the evidence, stated that the crop of wheat in 39 parishes did not, upon an average, amount to seven twelfths of the produce of the previous year in these parishes. It was also the opinion of the majority of those examined, that there was not more than enough for the consumption of the Province and for seed for the next season, but in spite of this, as much wheat, flour and biscuit had already been exported as had been exported during the whole of the previous year, the committee, therefore, in their report on the 5th of September, recommended that an embargo be laid on the export of wheat and other grain, the estimate being that at the date of the report, not more than 25,000 bushels of wheat of the old crop and between 2,000 and 3,000 barrels of flour remained in the Province, the whole of which, the report continued, would probably be exported in the course of the month, unless measures were taken to prevent it. (Q 74-1 p. 159). Two days after, the committee received evidence of a still more serious state of affairs, and made a second report, reiterating the advice even more emphatically, that an embargo on exportation had become a necessity (p. 163), and the proclamation issued accordingly, (p. 164). Lists of the vessels sailing from Quebec, with or without convoy, show that to the 10th of August, of 1795, there had been exported to London 203,041 bushels of wheat and to Liverpool 33,409, the other ports were Falmouth 32,990 (only 419 less than the quantity to Liverpool) 12,000 to Bristol and 10,067 to Greenock, a total to that date of 291,507. Between that date and the

11th September, there sailed ten vessels, with 80,774 bushels, of which 70,374 went to London and 10,400 to Liverpool, a ratio which shows the growth in importance of Liverpool as a shipping port, if these figures are compared with those of subsequent dates, showing the relative amount of trade from Canada to the ports of London and Liverpool respectively. The lists are interesting in other ways. They show the quantity of wheat that could be exported even in a very bad year, and the change that has taken place in the class of vessels employed in the trade. Of the 34 vessels the average tonnage was slightly over 176, the smallest being one of 72 and one of 77; the largest, one of 301 and one of 299 tons.

On the 20th December, 1792, when the first Assembly of Lower Canada having elected its Speaker, met in the Council Chamber to be addressed from the Throne, Lieut. Governor Clarke informed the Houses that Great Britain was happily at peace with all the world and that he hoped there was no apprehension of its interruption. On the 9th of May, the Lieut. Governor had to inform the Legislature of a different state of affairs. The Speech from the Throne was in these terms:—

At the first meeting of the Legislature I congratulated you upon the flattering prospects which opened to your view, and upon the flourishing and tranquil state of the British Empire then at peace with all the world; since that period I am sorry to find its tranquillity has been disturbed by the unjustifiable and unprecedented conduct of the persons exercising the supreme power in France, who after deluging their own country with the blood of their fellow citizens, and imbruing their hands in that of their Sovereign, have forced His Majesty and the surrounding nations of Europe into a contest which involves the first interests of society.

The first French revolution had been in progress for four years before the opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, in December, 1792. The beginning of the end of the old French Constitution was in November, 1788, when the notables met and agreed that the States General, which had not been assembled since 1614, should be convoked; this was accordingly done and the States General met on the 5th of May, 1789. The three orders could come to no agreement as to the mode of voting, the dispute being whether the voting should be by orders in separate chambers, or by the whole united in one chamber, in which case, as the *tiers-état*—the Commons—equalled in numbers the noblesse and the clergy combined it was evident to the leaders of these two orders, that the Commons were certain to carry everything as they chose. They accordingly met in their own chambers, organised and called on the *tiers-état* to do the same, which they refused to do till all were assembled in one body, to act in common. By dint of immobility, the Commons succeeded in driving the other two orders to accept their demands, and the National Assembly was formed on the 17th of June, 1789, followed by the destruction of the Bastille on the 14th of July, less than a month after. On the 6th of November, the property of the Clergy was confiscated. It would be idle for the purpose of this report to attempt to trace the course of the French Revolution, beyond what is necessary to make clear the relation of these events to affairs in Canada. Briefly, however, may be noted the facts of the invasion of France by the allied armies of Austria and Prussia, the apparently desperate state of the French armies, which had been repeatedly defeated and had lost heart; and the negotiations of Dumourier the French General with the Duke of Brunswick, commanding the allied forces, in which were held out hopes of the realisation of the Duke's own personal ends. By such means Dumourier succeeded in paralyzing the movements of the formidable

army, which could otherwise have marched with but little opposition, taken possession of Paris and with it the control of the whole country. The forest of Argonne was seized by Dumourier, and after various engagements, a convention was entered into between him and the Duke of Brunswick, that the allied forces should be allowed to evacuate France without molestation, and on the 20th September, the retreat was begun.

The news of the retreat of the allied armies was received at Philadelphia with the most extravagant enthusiasm. At New York, according to the account of McMaster in his "History of the People of the United States," the joy of the people was yet wilder, and on the 27th of December, the whole day was devoted to feasting, bell ringing and firing of cannons; Boston, determined to outdo New York, held a great day of feasting, processions, the roasting of a whole ox, winding up with a great entertainment in Faneuil Hall. All New England followed the example. Indeed, MacMaster says :—

Both men and women seemed for the time to have put away their wits and gone mad with republicanism. Their dress their speech, their daily conduct were all regulated on strict Republican principles. There must be a flaming Liberty Cap in every house. There must be a cockade on every hat. There must be no more use of the old titles, Sir, and Mr., Dr. and Rev. * * * *. These are offensive to Republican ears. We cannot open a letter but we are addressed as *Dear Sir*, we cannot go into the Courts but we hear "His Worship the Mayor," or His Honour the Judge." We cannot attend the Legislature, to see what the servants of the people are about, but we hear on every side 'His Excellency the Governor,' or 'His Excellency the President,' or 'the Honorable Gentleman who spoke last,' let us stop this, go to France for a Republican lesson, put aside the absurd epithets of Mr. and Sir, and use the social and soul warning term Citizen. (Vol II pp. 93. 94).

And the proposal was received by a large proportion of the people, impervious to the ridicule heaped on them by the more cool headed, one of whom proposed to substitute biped for citizen, as it was simple, fitted people of every country, was not of aristocratic origin, accorded with truth and was free from flattery. (Gazette of the United States of 5th February, 1793, quoted by McMaster).

The excesses of the Revolution did much to change this feeling; the decree to banish the Clergy by which 40,000 were sent into exile, the execution of the King on the 21st of January, 1793, and the declaration of War with Great Britain, on the 1st of February, and of war with Spain, both holding large possessions on the American Continent, made the more sober part of the population think what was to follow. One of the questions to be settled by the President and his Council was whether a Minister from the Republic should be received, but on this point their hand was forced by the arrival of Genet, the new French Minister.

Every effort had been made by Great Britain to avoid hostilities. Burke had been using his eloquence to force the Ministry to declare war, but without effect. His well known saying, "The age of Chivalry is past," has become proverbial, the State papers show however that it was determined there should be no interference with the internal affairs of France. Strict neutrality had been observed, but at the end of 1792, France was warned that her policy of aggression on the rights of other nations must cease, and in the instructions to the British Ambassador at St Petersburg, when the question of an agreement of the Great Powers was under discussion, he was informed that the policy of non interference with the internal affairs of

France must be the basis of any such agreement. In Green's "History of the English people" (Book ix) Pitt's efforts to maintain neutrality are spoken of as undoubted, the assurance given to France being that it should be strictly observed with respect to its internal dissensions, "and from which it will never depart unless the conduct held there make it indispensable as an Act of self defence". "It was France," says Green, "and not England which at last wrenched peace from his grasp". In Lord Roseberry's recent life of "William Pitt" his desire to avoid war with France is still more emphatically stated. The war was against Canada as well as against Great Britain, on which account it is dealt with in this report.

Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality;* warning all Americans of the penalties incurred by its infraction. On the day it was issued, the 22nd April, 1793, news of the arrival at Charleston of Genet, sent as Minister by the French Republic, was received at Philadelphia. By the time the proclamation was received at Charleston, the violation of its injunctions had become the rule. Genet's conduct towards the President and his administration was most offensive and his insults to the nation of the most flagrant kind. Before even presenting his credentials or taking the slightest step to have his status recognised, he ordered the French Consuls to set up Courts of Admiralty in the United States, purchased and equipped privateers, manned by American seamen, and a British vessel was actually captured within the jurisdiction of the United States, but ordered to be restored. Genet on his way from Charleston to Philadelphia was received with the most extraordinary demonstrations of welcome, was feasted and presented with addresses not only from German and French Republicans, but also from Citizens of Philadelphia.

Intoxicated with these demonstrations, Genet was chilled by the reception given him by Washington and left in a rage. In a note to Jefferson, dated the 18th of September, 1793, he lays bare his griefs. In this note, wounded vanity appears to be the chief characteristic, the great public grievance being "that this first magistrate of a free people decorated his parlour with certain medallions of Capet and his family, which served at Paris as signals of rallying." So gross was his conduct that on the 5th of December of the same year, Washington called attention to it in a special message, in which he spoke of the person whom they (the French Executive) have unfortunately appointed their minister plenipotentiary. The tendency of his acts, the message said, had been to involve the United States in war abroad and anarchy at home. "So far as his acts or those of his agents have threatened our immediate commitment in the war, or flagrant insult to the authority of the laws, their effect has been counteracted by the ordinary cognizance of the laws and by an exertion of the powers confided to me." How far the United States were prepared to go to secure peace with France may be seen from Washington's words in the same message:—

Rather than employ force for the restitution of certain vessels which I deemed the United States bound to restore, I thought it more advisable to satisfy the parties by avowing it to be my opinion that, if restitution were not made, it would be incumbent on the United States to make compensation.

But so far back as July, Washington had called the attention of his cabinet to this state of affairs. In his letter to Jefferson, Secretary of State, of the 12th July, 1793, he says:—

*For the text see Annual Register for 1793 page *359.

What is to be done in the case of the *Little Sarah* now at Chester? Is the minister of the French Republic to set the acts of this government at defiance *with impunity*? And then threaten the executive with an appeal to the people? What must the world think of such conduct, and of the government of the United States in submitting to it? (Washington's writings. Vol. XII, p. 302).

Washington was strongly inclined to discontinue Genet's function and send him away, but this step was defeated in the cabinet by Jefferson and Randolph, for reasons no doubt satisfactory to themselves. Finally, however, he was recalled on the demand of the United-States Government, being replaced by Fauchet on the 21st of February, 1794. Some interesting correspondence and other documents relating to Genet and to the general policy of the United-States will be found in the *Annual Register* for 1793, from page *357 onwards.

It has been thought desirable to give this preliminary sketch of the state of feeling in the United-States, after the declaration of war by France in the spring of 1793, as this declaration and the steps taken by the French agents had a direct influence on affairs in Canada, for the acquisition of which the executive of France was strongly inclined. On the 8th of February, 1793, orders were sent to the Lieut-Governors of the British American Provinces to raise men for defence, as there could be no doubt that these would be attacked as speedily as possible. (Documents on this subject will be found at note C). On the 1st of May orders were sent to dispatch three regiments of regular troops to the West Indies from Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, their places to be taken by provincial regiments, ordered to be raised by the Lieutenant Governors, to be under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in North America (Q 62, p 140). But the state of feeling in Lower Canada was regarded as of the most alarming kind; Genet's agents were reported to have been at work with the French Canadians and to have been but too successful among a certain class, who had been won over by them to the revolutionary cause. The disaffected spirit, says Lord Dorchester in his letter N° 26 of the 24th of May, 1794, has been successfully excited by agents sent by Genet, the French envoy, who was superseded in February, 1794, but the services of his agents appear to have been continued by his successor in the embassy to the United-States. Some of the discontent at British rule was, according to the dispatch of the Duke of Portland, in process of removal, by the adoption of the system followed in the old Courts of Canada in disputes between the Seigniors and their tenants, and the dissatisfaction at military duty, it was hoped, would be removed by the order to raise two Provincial Battalions, preferably from the new subjects, but not necessarily confined to them. (Q 68 pp. 130 &c.) In the meantime, the efforts of French emissaries, according to the reports of the Attorney General and the correspondence of Lord Dorchester, were only too successful in gaining over a portion of the French Canadian population. A quotation from Lord Dorchester's dispatch (No. 28), of 7th June, 1794, will best explain the position as it appeared to His Lordship at the time. In his letter of that date, enclosing depositions forwarded in a report from the Attorney-General (Monk) is the following account of the state of affairs:—

What appeared extraordinary and a very bad symptom was that notwithstanding these practices were so well known, all the informations concealed the offenders, or were so given as to secure them from the pursuit of justice, till after the open manifestation of sedition on the Parade of Quebec; even on that occasion no man was arrested at the moment, but an evident timidity was observable among those

whose duty required an immediate exertion. From the whole tenour of these intrigues and the language of the Emissaries, who went so far as to talk of the facility of seizing the town and that the Canadians were fools to be so long led by the nose by a few English as well as from other discourses of a similar kind, it is evident that an eye was had to the proceedings at Paris, so that our neighbours, who seem to be playing a secondary part to forward a revolt, were they to succeed, would find themselves the dupes and have much cause to repent of their politics, as would all the passive characters here, who undoubtedly would experience a similar fate with persons of their own description in France.

In consequence of the arrest of some of the leaders a clew has been obtained which will lead to further discoveries; and thus this spirit for the present appears to be in some degree awed: about the time it was at the highest, a report was circulated that a French fleet was expected to come up the river, and that our neighbours were on the point of entering by the way of Champlain and St. John's: the general manifestation of disloyalty, under such an expectation, shows how small a matter may wrest the Province from His Majesty's Government unless a greater regular force is allowed for its protection. (Q. 69-1, pp. 1, 2.)

Such was the view taken of the position of affairs at the time when the Republican Government of France was straining every nerve to detach nations from their allegiance to constituted authority. Reference may be made respecting the state of feeling in the parishes to the letters of the Attorney General (James Monk) and to the depositions which accompany them (Q. 69-1, pp. 4 to 26.) Add to this the unsettled state of the relations with the United States at this time and the critical situation of the authorities in the British American Colonies may be understood. The danger was not confined to Lower Canada, as similar efforts were made in the Upper Province, and in Kentucky and the new territories, war had for a considerable period been believed to be inevitable. According to the report of a deserter from Wayne's army, it was understood in the camp that a march on Canada and the seizure of the posts in dispute had been settled upon, only waiting for an order from Congress to make a hostile movement (Q. 68, p. 151), and that French officers had been recruiting in Kentucky (p. 152). In April, 1794, the authorities of Vermont had, as reported to Lord Dorchester, made an offer to Congress to undertake the conquest of Canada without assistance from the Federal Government, provided the troops were allowed to plunder the inhabitants (Q. 67, p. 191); and in order to facilitate communication with the seditious in Montreal, Mason Lodges were instituted in Vermont, under pretended charters from lodges in Montreal (Q. 69, p. 59). Nor was the French envoy, Genet, satisfied with arranging and encouraging an attack on the British possessions; he, during his short occupancy of office in the United States, had with feverish activity also inaugurated a war against the Spanish possessions in Louisiana, of which the Baron de Carondelet, the Governor General, informed Lieut. Governor Simcoe, in a letter dated 2nd of January, 1794, asking for his co-operation and describing the plan of Genet for the attack on the different posts. (Q. 61-1, p. 38.)

The respective feelings of Great Britain and the United States are thus described by Lord Dorchester, in a letter to Mr. Dundas (No. 49) of 4th September, 1794.

I could have no doubt of the very pacific and friendly disposition entertained by His Majesty's Government towards the United States, nor of the duty which this disposition imposed on me to act in perfect unison therewith, and certainly no private inclination excited a wish to the contrary.

Soon after my return to America, I perceived a very different spirit animate the United States, much heat and enmity, extraordinary exertions, some open, some covert, to inflame the passions of the people, all things moving as by French impulse rapidly towards hostilities and the King's Government of Lower Canada in danger of being overwhelmed, so that I considered a rupture as inevitable. Their old State policy on all occasions, to impress on the people of the United States "the rank injustice and unfairness of our procedures," had already prepared their minds; so that, considering recent events as of the desired magnitude, they eagerly joined their Jacobin friends, some not aware to what extremities it might lead them; others willing to run all lengths; both desirous to profit by the supposed embarrassment of our affairs, and of opinion we dare not resist. * * *

Private inclination and public duty apart, it would be folly in the extreme for any Commander-in-Chief circumstanced as I find myself here, without troops, without authority, amidst a people barely not in arms against the King, of his own accord to provoke hostility or to begin (as Mr. Secretary Randolph is pleased to call it) "Hostility itself."

The contempt with which this country is treated by the United States sufficiently evinces their knowledge of our impotent condition, and that we are abandoned to our own feeble efforts for our preservation, and even these they seem to expect and require we should not employ.

It will give me much satisfaction should they escape the dangers to which they are exposed by their unnatural connection, and that they adopt a national policy more suited to their general interests. (Q. 69-1, pp. 176-178).

The extract will show the exact line of conduct imposed on Lord Dorchester by instructions from the ministry and which, it is evident, His Lordship was fully prepared to follow. Being a confidential letter for the guidance of the administration, it may be accepted with safety as the expression of the real opinion of the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, writing with a full sense of his responsibility for the information and opinions he was bound to transmit for the guidance of the King's Government. In this view, therefore, it sets at rest many of the reports circulated of the designs of the British Government and its representatives against the interests of the United States. Reference may be made on the subject to the Note (E) "Relations with the United States after the Peace of 1783," in the Report on Archives for 1890, beginning at page 97.

In discussing the question of defence in a letter to Mr. Dundas, Lord Dorchester has some remarks which may with advantage be quoted, as showing that all along His Lordship was anxious for the maintenance of peace, not only in the interests of Canada but also in those of the United States. His anticipations as to the progress of settlement made nearly 100 years ago (25th October, 1793), have been singularly verified, and the means by which the United States have grown to their present proportions, namely, by European, chiefly British, capital, are clearly indicated.

At the same time that I point out the precautions necessary to put this country in a proper state of defence, I must acknowledge that the interests of the King's American Dominions require peace, and I think the interests of the States require it still more, though their conduct both to us and the Indians has created many difficulties.

In the natural course of things the people from the States will overspread all the country South of the Lakes, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and beyond. The treasures and people of Europe are already employed to forward this purpose, and it would have been still more advanced at this hour, but for their own impatience, to say nothing worse.

The North side of the Lake must also greatly increase in population.

I think I may venture to say that North America does not contain one-fiftieth part of the inhabitants it requires to bring it into a tolerable state of cultivation, and that the European race may live in peace with the Indians and have from them as much land as they can possibly want and as fast as the interests of their respective Governments may require, provided they treat them with natural justice and some degree of liberality.

In the course of a few years the way will probably be open and the furs and all light articles of commerce will take the road which leads to the best market. Heavy articles produced in the country round about those Lakes seem destined by nature to come down the River St. Lawrence, whoever may possess dominion in these parts.

What revolutions may take place there in the progress of time I think impossible to foresee, but am clearly of opinion that not war but a pure and impartial administration of justice under a mild, firm and wise Government, will establish the most powerful and wealthy people. (Q. 66, pp. 218-219).

These extracts, written when war seemed inevitable, will serve to show how greatly Lord Dorchester was averse to entering upon such a course and that contrary to the reports spread in the United States, his strongest desire was to live in friendship with the Government and people there, and in this he was fully supported by the British administration. (Q. 67, p. 2).

Among the mercantile classes in Canada, doubt and uncertainty existed as to the fate of the vessels that might be dispatched with cargoes from the St. Lawrence. In October of 1793, a meeting of the Executive Council was called to consider the steps necessary to be taken for the protection of the fleet of merchant men, ready to sail with cargoes, on the safe arrival of which depended largely the receipt in the following spring of the necessary articles of consumption in the Provinces. Lord Dorchester informed the Council that he had credible information of the sailing from Sandy Hook (New York) of a French fleet of two seventy fours, two large frigates, a sloop of war and two armed brigs, with pilots on board to navigate the fleet up the Gulph and River St. Lawrence, and with 2,500 troops, provided with warm clothing. Captain Minchin, of His Majesty's Ship "Severn," who was to convoy the homeward bound merchant men, had applied for advice. The decision arrived at by the Council on the suggestion of Lord Dorchester was, that the vessels should drop down the river to safe mooring grounds to wait for further intelligence, and return to Quebec should the approach of the enemy render this necessary. The fact that there was still a month remaining before the close of navigation was an important consideration in the decision come to (Q. 66, pp. 250, 251).

In Halifax, Nova Scotia, the report of the sailing of a French fleet, intended to attack that city and its fortress, caused the greatest activity. Lieut. Governor Wentworth and Major General Ogilvie reported to Mr. Dundas, that shortly after the news was received there, 4,000 men, including Militia, had assembled for defence, and authority was given to add two companies of 100 men each, to Wentworth's regiment. No attack was, however, made.

It is unnecessary to enter into minute details of the events in Canada connected with the attempts of the French Republicans to regain possession. A few broad statements seem to be all that is necessary, information regarding most of the external events being on record in ordinary histories.

On the 18th of November, 1794, according to the letter of the Duke of Portland (Q. 69-1, p. 118), what is known as Jay's Treaty with Great Britain was signed by the negotiator by which all matters in dispute between the two countries were to

be amicably adjusted. (The actual date appears to have been the 19th). It had still to run the gauntlet of Parliament and of the United States Senate, was received with great disfavour by the partisans of the French, who used every exertion to have it defeated, but was finally agreed to by the United States Senate in the Session of 1795, by a vote of 20 to 10, with a suspension of the twelfth article and a recommendation of further friendly negotiations on the subject of impressment. A formal peace was thus concluded between the two countries, but the hostility to its acceptance and the feeling of enmity towards Great Britain on the part of large portions of the population were manifested in the most violent forms. Hamilton was assaulted by a mob, Jay denounced, the French treated as close allies, the British attacked wherever seen and Washington abused in the most unmeasured terms.

Details of all these extravagancies may be found in several American histories of the United States, to which reference may be made. They are only mentioned in this report to explain the facility with which hostile expeditions were organized against a friendly power, in spite of the care taken by Washington as President to enforce neutrality.

On the 18th of June, 1796, Sir Robert Prescott arrived at Quebec, succeeding Lord Dorchester, who sailed in July, was wrecked on the Island of Anticosti, but taken off by a ship of war, and carried to his destination. Prescott did not find matters in the Province in a satisfactory state. In Quebec and Montreal riots took place in opposition to the passage of a new road bill, in the former the arrest of a few ring-leaders restored order, but the weak conduct of the Magistrates in Montreal encouraged the mob there in their disorderly conduct and to mark his displeasure, Prescott had many of them struck from the lists of Justices of the Peace, replacing them by men of a firmer character. Prescott believed that the opposition to the road bill was only a pretext, that it was the work of emissaries sent by Adet, French Minister to the United States, who had succeeded Fauchet; that the difficulty of discovering these men was a plain proof of the favourable disposition of the lower classes towards the French revolutionaries, still further evidence being afforded by the satisfaction shown by so many at the report that a French fleet was on the coast (Q. 78, p. 8). The latter refers to a report that a squadron of French line of battle ships was on the coast of Newfoundland early in September and had taken possession of St. John's (p. 3). Detectives were employed to search for Adet's emissaries and the deposition of one of these, William Stanton, and of American citizens, left no doubt that these emissaries were on the frontier and had been in communication with correspondents in Canada. A commission from the French Republic to one Joseph du Calvet of Montreal appointing him an ensign with the rank of sub-lieutenant in the Sappers, was obtained and forwarded as evidence (Q. 78, pp. 145 to 158). A voluntary witness—Elmer Cushing—gave very positive evidence on oath of the existence of a conspiracy, his testimony pointing to McLean, who was afterwards executed for treason. By this deposition, it is evident how anxious the man, whose name Cushing declined to give, was to let his designs be known and to secure adherents to the French cause (Q. 78 pp. 137 &c.) Nor was the belief confined to Prescott and his advisers that an attempt would be made on Canada and that preparations had been secretly in progress for some time. Mr. Liston, British representative to the Government of the United States, was at the time the information was reaching the Executive in Canada, warning them of the designs of the French officials in

Philadelphia. What these designs were, as deduced from the information in possession of Mr. Liston, may best be shown by a quotation from his confidential letter to Governor Prescott of the 28th of Novembr, 1796, as the state of affairs therein described had a direct bearing on the affairs of Canada. Mr. Liston says:—

From the time that the Government of America discovered a resolution to maintain her neutrality during the present war, and to enter into relations of commerce and friendship with Great Britain, the French agents in this country appear to have suggested to their employers the necessity of obtaining a predominant influence over the United States by means of threats and compulsion and the late and the present Minister seem to have agreed in opinion that the only certain means of obtaining this important object was the acquisition of at least a part of the territories formerly possessed by France on the American Continent. Fauchet (as appears from his intercepted correspondence) would have contented himself with the recovery of Louisiana. There is reason to think that Adet, on the contrary, has recommended that this should be joined with the repossession of Canada. The success of Fauchet's representations begins to be guessed at here, by the rumours that arrive from Paris respecting the negotiations on the subject lately carried on between the Executive Directory and the Court of Spain, by the resort of the French emissaries to the South Western territory of the United States and by the haughty tone of the late memorial presented by the French Minister here, which seem to indicate a wish to pick a quarrel (though many persons consider this last circumstance as calculated to influence the election of a new President). How far the projects of Adet have been adopted in France, I cannot pretend to judge, but there is no doubt that a person nearly connected with him (a Frenchman by birth but who is said to speak English like a native of Great Britain) is lately returned from a tour of several months through Canada, where some of the more indiscreet members of the Democratic party say he met with considerable success in perverting the minds of the people. They go so far as to assert that three deputies from the French inhabitants of that Province are already on their way to Europe with a view to make proposals to the Government of their ancient Mother Country. The person himself is also expected soon to set out for France with dispatches from the Minister here. He is to communicate to the Executive Directory the result of his own operations and of the speculations of Mr. Adet (Q. 78 pp. 208-209).

Mr. Liston does not answer for the perfect accuracy of all the details, which may be coloured by the vanity of the emissary whose real name he gives as Arrison, though in Upper and Lower Canada he called himself an Irishman, and assumed the name of Burns. (p. 210).

There were other causes of uneasiness arising from the intrigues of the French Republicans. On the 19th of December, 1796, the Attorney General reported by letter to Ryland, the Secretary to Prescott, that a spy sent by the French Directory was in Canada, with copies of a proclamation for distribution. The report contained information even more serious, as showing how far the intrigues of Adet had been successful. The Attorney General gives information in the same letter of the preparations making in Vermont. He says:—

I find also that our friends in Vermont are more inclined to favour the projected attack on Canada than we supposed. Ira Allen has contracted at Paris for a quantity of arms, ostensibly for the Vermont Militia. This, however, is not probable, because, as I am informed, the Militia in Vermont are by law bound to furnish their own arms. The Government has nothing to do with it (Q. 78, p. 159).

That the information sent by the Attorney General was correct was soon confirmed by a letter from the Duke of Portland, dated on the 20th of January, 1797, announcing the capture of a vessel called the "Olive Branch" with 20,000 stand of arms,

several pieces of artillery, suitable ammunition and other warlike stores, on board of which was Ira Allen, who declared that the cargo had been purchased by order and on account of the Government of Vermont. What were His Grace's ideas on the subject may be seen in the letter at Note D., to which reference may be made. The substance of the further correspondence on the subject of the "Olive Branch" can be seen in the calendar. It has a close and intimate relation to the charge against McLean (or McLane, the name being given in both forms). That a conspiracy existed for an attack on Canada on behalf of the French Directory seems to be too clearly proved to admit of denial, and the additional evidence now available may serve to show to what extent McLean was engaged in the plot. The documents are now accessible upon which proceedings were taken and the time has arrived when an unbiased judgment may be arrived at. It was a significant fact, as stated by Prescott, that not a copy of the proclamation sent into Canada by Adet could be obtained, although traced to the possession of no less than ten persons (Q. 78, p. 235.) That there was no undue haste in arresting McLean would seem to be proved by the letter of the Duke of Portland, calling attention to the remissness in this respect (Q. 78, p. 162.) It was not till the 10th of May, 1797, that McLean was arrested, although information of his proceedings was in the hands of the authorities in the month of December previous (Q. 78, p. 149). He was tried and found guilty on the 7th of July (p. 157) and executed on the 21st (p. 158).

Whilst attempts were made to gain over the inhabitants of Lower Canada and to prepare the way for that Province being invaded, Collot, a French General was with others engaged with the Indians in the Western Country for the purpose of uniting them to attack Upper Canada, so that the war might be carried on simultaneously in both Provinces (Q. 286-1, p. 33). Collot went to France, apparently to report progress, and to return in 1799, before which time McKee, Indian Superintendent, reported that elaborate preparations had been made to resist such an attack (Q. 286-1, p. 87). Further evidence of the designs of Adet, the French Minister, can be found by reference to the letters of Le Couteulx, dated during the winter of 1796 and the spring of 1797, of which copies were found in his possession, on his arrest at the end of 1799 (Q. 290-1, pp. 5, &c. These will show the feelings entertained by M. Adet and his friends and are an evidence of their belief that the French troops had only to appear to obtain possession of the Provinces.

During the time these disturbing elements were at work other more peaceful designs were under consideration. The cultivation of hemp for the use of the Royal Navy was an object of interest to the British Ministry and a Russian was engaged to come to Lower Canada in order to direct the farmers and instruct them in the proper method of sowing and attending to its growth and preparation. In January, 1792, Reichel, the person engaged, had arrived in London and sent written instructions in advance, in case he should not arrive at Quebec until after the proper time for sowing, (Q. 58-1, pp. 9 to 11). In Upper Canada, a request was sent by John Munroe of Matilda, to have two or three Russians sent out to put the farmers there in the way of raising and curing hemp as they do in Russia. (Q. 278, p. 75). Again in 1799, a memorial was presented by the Marquis de Vauquire, for an allowance of the three guineas a month, or an advance, of £200, which he offered to bind himself to repay in ten years, this, as he stated, with the amount he had at the time of his sailing, would infallibly put him in a position to found the establishment ho

had in view, that is, one for the production of hemp, to which, he alleged, he had given particular study, so as to be familiar with the different processes, and with the simplest and most certain methods of extending its cultivation (Q 81-2 p. 547). In June, 1801, Chief Justice Elmsley, on behalf of the Executive Council, made an elaborate report on the culture of hemp to Lieut. Governör Hunter, in which he gave a most favourable account of the fitness of Upper Canada and strongly recommended that bounties should be offered to the farmers to encourage them to enter upon the work of cultivation on a large scale (Q 290-1 p. 61), which was approved of by the Lieut. Governor and forwarded to the Ministry (p. 71). Writing to the Duke of Portland on the 16th July following, the Lieut. Governor informed His Grace that £250 out of the unappropriated funds had been voted for the purchase and distribution gratis of hemp seed and £500 to be laid out in premiums and bounties "to the deserving cultivators and exporters of hemp" (p. 73). (For the addresses and the answer by the Lieut. Governor see the same volume pp. 76, 78 and 80). In 1802 Mr. Isaac Winslow Clarke, Deputy Commissary General, received a gold medal for the culture and preparation of hemp in Lower Canada, on his farm near Montreal, of which he had sent 2,580 pounds to the society for the encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, which also gave a gold medal to Jacob Schneider of York, and the silver medal to Daniel Mosher, of Kingston, both for the culture of hemp in Upper Canada (Transactions of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, &c. London 1804 pp. 345, &c.) It being only designed to draw attention to the subject, no further remarks seem necessary.

Nothing so clearly marks the change in commercial affairs in Canada as a comparison of a memorial presented by the merchants of Montreal against the establishment of a Custom-house there, separate from that at Quebec, with the present state of affairs. In 1790, as stated in the memorial, the merchants of Montreal desired to have a Custom-house separated from that of Quebec on two grounds: 1. The necessity of having their goods landed at Quebec; and 2. The want of authority in the Surveyor of the Port to grant certificates for the exportation of pot and pearl ashes. These inconveniences being removed, the application was not repeated. The memorial, dated the 21st of October, 1799, represents that certain modifications are all that are required, and that "a separate and independent Custom-house may introduce intricacies, difficulties, delays and expense, beyond what at present exists, or can be foreseen; and, if so, render the means of redress extremely tedious, not to say impracticable." The names not being numerous, may be given in full:—Isaac Todd, Forsyth Richardson & Co., Auldjo Maitland & Co., Leith Jameson & Co., John Gray, Samuel David, James & Andrew McGill, David David, McTavish Frobisher & Co., J. Laing, Parker Gerrard & Ogilvie, Richard Dobie. The Attorney General, Sewell, took very strong ground in opposition to the establishment of a separate Customs house as in violation of the Revenues Act, and absolutely nugatory in regard to the entry of vessels coming from Sea. (Q. 84, p. 28). The Committee of Council concurred with the Attorney General in his views, adding, besides the consideration that the measure of establishing an independent Custom house at Montreal was contrary to the wishes of the merchants there, that the measure, "must of necessity tend to the diminution of the Provincial revenue, without producing any corresponding benefit," (Q. 84, p. 32), and that the execution of the measure "would certainly be

“opposed by the whole of the mercantile and shipping interest of the Province.” (p. 33).

Prescott, as already stated, arrived on the 18th of June, 1796. His term of office was not marked by ease and comfort to himself. Besides the threats of attack from without, his constant disputes with his Council, and even with the officers most closely connected with him in his official capacity, must have rendered his task most unpleasant. A very clear view of his disputes with the Council, with Mr. Secretary Ryland, &c, may be obtained by consulting volumes 80 to 83 of Series Q. (State Papers, Lower Canada), so that it is not necessary to enter into any details on the subject. The evidence on both sides will enable a fairly correct opinion to be formed of the justice or otherwise of Prescott's complaints against the conduct of his Council, both sides stating their case at great length and without much reserve.

To so great a height did the quarrels attain, that on the 10th of April, 1799, the Duke of Portland, Secretary of State, ordered Prescott's return. As the letter of recall shows the serious nature of the differences between the Governor and his Council, it appears desirable to quote the order :—

It is with infinite concern I have observed from your letters and the memorials which I have received from the Executive Council of Lower Canada, that the differences and disputes which have unhappily arisen between you and that body, instead of abating, continue daily to increase and threaten to bring on such a state of things as cannot but be attended with the most dangerous consequences to the character and even to the existence of His Majesty's Government, if suffered longer to prevail within the Province.

In order to guard against the possibility of so fatal an event, and to restore harmony to the Executive part of the Government, and a due subordination throughout the Province, your return to this country is judged to be of the utmost importance and I am therefore commanded to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure that you forthwith prepare with as little delay as possible to return to this country. (Q. 82, p. 3.)

In the same letter, Prescott was informed that his successor was appointed, although the name was not given, and that Major General Hunter, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, was to take command of the troops in both the Canadas, with the rank of Lieutenant General. General Hunter arrived at Quebec on the 13th of June, and in a private letter to Mr. King, the Under Secretary, dated the 24th of July, 1799, stated that Prescott would sail next day. He reported that Upper Canada was in a state of perfect tranquillity and that the steady, wise and prudent conduct of Governor Milnes (Sir Robert Shore Milnes) would very soon remove all the evils which had lately disturbed Lower Canada. The frank expression of opinion, such as is contained in General Hunter's letter to Mr. King, is not often to be met with in such correspondence; it is, therefore, given in full:—

I had not the honour of knowing General Prescott before I saw him here, but if I was to judge of him from his behaviour since we arrived here, particularly his conduct to Governor Milnes, I should not hesitate a moment to pronounce him mad. (Q. 286, p. 494.)

Whatever quarrels may have arisen between Prescott and his Council, his popularity with the inhabitants generally, if addresses can be relied on as evidence, was widespread. On the news of his recall being made public, addresses were drawn

up and signed by a very large number of people, as the following table will show. Those signing were not of one class; they were of all the classes, nationalities and creeds which composed the population.

In Quebec, the number of signatures was.....	6,845
Three Rivers.....	215
Montreal 242 and 495.....	737
Boucherville.....	49
Rivière Chambly.....	8
Rivière du Chêne.....	12
St. Vincent de Paul.....	13
William Henry (Sorel).....	82
Total	7,961

A large proportion out of the population at that time, and an indication that it would be well to examine carefully the nature of his quarrels with his Council, so as to ascertain if Hunter's charge, that he was mad, is supported by the evidence.

Sir Robert S. Milnes arrived at Quebec on the 13th of June, 1799, after having had a narrow escape from shipwreck on the coast of Newfoundland, the "Topaz" having actually struck a rock on the 2nd of the month, but got off without material injury. (Q. 82, p. 284.)

The financial position of the Governor was felt by Milnes to be very embarrassing. He represented to the Duke of Portland on the 10th of September, the inadequacy of his salary and allowances, partly on the ground of the cost of all the necessaries of life, but chiefly for other reasons, which are best given in his own words. He expresses his unwillingness to mention the subject at first,

Till a few months residence here had convinced me that my present salary is insufficient, if I reside at the chateau (Government House) and keep up that kind of establishment which a Governor is expected to do, and which I know from former experience goes so far in uniting and reconciling all parties and thereby essentially promoting His Majesty's service (Q. 83, p. 211). I am sensible that I might by living entirely as a private individual keep within the bounds of my present salary and avoid giving your Grace this trouble, but in so doing I should not feel myself acting up to what I conceive to be for His Majesty's Service (p. 212). There is perhaps no part of His Majesty's dominions where the comfort of every individual, and consequently the popularity of the Governor depends so much upon his manner of living as at Quebec; the length and severity of the winter; the entire exclusion for so many months from any communication with other parts of the world; joined to the contracted fortunes of the Canadians in general and there being no public places of meeting whatever at Quebec, make all the society and friendly intercourse of the place turn upon that point. It is therefore, incumbent upon the Lieut. Governor as on the Governor in chief to keep up the usual establishment of the Chateau. (p. 213).

His representation was attended to and an increase granted to continue so long as he, as Lieut. Governor, performed the duties of Governor General. (Q. 84, p. 2).

In Lower Canada, Milnes seemed determined to act in an impartial manner and not to allow his mind to be prejudiced by one sided statements as to the causes of the quarrel between Prescott and his Council.

On the 26th of June, 1799, immediately on the arrival of Milnes, Prescott requested him to advise as to what answer should be sent to the Council in reference to the disputes respecting land grants, and forwarded to him a large collection of documents bearing on the subject. These Milnes returned unopened, "as," he said

in his note to Prescott, "I feel it impossible at the present moment to give any opinion either directly or indirectly on this subject." In his letter to the Duke of Portland of the 10th July, Milnes explains his reasons for refusing to comply with Prescott's request. Had it appeared to be conducive to His Majesty's service he would not have hesitated, but, he continues: "It was impossible for me to form a judgment upon a partial communication with him only and I could have no opportunity to hear the sentiments of the Executive Council had they been assembled, the Lieutenant Governor having no seat at the Board, whilst the Governor resides in the Province." (Q. 83, p. 2.)

Besides, he considered that the Council would naturally suppose him to be biased and that he had prejudged a question which should have been discussed before a conclusion was arrived at (p. 3).

The letter from Milnes to the Duke of Portland (No. 5) of 21st August, 1799, being short may be given in full, as showing the different manner in which he dealt with the Council from that employed by his predecessor:

My Lord, I have the honour to transmit your Grace a copy of the minutes of the Executive Council concerning the Waste Lands of the Crown from the 19th of July to the 19th instant inclusive, for the purpose of showing Your Grace the manner in which I have brought forward the consideration of the Land Business.

I have the satisfaction to add that as far as I am able to judge of the disposition of the Council, I am led to believe that the result of their proceedings on this business will remove the difficulties which have hitherto attended it and give every reasonable degree of satisfaction to the applicants (Q. 83, p. 204).

In a private note to Mr. King, the Under Secretary, it is plain that he feels satisfied with the beginning he has made with the Council. "You will see," he says, "by my dispatch that I have opened the campaign on the Land Business, and I have reason to think it will go on well." (Q. 83 p. 207).

In forwarding a voluntary subscription for carrying on the war, an address in French to which the names of the subscribers and amounts of the subscriptions were attached, was presented, which describes the struggle between the powers in these terms:—

A contest whose issue shall decide if mankind may still hope to enjoy in future the consolations and advantages which proceed from religion, liberty and social order, or if, under the specious pretext of liberty and equality it must become the victim of despotism and oppression * (Q. 83 p. 152).

Of the amount subscribed, the sum of £1,419 was paid at once, but besides this there were annual contributions, ranging from £5 up to about £70, to continue during the war.

In Upper Canada, Simcoe the first Lieut. Governor, obtained leave of absence, but when he left Canada in August, 1796, it was permanently. The year before he gave up the administration, a tragedy occurred which his letter on the subject shows he regarded as of very serious import, the danger of which was removed by a still deeper tragedy. Writing to the Duke of Portland on the 22nd December, 1795, he says:—

* Une contestation dont l'issue décidera si le Genre humain a encore à espérer de jouir à l'avenir des consolations et des avantages qui proviennent de la religion, de la liberté et de l'ordre social, ou si, sous le prétexte spécieux de liberté et d'égalité, il doit devenir la victime du despotisme et de l'oppression.

Your Lordship has not thought proper to give me the directions which I felt it my duty to ask from you, relative to the murderer, Captain Brant's son. I consider it as a fortunate circumstance that in attempting to assassinate his father, this dangerous young man fell the victim of his own atrocity.

I had determined to demand the murderer, and meant in case of refusal to have supported the civil power in his apprehension with the whole military force of the country for which I had begun preparations. (Q. 282,—p. 142).

Among the Indian papers in Series C Vol. 248, is an explanation of both affairs, so briefly referred to by Simcoe. Colonel Butler, Indian Superintendent, wrote on the 8th of April, 1795, to Joseph Chew, the Superintendent stationed at Montreal, that he had heard that captain (Joseph) Brant's son Isaac had "cruelly and without any "cause or provocation murdered a white man who was settled at the Grand River." (C. 248, p. 35). On the 11th of the same month, W. Johnson Chew, the storekeeper of the Indian Department at Niagara, gave further details. The murdered man, he stated, was a deserter from Wayne's army, a harness maker, or saddler, who promised to be of great use to the settlement. Then he adds:—"Captain Brant, I hear, is "extremely distressed about it, and that he had been heard to say he wished his "son might be demanded." (p. 37).

Whatever might have been Brant's wishes for the surrender of his son, it is clear from what followed that he was left at liberty. W. Johnson Chew, who had been distributing presents to the Grand River Indians, writing on the 23rd of the following November (1795), but without giving the exact date of the occurrence, which had evidently taken place a short time before, says:—

When at the head of the Lake, Captain Brant's son, Isaac got drunk, and abused his father in the most shameful manner, making use of the most opprobrious epithets that can be imagined, and on Captain Brant going into the room where he was made a stroke at him with a knife, which Captain Brant warded off with his hand, at the same time wounded his son on the head by a stroke with a dirk. They were almost instantly parted by people present, but the wound which Isaac received terminated his existence seven days after at the Grand River, where he made out to get. Captain Brant was badly hurt in the hand. It is almost unnecessary to mention that the fatal issue of this contest renders him very unhappy. (C. 248, p. 352).

In W. L. Stone's "Life of Joseph Brant" (New-York, 1838), an account is given of the character and conduct of Isaac, and of the murder for which Simcoe was determined to have him arrested, the name of the murdered man being there given as Lowell. (Life of Brant, Vol II, pp. 463 to 467). Much light is thrown upon the course followed by Brant by the correspondence calendared in this report to which reference may be made. By this it will be seen that whilst at one time full confidence was felt in his warm attachment to the British Government, it was at others suspected that he was actuated more by selfish than by public considerations in the policy he adopted. Russell's correspondence shows the dilemma in which he was placed by Brant's policy in regard to the disposal of lands and is a clear evidence of the strength at that time of the Indian Nations which, to some extent at last, explains Simcoe's endeavours to interpose settlements between them, so as to prevent a general confederacy of the tribes.

For the general state of affair in the Province of Upper Canada, during the administration of Mr. President Russell, it may be sufficient to refer to the calendar. The offices held by Major General Hunter, of Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada

and Commander in Chief of the Canadas, the latter of which required his absence from the Province, led to doubts and difficulties as to the proper method of administering the government wilst he was engaged in his military duties in Lower Canada; these were, however, arranged. Reference may be made to the correspondence in Q. 287 between Lieut. Governor Hunter and the Duke of Kent, when the latter was at Halifax and held the chief command. It will give an indication of his independence of character, as his description of Prescott and Russell will show clearly his blunt method of thinking and speaking.

An incident of a tragical character shows that the practice of duelling was introduced into Canada, although few cases are on record. The death of Mr White, the Attorney General, was communicated to Lieut. Governor Hunter, in a letter dated the 8th January, 1800, in these words:—

It is with the utmost concern that I now proceed to inform your Excellency of an event which has taken place here within a few days past.

Mr. Small, the Clerk of the Council, having reason to suspect that the Attorney General had propagated a report reflecting in the strongest manner on the character of Mrs. Small, went to him on the 2nd instant and demanded an explanation, and the answer of the Attorney General not being satisfactory, challenged him. The Attorney accepted the challenge and they met the next morning. The result was that the Attorney General received a wound in his side, of which he languished in great pain until the evening of the 4th and then expired. Mr. Small surrendered himself to justice last night. (Q. 287-1 p. 104.)

The calender for both Upper and Lower Canada being carried down only to 1800 and the two Lieutenant Governors, Hunter in Upper and Milnes in Lower Canada, having remained till the middle of 1805, any further remarks on the events occurring during their administration can only be made with advantage when the calendars of subsequent volumes are published.

The whole respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,

Archivist.

OTTAWA 31st December, 1891.

LIST of Books, &c., presented, with the Names of the Givers.

American Bankers Association.....	New York	Pamphlets.
American Catholic Historical Society.	Philadelphia, Penn..	Records.
Adams, H. C	Washington, D. C. .	Statistics of Railways.
Bates, William W.	do	List of vessels in the United States.
Campbell, Archibald	Quebec.....	The "Royal William."
Cayuga Historical Society.....	Auburn, N. Y.....	Collections No. 8 and 9.
Civil Engineers, Society of.....	Montreal.....	Transactions.
Cruikshank, Ernest.....	Fort Erie.....	Historical Collections.
De Lancey, Edward F.....	New York.....	Collections of New York Hist. Society.
Desjardins, Gustave.....	Paris, France.....	Le service des Archives.
Grand, E. Daniel.....	Montpellier, France.	Historical Pamphlets.
Haycock, Edward.....	Ottawa.....	Portrait of Col. Butler.
Irving, L. Homfrey.....	Toronto.....	Canadian Military Institute 1890-91. Militia Returns 1825-29.
Keefer, T. C	Ottawa.....	Papers relating to the Welland Canal.
Montreal Harbour Commissioners	Montreal.....	Reports.
Murphy, J. J.	Toronto.....	Collection of Pamphlets.
McFarlane, Thomas.....	Ottawa.....	Historical Pamphlet.
McLachlan, R. W.	Montreal.....	Pamphlets.
Neil, Edward D.....	St. Paul, Minnesota.	Historical Contributions.
Neild, Ashton.....	Bristol.....	Hudson's Bay.
Neilson, Surgeon-Major.....	Kingston.....	Manuscripts.
Pense, E. J. B	do	Honor Roll Veterans 1837.
Perry, Bishop of Iowa.....	Davenport, Iowa.....	Collection of Historical Pamphlets.
Poole, W. F.....	Chicago, Illinois.....	Report Newberry Library.
Powell, Col. Walker.....	Ottawa.....	Prince Edward Island Militia Orderly Book.
Literary and Historical Society.....	Quebec.....	Transactions of the Society.
Remington, Cyrus K.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Ship Yard of Griffon.
Rouillard, Eugène.....	Quebec.....	Bibliothèque Publique.
Royal Society of Canada.....	Ottawa.....	Proceedings.
Watts, John W. H.....	do	Collection of Pamphlets.
White, Richard.....	Montreal.....	do
Winsor, Justin.....	Cambridge, Mass.....	do
		Harvard College Bibliographical Contributions

NOTE A.
SETTLEMENTS AND SURVEYS.

No. 1.—A SURVEY OF THE SETTLEMENT AT NIAGARA, 25TH AUGUST, 1782.

(Canadian Archives. Series B, Vol. 169, page 1.)

Heads of Families.	Married women.	Young and hitred men.	Boys.	Girls.	Male slaves.	Female slaves.	Horses.	Oxen.	Cows.	Steers and Heifers.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Flour.	Produce of this year.				Acres of clear Land.
														Wheat.	Indian corn.	Oats.	Potatoes.	
Isaac Dolson	1		3	2			4		4	2		14		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.		30
Peter Secord	1		3	2			5		6	2		10		6	100	70		24
John Secord	2		1	1			6		7	3		3		4	70	30		27
James Secord	1		1	3			3		3	2	11	3			50	30		20
George Stuart	1		2	3			3		2	2		9			100	30		9
John Depue	1		3	3			3		3	2		6			200	50		16
George Fields, Rangers	1		2	3			4		2	1		8			50	30		22
Daniel Rowe	1		2				2		2	1		3			30	40		6
Elijah Phillips	1		1				3		1	1		10			20	30		8
Philip Bender	1		1	2			2		2	1	19	10		20	10	20		12
Samuel Lutes	1		4	1			3		4	3		8			100	18		18
Michael Showers, Rangers	1		2	4			3		4			3			40	15		12
Harmonius House, Rangers.	1		3	2			2		3	2		6			20	60		12
Thomas McMicken	1	1	2		1		2		1			20			10	10		8
Adam Young	1		2				2		1			1			12	15		4
McGregor Van Every	1						3		2			1			4	40		8
Total	17	1	29	20	1		49		42	19	30	103		206	925	46	630	236

JOHN BUTLER

The expenses for building a saw and grist mill at Peter Secord's farm will amount to £500, N. Y. currency for cutting and hauling Boards and Timber, building, digging and filling in both Dams, nails, Iron Stones, bolting cloth and saw excepted.

The saw mill to be built first to get boards and small Timber for the Grist Mill.

The expense at the head of the Four Mile Creek will amount to £50 more, where there is plenty, of water for both mills, which the other has not.

JOHN BUTLER.

No. 2.—I.T. COLONEL JOHN BUTLER TO CAPTAIN MATHEWS.

(*Canadian Archives, Series B. Vol. 169, page 3.*)

NIAGARA 3rd May 1783.

SIR,—Your much esteemed favours of the 12th March I received. Brigadier General Maclean has not as yet communicated to me His Excellency's pleasure respecting Captain Tinbrook.

As His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is very desirous to know the progress of the Farmers settled near this Post, I take this opportunity to transmit you an exact survey of the Settlements, and will as soon as possible send you an estimate of the same specifying the quantity of Land already cleared and cultivated with the different kinds of grain planted and sown &c.

I also inclose the account for surveying those Lands, which I beg you will lay before His Excellency as Sir John Johnson has positively forbid the making any charges in the contingent accounts, that is not immediately Indian expenses, and Brigadier General Maclean has also refused to defray any expenses of the kind whatever.

Several people have apply'd to settle on Lands at this Post, and would have been doing something for themselves by this time, had they not been refused Provisions.

I have comply'd with His Excellency's commands in every respect as nearly as possible relative to Indian affairs, indeed I cannot help saying far exceeding my own expectations circumstanced as I was, but my close application, and strict attention to the Indians has hitherto kept them in good Humour; but now I am fearful of a sudden and disagreeable change in their conduct, as yesterday an express arrived here from General Washington with the Terms of the present peace, the Indians finding that their Lands are ceded to the Americans, will greatly sour their Tempers and make them very troublesome and will be attended with great difficulty to reconcile them to such Terms. I have wrote Sir John on the occasion and requested his presence.

I am Sir with great regard, &c.,

JOHN BUTLER.

CAPT. MATHEWS.

No. 3.—RETURNS BY LT.-COLONEL DE PEYSTER.

A LIST OF THE PERSONS WHO HAVE SUBSCRIBED THEIR NAMES IN ORDER TO SETTLE AND CULTIVATE THE CROWN LAND OPPOSITE TO NIAGARA. JULY 20th, 1784.

(*Canadian Archives, Series B. Vol. 168, page 38.*)

SETTLERS WHO RECEIVE RATIONS.

B.—Benter, Philip; Burch, John.

C.—Chisholm, John.

D.—Dolson, Isaac.

J.—Johnson, Rudolph.

P.—Phelps Elijah.

R.—Rose, Daniel.

S.—Sampson, Lutes; Secord, John, sen.; Secord, Peter; Secord, Widow.

SETTLERS WHO ARE TO RECEIVE RATIONS TO 24TH DEC. NEXT.

E.—Elsworth, Francis.
 H.—House, Hermanus.
 L.—Lyons, William.
 M.—Mattice, Henry.
 Y.—Young, Adam.

YOUNG SETTLERS WHO RECEIVE RATIONS.

B.—Bruner, Jacob; Brown, Ezekiel.
 C.—Coon, John.
 D.—Depue, John.
 F.—Fields, George; Forsyth, James.
 J.—Johnson, Brant.
 Mc.—McMicken, Thomas; McDonell, Allan; McDonell, John, Corpl.
 M.—Millard, Thomas, sen.
 P.—Petrey, Joseph, jun.
 R.—Rancier, George; Reilley, John; Robeson, Joseph.
 S.—Secord, Silas; Showert, Michael; Stewart, George.
 T.—Thompson, Peter.

YOUNG SETTLERS, LOYALISTS, AND BRANT'S VOLUNTEERS WHO RECEIVE RATIONS.

B.—Barnes, James; Brigham, Elis; Brown, Elijah; Bryan, Patrick.
 C.—Cole, Daniel; Colrich, Peter.
 D.—Davis, John; Depue, Charles; Depue, William; Dolson, John; Drake,
 Joseph.
 E.—Emmett, Stephen; Every, Jordan.
 L.—Land, Robert; Lang, John.
 M.—Miller, Andrew; Miller, Peter.
 P.—Park, James; Petrey, Joseph, sen.
 S.—Seally, Lodwick; Secord, John, jun.; Secord, Peter; Slingerland, Anthony;
 Soper, Samuel.
 T.—Terry, Purshall; Thompson, Archibald; Turner, Edward.
 W.—Westbrook, Antony; Wing, Abram.
 V.—Volick, Isaac.

LIEUT.-COL.

B.—Butler, John.

CAPTAINS.

B.—Bradt, Andrew.
 D.—Dame, George.
 F.—Fray, Bernard.
 H.—Hare, Peter.
 Mc.—McDonell, John.
 T.—Tenbroek, Peter.

LIEUTENANTS.

B.—Ball, Jacob; Bradt John; Butler, Andrew; Butler, Thomas.
 H.—Hanson, Richard; Hare, John.
 R.—Reynolds, Caleb; Rosecrantz, Michael.
 S.—Secord, Solomon.
 T.—Turney, John.

SURGEON'S MATES.

B.—Burke, Patrick.
 G.—Guthrie, Robert.

SERGEANTS.

B.—Beebe, Adin.
 C.—Campbell, James; Campbell, Robert.
 D.—Deill, Henry.
 F.—Fedrick, Jacob.
 K.—Kooman, Adam.
 Mc.—McDonell, Peter; McDonell, Randal.
 M.—Mabee Lewis; Mount, Moses.
 S.—Secord, Stephen; Smith, Peter.
 V.—Van Every, David.
 W.—Wanner, Christian; Winn, Thomas.
 Y.—Young, David; Young John.

CORPORALS.

A.—Anderson, Elias.
 F.—Frelick, Benjmn.
 H.—Heaslip, James; Hogerman, Arnold.
 S.—Schram, Frederick.
 W.—Wintermut, Peter.

DRUMMERS.

P.—Philips, John.
 W.—Withy, John.

DISBANDED RANGERS, &c.

A.—Adams, William; Anguish, Jacob; Arner, Jacob; Arnold, Oliver; Austin, Joel.
 B.—Basset, John; Beebie, Adin; Bell, Derick; Ben, Tom; Benson, Thomas; Berger, Frederick; Bowman, Adam; Bowman, Jacob; Bowman, Peter; Boyce John; Bradt, Minart; Brown, John; Brown, William; Burns, John; Bush Peter.
 C.—Campbell, James; Campbell, Thomas; Cassady, Daniel; Cassady, Luke; Chambers, Francis; Chorus, Castel; Coghill, George; Conway, Patrick; Countryman, Joe; Cox, Samuel; Cuming, Thomas.
 D.—Doyle, Benjamin.
 F.—Farrell, John; Field, Gilbert; Fields, Nathan; Fleming, Patrick; Foryea, John; Foskit, Silas; Fridenburg, Mathew.
 G.—Gahagan, Oliver; George, John; Gould, John; Goulding, Thomas; Grelinger, John.
 H.—Haigison, William; Hare, Peter, Volun; Hare, William, Vol.; Harper, Thomas; Harris, Henry; Henry, William; Hicks, Benjamin; Hicks, Edward; Highbie, Chris.; Hohardoran, Herms; Hollenbake, Henry; Hombeek, Lodk.; Horton, Edmund; Houghdeline, James; House, George; Hoverland, Andrew; Hudson, John.
 J.—Jackson, James; Jacobs, John A. C.; Jaga, Henry; Jones, James.
 K.—Kairns, Mathias; Kooman, Mends.
 L.—Lampert, Aiker; Laraway, Abram; Laraway, Jonas; Laraway, Peter; Lazear, Hyatt.
 Mc.—McDonell, Christy; McDonell, William; McLeod, Norman; McMickell, John; McPherson, James.
 M.—Maycock, John; Millard, Dan; Millard, Jesse; Millard, Thomas; Marseles, John B.; Mitchell, Gilbert.
 N.—Napp, Benjamin.
 P.—Page, Joseph; Parks, John; Philips, Nicholas; Pierpoint, Richard; Poole, Hendrick; Prout, Shuman.
 Q.—Quick, Benjamin; Quick, Solomon.
 R.—Ramsay, Henry; Rowe, John.

S.—Schram, Van Alstine; Segoe, Frederick; Segoe, Jacob; Shelding, John; Shoulitz, Frederick; Sips, Andrew; Skuse, John; Smith, Adam; Snider, John; Spencer, Robert; Springer, Richard; Springston, Casper; Stedman, William; Stuffle, John; Sutton, Thomas.

T.—Topp, John; Town-hend, James; Turnbull, William.

V.—Van Alstine, Jacob; Vandscar, John; Vandyke, Graus; Van Every, Benj.; Van Every, McGregory.

W.—Walker, Jacob; Wheeler, Samuel; Windeeker, Hendrick; Wormwood, Mathias; Wormwood, Peter.

LOYALISTS ARRIVED THE 19TH JULY FROM CANADA.

B.—Bowman, Adam; Brown, Joseph; Buck, Philip.

E.—Eyckler, William.

H.—Huffman, Michael.

J.—Johnson, Conrad; Johnson, John.

L.—Lampman, Frederick; Lampman, Peter.

Mc.—McClallin, William.

N.—Nullard, Josiah.

S.—Skinner, Henry; Skinner, Josiah; Skinner, Timothy.

V.—Veders, Cornelius; Vanderslip, Frederick.

W.—Wickoff, Peter.

Number of souls: Men, 258; women, 99; children above ten, 148; children under ten, 115. Total, 620. Rations per day 521½.

A. S. DE PEYSTER,

Lt. Colonel.

No. 4.—GENERAL ABSTRACT OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SETTLED ON THE NEW TOWNSHIPS ON THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

(Canadian Archives Series B., Vol. 168, page 42.)

These begin at No. 1, Lake St. Francis, going upwards. Montreal, July, 1784.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Servants.	Total.
<i>1st Battalion</i> , late King's Royal Rgt., N. York and those attached, settled on Townships Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.	549	257	631	25	1,462
Part of Major Jessup's corps and those attached, settled on Townships Nos. 6 and 7 and part of 8.	187	85	211	12	495
<i>2nd Battalion</i> , late King's Royal Rgt., N. York and those attached, settled on Townships Nos. 3 and 4, Cataragui.	199	32	69	10	310
Capt. Grass's party and those attached, on Tp. No. 1, Cataragui.	88	33	66	...	187
Part of Major Jessup's and those attached, settled on Township No. 2, Cataragui.	137	71	214	12	434
Major Roger's corps and those attached, settled on Tp. No. 3, Cataragui	120	47	118	14	299
Major Van Alstine's party of Loyalists settled on Tp. No. 4, Cataragui	92	46	103	17	258
Different detachments of disbanded Regular Regiments settled on Tp. No. 5, Cataragui	153	39	67	.....	259
Detachment of Germans with Baron Reitzenstein, settled in Tp. No. 5, Cataragui	30	8	6	.....	44
Rangers of the Six Nation Department and Loyalists settled with the Mohawk Indians at the Bay of Quinté.	13	8	7	...	28
	1,568	626	1,492	90	3,776

JOHN JOHNSON.

NOMINAL RETURNS OF DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS SETTLED IN TOWNSHIP
No. 1, CATARAQUI—MUSTERED 9TH OCTOBER, 1784.

(*Canadian Archives—Series B., Vol. 168, page 81.*)

- A.—Allen, Hugh; Anderson, Joseph; Ansley, Amos; Atherson, Wm.
 B.—Baker, Fredk.; Bell, Wm.; Bestiede, Jacob; Boone, William; Booth, Jessy; Booth, Zachariah; Bosh, Josh; Brady, James; Boner, Aron; Brown, James; Buck, George; Burnett, John; Burnett, Mathew; Burnet, Thomas.
 C.—Cannon, John; Colter, Lieut.; Coulin, Michael; Crouthour, Christr.
 D.—Danby, Christian; Day, Barnabas; Dederick, Michael; Dunn, Terence.
 E.—Edger, John; Ellerbeek, Emanuel; Everett, John.
 F.—Fadle, John; Ferris, John; Findle, Robert.
 G.—Gale, James; Gallaway, George; Gibson, Mrs.; Grahams, Robert; Grass, Charles; Grass, Michael; Graves, John; Gray, John; Grooms, Elijah; Grooms, Joseph; Gunip, Britain.
 H.—Hall, Richard; Harkeman, Jacob; Harkeman, Joost; Harkeman, Nichols; Harley, John; Harpil, George; Hilton, Lawrence; Homes, John; Homing, John; How, Wm.
 K.—Knight, Malin,
 Mc.—McCollook, Chas.; McFarlane, J.; McGuin, Daniel.
 M.—Monair, John; Money, Michael; Moore, Thomas; Moorland, John; Morden, Richard; Mosher, John; Most, John.
 N.—Napier, John.
 O.—Orbid, J. Conrad; Orser, Arthur; Orser, Gilbert; Orser, J.; Orser, Sollowman; Orser, widow.
 P.—Pardy, David; Prentice, Richard; Palmer, Silas.
 S.—Simpson, Alex.; Snukes, Martin; Spires, John; St. John, Wm.; Stringer, John; Swart, Mr.; Swart, Simon.
 T.—Taylor, Michael.
 V.—Vancoure, Mathew; Vancure, Benjm.
 W.—Wamp, Barnabus; Warner, John; Wartman, Abraham; Wartman, John; Wartman, Peter; Watley, Joseph; Whiteman, Daniel; Whitesir, Nicolas; Wills, Wm.; Wilton, George; Wright, widow.
- The number of souls: Men, 93; women, 42; children, 80; servants, 5—Total, 220. Acres cleared, 86½.

RETURN OF DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS SETTLED IN TOWNSHIP No. 1.
MUSTERED THIS DAY, 16TH OCT., 1784.

(*Canadian Archives, Series B., Vol. 168, page 95.*)

- B.—Bangall, Adam; Bangall, Henry; Bangall, Peter; Bangall, Wm.; Beaton, Angus; Brant, John; Burk, Patrick.
 C.—Cain, Barney; Cain, John; Cameron, Alex.; Cameron, Angus; Cameron, Hugh; Cameron, John; Cameron, Wm.; Campbell, Allan; Campbell, Donel; Cavert, John; Chambers, Robert; Chisholm, Alex.; Chisholm, Donald; Chisholm, Hugh; Chisholm, Wm.; Clark, Francis; Clark, James; Colewell, John; Colter, James; Crowder, Anthony; Crowder, John; Crowder, Wm.; Culbert, Donel.
 D.—De Lancey, Peter; Dingwell, James; Dog, Thomas; Dukey, Wm.
 F.—Ferguson, Alex.; Ferguson, Peter; Finney, Peter; Fraser, John.
 G.—Gordon, Robert; Grant, Alex.; Grant, Allan; Grant, Archibald; Grant, Augustus; Grant, Daniel; Grant, Donald; Grant, Donel; Grant, Duncan; Grant, Finley; Grant, John; Grant, Peter.
 H.—Hagart, John; Henriksen, Peter; Hercurt, Wm.
 K.—Kennedy, Alex.
 L.—Larway, John; Lyon, James.

Mc.—McCaffrey, John; McCarter, Donald; McCarter, Duncan; McClackery, Alex.; McCloud, Wm.; McDonell, Alex., Capt.; McDonell, Alex.; McDonell, Angus; McDonell, Chichester, Lieut.; McDonell, Donald; McDonell, Hugh, Lieut.; McDonell, Hugh; McDonell, John, Capt.; McDonell, John; McDonell, John B.; McDonell, Kenneth; McDonell, Kermet; McDonell, Roderick; McDonald, Ronald; McGillas, Donald; McGillis, Donel; McGillis, Donel, jr.; McGraves, John; McGregor, Evan.; McGregor, John; McGregor, Peter; McIntire, Daniel; McIntire, John; McIntosh, Donald; McKay, Hugh; McKean, Samuel; McKentire, Donald; McKoy, Angus; McKoy, Donel; McKoy, John; McLaren, Hugh; McLean, Donel; McLean, Mordick; McLelan, John; McMartin, John; McNaughton, Donald; McNaughton, John; McPherson, Alex.; McPherson, James; McPherson, Murdoch.

M.—Mackison, John; Mackison, John, jr.; Middleton, Robert; Monroe, Hugh; Munro, Thomas; Mustard, John.

R.—Roach, James; Robins, Wm.; Robison, Daniel; Rose, Charles; Rose, Wm.; Ross, Donald; Ross, Philip.

S.—Smith, James; Smith, Peter; Sprattly, Thomas; Summers, Andrew; Summers, Jacob.

T.—Thomas, Wm.; Trape, Richard.

W.—Whilling, David; Wood, John.

The number of souls: men, 145; women, 87; children, 224; total, 456; acres cleared, 12.

RETURN OF DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS SETTLED AT POINT MULLIE TOWNSHIP,
MUSTERED THIS 19TH OCT., 1784.

(*Canadian Archives, Series B., Vol. 168, pages 99 and 102.*)

B.—Blackley, Moses; Blakeley, Margaret.

C.—Cameron, John; Campbell, Alex.; Campbell, Allan; Campbell, Isabella; Campbell, Kitty; Campbell, James; Campbell, John; Colter, James; Curry, James.

D.—Dickson, Robert.

F.—Falkner, Ralph; Falkner, Wm.; Faulkner, Ralph; Fling, John; Fraser, Angus; Fuller, Samuel; Fundy, Jans.

G.—Goff, Joseph; Graham, Thomas; Grant, Wm.; Gunn, David.

J.—Johnson, John.

L.—Learret, John; Leman, Jacob.

Mc.—McDonell, John; McDonell, Ronald; McDougal, John; McKenzie, Duncan; McKenzie, John.

N.—Noble, William.

P.—Prince, Catto.

S.—Sutherland, George; Sutherland, Thos.; Sutherland, Walter.

V.—Voss, John; Voss, Thomas (3 entries).

W.—Weglin, George.

The number of souls: men, 36; women, 15; children, 39. Total, 90. Acres cleared, 20½.

RETURN OF DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS SETTLED IN TOWNSHIP No. 2, CATA-
RAQUI MUSTERED THIS DAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1784.

(*Canadian Archives Series, B. Vol. 168, page 77.*)

A.—Abrams, Christian; Amey, Jonas; Amsbury, Wm.; Asslestine, Peter; Asslestine, John.

B.—Baker, Fred.; Barley, Freman; Beavans, James; Best, Ensign; Borisho, Noris; Brathen, Peter; Brisco, Nathaniel; Brisco, Sergt; Bruce, Stephen.

C.—Carr, Daniel; Carr, Daniel, jr.; Charters, Corpl.; Clarke, Henry; Comber, Paul; Comber, Thomas; Conklin, John; Conklin, Joseph; Corney, Nicholas; Cronckshier, Moses; Cronckwright, Harkelos.

D.—Daley, Peter ; Davey, John ; Davis, James ; Davye, Henry ; Dickson, Francis ; Donalds, George ; Drake, Benjamin ; Dulmage, David ; Dulmage, Jacob ; Dusenbury, Ensign.

F.—Fairfield, Arch. ; Fairfield, Wm. ; Finkle, Corpl. ; Fraser, Daniel ; Fraser, R. ; Fraser, Thomas ; Fraser, Wm. ; Fricke, George ; Frost, Edmond.

G.—Gardner, Jacob ; Gearlock, corpl. ; Geroldeman, Jas. ; Gilchrist, Peter ; Gordineer, Jacob ; Grant, Henry ; Green, John.

H.—Hagerman, Tunis ; Hartman, David ; Hartman, Philip ; Hawley, Davis ; Hawley, Mrs. Jephtha ; Hawley, Martin ; Hawley, Schabad ; Hess, Jacob ; Hicks, Luis ; Howle, John ; Huff, Asa ; Huffman, David ; Huffman, Joseph.

J.—Jackson, David ; Jackson, James ; Jackson, Thomas ; Jacobs, John ; James, Daniel ; Johnson, James.

Mc.—McDougal, John ; McDougal, Peter ; McGrier, Lieut. ; McGrier, Widow ; McKenzie, Colin ; McKine, James ; McKinney, John ; McPherson, John ; McPherson, Peter.

M.—Miller, Andrew ; Miller, Mrs. Jacob.

N.—Nausen, George S. ; Nicholson, Archd..

O.—O'Neil, Widow.

P.—Parrot, Lieut. ; Perry, Capt. ; Perry, John ; Perry, William ; Porter, Timothy ; Pulman, Cornet.

R.—Rayment, Widow ; Robins, Lieut. ; Robins, William ; Rogers, William ; Rose, Daniel ; Rose, Mathias, senr. ; Rose, Mathias, junr.

S.—Saiblay, Capt. ; Schrawder, Magnes ; Scoope, Stephen ; Scout, John ; Sharp, Cornelius ; Sharp, John ; Sharp, Lieut. ; Shibley, Henry ; Shorey, David ; Simmons, Daniel ; Simmons, Henry ; Simmons, John ; Simmons, Lieut. ; Simmons, Moses ; Simmons, Nicholas ; Simmons, Widow ; Snider, Abm. ; Snider, Isaac ; Snider, John ; Snider, Mark ; Snider, Peter ; Snider, Simon ; Snider, Tobias ; Snider, Zachariah ; Soles, Timothy ; Stiles, Silas ; Stomes, Gilbert ; Storms, Jeremiah ; Stover, Martin ; Switzer, Corpl.

T.—Taylor, Sergt. ; Thirly, Corpl. ; Thomas, Peter ; Turner, Richd.

V.—Vanderhyder, Adam ; Vaut, Adam.

W.—Walker, Daniel ; Waring, Fred ; Warrack, James ; Washburn, Sergt. ; Wiest, John ; Williams, Armstrong ; Williams, John ; Williams, Nathl ; Williams, Robert ; Williams, Sergt.

The number of souls : Men, 147 ; women, 68 ; children, 198 ; servants, 3. Total, 416. Acres cleared, 146½.

RETURN OF DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS SETTLED IN TOWNSHIP NO. 2.

(Canadian Archives Series. B. Vol. 168, page 101.)

A.—Algire, Martin ; Anderson, Cyrus ; Anderson, Ebenezar, Ensign ; Anderson, Elisha ; Anderson, George ; Anderson, James ; Anderson, Joseph, Lieut. ; Anderson, Saml., Capt. ; Anderson, Thos. G. ; Annible, John ; Arkison, Charles ; Asten, Widow.

B.—Backer Wm. ; Backor Conrad ; Barnheart, George ; Bouck, Fred ; Bough Frederick ; Bready, Luke ; Bruse, Alexander ; Buck, George ; Bulson, Cornelius ; Bunson, Henry ; Butterworth, Daniel.

C.—Cameron, Alexander, (2 entries) ; Cameron, Daniel ; Cameron, Donald ; Cameron, Hugh ; Cameron, John ; Carr, Wm. ; Cassleman, Richard ; Cassleman, Wm. ; Christie, George ; Christie, John ; Claus, Wm., Lieut. ; Cline, Michael ; Conolly, John, Ensign ; Cook, John, sen. ; Cook, John, jun. ; Cooper, Thomas ; Cramer, Peter ; Cramer, John ; Credeman, Widow ; Creyst, George ; Croyderman, Hermanus ; Croyderman Joseph ; Cumming, Wm.

D.—Daly, Patrick ; Daughady, Samuel ; Dewild, Garret ; Dewitt, John ; Dixon, John.

E.—Eastman, Benjamin; Emer, Peter; Emer, Philip; Empy Jacob; Empy Philip, (2 entries); Empy, Stophel; Empy, Wm.; Estman, Nadab: Evaghousen, Hendrick.

F.—Failing, John; Ferguson, William; Fitzpatrick, Patrick; Forsithe, James; Fraser, Donald; Fraser, Wm. (2 entries); Freeze, Jacob; French, Albert; French, Benjamin; French, Jeremiah, Lieut.

G.—Gallenger, Christ.; Giskinn, Charles; Gollinger, George; Gollinger, Hendrick; Gollinger, Michael, sen.; Gollinger, Michael, jun.; Goose, Frederick; Grant, Alex. (2 entries); Gunn, David.

H.—Haley, George; Hallingbrant, Jacob; Hanley, Joseph; Heart, Bernet; Helmer, John P.; Hertle, Adam; Hertle, Hendrick; Hertle, John; Hewelin, Mathew; Howan, Hendrick; Howard, John; Howen, Herman.

J.—Johnson, George; Johnson, James.

K.—Keysor, John; Keysor, Michael; King, Patrick; Knase, Adam; Knave, John.

L.—Lantwire, Jacob; Leger, Slatts; Leolt, Archibald; Linch, James; Loney, John; Lynch, John; Lynk, Mathias.

Mc.—McClaughedy, James; McCorme, David; McCoy, John; McDonell, Alex. (3 entries); McDonell, Angus, (3 entries); McDonell, Archibald; McDonell, Donald, (2 entries); McDonell, Duncan, (3 entries); McDonell, John, (6 entries); McDonell, Ranald; McDonell, T.; McGregor, Donald; McGregor, James; McGuire, Patrick; McIntosh, John; McLaughlin, Wm.; McLeod, Donald; McMullen, Donald; McNoon, John; McPhill, Allan.

M.—March, Abraham; Markly, Henry; Mattice, Abraham; Mattice, John; Mattice, Nicholas; Mattice, Wm.; Maxwell, John; Meddough, John; Miller, Samuel; Milroy, John; Mitchell, George; Mittross, Andrew; Moss, Samuel.

N.—Nichold, James; Noble, William.

P.—Pack, Calip; Patterson, Conrad; Perck, Nathan; Perck, Robert; Perry, Edward; Pescord, John; Pfandt, Frederick; Plantz, John; Porter, George; Potter, William; Priller, John; Printer, Daniel; Prosser, Richard.

Q.—Quenn, John; Quinn, Michael.

R.—Rennbourg, Jacob; Reynolds, Benj.; Reynolds, Wm.; Robinson, Daniel; Robinson, David; Rockwell, John; Ross, Jacob; Roys, Evan; Ruport, Francis; Ruport, Peter.

S.—Scanlin, John; Settimisar, Mick; Shaver, John; Shecke, Christian; Sheets, George; Sheets, Jacob; Sheets, Wm.; Singer, John H. sen.; Singer, John H. jun.; Smith, John; Spencer, Barney; Strafford, Conrad; Stewart, John; Stoneburner, Jacob, sen.; Stoneburner, Jacob, jun.; Stoneburner, John; Stoneburner, Joseph; Stoneburner, Lenard; Summers, Jacob; Sutton, Samuel; Switzenger, Mathias.

T.—Thunple, Charles.

V.—Vernor, Michael.

W.—Waggoner, Jacob; Wanamacker, Jacob; Willoughby, William; Winter, Henry; Winzell, Adam; Wood, Benjamin; Wood, James, sen.; Wood, John; Wood, Jones; Wood, William; Wright, Assel; Wright, Ebenezer.

The number of souls: men, 215; women, 87; children, 214; servant, 1. Total, 517. Acres cleared, 101½.

(The number of souls given in the return as the total, is 489, with a note that those not present (apparently 28), are certified for. The number here given is correct by the return.)

RETURN OF DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS SETTLED IN TOWNSHIP NO. 3.
MUSTERED THIS DAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1784.

(*Canadian Archives Series, B. Vol. 168 page, 61.*)

C.—Coltman, John; Crap, Nicholas; Crosby, Nathan; Crowder, James; Cuntreman, Jacob.

- D.—Davon, Conrad ; Denny, Jacob ; Downey, Nicholas.
 E.—Emaud, Jacob ; Empey, Adam ; Empey, John.
 F.—Fikes, Daniel ; Foster, John ; Frimyer, Nicholas ; Frimyer, Philip.
 G.—Gardner, John ; Gibson, Andrew ; Gibson, Mathew.
 H.—Hoppole, Henry ; Hoppole, John.
 J.—Jacocks, David.
 L.—Loucks, Joseph ; Loucks, Peter.
 Mc.—McDonald, Capt. ; McDonell, John, Capt. ; McDonell, John ; McDonell, Miles, Lieut. ; McKee, John.
 M.—Morden, James ; Mording, Daniel ; Mott, Joseph ; Mullan, John ; Murray, George.
 N.—Neddock, John.
 P.—Paddock, John ; Paups, Adolphus.
 R.—Rice, Even.
 S.—Secrecy, Richard ; Shaver, Marcus ; Sheets, Jacob ; Snider, Jeremiah ; Stewart, George ; Stewart, Gilbert ; Stewart, Henry ; Stottie, Philip ; Stuart, James.
 T.—Tallaback, Balls ; Tuttle, Solomon.
 W.—Wort, Conrad ; Wort, John.
 The number of souls : Men, 50 ; women, 7 ; children, 14 ; servants, 4. Total, 75.
 Acres cleared, 30.

RETURN OF DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS SETTLED IN TOWNSHIP NO. 3.

CATARAQUI. MUSTERED THIS 6 OCTOBER 1784.

(*Canadian Archives Series, B. Vol. 168, page 71.*)

- A.—Alstyne, Isaac ; Anthony, Richard.
 B.—Barker, Abraham ; Barthlay, Isaac ; Barthlay, Michael ; Behn, James ; Behn, John, sen. ; Behn, John, jun. ; Bell, Danl. ; Bell, Wm., Sergt.-Maj. ; Berrey, Wm. ; Beyder, Lawrence ; Bills — ; Birch, Jacob ; Blaker, John ; Bliss, John ; Bogart, Francis, V. D. ; Bowen, Adam ; Bowen, Peter ; Bowen, Wm., sen. ; Bowen, Wm., jun. ; Bradshaw, Ashel ; Bradshaw, James, Lieut. ; Bradshaw, James ; Broods, Anne ; Brownson, Samuel ; Brust, Jacob ; Brust, Sergt. ; Butler, John ; Butler, Phillip.
 C.—Cadman, Wm. ; Calder, Fred. ; Calder, Wm. ; Campbell, Angus ; Campbell, Archibald ; Carr, John, V. D. ; Carr, Ralph, V. D. ; Cascallion, James ; Cascallion, E. Lieut. ; Casscallion, George ; Caswell, Samuel ; Caswell, Stephen ; Christie, Simon ; Chrystie, Corpl. ; Church, John Mills ; Church, O. ; Churchy, Oliver ; Clark, Adam ; Clark, Sergt. ; Cooms, Jacob ; Corbman, Sergt. ; Cornelus, John ; Coscellion, Luke ; Coscollion, John ; Cotter, Sergt. ; Crawford, Wm. Rd. Capt. ; Crawford, Wm.
 D.—Dafoe, Abraham ; Defoe, John ; Deforest, M. ; Derheyden, David ; Detler, Isaac ; Detler, John ; Detler, Peter ; Dickman, M. ; Dies, John ; Dies, Mathew ; Dimond, Jacob ; Dimond, John, sen. ; Dimond, John, jun. ; Dingman, G. ; Doughstrader, C. ; Dunncan, Florence.
 E.—Emburry, David ; Emburry, John ; Emburry, Sergt. ; Evans, Bolton.
 F.—Fairchild, Corpl. ; Fairman, Joseph ; Farkle, G. ; Farrington, Saml. ; Fayer, Mrs. ; Ferguson, Andrew ; Ferguson, Asley R. ; Ferguson, Farrington ; Ferguson, Israel, Lieut. ; Ferguson, Jacob ; Ferguson, Mr. ; Ferguson, Richd., jun. ; Ferguson, Rozel ; Fily, John ; Fitchet, — ; Forrest, Math. W. ; Foster, Moses ; Fraser, Wm., Adj. ; Fraser, Wm. ; Fykes, Peter.
 G.—Gardner, John ; Grandison, Herman ; Grant, John ; Green, B. ; Grein, Roger ; Gummersall, Thos.
 H.—Hain, John ; Harnes, Gilbert ; Harnes, Johnson ; Harnes, Josiah ; Harris, David ; Harris, Gilbert ; Harris, Thomas, sen. ; Harris, Thomas, jun. ; Hedlast, Adam ; Herring, Andrew ; Hoffman, John ; Hoffman, Phillip ; Hogle, George ;

Howard, Edwardd; Howard, John, Lieut.; Howard, Thomas; Howell, Serjt.-Maj.; Howell, Warner; Howse, Court (or Cornet); Hoyle, Serjt.; Huff, Bruin; Hurd, Corp'l.

J.—Jones, Daniel; Jones, Solomon.

K.—Keller, Charles; Keller, John; Kemp, James; Kemp, John; Kemp, John, jun.; Kempton, Thomas; Kentner, George; Kerr, Surgeon; Koughrott, John; Koughrott, Sergt.; Koughrott, Wm.; Krankmet, John; Krumerby, Andrew.

L.—Lambert, Hard.; Lansingh, Lieut.; Larraway, Isaac; Larraway, Jonas; Larraway, Peter; Larraway, Wm.; Lauks, George; Lauks, Henry; Lauks, J.; Laws, Saml.; Lawyer, Wm.; Leavings, Jedediah; Lloyd, Danl.; Lloyd, Richd.; Louk, Abm.; Loyst, Henry; Lucas, Amor; Lucas, Daniel; Lucky, Samuel.

Mc.—McArthur, Chas.; McArthur, John; McCoye, Squire; McDonell, Jas.; McGinn, —; McGown, Stephen; McGrah, Owen; McKay, James; McKay, William; McKenzie, Alex.; McMahan, John; McMallen, Danl.; McPherson, Corp'l.; McPherson, Kenneth; McTagart, Corp'l.

M.—Markland—; Marsh, Joseph; Mathews, Pompey; Miller, Corn; Miller, Elijah; Miller, Gilbert; Miller, Jonathan; Mills, John; Mitts, Henry; Moore, Jon.; Morden, John; Murdoff, George; Murdoff, Saml.; Murdoff, Sergt.

N.—Nehl, John; Nichol, Robert; Nicholson, Wm.; Nutts, John.

P.—Park, James; Park, Mathew; Parks, C.; Patterson, George; Pattman, Cornelius; Pember, Phillip; Pencil, John; Pettingell, Corp'l.; Pettingell, Saml.; Phillips, Almond; Phillips, Elisha; Phillips, Seth; Phillips, Zebu; Pickle, John; Plass, Henry; Powley, Jacob; Pringle, Doctor; Pringle, Joel, sen.; Pringle, Joel, jun.; Pringle, Jos.; Pringle, Timothy; Pringle, Wm;

R.—Ramborough, Wm.; Rambough, Ames; Ramsay, Adam; Ranches, John; Redford, Thomas; Reid, Michael; Richardson, Ara; Richie, M.r; Rickley, Andrew; Robertson, Sergt.; Rogers, David M. G.; Rogers, James Major; Rogers, James; Rote, George; Ruter, Henry, Capt.; Rush, Andrew.

S.—Schamarahon, Wm.; Scrambling, Danl.; Shaw, Wm.; Shillup, Henry; Shoeman—; Sills, C.; Sills, George; Sills, John; Sills, Laurence; Simpson, Robt.; Singleton, G.; Smith, Danl.; Smith, George; Smith, Henry; Smith, Jacob; Smith, John; Smith, Michael; Smith, Philip; Smith, William; Snyder, Luke; Spencer, Augustus; Spencer, Benj.; Spencer, H.; Spencer, Joseph; Spencer, Peleg; Spencer, Thomas; Sterns, Danl.; Sterns, Nathan; Stuly, Tobias; Sutton, Jane; Swarts, Fred.; Swattager, Fred.; Swieman, Henry.

T.—Thomas, York; Thompson, Archd.; Thompson, Thomas; Thompson, Wm.; Tyler, Jared.

V.—Valestine, Jonas; Voss, Zenor.

W.—Walradt, Jacob; Warner, John; Warner, Levi, senr.; Warner, Levi, junr.; Weager, Everhart; Weager, John; Weager, Sergt.; Weast, John, senr.; Weast, John, junr.; Weimer, R.; Welsh, Saml.; Williams, Albert; Woodcock, John; Woodcock, Mr.

Y.—Young, Daniel; Young, H.; Young, Peter; Young, Stephen.

The number of souls: Men, 296; women, 85; children, 177; servants, 22—
Total, 580.

RETURN OF DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS SETTLED IN TOWNSHIP No. 4,
CATARAQUI, MUSTERED THIS 5TH OCTOBER, 1784.

(Canadian Archives, Series B., Vol. 168, page 68.)

A.—Allen, Joseph.

B.—Baker, John; Baker, John, jun.; Bangor, Courand; Benson, Albert; Benson, Garret; Benson, Matthew; Bogart, Abraham; Bogart, Gilbert; Bremner, Peter.

C.—Cammell, Alex.; Cammell, John Low; Carnahan, Joseph; Clark, Wm.; Clouch, Benjm. N.; Cole, Barrant; Cole, Daniel; Cole, Simon; Cornell, Albert; Crysdales, John.

D.—Deane, Moses; Dean, Samuel; Dear, John; Demarest, David; Dorland, Philip; Dorland, Thomas; Driskle, Cornelius; Duser, Casper V.; Duser, Conrad V.; Dulyea, A Peter; Dulyea, A. Peter, jun.; Dyer, John.

E.—Ellison, Joseph.

F.—Feron, Andrew; Fitzgerald, John; Flister, Andrew.

G.—German, Christ.; German, Christ., junr.; German, Jacob; German, John, sen.; German John, jun.

H.—Hagerman, Nicholas; Hartman, John; Hesfer, Fred.; Hofnagle, Andrew; Hofnagle, Joseph; Horn, Corns. V.; Hover, Casper; Hover, Henry; Hover, Jacob; Huff, Paul; Huych, John.

J.—Jones, William.

L.—Lewis, Barrant.

Mc.—McMasters, James.

M.—Marbird, Michael; Maybe, Abraham; More, W.;

P.—Parsall, John; Patterson, Abraham; Patterson, Christ.; Patterson, Nicholas; Patterson, Paul.

R.—Roblin, Owen; Roblin, Philip; Rush, John; Rutler, George; Ruttan, Petit; Ruttan, Peter, jr.; Ruttan, W.; Ryckman, Edward; Ryckman, John; Ryckman, John, jr.; Ryckman, Tobias.

S.—Sharp, John; Smith, Richard; Staples, Ebenezer; Steel, Mathew.

T.—Trumpour, Paul; Tuffey, Samuel

V.—Vallon, Peter; Vanalstine, Major; Vandermodt, Michael; Vandervoort, Peter; Van Skiver, John; Van Skiver, Peter.

W.—Whilley, John.

Y.—Yenrex, Isaac; Yenrex, William.

The number of souls, men, 91; women, 44; children, 97; servants, 8. Total, 240. Acres cleared, 66.

RETURN OF DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS SETTLED IN TOWNSHIP No. 4.
MUSTERED THIS 14TH OCTOBER, 1784.

(*Canadian Archives, series B., Vol. 168, page 92.*)

A.—Abril, Robert; Aker, Lodowick.

B.—Baker, Adam; Baker, Conrad; Barnhart, John; Bishop, John; Bouck, Adam; Bouck, Chris.; Bouck, Fred'k.; Boyce, Andrew; Bradshaw, John; Bunker, Bethuel.

C.—Campbell, Daniel; Cane, Henry; Cane, Peter; Cassleman, Rich'd; Cassleman, Thomas; Cassleman, Warner; Cassleman, Wm.; Castleman, Adam; Castleman, Conrad; Castleman, Henry; Castleman, S.; Chisholm, Alex.; Chrysler, John; Chrysler, Philip; Cook, Philip.

D.—Deberwine, Chris.; Duncan, Richd., Capt.; Dusler, Andrew; Dusler, William.

F.—Ferrand, Lieut.; Franks, Widow; Franks, Wm.; Frederick, Barnard; Frederick, Lodowick; Froles, Henry.

G.—Garlow, Jacob; Garlow, Peter; Grant, John; Guay, Major; Guay, Edward.

H.—Hanes, Christopher; Hanes, Jacob; Haynes, Michael; Helmer, John; Hickey, John; Hopper, Abn.

J.—Jacobus, James.

K.—Kilman, John; Kilman, Philip; Knight, James.

L.—Livius, John; Loucks, George.

Mc.—McBean, Gillis; McCue, James; McDonald, F.; McDonald, John; McIntire, John; McKachey, John; McLean, Severins; McMartin, Malcolm; McMullen, Michael.

M.—Mandeville, Richard; Mandroilk, Rich'd; Marde, Widow; Mareli, Jacob; Markby, John; Maruco, Henry; Masselis, John.

O.—O'Hara, Widow.
 P.—Putman, Eph'm.
 R.—Reddick, Chris; Reilly, David; Rose, James; Ross, Alex.
 S.—Seron, Stofel; Shaver, John; Shell, John; Smith, Hugh; Snyder, Adam;
 Snyder, Conrad; Stanford, Wm.
 T.—Thompson, John; Twohey, John.
 U.—Ulman, Francis; Utman, Henry.
 W.—Waller, Philip; Wart, George; Weaver, Fred'k.; Weaver, John; Wood,
 Abijah.
 V.—Valentine, James; Vanalstine, L.; Vanalstine, Lydia.
 The number of souls:—Men, 93; women, 33; children, 76; servant, 1. Total,
 203. Acres cleared, 101 $\frac{3}{4}$.

RETURN OF THE DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS SETTLED IN TOWNSHIP No. 5.
 MUSTERED THE 13TH OF OCTOBER, 1784.

(*Canadian Archives, series B, Vol. 168, page 88.*)

A.—Armstrong, John; Ault, Everet; Ault, Michael; Ault, Nicholas.
 B.—Baker, Adam; Baker, Henry; Baxter, Wm.; Benedict, John; Beverley,
 David; Boan, Luke; Boice, John; Browns, Peter.
 C.—Cains, Mathew; Cairns, Jacob; Carman, Michael; Centner, George; Col-
 lison, John; Coons, Conrad; Coons, Gasper; Coons, Jacob; Coons, John; Cotain, Wm.;
 Courteney, Dennis; Crows, Peter.
 D.—Davis, Richard; Dingman, Richard; Dorine, David; Dorine, S.; Dorine,
 Said.
 E.—Esling, Frank; Esling, Garrat; Esling, John.
 F.—Foster, Edward; Frederick, Burnard; Frederick, Lodwick.
 G.—Glassford, John; Glassford, Robert.
 J.—Johnston, George.
 K.—Knight, Benjamin.
 L.—Lake, Thomas.
 Mc.—McArthur, John; McCarty, Ensign; McCarty, Florence; McCormick,
 Wm.; McDonald, C. L. Allan; McDonald, Randall; McDonald, Ronald, Ensign.
 M.—Maddock, S.; Miller, Thomas; Mine, George; Munro, David.
 P.—Palmer, John.
 R.—Russell, Wm.
 S.—Sevar, John; Shevar, Adam; Shevar, Jacob; Shevar, John; Shevar, Philip;
 Shyers, Jacob; Sterry, Martin; Stooks, Edward; Street, Samuel; Strader, Henry;
 Strader, John; Strader, Simon.
 T.—Teddian, Luke.
 V.—Vanalstine, Jacob; Vancamp, James; Vancamp, Janet; Vancamp, John.
 W.—Waggoner, Henry; Wallas, John; Walter, Martin; Whitner, Henry.
 The number of souls: Men, 75; women, 33; children, 64; servants, 5. Total 177.
 Acres cleared, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$.

RETURN OF DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS SETTLED IN TOWNSHIP No. 6.
 MUSTERED THIS 13TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1784.

(*Canadian Archives, series B., Vol. 168, page 90.*)

A.—Adams, G., Lieut.; Adams, James; Adams, Joel; Anderson, Henry; Arm-
 strong, Thomas.
 B.—Bolton, Abraham; Bolton, George; Bonesill, Jacob; Boyde, Thomas; Bush,
 John.
 C.—Cameron, D.; Curry, Ephrem; Curry, James.

D.—Dayel, Charles; Drummond, P., Capt.; Duimage, Philip; Dulmage, T., Lieut.

F.—Ferris, Wm.; Fraser, F., Capt.; Fraser, John; Fraser, Thos., 1st; Fraser, Thomas, 2nd; Fraser, W., Capt.; Fraser, Wm., 1st; Fraser, Wm., 2nd; Fraser, Wm., 3rd; Froom, James; Froom, James, jun.

G.—Gooseberry, Thomas.

H.—Humphrey, James; Hunter, David.

J.—Jackson, Henry.

K.—Kilbreth John.

L.—Lamson, Wm., Ensign; Lester, Thos.; Lukes, Nicholas.

Mc.—McAlpine, Duncan; McIlmoyle, Hugh; McIntosh, Alex.; McIntosh, Duncan; McKenzie, John; McKinley, Wm.; McLean, Arch.; McNight, Thomas.

M.—Moore, H.; Moore, J.; Munro, Hugh, Capt.

N.—Nix, John.

R.—Robertson, Joseph; Rudderbank, John.

S.—Saunders, Abraham; Saunders, Henry; Saunders, Wm., sen.; Saunders, Wm., jun.; Sillick, Daly; Smith, John; Snyder, Wm.; Sorrells, John; Steers, George.

T.—Thompson, John.

W.—Weatherhead, Samuel; Weycoff, John; Whitley, John; White, Samuel; White, Wm.; Wormley, Jacob.

The number of souls: Men, 68; women, 29; children, 58; servants, 11. Total, 166. Acres cleared, 122.

RETURN OF DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS SETTLED IN TOWNSHIP NO. 7.
MUSTERED THIS 12TH OCTOBER, 1784.

(*Canadian Archives, Series B., Vol. 168, page 85.*)

A.—Andrews, Wm.; Armstrong, Edward; Avery, Jos.

B.—Barnard, Alex.; Bateman, Samuel; Beech, Heirs of Corporal; Bernet, Stephen; Bottom, Ensign Elijah; Bowker, John; Bradford, John; Brooks, Widow; Brown, Nathan; Brown, Thomas; Brown, Widow; Bryan, Rev. John.

C.—Campbell, Alex., Lieut.; Campbell, James Ensign; Carley, Elijah; Carrier, John; Closson, Caleb; Clunay, James; Corbin, Nathaniel.

D.—Dawson, John; Dibble, Asa; Dulmage, John, Lieut.; Dunham, Daniel.

E.—Eiveston, Edward.

F.—Faulkner, John; Fridenberg, Isaac; Fuller, Andrew.

G.—Grant, Daniel.

H.—Hanbury, Wm.; Hard, James; Hard, Philo; Hawley, Abijah; Haynes, Godfrey; Hogadon, Peter; Hougletail, Isaac.

J.—Jessup, E., Major; Jessup, Edward, Lieut.; Jones, David, Lieut.; Jones, Ephrem; Jones, John, Capt.; Jones, Thomas.

K.—Kenyon, Charles; Kilbourn, Charles; Knap, Jos.

L.—Landing, A.; Landing, Asa; Landing, Herman; Leakys, Wm., Jr.; Loup, Jos.; Loux, John; Loux, Nicholas; Lowrey, Joshua.

Mc.—McCahron, Daniel; McDonald, Allen; McNien, Jos.

M.—Mallory, Elisha; Mallory, Enoch; Mallory, Jeremiah; Mother, Nicholas; Mother, Lewis; Mott, Henry.

N.—Nicholson, Robert.

P.—Pitman, C.

R.—Racoul, Nicholas.

S.—Seeley, Joseph; Seeley, Justis; Shagnesay, Widow; Sherwood, Capt. J.; Sherwood, Samuel; Smith, Benoni; Smith, Daniel; Smith, John; Sparkman, Thos.; Spicer, Daniel; Spicer, Ezekiel, Sr.; Spicer, Ezekiel, Jr.; Spicer, Whelham; Sweet, Oliver.

T.—Trevoix, Asa.

V.—Valentine, Herman.

W.—Wall, Michael; Watson, Major; Wheeler, Ephrem; Wicken, Jonathan; Wiltsay, Benoni; Wiltsee, James; Wiltsey, Benoni, Sergt.

The number of souls: Men, 82; women, 42; children, 92; servants, 12. Total, 228. Acres cleared, 124.

RETURN OF DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS, SETTLED IN TOWNSHIP NO. 8.
MUSTERED 12TH OCTOBER, 1784.

(*Canadian Archives, Series B. Vol. 168, page 84.*)

A.—Alkenbeack, John; Allan, Theodosius; Allan, Western.

B.—Barten, Thomas; Benwell, Bentley; Benwell, E. Wm.; Butler, Trewlove.

C.—Cane, John; Clark, Thomas; Clough, Wm.; Cole, Adam; Cross, John;
Cross, Henry.

D.—Dunproof, Frederick.

E.—Earheart, John; Early, Barth.; Elliot, John; Elliot, Thomas.

F.—Fulford, John; Ferguson, John.

G.—Graham, Oliver; Gray, John; Gray, James; Grant, Allen; Griffin, Joseph.

K.—Kenny, Amos; Kine, Constant.

L.—Leaky, Wm.; Leonard, Chris.

Mc.—Maclean, Alex.; Maclean, Robt.; McKew, Wm.

M.—Manhard, David; Mitchell, David; Mitchell, John; Mott, Rubin.

P.—Paterson, Conrad.

S.—Sherwood, C. Thos.; Sherwood, Reubin.

T.—Tenter, Chris.; Thelmy, James; Thompson, Jacob.

W.—Weaterwak, Wm.; White, Joseph; Wolfe, Lodwick; Wright, Samuel.

The number of souls: Men, 51; women, 27; children 104; servants, 3. Total, 185. Acres cleared, 39½.

RETURN OF THE DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS, SETTLED IN TOWNSHIP NO. 5.
BAY OF QUINTÉ, 4TH OCTOBER, 1784.

(*Canadian Archives, Series, B.. Vol. 168, page 63.*)

A.—Aldrich, John; Anderson, Alex.; Anderson, John; Andrew, William;
Asslin, James.

B.—Badderly, Michl.; Batley, Wm.; Bedford, Edward; Bibby, Richard; Bird,
Henry; Bird, Jonathan; Blanchard, Wm.; Bode, Christ; Boucher, Wm.; Bradley,
Wm.; Brathburn, Francis; Breda, Fred.; Bridge, Wm.; Brien, John; Brücken,
Henry; Burns, Peter.

C.—Campbell, Richard; Carney, Alex.; Carson, William; Chavery, James;
Clancey, Michael; Clarke, James; Clarke, Peter; Cloudy, Henry; Collier, Peter;
Cormick, John; Cramner, Fred.; Crane, Elisha; Cranshaw, Moses; Cummings,
Wm.; Cummings, John.

D.—Davis, Henry; Dick, John; Dixon, Frank; Downey, Cornelius.

E.—Edwards, James; Eligell, Gasper; Ellis, Andrew.

F.—Farrington, Samuel; Fearman, William; Fetchard, Richard; Finlison,
James; Fisher, Fred.; Forreigner, John; Fryman, Tusand.

G.—Gallagher, Hugh; Ganpey, Fred.; George, John; Grant, Donald; Grant,
James; Grant, Thomas.

H.—Hamelman, John; Hancock, John; Harkiman, Mathew; Harrington,
Cornelius; Harrison, Thomas; Harrison, William; Hauseman, Lodwick; Heaphy,
Barthm.; Heeking, Benjn.; Hesse, Andrew; Hicks, James; Hicks, Joseph; Hin-
dides, Christ; Hoford, John; Hogan, David; House, Andrew; Hudson, George;
Huggins, Samuel; Hughes, Reubin; Husley, John; Hutenburg, Christopher.

J.—Johnson, John.

K.—Kelly, Patrick.

L.—Lodwick, Fred; Loyd, Thomas; Lundergan, Cornelius.

Mc.—McCaffrey, Dennis; McCarger, Joseph; McCarthy, James; McCarthy, Michl; McCarty, James; McCrimmon, Donald; McDonald, Alex; McDonald, Archd. Lieut.; McDonald, Donald; McDonald, Ferman; McDonald, John; McDuff, Charles; McGowen, Thos.; McIntosh, Donald; McIntosh Lachn.; McKay, John; McKenzie, Wm.; McMasters, James.

M.—March, Thomas; Margueson, Thomas; Marks, Christ.; Midleton, Robert; Miller, Conrade; Miller, John; Mills, John; Moody, Jonathn.; Moore, John; Mulcoy, James.

N.—Nobling, James; North, Boods; Nullecar, Conrad.

O.—Osleger, Henry.

P.—Pilchard, Steph.; Pierce, Patrick; Piper, Fredk.; Pathen, Robt.; Powis, Edward; Pupen, Gustus.

R.—Roberts, Thomas; Ross, Collin; Ross, Wm.; Ross, Walter.

S.—Saunders, Henry; Shaffer, Fred; Sherrington, Fran.; Sheltes, Andrew; Shoults, Peter; Signs, John; Simpson, Israel; Sincoat, Christ.; Smith, Henry; Smith, Peter; Stains, Jacob; Stewart, John; Storam, Jeremh.; Summerman, Henry; Sutherland, John; Swanig, Hugh.

T.—Taylor, John; Thegier, Mathw.

V.—Vagley, John; Viger, Casper.

W.—Wallop, John; Wilders, Danl.; Willdney, Will.; Wilson, John; Wright, Daniel; Wright, James; Wright, Joseph.

The number of souls: M^e, 153; women, 29; children, 67; servants, 2. Total 251. Acres cleared 33.

RETURN OF DISBANDED MEN FROM THE GERMAN TROOPS, SETTLED IN TOWNSHIP NO. 5. BAY OF QUINTE. QUEBEC, OCTOBER 4TH, 1784.

(*Canadian Archives, Series B., Vol. 168, page 67.*)

A.—Abraham, David.

B.—Benther, John; Bonnan, Seigman.

C.—Clapsod, Ernest; Claus, Gaspard.

D.—Daudorf, John; Desider, Martin.

E.—Enzelhart, Bernhard.

F.—Fride, Eberhart.

G.—Gerbig, William; Greenwats, John.

H.—Hailman, Peter; Heh, Gottfr; Heineman, Henry; Homermar, Henry.

K.—Keller, Philip; König, John.

L.—Lotz John

M.—Manck, Gottlieb; Melsch, James; Mercmel, John; Minicke, Fred; Moeller, Andrew.

N.—Nichwald, Fred.

R.—Reitzenstein, Baron de.

S.—Saupe, Gottlieb; Schueltes, Nicholas; Sonnerthat, Christopher.

V.—Venert, James.

The number of souls: Men, 29; women, 7; children, 9; servants, 3. Total, 48. Acres cleared, 7.

RETURN OF DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS, SETTLED ON THE SEIGNIORY AT SOREL. MUSTERED THE 12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1784.

(*Canadian Archives, Series B., Vol. 168, page 44.*)

A.—Ansurm, John H.; Armstrong, Jesse.

B.—Beatty, David; Bilby, Michael; Blass, Peter; Brooks, widow; Brown, Jesse; Brown, widow; Bryan, John; Buck, Daniel; Buck, Samuel; Buckley, Matthew; Bull, Aron; Bush, Julius.

C.—Cameron, Dougal; Campbell, George; Castle, David; Claw, John; Closier, Widow; Clows, Nicholas; Cole, John; Cook, Philip; Cook, Philip, junr.; Cramer, Peter.

- D.—Dawson, John; Dellenbach, Henry; Dies, Jacob G.; Dobbs, Michael; Dorgee, Samuel; Doty, Rev. Jchn; Driver, John.
 E.—Elsworth, Joseph.
 F.—Fielding, Chas.; Foedle, George; Forrester, Andrew; Freeman, Thomas; French, Graham; Friot, Isaac.
 G.—Galloway, Benjamin; Gillis, John; Gray, John; Greers, Jos.
 H.—Hall, John; Hamlin, Silas; Hare, George; Harris, Richard; Hawley, Reuben; Heleaker, Abraham; Heleaker, Jeremiah; Heleaker, John; Hogland, Henry; Hogle, M. Francis; Holmes, Elias; Howe, Amasiah.
 J.—Jessup, Joseph; Jessup's, Major, family; Jones, John, Barrack Master.
 K.—Kenney, John; Klenk, John.
 L.—Lighthart, Daniel.
 Mc.—McKenzie, Alex.; McNeil, Alex.; McPherson, Widow.
 M.—Myers, Felix; Miller, Grant.
 N.—Nerthorp, Azor; Nerthorp, Elihu; Nugent, Patrick.
 O.—Outerhart, Ezkel.
 P.—Paraderce, Agentine; Phelps, Jona; Poovis, John.
 R.—Robintson, John; Rogers, David; Rogers, John; Rogers, Widow; Rogers, Wm.; Rose, Samuel; Rowe, George.
 S.—Scott, Danl.; Scully, John; Sea, Herman; Sea, James; Sea, John; Sibert, Godfrey; Smith, Patrick; Stewart, Danl.; Sutherland, James; Sutherland, Joseph.
 T.—Teuny, Simpson; Thorne, John; Trine, Cato; Tompkins, Israel.
 U.—Upton, Wm.
 V.—Vassell, Stafford.
 W.—Walker, James; White, M. Alex.; Wilment, Anthony; Williams, Fred.; Wilson, John; Wilson, John, junr.

The number of souls: Men, 95; women, 70; children, 146; servants, 5; Total, 316. Rations per day, 277½.

RETURN OF DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS, SETTLED UPON THE KING'S LANDS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC IN THE YEAR 1784. (Canadian Archives, Series B., Vol. 168, page 100.)

SITUATIONS.	Men.	Women.	CHILDREN.		Servants.	Total.		
			Males.	Females.				
On the seigniory of Sorel...	95	70	51	28	35	32	5	316
At the Long Sault and upwards.								
No. 1. Royal Township...	145	87	76	43	66	39	1	456
No. 2. do	215	87	70	34	71	39	1	517
No. 3. do	50	7	5	2	5	2	4	75
No. 4. do	93	33	29	9	25	13	1	202
No. 5. do	75	33	23	10	15	16	5	177
No. 6. do	68	29	12	16	15	15	11	166
No. 7. do	82	42	20	26	17	29	12	228
No. 8. do	51	27	28	14	32	30	7	182
At Point Mullie...	36	15	12	7	13	7	1	90
At La Chine...	58	46	21	21	27	26	8	207
At Catarqui.								
No. 1. do	93	42	27	16	28	9	5	220
No. 2. do	147	68	45	48	64	41	3	416
No. 3. do	296	85	41	34	57	45	22	580
No. 4. do	91	44	29	22	33	13	8	240
No. 5. do	29	7	3	5	1	1	3	48
In or about Montreal...	152	132	84	62	81	66	40	617
do Chambly...	13	14	16	9	6	8	1	66
do St. Johns...	77	79	81	39	56	40	3	375
At the Bay of Chaleur, about...								450
	1,866	947	673	445	646	471	130	5,628

ABSTRACT FROM THE DISBANDED TROOPS AND LOYALISTS IN THE SEVERAL
QUARTERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

(Canadian Archives, Series B., Vol. 168, page 111.)

QUARTERS OR SETTLEMENTS.	Men.	Women.	CHILDREN.		Servants.	Total.	Rations per day.			
			Male.	Female.						
At Sorel.....	95	70	51	28	35	32	6	316	277½	
At St. Johns.....	77	79	81	39	56	40	3	375	334½	
At Chambly.....	13	14	16	9	6	8		66	55½	
At Montreal.....	152	132	84	62	81	66	40	617	537½	
At La Chine.....	58	46	21	21	27	27	8	257	184½	
Township No. 1.....	145	87	76	43	66	39		456	415	
do No. 2.....	215	87	70	34	71	39	1	489	452	
do No. 3.....	50	7	5	2	5	2	4	75	68	
do No. 4.....	93	33	29	9	25	13		202	191	
do No. 5.....	75	33	23	10	15	16	5	177	164	
do No. 6.....	68	29	12	16	15	15	11	166	136	
do No. 7.....	82	42	20	26	17	29	12	228	198½	
do No. 8.....	51	27	28	14	32	30		182	137	
Point Mullie.....	36	15	12	7	13	7		90	83	
Settlements and Townships and Townships at and above Catarqui.	Township No. 1.....	93	42	27	16	28	9	5	220	207½
	do No. 2.....	147	68	45	48	64	41	3	416	371½
	do No. 3.....	296	85	41	34	57	45	22	580	475
	do No. 4.....	91	44	29	22	33	13	8	240	210
	do No. 5.....	153	29	11	21	12	23	2	251	221½
Germans.....	29	7	3	5		1	3	48	45	
Total.....	1,999	976	684	466	658	494	133	5,401	4,764½	

RETURN OF LOYALISTS AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS EMBARKED ON BOARD THE
PROVINCIAL VESSELS, FOR CHALEUR BAY, QUEBEC, 9TH JUNE, 1784.

(Canadian Archives, Series B., Vol. 168, page 30.)

IN THE BRIG ST. PETER.

B.—Bebie, Secord; Betts, Benj.; Browne, Abram; Burnson, James.
C.—Campbell, William; Cass, Elihue; Cass, Josiah; Cass, Josiah, junr.; Cass,
Pomroy; Coult, George.
G.—Goodwillie, Jos.
J.—Jones, Thomas P.
L.—Lawson, John; Lean, John.
Mc.—McKenzie, Lawrence; McKillip, Alex.
M.—Monro, Donald; Monro, Hugh.
P.—Paterson, William; Pearson, Clais.
R.—Reed, Widow; Robinson, Duncan.
S.—Scott, John; Shane, Thomas; Sheeseman, Simeon.
The number of souls on board: Men, 24; women, 13; children, 49. Total, 86.

IN THE SNOW "LIBERTY."

A.—Astle, James.
B.—Billingsley, Richd.; Brookes, Thomas; Browne, Alex.; Busteed, William.
C.—Caldwell, Walter; Chappel, Hiram; Chatterton, Saml.; Coulter, Mr.
D.—Daly, Henry; Darcey, Mr.; Davia, James; Davis, Abel; Dobson, Mr.;
Dunn, John.

F.—Ferris, William; Fitzgerald, —; Fleetwood, Anthony; Flowers, Robert;
 Fraser, Donald; Fraser, Mr.
 G.—Garrett, William; Gibbons, Dennis.
 H.—Harlow, William; Head, Mr.; Huffman, Conrad.
 I.—Ivas, Isaac.
 J.—Jaired, James.
 K.—Kemp, William.
 Mc.—McAdam, Willm.
 P.—Price, Thomas; Pritchard, Capt.
 R.—Ressle, John.
 S.—Satterly, Jos.; Simpson, Aron; Springfield, Michael; Stone, Mr.
 T.—Thomas, Richard; Tyler, Lieut.
 W.—Warder, Thomas; Warring, Mr.; Whitehing, John.
 The number of souls on board: Men, 42; women, 13; children, 25. Total, 80.

IN THE BRIG "POLLY."

A.—Astles, James.
 B.—Balster, Wm.; Bennet, William; Brookhoff, George; Brotherton, —.
 C.—Chisholm, John; Churchward, Widow.
 D.—Daley, Michl.; Doran, Thomas M.
 E.—Echell, Henry.
 F.—Flanagin, Lachlan; Fullman, Sigismd.
 G.—Gilchrist, John; Glass, Samuel; Grant, John.
 H.—Harris, Mr.; Hindman, Samuel; Hobson, Benj".
 K.—Keys, John.
 L.—Law, Captain; Lester, Thomas; Louison, Lewis.
 Mc.—McCarthy, John; McMahan, William.
 M.—Man, Isaac, & brother; Montross, Isaac.
 N.—Norton, Mr.
 P.—Parfey, John; Purcell, Edmond.
 R.—Richardson, Thomas; Richie, John; Russell, Mr.
 S.—Sprung, Mr.; Stafford, Michl.
 T.—Thompson, Mr.; Trayner, Patrick; Tripe, Mrs.; Tuttle, Stephen.
 The number of souls on board: Men, 37; women, 23; children, 58. Total, 118.

IN THE HOY "ST. JOHNS."

G.—Gibbs, Edw.
 S.—Shaw, Mr.
 W.—Waters, Mr.; Williams, Robert; Wilson, Edward.
 The number of souls on board: Men, 5; women, 3; children, 2. Total, 10.

IN 4 WHALE BOATS.

B.—Bartley, John; Burns, James.
 C.—Conner, Patrick; Coulter, William.
 F.—Foster, David; Francis, Jerem".
 H.—Hawley, Eli; Hulbert, Phillip; Hurley, John.
 K.—Kelley, William; Keys, Alex".
 Mc.—McLellan, Duncan; McLeod, —; McNeven, James.
 M.—Myers, —
 P.—Perry, Samuel, junr.
 S.—Sampson, Aaron; Sampson, Theophilus; Spencer, Edward.
 T.—Tripe, Robert.
 W.—Warring, Theod.
 The number of souls on boards: Men, 21. Total, 21.

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCIAL VESSELS.

Brig St. Peter.....	86
Snow Liberty.....	80
Brig Polly.....	118
Hoy St. Johns.....	10
Whale Boats.....	21
Total.....	315

NUMBER OF FAMILIES FOR CAPE BRETON.

(*Canadian Archives, Series B., Vol. 168, page 113.*)

Quebec—Ion Jones.....	50 families.
Long Saut—Hugh Monro.....	25 do
do Soloman Jonas.....	15 do
States—Daniel Jones.....	45 do
Montreal—Alexander Campbell...	60 do
do do for Robert Robertson.	50 do
States—Elias Smith.....	40 do
Quebe—Isaac Mann.....	50 do
Sorel—Peter Van Alstine.....	50 do
Chaleurs—Isaac Mann, junr., for Capt. Azariah Pritchard.....	40 do
do Isaac Mann, jr.....	40 do
do William Tyler.....	30 do
Cataraqui—do for Ensign Buell.....	20 do
Long Saut—John Jonas.....	40 do
Quebec—John Peters.....	50 do
Osewegatchie—David Jones.....	25 do
Total.....	630 families.

Which may be computed at 3,150 souls.

QUEBEC, 11th September, 1784.

LIST OF LOYALISTS' FAMILIES WHO WISH TO EMIGRATE TO THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON THIS FALL.

(*Canadian Archives, Series B., Vol. 168, page 43.*)

- A.—Ayers, Daniel.
- B.—Bagley, Joseph; Bassett, Robert; Bennett, John.
- C.—Campbell, Duncan.
- E.—Eaton, John.
- F.—Ferres, Lieut.
- G.—Gillmore, Mr.
- H.—Hand, John.
- J.—Jones, Jonathan.
- L.—Laroway, Richard; Lever, John.
- Mc.—McKand, James.
- M.—Melony, John.
- P.—Peters, Andrew; Peters, John, senr.; Peters, John, junr.
- T.—Tolbert, Mary.

V.—Vanbuskirk, Jacob; Vannass, John.

W.—Wood, James.

Number of souls: Men, 20; women, 11; children, 43. Total, 74.

No. 5.—JUSTUS SHERWOOD TO GENERAL HALDIMAND.

(*Canadian Archives Series, B. Vol. 169, page 5.*)

QUEBEC, 23rd of Augt. 1783.

SIR,—In compliance with your Excellency's commands to me, I have inclosed an extract of such parts of my Journal to the Bay Chaleurs, which contained my observations of the situation, soil, climate and produce of the country; omitting my daily observations on other subjects, and many trifling occurrences which did not immediately respect the country. I am persuaded that was I to choose a place in Bay Chaleurs for myself, it would be Paspibiac, from the centre of the long sandy point, which is the rideing place for vessels, east to the little River Novel; and up this River, so far as to compleat any intended quantity of land, I mention the centre of the Sandy Point, because I do not think it right, that any grant should engross the whole of so valuable a place for curing fish, and it would be my ambition to promote the Publick good, as well as my own interest, by going there, for these purposes, I pray, that your Excellency will be pleased to grant me a tract of Land extending so far up the little Novel, and north from the centre of Paspibiac point as your Excellency may judge meet.

I am with all due Respect

Your Excellency's most Humble

and most obedient servant

JUSTUS SHERWOOD.

His Excellcy

Genl. Haldimand.

EXTRACTS from my Journal of my Voyage from Quebec to Gaspy, Bay Chaleurs, and Merimishi.

May the 29th left Quebec in the Treasury Brig St. Peters, 7th of June arrived in Gaspy Bay, landed my family at Captain O'Haras where they were received with every mark of civility and politeness. Mr. O'Hara is a most worthy, sensible man, perfectly attached to Govt., and well dispos'd to serve the distressed Loyalists, he gave me every assistance in his power, to explore the country at Gaspy and Bay Chaleurs, to which last, he accompany'd me for the purpose of giving me every possible Information.

The country round Gaspy, Point Peters, Percey is in general a succession of mountains as far as the eye can extend; which by their naked barren appearance, present to one's view the very picture of indigence. There are however some exceptions for, on the north, and south arms of Gaspy Bay, there is a quantity of level land, light timbered and a good soil sufficient (I think if properly cultivated) for the sustenance of forty or fifty Family's on each arm.

On the river St. Johns which empty's into the Bay, about one league below Mr. O'Hara's, is an equal quantity of land, and a very pleasant commodious place for about forty Inhabitants, those rivers abound with Salmon, as does the whole Bay with cod fish, eels, lobsters, &c. Point Peters is exceedingly well situated for the fishery and would admit of a considerable settlement for that purpose, but this land is not fit for cultivation. Percey is a very pleasant place, finely situated for the fishery, it is a point of about 200 acres of good level land, bounded in front by the sea, and in the rear by tremendous mountains, if this point was regularly divided into equal lots, it might form a very pretty town, of about 100 houses, with land sufficient for fishing grounds, gardens, &c. I spent but three days in viewing the above mentioned places.

16th we arrived at Paboc in the Bay Chaleurs, this is an exceedingly pleasant place, when one is in the Basin, or Harbour, but the entrance is narrow, and somewhat difficult for large vessels by reason of a rock in the centre, the land around the basin, except the south side, is very level for about a league back to the mountains, the timber is not heavy to clear, the soil is exceedingly good and natural for grass, rye, oats, barley, &c., but I think it is in general too low for wheat, there are two fine rivers put into this bay, the one from N. W., and the other from the S. W., these are well stocked with Trouts and salmon and we found a number of good mill places, especially for saw mills, which will be the more valuable as the adjacent mountains afford a great plenty of good timber. But the prime value of this place (in my opinion) consists in its eligible situation for an extensive fishery and trade, for which it is the best adapted of any place I have been in the Gulph of St. Lawrence.

Port-Daniel is six leagues from Paboc West, this is a very bad harbour, or rather a roadstead closely surrounded by mountains. Paspébiac is six leagues West from Point Daniel, this is the best situation for fishing and trade, except Paboc, of any place I have seen. And the soil is much the best I have seen in the Gulph—it is naturally bounded on the East, by the river called Little Novel, and on the West by the river called little Paspébiac; these rivers are about three leagues asunder, and the land between them for near 2 leagues back is very level, and in general a tolerably good soil for wheat or any kind of English grain.

Bonaventure is 4 leagues West from Paspébiac, this is a good harbour and a pleasant level country for several miles back from the sea, it is well settled and appears at a distance like a populous town.

Kaskabijack is 6 leagues west from Bonaventure, here is a very good Roadstead for vessels of any Burden, the land is tolerable between the two Rivers called Great and Little Kaskabijack which are about 3 Leagues apart. These two Rivers afford a very profitable Salmon fishery, and tho' the face of the country is not so level, nor the soil in general quite so good for wheat as Paspébiac, yet I think the salmon fishery places it nearly on a footing with the latter for making a valuable settlement.

Tracadigash is 6 Leagues west from Kaskabijack, this is a good Harbor and is well situated for fishery, but the land is by no means favourable for the farmers.

Grand Novel at the mouth of Restigouche River, is the western extremity of the Bay Chaleurs and is 2 Leagues from Tracadgouch, it is a beautiful little Bason somewhat resembling Paboc, but the Harbour is only good for Boats and Shallops, here is a large body of good land, but the Restigouche Indians claim it, as they do all the meadows up the Restigouche rivers, which are the largest and finest that I know of in the world, and would if properly tended, afford many hundred thousand tons of good Hay.

Longuil River puts into the south side the Bay, just below the mouth of Restigouche, here is a large tract of good land equal to that on Grand Novel, but this is likewise claimed by the Restigouche Indians, the river abounds with Salmon. East, or down the Bay from Longuil, the land is wet and low for about one League and then the land is very good with Beech and Maple timber, which extends near two Leagues down the Bay below which I did not explore, on the south side I spent only eight days in viewing the Bay Chaleurs and then sett out to look at the Misco (Miscou) Islands and Merimichi; but before I enter on the description of that country, I must observe that, in my opinion, the climate in the Bay Chaleurs is more favourable, than on any part of the River St. Lawrence, below Sorrell, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Pease, Grass, &c., were forward, there and at Gaspy as I found them, on the South side the river opposite the Isle of Coudre, twenty days later, and I think that 1,500 familys might immediately settle to good advantage for themselves and Govt. at Paboc, Paspibiac, Bonaventure, Kaskibijack and Grand Novel, and that at least 200 might be well settled from Piercey to Gaspy, and I think in this number a sufficient part might be employed at farming to raise bread, butter and beef &c for the whole—at least in a very short time, they would doubtless require some other resource for three or four years untill they could get the land a little cleared, and themselves

provided with horses, cattle and farming tools &c., and I think it would be much to the benefit of Govt. to assist the first settlers and encourage agriculture, by providing those things, by which I am persuaded their country would in a little time become the most valuable part of His Majesty's present Dominion, in North America, but it is to be observed, that the settlement of this country never can flourish while under the monopoly of a few designing traders, who make it their study to discourage the cultivation of the lands, and to keep the poor inhabitants so much in debt as to oblige them to spend the whole summer season in fishing to pay up their arrears, this is the case at present with the poor inhabitants of Bay Chaleurs, and I think the only reason why so fine a country is generally reported to be uninhabitable except, for a few poor fishermen.

Misco Isles are a cluster of small islands which form the Eastern and Southern extremity of the Bay Chaleurs and ly so near the main land as to form an excellent harbour, called Shippegan Bay. This situation is excellent for the fishery, they afford great numbers of natural meadows, and I think in many places the soil would produce good Barley, oats and Peas, but no other grain.

1st of July we entered the River Mirimishi in the Govt. of Nova Scotia, this is a very fine river, it is navigable for vessels of 100 tons, 45 miles up the river to the fork and as much farther for boats, it is perhaps the richest in fish of any river in America, it abounds in Salmon, Salmon Trout, Bass, Shad, Mackerell and Eels, and at its mouth with Oysters and a variety of shell fish, there is not a mountain to be seen for 50 miles up the river, the lands from the mouth to the forks are very beautiful, and at first view the soil appears to be good, but on digging into the ground it is generally found to be a bed of white sand for six or eight inches deep, and then a strong clay, which has not a tincture of marle, as in the Bay Chaleurs, above the forks the land is exceedingly good for all kinds of grain, and a sufficient quantity to settle at least 500 familys, but this like many other (otherways) very valluable places is monopolized by designing men, no less than 12,000 acres, including all the good land, and the most of the Salmon fishery is owned by two men, in one grant, of about 16 years standing, and in all this time they have not got 10 settlers on it, nor will they permit it to be settled, least the inhabitants should share with them the profits and blessing of the salmon fishery. I spent three days in exploring this country.

July 14th returned to Gaspoy.

20th left Gaspoy with my own family and Capt. O'Hara's eldest son and daughter.

12th of August arrived at Quebec 24 days after leaving Gaspoy.

J. SHERWOOD.

No. 5.—REMARKS CONCERNING THE RIVER MADAWASKA.

(*Canadian Archives Series, B. Vol, 169, page 123*).

The river winds between Mountain and Hills, those seen from the River are only marked in the Sketch, the others further off are some time seen in the longest reaches which the River makes in its windings, and all those Mountains are the cause of its bends. It is in general shoal, not exceeding nine inches in some parts, and only navigable for small Batteaux. The Rift in its lower part near the River St. John's, I was told by an Indian (who spoke pretty good French) is at all time navigable for a four handed loaded Birch Canoe and they often even sett them up by poles, whent they are expert, but mostly carry canoe and cargo over the Rock, which might be easily made navigable by Locks, and cut through it, being a shelvy Blue stone, but without a Lock, would lower the River and make it less navigable, it now being on the East side, more than half way over, and about as much from the West side, more than half way over, and about as much from the West side a little lower than the former keeps the water up, or in a manner dams it. When the River St. Johns breaks up in the spring these Rocks are all covered and no fall appears. The shoals in this river are caused either by round loose stones or large gravel or a flat wore stone,

generally called shingle. The Banks at the mouth are about 15 or 20 feet high, but differ much higher up, like most rivers are at the side of the bend high and opposite low, in some parts not exceeding four or five feet (and I believe in the Spring under water) and opposite 25 or 30 feet.

The trees in general are of evergreen kind like white cedar, single and double Spruce, and the Balsam tree, a few white and red Pine, white and few black birch, few Elms and less ash, mostly marked in the sketch.

No. 7.—REMARKS OF THE LAKE TIMISQUATA,

Where it empties itself into the River Madawaska it must be shoal from the rapidity of its current.

It is not above a mile and a Half broad at the largest places, and still too large to navigate at all times, with those small canoes used on it, without danger, it would therefore be necessary to be examined for to know, if, to facilitate the Trade and the Communication, it might not be necessary to have large craft to cross it with, and a House at the entrance of the river, where in general people are stopped when the wind is strong, either westerly or easterly, as the shoalness of the River Madawaska determines the Craft used for its navigation to be small and flat, (suppose the size of a Schenectady five handed Batteaux) so the lake might have some kind of flat bottomed decked Boat provided, that the river and bay would allow it a shelter and safe entrance in a high wind, at all events it requires a person to live at each end, of that part of the lake, between the present carrying place and the head of the River Madawaska.

If the places on the sketch marked with the letters A, or the River B in the Bay C were so situated as to allow a good road to be made to them, or to either, it would be preferable to the present carrying place where the Land is very sandy, barren and bad, having a few burned Pine Trees standing on it, whereas the two former places have some natural grass seen, the first at the cleared spot, where the French one had a stone house, and the other at the bottom of the Bay C, near the River B. Hay seems an object worth attention for horses to be kept at the Lake, for those, who come from St. Lawrence River to it. (*page 124*).

No. 8.—REMARKS IN REGARD OF THE NEW ROAD TO LAKE TIMISQUATA.

There is a great deal done to said road, considering the difficulties attending the cutting out or marking it, in an impenetrable Thicket of Trees and underwood, but now being the time to make an exact survey of it, so as to rectify all unnecessary windings in it, and to lead it about hills and mountains to prevent great or steep ascents and descents, to carry the logg roads in a straight line, by which means carts meeting can see one another, and wait at places made on purpose (wide enough for two carts to pass one another), many parts of the present Road is wet, and like a Bog altho' greatly ascending or descending, the water being kept up by the Roots of trees, there should be indispensably be made near the road, a kind of ditch or drain, to lead off the water. I allow it will require a good deal of work, but less than to make, or lay the road over with Loggs, and everlasting when done. I believe the best way to be, to lay the Timber cut down in the Road, in large Piles and to burn it.

There are likewise many places which appear like swamps, altho' the road is at the side of a rising ground, which is seen by the motion of the water running across it, it is likewise keep'd up by the great numbers of Roots of Trees, and therefore a drain should be cut at the rising side of the road, and from distance to distance lead across it, to prevent its stopping in it. All the Soil, in both cases, should be thrown into the Road, which will be not so much frequented, but will have time to settle, & fill up the deep holes between the Rocks and Roads.

Many ascents of hills and mountains should be made easier by turnings and windings, for horses and carriages, and the present road left to people on foot. Some of the ascents and descents, are almost impassable for a Loaded Horse, and less a cart to go up or down.

The swampy places should be examined if possible to lead the water off, or the Road lead round it.

I have observed that the Road in general is Rocky and therefore the watry not so deep as what they call, to swamp a Horse or man.

A Level will be a very usefull instrument to do the making of the Road, as it greatly depends upon the water being led towards the lower parts. The soil in general is vegetable earth or Black mould, but very thin, hardly covering the Stones in some parts, and in others none at all like what the Canadians call *les Lieux des Roches*.

To me it appears that these Lands do not promise much to encourage settlers on it, being shallow and Rocky. Therefore, for the good of the communication and Trade (if Government think it an object) to build Houses and clear some Lands at certain Distances, as no poor man can do it, and no man who has something will settle on bad Lands, and remote from Church or Society.

The kind of Trees produced is marked in the sketch, from which connoisseurs may judge the quality of the soil.

The River des Loups should have a skow consisting of three hollowed trees like Canoes, one for the Horse and two for the cart wheel to go into, with a man to Ferry over as I do not think it very easy to make a Bridge over, to stand for any time, on account of its width and Rapidity. The ascent at the beginning of the Road from St. Lawrence River should be made easier, by winding on the mountain.

This communication between the St. Lawrence and St. John's River, being made practicable and easy, besides the public use, is of the greatest importance to those who settle at the upper parts of the last mentioned River, where I was told a Bushell of Salt sells for three Dollars, which in this Province, or at Quebec cost only two shillings, other necessaries of life in proportion.

The nation will lose nothing by the Trade being carried on in one Province instead of another, when part of the community reaps so large a benefit from it, I mean the Settlers high up on the River St. John's, or its branches.

As Mr. Renaud tells me that the Bridges over the River du Sud and are in agitation, I therefore could not make any remarks about the road from River du Cap to Quebec. (page 126).

No. 9.—CAPTAIN MUNRO'S DESCRIPTION OF THE RIVER ST. JOHN'S, AND THE LANDS IN NOVA SCOTIA, AS ALSO OF THE NEW ROAD FROM KAMOURASKA'S TO THE LAKE TEMISCOUATA.

(*Canadian Archives, Series B., Vol. 169, page 72.*)

From Halifax to Windsor there are about 40 miles, the Lands are broken till you come to Windsor, opposite to Windsor lays Horton, the Lands are very good with Salt Meadows, here the River may be forded at low water on Horseback. From Horton to Cornwallis there are 12 miles of a bad Road, the Lands are good for nothing. Cornwallis is situated at the end of the Bay, which terminates under the mountains, from this place you have an exceeding high road, of about 70 miles passing through the centre of a barren plain of about 6 miles wide, preserving all along nearly the same Breadth, at the extremities on each side of this Plain the Lands gradually rise and appear to be very good upwards, this Ridge of Land runs along the south side of the Bay of Funday, and is about 12 miles across, from the Plain on the south side to the main Ocean there are 40 miles. About 20 miles from Annapolis you come in upon a small River, the country between this and Annapolis is very good, tho' the Lands are much broken. Annapolis lays on a point of Land, the village is very trifling, consisting of about a Dozen of old Houses, a Church and a

very regular and extensive Fortification all in ruins, with Barracks for 400 men. There are 12 miles from the Town to the Gutt, a small Channel thro' which you enter the Bay of Funday, here is a Harbor equal to that of Halifax, at the Bottom of the Bay are Four Townships, two inhabited by Loyalists Refugees, and two more inhabited by free negros.

The Bay of Funday is 12 Leagues across to Fort How, the navigation about Fort How is very dangerous, the channel being very narrow and subject to continual Foggs, which come up with the southerly winds, but never extend further than two or three miles up the River St. John's, and no Vessel of any Burthen can go out or in at low water, on each side of this Harbor the Refugees are erecting regular Buildings, when I left that place the 26th Sept. 1783, Major Studholm told me that he had a return of 700 Houses being nearly covered.

CONWAY.

The Township of Conway is the first on the west side of the river, it contains by estimation 50,000 acres, it is bounded on the west by the Bay of Fundy, on the east and north-east by the River St. John's, and on the north partly by Colonel Glaziers Lands, and partly by ungranted Lands. Musquash Cove, near the westernmost point of the Township is a good Harbour and contains from its entrance to the Falls (about 8 miles) at least 2,000 Acres, of very good Salt Marsh, which may be easily dyked, the uplands in the vicinity of the marsh are in some places exceedingly rocky and mountainous and in others cold and barren. There are two Falls where good mills may be erected but no good Timber, on the Sea Coast from Musquash Cove to the Harbour of St. John's the Land is rough and barren, there is one Cove at Manuaganiche where there are about 3 or 400 acres of very indifferent Salt Marsh, the point of Land immediately opposite to the Fort contains about 1,000 acres of tolerably good Lands which is reserved for a Town, and public purposes, from thence up the River St. John's to Brandy Point (about 7 miles) the Lands are rough and rocky, but capable of Pasture Land, there is a considerable quantity of small wood but no Timber, from Brandy Point to Beaulier's River or narrow face (Nerepis) the Lands at a considerable distance back are good uplands but there is very little or no Interval, the Land up Beaulier's River for 3 miles on both sides (which was included in Beaulier's original Grant) are both very good uplands, and Interval. The interior part of this Township is generally bad and capable of Improvement, on Beaulier's River mills may be erected and there is some good Timber, on Beaulier's Point is the Salmon Fishery, said to be the best on the East side the River St. John's.

UNGRANTED LANDS.

From Beaulier's Point to a small creek (about 4 miles) the Land is rough, steep and rocky but capable of good Pasture, this Creek runs up about 3 miles to Falls, on both sides of which are some good Lands for Tillage, mowing or Pasture. From thence to General Gage's Grant the Land is tolerably good, and thick woods for about a mile back from the River.

GENERAL GAGE'S GRANT.

General Gage's Grant consists of 20,000 acres and extends to the Boundary of Gage Town, the upland in general is very bad, there is some on the River side on which are 5 settlers. Exclusive of those settlements there are very little good Lands of any kind.

THE TOWNSHIP OF GAGE.

The Township of Gage extends to Swan Creek, the Lower part as far as the Head of Long Island is very good Land, from thence to Grimross Creek is very indifferent; between Grimross Creek and the main river is a Peninsula containing 1,900 acres of valuable Intervale, from thence to the upper end of the Town is valuable Intervale and upland. This township was also escheated to the refugees.

THE TOWNSHIP OF BURTON.

Opposite to Maugerville is the Town of Burton, running from Swan Creek to Ormaloe River, and including a small point above the river opposite the Block House, the Lower part of the Township, beginning at Swan Creek, and extending about 5 miles is tolerable good Land, Interval and Upland, I omit the upland not exceeding a mile, deep in any place, the remainder of the Township is not so good in the River until it comes to Oromocto, proceeding up the Oromocto to about one mile is good Land and for near 20 miles up the Oromocto it consists of low sunken meadow for near one mile deep, back of which the up limit is very much broken, and barren from thence to the Oromocto River is a quantity of good Interval and Upland extending about 2 miles up the river, and in many places the Intervals are half a mile deep partly within the Township of Burton and ungranted Lands—the interior part of the Township is all bad. There is an Island belonging to this Township called Ox Island which contains about 60 acres of excellent Land. Adjoining Burton on the north-west side of Oromocto river is a tract of very good Land, granted to Arthur Gold, Esq., containing 10,000 Acres, and is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in Front, in the lower part there are 5 Settlers, who have purchased the remains, but as yet wild and uncultivated.

SUNBURY.

Sunbury begins at a place called Old Mill Creek and proceeds one mile up on a rough rocky shore to St. Anne's Plains, which is a spot of land cleared by the French about 2 miles in extent, it is a piece of Level high Interval which formerly contained a number of Houses, but only 3 Families now remain upon it; from thence to the French chapel is about 6 miles, all good Land, strips of Interval, and good upland, back of St. Anne's and up to the Chapel on the back lots is a large quantity of very fine Pines, fit for Masts, &c. About 2 miles higher up the river no Interval Land but the upland appears very good. Then to a French village on a semi circular point of excellent good Interval with good upland back of it, from thence 3 or 4 miles there is no Interval but tolerable upland. At the end of the Town is an other French settlement of three families upon a spot of good Interval, in the front of this Township is a number of good Islands which contain about 1,000 acres of most excellent Land.

NEW TOWN.

Opposite Sunbury, next to Maugerville is the Township of New Town containing 50,000 acres, from Maugerville to the River Nashucash are tolerable good Lands, at Nashucash is a piece of one mile square, granted to John Andrews. Proceeding up the Nashucash River (which is about 10 rods wide) about 3 miles up you come to Rapids which render the navigation difficult, the lands about the Rapids for 3 miles are very indifferent, then begins good Land on the Western side, and there is one Island near two miles in length which appears to be tolerable Interval, from thence proceeding 10 or 15 miles there is a quantity of exceeding good Interval, and good upland alternately. On both sides the upland back is generally high with a considerable quantity of wood, something rocky, but apparently capable of making good pasture Land, beyond that the Land appears not so good. This river abounds with Salmon, the upper lands are naturally clear and a large quantity of Hay may be cut blue joint & foul meadow, the upper part of New Town on the River St. John's not known.

STIRLING'S GRANT 10,000 ACRES.

The lands on the South East of the long reach which was granted to Capt. Walter Sterling of the Navy—except 5 miles—is a very bad tract, there is no Interval, Tillage, nor Meadow Land, nor would, 1,000 acres accommodate one single Family—From that is a Tract of ungranted Land extending near 6 miles which is in some degree better in quality, then comes that part of the Township of Amesbury

fronting the River St. John's and extending on the River to the Washademock, the lower part about Belle Isle is tolerably good, but no Timber; the upper part is chiefly burnt Land in the river, fronting this Township are a number of Islands, the 1st a small one near Belle Isle of little consequence, the 2nd is Spoon Island, which is about one mile long and very narrow; it contains about 50 acres, the Land is excellent in quality and appertains to Amesbury, the 3rd is Long Island about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in Length containing about 800 acres, including a Sunk Meadow, which extends almost the whole length of it. The lands on the Borders of the Island are of an excellent quality, this is said to be the property of—Buller Esq., and other purchasers from him, Joseph Garrish Esq., who purchased of Sir Robert Wilmote, to whom it was originally granted, no Improvements, nor Settlements have ever been made on this Island by the Proprietors, the 4th is lower Musquash Island which is near 3 miles long but chiefly a Lake and very low Sunken Meadows, on the borders is a small quantity of very good Lands, the 5th is Upper Musquash which contains about 200 acres, it has a Lake in the Middle but not so large in proportion, it has very good land on the borders, the 6th is Grimross, or Isle Metiere, which contains about 200 acres of very good land, the three last of these Islands belongs to Gage Town. Adjoining Burton on the North West side is a Tract of Land granted to Chas. Morris Esq. of 12,000 acres of exceeding fine Lands.

NAURE W.

The Lands on the East side of St. John's River are now laid out for a township of 10,000 acres until you come to Hazen's and Simmon's Grant, which is settled, this grant extends about 4 miles up the River Kenebecasies, which is a large Bay 3 or 4 miles across, then it becomes gradually narrower as you proceed up from Hazen's Grant to a grant lately made made to Sir Andr. Hammond which consists of 10,000 acres, the Land is indifferent and chiefly Birch, Sir Andrew has a valuable tract of good Interval and upland which includes a French settlement of 15 families who have been settled there 15 years previous to his grant, and are at present the only settlers there excepting one, who is also there without leave or contract. From Sir Andrew's Grant on both sides, to Buxton's Grant and Major Studholm's Grant is included in the Township of Amesbury now escheated to the Refugees, and consists of low sunken Interval, and large meadows. The upland is not very good, Buxton's and Studholm's Grants consist of 9,500 acres and are a very Valuable Tract. Next to them comes Haye's Grant, which is 3,000 acres of very bad and burnt Land, —then follows ungranted Lands 2 miles, equally bad—afterwards a tract of Land said to be reserved for Major Studholm of 4,000 acres, which is a good piece of Land, consisting of wood land and Interval, but deficient of good Timber.

The Land above this is in general good with a large quantity of wood upon it. The Interval about 1 mile deep and continues according to the best Information about 13 miles; here the River lessens to a small brook incapable of navigation, even for a Birch Canoe.

All the other Lands between this and Piticodiack (which discharges itself into the Bay of Fundy by Fort Cumberland) are burnt and bad. The Islands in the River and Bay of Kenebecasies are of little Importance. On the River St. John's the Lands are tolerably good, near the Head of the Township there is a piece of 200 acres granted to John and William Jeffries, the remainder of the Township about one mile in length.

McNUTTS.

This Township is chiefly upland; the River Madarukissick runs through it, it is a small River. The Township is very little known hitherto.

MARCURE'S PLANTATION

Begins at old Mill Creek, which is the South East Boundary of the township of Sunbury, from thence to St. Anne's, 3 miles $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Mill Creek on the opposite side of the River Nashweak, which runs East by North about 50 leagues and ends in a lake

70 Leagues Long and two leagues broad, two Leagues from the mouth is a small River called Pamouyack, there are 3 Islands in this river. The 1st, two miles in length and one in Breadth. The 2nd, Pietetry Island, about 3 times as large as the first, both of these are near Pamouyack, the 3rd is about 3 miles from Pamouyack, and is about half as large as Pietetry Island. The Land on this River is generally good on both sides, until you come to a portage. From this River to Madamhuiwick, which is about 3 miles across, and about 20 leagues on this side Nashuack Lake. From the Portage towards the Lake the Land is bad, the remainder to the Lake is very good, with much Interval, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Aupac is the River Madamhuiwick on the East side of the River St. John, this river is nearly as wide as Nashweack, and extends nearly as far into the country, it has its source in the mountains, 25 Leagues from the mouth is a large branch which gradually approaches Nashweack River, about 8 Leagues from the fork is the portage. The Land on each side of this river is alternately Interval and good upland; the smaller Branch of this river ends 6 leagues from the fork in a small Lake, and is good Lands on both sides, between Aupack and the entrance of Madamhuiwick are four very valuable Islands named in the plan: from Madamhuiwick to Musquash is one league, which is a river not so large as Madamhuiwick, and runs in the same direction about 2 Leagues distant from each other; about 1 league up that River the Current is very strong, after that moderate. The Land about it of the same quality. There are two Islands near Madamhuiwick's mouth bearing the name of that River. From Muchtquach, about 4 miles on the west side of the river is Pine River, which is a small River, not navigable even for Birch Canoes, the Lands on both sides are good and capable of good Roads, opposite to it is a small Island of about twenty acres and good Land. From thence to Gowac River is 6 Leagues. Gowac is a small Creek rendered incapable of navigation by Falls, but will answer for mills. Between Scoodac a Brook and Gowac are 6 Islands, 4 called Bear and 2 Gowac Islands. From Gowac to Nexuquequish are 4 good mills; this is a large River running in such a direction as to come 10 Leagues of the portage at Nashweake, crossing the head of Niquomquiqua and Madamhuiwick Rivers, on the west side of the river of St. John's. Adjoining to the north Boundary of Sunbury is a Township of six miles square granted to Major Murray and his corps, on which he placed himself and men. This settlement goes on fast, it is exceeding good Lands. Fifteen Provincial Corps were on their way from Fort Howe, the 10th of October, 1783, when I left that place to form Townships in the same manner as Major Murray, the Lands on both sides the River St. John's, about those Islands are very good with small streams fit for Mills. About 20 miles higher up, on the west side is Meduankato River, which is very rapid where it enters the River St. John's, but higher up navigable for a greater distance to the South-West, and good Lands. The next is Medoctick River, this Stream has excellent Falls, and fine Timber for boards, here is a fine piece of Interval in which two or three Indian Families live, about the centre of this Interval are the remains of an old Breast work, sufficient to contain 200 men. The next River on the west side is Madocheuquick, here the Indians lived formerly, their Church is still standing and kept in good repair. On both sides this river is good Land, and some of the Islands opposite are very good. The next river on the west side is Sicaralligo, very good upland and back some Interval. The next on the west side is River Flute. The next a small creek, fine Lands on those Rivers. The next on the west is Neinance.

The next River Jacquet, this is a large River and extends 100 Leagues to the westward, one small portage near the mouth of it; this River is full of valuable Islands and fine land, till it terminates in several Lakes: from this to the Falls, no river nor any stream of water from the westward. After you pass the Falls you go up 15 Leagues the River St. Johns till you come to the River Madawaska which you enter leaving the River St. Johns to the left. From Madawaska to the extremity of the River St. Johns, which the Indians call six days Journey are all very fine Lands without any portage till you come to the Lakes. Between the Great Falls and Madawaska the Lands are remarkably fine and good; the flats are under water for a few

days when the Ice is going away, which enriches them very much. An industrious man may put 30 acres in corn or wheat in one year with a pair of oxen or Horses. I shall now return to the Rivers coming from the eastward. Besides those Rivers already described on the East side of the River St. Johns, there are several more, the two principal of whom are the River Vert and the River Tobit. River Vert is navigable 60 leagues and River Tobit 75 leagues; both Rivers Vert and Tobit terminate in several Lakes near the heads of Ristiguish and Marimiche Rivers which enter the Bay Chaleur. There is a portage of two Leagues from the Rivers Vert and Tobit to the Heads of Maromichee and Ristiguish; the Lands upon all those rivers are most excellent. By Information of the Indians and Canadians who have been often up and down those Rivers, from the Entrance of Madawaska River to Lake Temisquata are 10 leagues.

No River or any stream of water comes in till you get to the Lake Timisquata, 5 leagues to the new Road. Up the Lands Meadwaska the Lands being very high all along on both sides, but behind these High Lands you have a fine country, the Lands round Temisquata Lake are very bad, excepting some spots on the west side and near the Post House from which you enter the new Road to the River St. Lawrence, as I was more particular going forward into the New Road. I shall now begin at the River St. Lawrence. The new Road enters into the woods about 5 Leagues below the Kamouraska, from this place to the river du Loup very indifferend Lands, near the road on the south side of the River du Loup there are some good Lands, about a league further is the Petite rivière du Loup where I found a spot of good meadow Land. The north side of River Vert for about one mile and a half is very good land and the banks of the river covered with very good Pines. On the south side the Lands are bad until you come to the Beaver Dam, from the Beaver Dam you have very good Lands for one League till you come to River Risuederock; from this River to St. François you ascend gradually untill you get up the Hills, all good strong Land for about 2 Leagues, when you get to the High lands, you will have a fine view of the country in the Fall when the Leaves are off. When you come within 4 Leagues of Lake Timisquata you have falling and rising ground with Swamps, till you come to the Lake, and several spots of good Land upon the small river, the distance from Lake Timisquata to the River St. Lawrence is about 12½ Leagues, on this road are a number of Streams very proper for Mills which may be erected at a small expense. This road will be of the greatest importance to Canada, and more so to Nova Scotia, as all the Inhabitants that will settle above the Falls must carry their necessaries from Canada, but their produce must go down the River St. Johns, as the Land carriage to Canada will be too expensive. I shall now return to the Navigation of the River St. Johns, a vessel of 60 tons may come over the Falls at Fort How at high water, and proceed up the River with safety to St. Anne's, which is about 60 miles. In the Spring when the water is high, you may proceed with Boats to the Great Falls but with difficulty till the sides of the River are cleared of the gravel and round stones. The River is full of Rapids to the Falls, but not equal to the River St. Lawrence above Montreal.

When you come to the Great Falls you have a carrying place for about a mile, here you have a very steep pitch before you gain the height as it is at present in the state of nature. 20 men will make a road fit for a carriage in one week over this carrying place as its course [is] rocky. This carrying place must never be granted to any Individual as it would injure the Public.

Above the Falls you enter still water which is navigable to Batteaus till you enter the River Madawaska, here you will meet with a ridge of Rocks which in the spring are under water and may be got over without difficulty and allow you to proceed up the River and Lake to the Post House at the Carrying Place. But when the water falls you are obliged to carry over your Boats or Canoes and load above the rocks, this may be cleared by six miners in a week so as to make a free passage at all times for Canoes or small Boats.

The climate upon the River St. John's is much the same as about Montreal and Lake Champlain. When I left the Kamouraskas the 16th of July the wheat was

not in the second joint, the 22nd of July when I came to the first settlements upon the River St. John's the wheat was in Blossom. When I came to the same Inhabitants upon the River St. John's the 10th of October both their Wheat and Indian corn were in their Barns, the 25th of October when I arrived at the Kamouraskas several of the Inhabitants had their Wheat and Oats in the field and some uncut. I am sensible that by conversing with several people who have gone up and down the River St. John's of their being still ignorant of the quality of the Land as they never examined further than the Banks of the River. It is true that along Madawaska River and from the Great Falls to the River Jacquet the Lands are high on the Banks of the river, covered with Cedars, Hemlock and Spruce, but take a view of the country back and you will find good Lands where thousands of Inhabitants may settle. The River St. John's is full of all kinds of Fish, such as Salmon, Sturgeon, Bass, Trout, &c., particularly to the Falls, and above the Falls Trout in abundance. The banks of the River above the Falls are covered with wild grass which will afford the greatest help to the settlers in the beginning. The Inhabitants that will settle upon the River St. John's will have Fish and Mowse meat every day in the year with very little trouble.

There are about 60 Indian Families upon all those Rivers who go about from River to River and carry the bark, with which they cover their Hutts, in their Canoes, they very seldom encamp in the woods, but always upon points of Land in order to have a view of the mowse deer (which are very numerous) when they come to feed and drink at the river side. When I come through in October, the most part of the Indians were moving off, to the Eastward for fear of the number of provincial troops and settlers coming upon the River. When they kill more Deer, than they will have occasion for they quarter it and throw it into the River in order that those who are needful may find it.

Mr. William Davison of the river St. John's has been fishing this season upon the Mirramichi River in Chaleur Bay where he cured 500 casks of Salmon, had he been supplied with Salt and Casks he would have cured 500 tierces of Bass and other kinds of Fish. He keeps three Schooners fishing for cod in the Bay of Chaleur, he goes from the lower end of Maugerville upon the River St. Johns to the Bay of Chaleur in 4 days in canoes. He has engaged 50 Families of the Refugees to settle on the River Marrimichee & Restiguish next summer. Capt. Sherlock of Halifax assured me that he made three voyages to the River Mirramichee this summer, that he went up 70 miles this summer that River with a vessel of 300 tons (all fine lands, the climate the same as the River St. John's) he says, he never saw such quantities of fish in water.

On the River St. John's are the finest Masts and Spars that I have ever seen. I saw at Fort How above six Thousand pounds worth. 2 ships were loading when I left that place. I suppose there were masts sufficient there to load 10 ships.

I find very trifling conditions on the Grants for Lands for Nova Scotia; but no reserve made to save the Pines for the King's Navy.

The proprietors sell the Pines standing for 8 dollars each tree. It will be the ruin of the Refugees, so many settling at Fort How, and upon the Sea Coast, as they can have no wood there but what they buy, or carry from a great distance they would have done better had they gone into the woods.

JOHN MUNRO,
Agent for the Proprietors.

For His Excellency General Haldimand,
Commander-in-Chief in Canada and the Frontiers thereof,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 10.—CAPT. J. SHERWOOD'S JOURNAL FROM MONTREAL TO LAKE
ONTARIO, FROM THE WEST END OF LAKE ST. FRANÇOIS
TO THE BAY KENTY.

(*Canadian Archives, Series B., Vol. 169, page 15.*)

Sept. 19th, 1783.—Left Montreal with Lieut. Johns and two men of the King's Rangers; Ensign Bothem and 7 men of the Loyal Rangers, proceeded up the River St. Lawrence in a Boat. 23rd Arrived at the west end of Lake St. François which is about 65 miles from Montreal.

Sept. 24th, 1783.—Sent out a party to go by Land 3 miles back from the River and to proceed 10 miles up the river, and there wait for the Boat. We camped this evening at Mille Roche, 18 miles up from the Lake, here the Party join'd us, they report that they went 4 miles back from the water and that the Land is all the way of the best Quality they ever saw, it being a black deep mould entirely free from stones, Ledges or Swamps; the Timber is very thin but grows exceedingly large and tall, it is a mixture of Beach, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Butternut, White Oak, Hickory and some Pine. The Land is exceedingly pleasant all along the shore, and there is a number of fine Islands in the river, but is a great scarcity of water back from the River.

Sept. 25th, 1783.—Sent out a party to go by land and proceeded this day 5 Leagues which brought us 2 Leagues above the Rapid Long Sou, here the party who went by Land joined us, they report that they went 2 Leagues back from the River, that the Land is all the way exceeding good, the soil black and deep; mixed with clay and loam, the Timber the same in Quality as described yesterday. Lieut. John's who was one of the party says he never before saw so fine a country of Land for all kind of cultivation; they crossed a large creek which empties in the river just at the head of Long Sou; about 2 miles up this they saw a very convenient place & falls for mills, surrounded by a fine grove of pine and white oak Timber.

26th and 27th.—Proceeded about 28 miles to the head of all the Rapids, this place is called La Galloon and is about 3 Leagues below Oswagacha, I sent out frequent partys all this way, as before, and their reports all agree in the Excellent Quality of the Land which is in general as above described, and the River all the way interspersed with fine Islands, the Soil and Timber exceeding good.

28th.—Proceeded 5 Leagues, the Land in this distance is not so good as above described, it being somewhat stoney, but the Soil is deep and rich and may be cultivated to great advantage, on the whole the Land may all be said to be of the very best Quality from the lake St. François all the way up the River 12 miles above Oswagacha and would admit of, at least, 12 Townships on the River, each 6 miles square. but the six Lower Townships would be the best of the twelve, indeed I think there cannot be better Land in America.

29th.—I sent 3 men with 6 days provision to go by Land from two Leagues above Oswagacha to Catarockui.

30th.—We arriv'd at Carleton Island, there is a vast number of Islands between Oswagacha and this place, but in general they appear to be barren rock, excepting one called Granadier Island which appears to be fine Land.

Oct. 1st.—Arrived at Cataroukui, I came from Carleton Island to this place in a bark Canoe, and cross'd the Island call'd Long Isle, this appears to be a very good Land, nearly equal to the Long Sou, and from every information I can get from my own people and others, who are good Judges of Land, I am persuaded here may be two very valuable Townships, one East and the other West of the Portage.

2nd, 3rd and 4th.—Went to view the Land from Catarockui to Six Nation Bay which is about 7 miles west, this Township will in general be stoney on the Lake, but about a mile back the Land is good, especially up little Catarockui, and between that and six nation bay the land is very good.

6th.—The party who came by Land from 2 Leagues above Oswagacha join'd us at Catarockui; where they report that for the first six miles of their march, the

Land would admit of a tollerable good settlement, that this Township will be water'd by 3 fine Creeks, on one of which is a good place for a mill, about 2 miles from the Lake—that all the rest of their march within 5 miles of Catarockui the Land was exceeding bad, being a constant succession of stoney Ledges and sunken Swamps, altogether unfit for cultivation, for 3 miles, at least back from the Lake, that on the East 5 miles next to Catarockui the land was broken, but in many places was improveable and would admit of a scattering Settlement, this day I went with the Boat to view the Land for 3 miles west of Six Nation Bay to be very broken and stoney for three miles back from the Lake, we encamp'd this night at a Bay 9 miles West of Catarockui, this we call Muddy Bay.

7th.—Proceeded up the Lake, always keeping a party out by land 2 or 3 miles distance from the water, at about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Muddy Bay we came to a very fine river which the Indians called Mittabikitaga, or Stoney Creek, between this Bay and Creek the Land is very good except a small distance on the edge of the shore which is stoney, but in general the stones do not extend more than 200 yards from the water, and then begins very good Land, this river has two very fine falls, the uppermost not above a quarter of a mile from the Lake, from this we proceeded to the entrance of the Bay Quinty, which is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stoney Creek. The Land all the way for 3 miles back, which was as far as we went is extraordinary good for any kind of cultivation, the soil is deep and rich, the Timber is Beech, Maple, Elm Basswood, with some Pine and White Oak. We went this afternoon up the Bay on a Course West by South about 18 miles, here the Bay turns North by East as far as we could see, which we judged to be 15 miles. The Bay in general, as far as we went is about 2 miles wide, we encamp'd this night by a small Creek the South side the Bay on the tongue of Land between it, and the Lake, the Land on the North side this Bay thus far is very good.

8th.—I sent Lt. Johns and one man to explore the tongue of Land from our Encampment back to the mouth of the Bay, and Ens'n Bothem with one man to find the distance due South across the tongue to the Lake.

9th.—This morning Ens'n. Bothem return'd, and reports that it is about 6 miles on a South line from our Camp to the Lake, the first 2 miles the Land is extraordinary good, as it is for 2 miles next the Lake, but 2 miles in the middle is generally Ceder Swamps. We returned this evening to the mouth of the Bay where we met Lt. Johns on the point of the tongue. He reports that he thinks this tongue of land about 15 miles long and about five miles wide in general. And that the Land for about a mile and a half from the water on each side is very good, the Soil large and deep, very heavy timber'd, generally Maple, Elm and Basswood with some Large Pines. The middle is almost one entire Ceder and Hemlock Swamp (or rather Grove) not too wet in general for pasture and meadow, the soil very rich.

10th.—Returned to Catarockui.

11th.—Went to look at the Country East of Catarockui, proceeded 15 miles to a large river which the Indians call Cadanockui, near the mouth of the River is a water fall of about 20 feet perpendicular, which forms the most convenient place for mills I ever saw the Land from Catarockui for 5 miles down is broken and stoney but intermix'd with Glades of choice good Land, and considering its vicinity to the Garrison it may be a valluable Township, but then the lots must be picked out wherever the good land can be found, for if they are laid and drawn for in a regular form many men would get lots which would be worse than none—from this Township to the river Cadanockui the land is altogether unfit for settlement, being one continued bed of rocks, with intervals of sunken Spruce Swamps 2 miles from the Lake, there may be a good farm on the East side Cadanockui river there is 3 delightful little Island near its mouth, but in general the Land is very bad on each side this river.

13th.—Returned to Catarockui, and on our way explored the Island. this begins 6 miles below Catarockui, is about 7 miles long by 2 wide and in general is very fine land fit for any cultivation.

14th.—I sent Ens'n Bothem with the Boat to land Lt. John on the north side the Bay Quinty at the western extremity of the late Indian purchase, from whence he is to proceed with the two men one days march north, then East untill he falls in with the Catouroukui River, then down the River to the Garrison. Ens. Bothem is to explore the land 3 miles back from the Bay, from where he lands Lt. Johns to the East and West angle.

15th.—I went with 2 men in a bark Canoe up Stoney Creek with an intention to find its source, this stream is very pure water, and so rapid that we were many times obliged to wade to our knees and draw the canoe for an hour at a time, we proceeded up in this manner a day and a half which brought us about 6 miles north from the Lake, for one mile from the mouth of this Creek the Land is broken and stoney, but then begins delightful Land, and as far up as we went equally in quality to the Long Sou.

17th.—The Logs in the river prevented our proceeding any further by water, we took out the Canoe and I went north by Land for about 3 miles which brought me in sight of a Lake which appeared to be 6 or 8 miles long and about half as wide, but a large sunken marsh prevented me from going to it. here I began with my compass to take the angles of this Serpentine river, guessing at the distance from angle to angle, and found it as follows.

From the great Swamp next the Small Lake the Creek runs west 4° south 2 miles, then S. W. 1 mile, then west $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, then south 20 rods, then S. W. 10 rods, then south 10 rods, then S. W. 18 rods, then S. E. 25 rods, S. W. 27 rods, west 30 rods, S. E. 17 rods, S. W. 8 rods, S. E. 80 rods, south 10 rods, south 15° west 20 rods, south 25° East 50 rods, S. E. 45 rods, west 15° north 90 rods, 15° 10 rods, west 18° north 28 rods, south 25 rods, S. E. 80 rods, N. E. 90 rods, east 30 rods, N. E. 22 rods, east 33 rods, N. E. 12 rods, east 29° north 10 rods, S. E. 15 rods, south 32° east 90 rods, south 20 rods, S. E. 60 rods, south 44 rods, south 7° east 100 rods, S. E. 56 rods. All this distance every angle in the river forms the most beautiful bows of proper Intervals, Land of the richest soil, and the upland back for 2 miles on each side the river is of the best kind. here the river runs through bad stoney land south 45 Rods to a fall which is about 7 feet perpendicular, then S. E. 18 Rods, a very rapid current, then south 17° east 30 rods to another Cataract which falls at least 12 feet. then south 12° east 24 Rods, then south 12 Rods to the mouth of the river.

This is a noble stream and should be in the centre of the second Township and the lots be laid East and West, bounded on each side of it, from this as far up the Bay Kenty as I have been is good land sufficient for four Townships. The tongue between the Bay and the Lake two Townships, the Isles Tonte one. the long Island two, so that from Catarockui 18 miles into Bay Kenty, a distance of about 38 miles, we have ten Townships (including two Islands), the land in general nearly equal to that on the Long Sou, and the climate much preferable.

20th I returned to Catarockui.

23rd October. Ensn, Bothem returned, and reports that after Landing Lt. Johns and party at de Mulek House he proceeded to explore the country from sd House on the Et. side the Bay Quinty, back to its mouth, and finds the Land in general to be of the best Quality. From the entrance of this Bay it bears South of Wt. 18 miles to a point which he calls Oak point, here it turns to the Et. of North about 3 miles, then a bay about a mile wide puts in near 3 miles to the East, about three miles still North puts in a second bay to the East, near 4 miles; from this Bay which is about one mile and a half wide, they proceed'd still North about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a third Bay near 2 miles wide which Mr. Botham jndg'd to be 10 miles long, bearing S-E from the mouth to the head—from the head of this third bay he marched du South about 2 miles which brot him to the Lake near one mile East of the entrance, or mouth of Quinty Bay. there is a number of fine Creeks puts into the heads of the above mentioned small Bays which forms the most beautiful Land he ever saw, all the way from the mouth of the Quinty

Bay to de Mulek House, an extent of 30 miles. From Messrs Johns and Bothams report compared with my Tour up Stoney Creek (which puts into the Lake 12 miles West from Catarqui) it appears that, between Bay Quinty and a North line drawn from the mouth of this Creek lys a very extensive country of land equal in Quality to the Long Sou, or any other part of North America. (page 29.)

J. SHERWOOD,

Captain Loyal Rangers.

To JOHN COLLINS Esq.

D. Surveyor General.

N° 11.—LIEUT. JOHN'S JOURNEY THROUGH THE WOOD FROM BAY CANTEY TO COTOROQUI.

(*Canadian Archives, Series B, Vol. 169, page 26*).

DE MULAK HOUSE, 19th Oct., 1783.

Set out from said house and marched north two miles and struck a Large River that Come from N.-E. and run to the S.-W., we march up the River two miles and met with a pair of Falls, on the River, we judged them to be about 8 feet high, from that we march'd about 4 miles and encamp'd. Good Land the Day thro'.

Oct. 20th.—We continued our course 4 miles, then we altered our course and steared east. We march'd 8 miles and encamp'd. One Cedar Swamp about one mile, the Rest good Land.

21st.—We continued our course East and march'd about 5 miles and struck a River that come from the N. W. and run to the S. E., on which is very good Falls for mills, we judged the Falls to be about 6 feet perpendicular, with Rapids some way after, from that we march'd 2 miles and struck a Large River that come from the N. E. and Run S. W. We march'd up the River about 1 miles in hopes to find a ford, but finding none, we maid a Raft and Crost the River, and march'd about 1½ mile and encamp'd, good Land the Day thro'.

22.—We continued our course and marched 5 miles and come to a small Creek that come from the N. E. and Run to the S. W. From that we march'd 4 mile and struck another small Creek, that come from the N. and run to the S., from that we march about 1½ mile and struck another small creek that come from the N.-E. and run to the S.-W. from that we march'd 1½ mile and struck a small Lake that Lay N.-E. and S.-W. we march'd down the Lake side to the S.-W. about 1½ mile when a River Run out the same course W. Followed that for 1½ mile and encamp'd, good Land the Day thro'.

23rd.—It being a stormy Day. Lay still.

24th.—We maid a Raft and Crost the Creek, we judged the Creek to be about 150 yards wide, we then continued our course East and marched 4½ mils and struck a River that come from the N. and run to the S. on which there is good falls for mills. We judged the falls to be 8 feet, from that we struck a large Cedar Swamp in about 3½ mils which caused us to turn our course more to the N. E. which course we continued about 3½ miles and incamp'd, the Land the day through, very bad being nothing but Cedar Swamps and Stoney Ridges but a number of Butifull Springs Running from the feet of the Ridges.

25th.—We continued our course East and marched about 4 miles and struck a small Creek that come from the north and Run S. from that we march'd S. by E. 2 miles and struck the Road that leads from Catoroqua to the mills above.

J. JOHNS,

Lieut., K. R.

NOTE B.

DIVISION OF UPPER CANADA.

REMARKS BY CHIEF JUSTICE ELMSLEY ON "AN ACT FOR THE BETTER
DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE," IN 1798.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 285, page 85.*)

When the former division of this Province into Districts and Counties was made, very little more of it was known than the Banks of the River St. Lawrence, and of the Lakes through which it flows. Since that time the interior parts have been explored, surveyed, and to a certain degree settled. In doing this the country seemed to divide itself into districts, surrounding some natural or artificial point which seemed to offer itself as a Centre for the civil purposes of that district. It was thought proper therefore to take advantage of the present moment, when the inconveniences of making a change are trifling to anticipate the time when a change will be necessary but the inconveniences attending it considerable.

For this reason the northern parts of the Counties in the Eastern Districts, which are at present very little settled were separated from the southern and formed into Counties. For it is obvious that when the banks of the river Ottawa are as well settled as those of the river St. Lawrence, the inhabitants of those Townships will feel their attendance on public Duties at Cornwall and Johnstown a very serious inconvenience; and it is equally obvious that as the former of these Rivers affords to those who live near it, the same easy means of communication that the latter does to the Townships on its banks, the causes which have raised Cornwall and Johnstown into Towns, will in all probability soon establish a Town on the Ottawa, to which the inhabitants of those counties may resort.

In the Midland District little more has been thought necessary than to throw the county of Ontario which consists wholly of Islands, and extends from the mouth of the Gananoqui to the entrance of the Bay of Kinty into the several counties on the Mainland, to which those Islands are wholly or in greater part opposite. The only one of those Islands which is at all settled at present is the Isle of Tonti or Amherst Island. Should the other Islands never be inhabited, this change can never prove inconvenient. Should they ever be settled, it will be much more convenient for those who live on them to resort to the Towns on the Main, than to any Town that may ever be formed on any of them. The Settlers on the Isle of Tonti do now, and will always find it more convenient to resort to Adolphus Town, or even to Kingston, than to any part of the County of Ontario, which is sufficiently central for the site of a County Town.

The great extent of the Home District together with the removal of the Seat of Government from the Town of Newark to the Town of York made it absolutely necessary to separate the county of Lincoln from the rest of that District, and to erect it into a distinct Bailiwick; Provision is also made for the division of the remainder of the Home District into two Districts as soon as the increasing Population calls for such a measure.

The very rapid progress made in the Townships on the river Thames and in those which form what is commonly called the Long point settlement, together with the great distance of the latter from the town of Sandwich, which is at present the capital of the Western District, called for the division of that District into two, if not three Districts. The County of Norfolk will probably in a few years require to be raised into a Distinct Bailiwick; its limits and those of the adjacent counties were accordingly moulded with a view to that Event.

On viewing the Province thus divided, it will be seen for what purposes future as well as present the division has been made. The Town of Cornwall will, it is presumed, be always found sufficiently convenient for the Civil purposes of the Counties of Glengary and Stormont, and the town of Johnstown for those of Dundas and Grenville. The causes which establish Towns in other places will probably soon make it necessary to lay off one on the Ottawa River, which may be the County Town of the Counties on the Banks of it. The Inhabitants of the large and thriving county of Leeds have it already in contemplation to lay off a Town in the Township of Kitley.

In the Midland District the Town of Kingston naturally presents itself as the central point to the tract of country on three sides of it, which forms the present county of Frontenac, as well as to the Islands which front it. Adolphus Town will perhaps for many years be amply sufficient for all the civil purposes of the Bay of Kinty.

In the future district of Newcastle, a town at the Presqu' Isle, where there is a good harbour, or perhaps at the Hope Mills, which stand on the line between the Counties of Durham and Northumberland, will answer all the civil purposes of these two Counties.

The Town of York will of course be the County Town for what will then be the Home District.

The proposed District of Niagara consists of the County of Lincoln, and the Tract on the Grand River assigned by His Majesty for the use of the Six Nations, and to which the name of the County of Haldimand was given in commemoration of the person during whose Administration that appropriation was made.

The head of the navigation of the River Thames, and the confluence of its two principal Branches, are two of those points which I have already had the Honour to observe naturally present themselves as points of rendez-vous and consequently as places for the transaction of public business, both were accordingly long ago selected by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor for the Sites of Towns, to that at the former he gave the name of Oxford, to that at the latter the name of London. In forming the present arrangement therefore, care was taken to distribute the Townships which lie near those places in such a manner as it was conceived would best promote His Excellency's intentions.

The Town which has been projected, and I believe actually laid off at Charlotteville will be a very convenient capital to the Long point Settlement; and it is hoped that the Towns of Chatham and Sandwich will be equally so for the two Counties which will compose the Western District.

It will of course be sometime before the whole of this plan can be carried completely into execution; but when that time arrives, it is hoped that none of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province will be at a greater distance from the place to which the discharge of his public duties calls him than an easy day's journey.

NOTE C.

WAR WITH FRANCE 1793.

No. 1.—DUNDAS TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR WENTWORTH.

(Canadian Archives, Series C. Vol. 366, page 32.)

WHITEHALL, 8th Febry, 1793.

SIR,—I have received the King's Commands to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure that you do instantly take the necessary steps for raising and forming from amongst the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia a Corps not exceeding 600 Men, to be divided into six Companies, with the usual Establishment of Commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and His Majesty is graciously pleased to allow you to command this Corps, with the Provisional Rank of Colonel, but without any Pay in consequence thereof; and you are also to understand that neither yourself, nor any other officer, to whom Commissions shall be granted, are to be thereby entitled to any Rank in His Majesty's Army, or to any half Pay in right of such Commissions, whenever the Corps may be reduced hereafter, it being His Majesty's Intention that the Corps in question should be merely Provincial, and for the service of Nova Scotia only, subject however at the same time to the controul and orders of the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, or, to such other orders as in His Majesty's wisdom He may think proper to give. Should you be of opinion that you will not be able to complete six Companies of 100 men each, as above mentioned, you will in the first instance grant only such Commissions as may be requisite for a less number of Companies, and afterwards increase the same to the full number of six, if your success in raising the Corps warrants your so doing. I am likewise to signify to you that the Commissions are to be granted to such only of His Majesty's officers as are at present upon Half Pay, and are now resident in Nova Scotia, or, in such other of His Majesty's North American Governments as will permit of their immediate Presence, and who will, in consequence of what I have already mentioned, retire again upon their Half Pay upon the eventual Reduction of the Corps.

In appointing the officers for the above Corps (exclusive of such whose Names, I shall herewith inclose, and upon whose appointment I have received the King's Pleasure) His Majesty relies upon your Judgement and Fidelity in selecting without favor or partiality, such as from their Military Talents, Character and good Conduct, and their attachment to His Majesty's Person and Government, will best promote the honor and Credit of the service.

With regard to the Pay and subsistence of this Corps, it is His Majesty's Intention that it should be the same as is allowed to the regular Established Troops, and you will accordingly draw upon the Lords of the Treasury for the Levy Money and subsistence of this Corps, in case of money not being sent to you from hence for that purpose.

Directions will be sent by this Packet, from His Majesty's Master General of the Ordnance for issuing out of the stores now remaining at Halifax, such arms and ammunition as you shall require for the Corps in question; clothing and such other articles as appear to be necessary, will be sent as early as possible.

As it may tend to Facilitate the spedier completion of the Corps, I take this opportunity of observing that whenever it may be judged expedient to withdraw the present order with respect to granting of Lands in Nova Scotia, the services of such of the Corps as are now without Grants, will be considered.

I have at the same time received His Majesty's Commands to direct Brig. General Ogilvie to send with all possible Despatch another Regiment from Nova Scotia to Barbados in addition to the one ordered to be sent thither in my Letter No. 4 of the second of last month.

I rely with Confidence on your being as economical as possible in respect to the Levy Money which may be granted and which, should not, I conceive, exceed two guineas a man, the sum heretofore given on a similar occasion by the late Governor Legge, and also in respect of every other expence incidental to the Service in Question. In granting the Levy Money, you will take particular care that as much of it as possible, should be delivered to each Private in necessaries usually worn by soldiers on service, independent of their Clothing, &c.

You will likewise take this opportunity of maturely considering the best and most economical Mode of subsisting the Corps, and how far, and upon what Terms the same can be done within the Province, under your Government, particulars of all which, you will communicate to me by the very first opportunity.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

HENRY DUNDAS.

(Similar letter sent to the Lieut.-Governor of New-Brunswick, Series C., Vol. 718, page 1).

No. 2.—MR. DUNDAS TO BRIGADIER GENERAL OGILVIE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C. Vol. 245, page 1.*)

(Secret.)

WHITEHALL, 15th February, 1793.

SIR,—I am to signify to you His Majestys Commands that, upon the receipt of this letter, you lose no time in embarking with the Regiment now remaining at Halifax and attacking the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. With this view you will immediately consult with the Officer commanding His Majestys Ships on the Halifax Station, who will be directed to cooperate with you in carrying into execution the Service in question and to assist you with such part of His Majesty's Naval Force, now there, as shall be judged requisite for that purpose.

You will at the same time make such use of the Detachment which may be in Newfoundland, as in your Judgement will best promote the object of this letter.

I am, Sir, &c.,

HENRY DUNDAS.

Brigadier General Ogilvie.

No. 3.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR MACARMICK TO BRIGADIER GENERAL OGILVIE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C. Vol. 366, page 48.*)

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, 21st April, 1793.

SIR,—I had the honour of writing to you by Mr. Knox of the 21st Regiment on the defenceless State of this Island; in addition to which I think His Majesty's Service and the eventual safety of this Island require me to transmit to you a detail of the Sentiments which I had the honour to express to Lord Dorchester in a Report, Dated 25th August, 1790, which His Lordship required me to make of the Strength and State of this Island, and of the mode I proposed to exert its force in Case of necessity to the best advantage which Report I also transmitted to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

Capt. Cox is preparing a Plan of the Island which will be sent in a vessel in a few days from hence as tending to illucidate and make plain the several Objects stated in the said Report. I consider it very fortunate that Captain Cox remains here as I am certain of experiencing his best assistance and Services in Case any Operations of Offence or Defence should be directed for the safety of this Island, and

I shall esteem myself highly honored if my recommendation shall influence you to favor him with an appointment to that purpose, which should a War take place will probably be in your power.

I have the honor to be with regard, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

WM. MACARMICK,

Lt. Gov. of Cape Breton.

P.S.—I have the honor to inform you that the number of persons liable to serve in our militia on Sydney 143, Mount Grenville, 243, Louisbourg, 37, Total 423, in addition to which we have generally 500, who come from Jersey and other fishermen non residents.

The Plan mentioned accompanies this Duplicate.

Brigadier General OGILVIE,

Commanding His Majesty's Troops,
Nova Scotia, &c., &c., &c.

No. 4.—BRIGADIER GENERAL CARLETON TO MAJOR GENERAL CLARKE.

(Canadian Archives, Series C. Vol. 718, p. 4.)

FREDERICTON, May 4th, 1793.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have received His Majesty's orders to take the necessary steps for raising and forming from amongst the Inhabitants of New Brunswick a corps not exceeding six hundred men to be divided into six companies with the usual Establishment of Commissioned and non-Commissioned officers, and that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint me Colonel of the said Corps.

I have in consequence thereof appointed several Officers from the Half-Pay List as directed by the Secretary of State and they are employed on the recruiting service in various parts of the Province. And as it appears necessary for the service that some officer should be appointed to muster and inspect the recruits which may be enlisted in this Corps I have directed Edward Winslow, Esq., Muster-Master-General of the late Provincial Forces to perform this duty (but without any addition to his half-pay) until the pleasure of the Commander in Chief shall be known.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble servant,

THOS. CARLETON,

B. General.

His Excellency

Major General CLARKE, &c., &c., &c.

No. 5.—BRIGADIER GENERAL OGILVIE TO MAJOR GENERAL CLARKE.

(Canadian Archives, Series C. Vol. 245, page 3.)

HALIFAX, 6th May, 1793.

SIR,—I have the honor of inclosing copy of a letter from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, which I received on the 30th ultimo by Captain Affleck of His Majesty's ship "Alligator."

In obedience to His Majesty's Commands, I immediately directed a Detachment of the Royal Artillery, of the 4th and 65th Regiments, amounting to Three hundred and fifty rank and file, to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation, and took up three Transports for their conveyance, And having consulted with Capt Affleck commanding his Majesty's ships, the above Detachment are to embark to-morrow morning on board the "Alligator" and transports, and I shall proceed without loss of time to the place of destination.

I was induced to take the Major, and part of the 65th on this Service (there being no Field Officer with the 4th), three companies of the former Regiment cannot arrive here in less than three or four weeks, His Majesty's ship the "Alligator" is the only convoy, it is therefore not possible for them to proceed to the West Indies until my return, and the Service is over.

By this arrangement also all delay is prevented that might arise by sending for the troops to meet us from Newfoundland.

I have the honor to be with great respect, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JAMES OGILVIE,
Brigadier General.

No. 6.—RETURN OF OFFICERS OF THE KING'S NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C. Vol. 366, page 37.*)

HALIFAX, 3rd July, 1793.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sam. V. Bayard.

Captains—Alexander Howe,
Christopher Aldridge,
James Moody.

Lieutenants—Winckworth Tonge,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Alex. Sutherland,
John Mc. Colla,
Job Bennett Clarke,
John Weeks,
Geo. Antho. Kysh,
John Fraser,
Charles Thomas,
Thomas Morris,
De Lancey Barclay.

} From half pay.

} Promoted from the Ensigns.

Ensigns—Michael Scott,
Stephen Bayard,
Brenton Haliburton,
Alexander Burgoyne Howe.

Chaplain—Rev. Robert Hauser.

Adjutant—Winckworth Tonge.

Quarter Master—John Allen.

Surgeon—John Fraser.

Mate—John W. Clarke.

J. WENTWORTH, *Col.*

The rank of the officers on half pay not known.

No. 7.—LT. GOVERNOR MACARMICK TO BRIGADIER GENERAL OGILVIE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C. Vol. 366, page 63.*)

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, 4th July, 1793.

SIR,—I had the honor to receive your two letters of the 23rd ultimo, and also three hundred stand of Arms with Ammunition and Accoutrements by the Treasury Schooner Lady Apsley; and I beg you will do me the honor to accept my acknowledgements for the ready attention you have had the goodness to pay to my representation. I have requested the Barrack Master here to permit the ammunition to be lodged in the Magazine, and the Arms in a Barrack room.

I have the honour to enclose an Estimate of the Expense that will necessarily be incurred to render serviceable the few Cannon we have, and I request you will have the goodness to determine in what manner the charge is to be made to Government, and also to supply me with proper ammunition agreeable thereto. There are some large dismounted Cannon at Louisbourg but they cannot be brought for the defence of this place, unless some Captain of a Man-of-War will have the goodness to do it. But if we could be supplied with Two Light-Field Pieces we should not only be able to protect ourselves from insult from Privateers, but to preserve the Island against a superior Force; although we should hardly be able to attempt to defend the Town of Sydney against a Man-of-War.

The Commodore having informed me that he shall leave this Coast for some time, the Emigrants from the French Islands still hovering about this neighbourhood, and the native Acadians by no means showing a disposition to comply with the Militia Ordinance, prevent me from immediately trusting the Arms out of my own possession; nor shall I be induced to do so, until fully satisfied of their Loyalty and firm attachment to the British Government.

I am infinitely obliged by your offer to transmit my recommendation of Captain Cox to Major General Clarke who I flatter myself will instantly perceive how very essential it is, even in preparatory Exertions to have the assistance of so able and Experienced an Officer and Engineer in a settlement where the Governor is left without a single Soldier, and whose goodness I trust will devise some mode to compensate Captain Cox for his assistance to me and to the King's Government at this Critical period.

I have the honor to be with great regard, Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. MACARMICK,

Lt. Governor of Cape Breton.

P.S.—If no light Field pieces can be spared, any other light Ordnance, which would enable me to have four Guns at the Mines and four at Sydney.

There not being any Surgeon here I request you will have the goodness to cause a small suitable Medicine Chest to be made up and sent to me which I will deliver to Doctor Smith, on his arrival—replace or pay for as you shall judge most proper—our situation in this respect being truly alarming.

Brigadier General OGILVIE,
Commanding His Majesty's Troops,
Nova Scotia.

No. 8.—BRIGADIER GENERAL OGILVIE TO MAJOR GENERAL CLARKE.

(Canadian Archives Series C, Vol. 366, page 50.)

HALIFAX, 6th July, 1793.

SIR,—A short time before I embarked for St. Pierre, I received from Lieutenant Governor Wentworth, a letter informing me that he had received His Majesty's Commands to raise a Provincial Regiment in Nova Scotia, and inclosing me (No. 1) Extracts of a letter from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas of the 8th February. The Governor at the same time requested Barrack bedding and utensils might be furnished for twenty five Men then raised, which I acquainted him should be complied with, but that having no official directions whatever on the subject of the Corps, I judged from the purport of the Extracts sent me that they were to be paid and provided with Provisions in a mode different from the King's Troops, and that I should wait the orders of the Commander in Chief.

On my return to this place, I received Your Excellency's Commands in a letter of the 25th May, directing me to furnish Provisions to the Provincial Corps, which I acquainted the Governor would be done, but by next Post, and previous to any

issue, your letter of the 3rd June came to hand, countermanding the orders, which I communicated to Governor Wentworth, when I received his letter No. 2 with the Extract, No. 3, and in answer informed him, that as the orders were explicit, it was not in my power to dispense with them.

I had not then received any Return of the State of the Regiment, which I learned amounted to nearly Four hundred Recruits; raised during my absence. On the 3rd instant I received a letter from the Governor, inclosing a State of the Regiment, copy of which is inclosed, No. 4, but as none of the Extracts communicated to me gave any information with regard to the officers, I thought it necessary to write to the Governor on the subject, copy of which letter, No. 5, is inclosed, which will explain my sentiments to Your Excellency, and, in answer, received the letter, No. 6, with a duplicate of the Secretary of State's dispatch of the 8th February, No. 7, and a Return of the names of the Officers, No. 8. I then acquainted the Governor that as I did not conceive myself authorized from the purport of the Secretary of State's letter, or from the reasons mentioned in his, to alter my opinion; on the contrary, it appears evident that His Majesty reserved the Appointment of the Field officer; and Commissions were to be granted, only to the other officers from half Pay; as that was not the case, I declined allowing them to rank with the King's Troops, until I received your Orders (to whom I should submit the whole) or heard from England,—but at the same time desired, that such of the Officers as were competent, and the Men fit for service might assist in taking the duty of the Garrison, with which Governor Wentworth readily complied,—the whole receive the usual allowances, and are all ready in case of any emergency.

I have the honor to be with great respect, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES OGILVIE,
Brig. Genl.

No. 9.—BRIGADIER GENERAL OGILVIE TO MAJOR GENERAL CLARKE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C. Vol. 366, page 55.*)

HALIFAX, 6th July, 1793.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 8th ultimo, and have sent a supply of Arms and Ammunition to Cape Breton, and shall likewise forward the same to the Island St. John by the first opportunity, and communicate to the several Lieutenant Governors, your Instruction with regard to the deposit of Arms.

I inclose copies of Governor Macarwick's letter to Lord Dorchester 1790, with His Lordship's answer for Your Excellency's information, and also a Duplicate of a letter from Governor Macarwick to me of the 21st April last.

I shall transmit as soon as possible, an estimate of the Workmanship and materials employed in repairing the Embrazures for the Guns, and mounting them, which has been performed with all possible economy, and can amount to a trifling sum only.

I have in obedience to your directions issued a Proclamation offering a pardon to all Deserters who shall surrender themselves on or before the 1st September next;—I have reason to believe there are a considerable number of Deserters now in the Provincial Corps. I shall take no farther steps with them should they give themselves up, but having their names registered, and the Corps in which they have served, untill I receive your farther commands; no doubt many of them may be desirous of serving in the regular Regiment, the service certainly will suffer by their continuing where they are, and I believe it will be a general benefit if they were sent out of the Province.

If I was to presume to give my opinion, it would entirely coincide with yours, that if a pardon was granted to Deserters on condition of serving in the Provincial Corps, it would have been highly prejudicial to the Service, and operated as an encouragement to Desertion from the regular Troops.

I have the honor to be with great Respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES OGILVIE,

Brig. Genl.

Major General CLARKE, &c., &c., &c.

No. 10.—LIEUT. GOV. MACARMICK TO LORD DORCHESTER.

(Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 366, p. 42.)

Extract of a Letter written to His Excellency Lord Dorchester by Lieutenant Governor Macarmick dated 25th August 1790.

"I consider Your Excellency's views, at present, to be directed only to a defence equal to the number of men we may probably be able to collect. Effectually to defend this Town and Harbour would require a very large force with strong Works on Sydney Point—Point Edward and the two Bars. A Combination of natural advantages centre in Mount Grenville to make it eligible for the chief Post of defence; a Fortification can be speedily and with small Expense erected to render it tenable against a very powerful and superior Enemy. Upon firing a Gun and lighting a Beacon on Mount William all Vessels from Main a Dieu to Cape North could assemble in St. Andrew's Bay in Lake George near to the intended Road at Head of the South-West branch of Sydney River to which Bay by cutting only about six miles of Road a Quick and Secure removal of the Troops and Stores would be obtained and also from thence to the Isthmas on the lake side at Mount Grenville. All Vessels to the Southward and Westward upon a signal from Mount Grenville might also safely repair to the Isthmas on the side of the Harbour because from the intricacy of the entrance into the Harbour and the passage through between the Richmond Island and Cape Breton none but Skilful Pilots would venture to Navigate a Vessel. At this place all the cattle of the Island would be in safety and find Fodder and all the Vessels and Craft lay in security under the Guns of the Fort, for no large ships can come near enough to do injury, from hence also should resistance at length prove fruitless a retreat might be effected to Nova Scotia, and our Force strengthen that of Quebec or Halifax.

"This mode of operation is the best I can devise in the present infant State of the Colony for keeping possession of the Island against a powerful enemy.

"Should Your Excellency not think it necessary to send an Engineer to this Island Captain Cox of the 21st Regiment who has very kindly drawn the accompanying Plan in the absence of the Deputy Surveyor General, and has served nine years in the Royal Artillery, would, if honored with Your Excellency's appointment to act in the Engineer department assist me in carrying into Execution any mode of Fortification Your Excellency may deem it expedient to Command."

No. 11.—LORD DORCHESTER TO LIEUT. GOV. MACARMICK.

(Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 366, page 45.)

QUEBEC, 12th June, 1790.

SIR,—I have received your letter of the 16th february, and cannot but approve of your attention to the defence of the Island under your Government. It is necessary that measures for that purpose should be preconcerted, and matured for execution. In doing this, the internal strength of your Island, the number of your Militia, their Arms, and the disposition of their minds, are chiefly to be taken into consideration. Ships of war and Troops, being under the Orders of such Commanders as the

King shall be pleased to appoint, are not the objects of the Report I at present require. You cannot dispose of their Forces, but an accurate statement of your own strength may be of great use to them in their general arrangement and Plan of operations. As the Island may be left to its own strength, for a time at least it will be the more necessary that all proper steps be taken by you for putting your Militia in the most respectable posture of defence their numbers will admit.

You will be pleased to inform me of the laws and regulations for your Militia and the state of their strength, with all such Remarks as will enable me to judge of your Force and the mode you propose for executing it to the best advantage. I take for granted that communications to this effect have been made to you by Lieutenant Governor Parr, in consequence of directions from me of the 9th January 1788.

As soon as I am possessed of these necessary particulars, I shall be able to judge what further directions may be proper in regard to your late general request of Cannon, Arms and Amunition, reported to me by Brigadier General Ogilvie, which cannot be taken into consideration without a more particular detail of the quantity and quality, the use intended, and the degree of safety which the Island may afford for a deposit of that nature.

By your State of the Settlements of Cape Breton of the 28th November 1787, the last which has come to my hands, the number of Men, as far as they are discriminated, appears to amount only to One hundred and thirty-five, exclusive of Sixty Servants, but observing you were at that time not fully informed in regard to a part of the Island, I hope you will now be able to give an accurate account of the whole.

I am, with regard, &c.,

Lieutenant-Governor MACARMICK.

DORCHESTER.

No. 12.—BRIGADIER GENERAL OGILVIE TO MAJOR GENERAL CLARKE.

(*Canadian Archives, series C., Vol. 366, page 58.*)

HALIFAX, 6th July, 1793.

SIR,—I am honored with your letter of the 25th May, and had, agreeable to your Orders signified to me, acquainted Lieutenant-Governor Wentworth that I should issue Provisions to the Corps raising by him, but previous to its being necessary, your letter of the 3rd June came to hand, when I suspended that Order, until your pleasure should be further known.

No orders have yet been transmitted to me, either from the Secretary of State, or the War Office, with regard to that Corps, and from the communications sent me by Governor Wentworth, which I shall have the honor of more fully stating in a separate letter of this date, I conceived that the Corps was to be subsisted and provided for in a mode different from that of the King's Troops; I shall, in obedience to your orders issue to them the several Barrack allowances in the same proportion as the Established Regiments in this district.

I am sorry Mr. Putnam's Appointment did not take place, as I apprehended it would have been a benefit to the service;—the Gentleman who has succeeded is nevertheless very capable of the Business, but of course requires experience.

No King's Ship has offered here for Quebec, nor is there at this time any probability of one being procured, it has not been in my power therefore to comply with your requisition for sending Cash in whole, or in part; in the mean time it is necessary for me to state, that although the Military Chest here has been strong, it was principally increased upon the idea that a War would require more Expenses, and the difficulty of procuring Cash would be greater, both which circumstances have already taken place, a considerable Contingent Expence having been incurred by hiring Vessels to convey two Regiments to the West Indies, and for the Troops on the Expedition to St. Pierre, and some large Prizes having been brought into this Harbour, the Speculators here have also disposed of their Cash, and at this time the Deputy Paymaster General reports to me that none is to be had for Bills, even at par.

Under these circumstances, therefore, I beg leave to submit to you how far it may be proper to send the Six thousand pounds to Quebec, should an opportunity offer in the Autumn. I shall transmit a rough sketch of the Cash in the Chest as soon as the hire of the Transports is paid, which is now in course.

I have the honor to be with great Respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES OGILVIE,

Brigdr. Genl.

Major General CLARKE, &c., &c., &c.

No. 13.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR MACARMICK TO BRIGADIER GENERAL OGILVIE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 366, page 67.*)

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, 8th July, 1793.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you that I have lately received a Report from the Major Commanding the Militia at Arichat or Conway Harbour that a great number of the Acadian Inhabitants of that place have refused to serve in the Militia as required by an Ordinance of the Province, and that a spirit of disaffection, and disloyalty is evident spreading amongst them. I also hear that they are attempting to poison the minds of the Indians whose chief residence is in that neighbourhood. I therefore hope as soon as His Majesty's Service will admit that you will have the goodness to allot a small Detachment of Troops there to assist the Civil Magistrate in preserving the Peace of His Majesty's Colony which will be esteemed an additional favor conferred on him who has the honor to be with great regard, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

WM. MACARMICK,

Lt. Governor of Cape Breton.

Brigadier General OGILVIE.

No. 14.—BRIGADIER GENERAL OGILVIE TO FRANCIS LEMAISTRE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 366, page 69.*)

HALIFAX, 30th July, 1793.

SIR,—I have the honor of enclosing for the information of the Commander in Chief copies of two Letters I received from Lieut. Governor Macarmick; I acquainted him that I could not without Orders, send him Field Pieces, but that when an opportunity offered, some small Iron Guns should be sent; that I should submit the Estimate annexed to his Letter of the 4th instant, and that it was impossible to send any medicines, there being none in the Hospital Stores here. And from the present State of the Garrison of this place, I could not comply with his request for a Detachment of Troops.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES OGILVIE,

Brig. Genl.

FRANCIS LEMAISTRE, Esq.

No. 15.—BRIGADIER GENERAL OGILVIE TO MAJOR GENERAL CLARKE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 366, page 70.*)

HALIFAX, 9th September 1793.

SIR,—I have the honor of your letter of the 17th Ultimo, and shall give directions for Provisions being issued to Lieutenant Governor Wentworth's Provincial

Corps as soon as the payment of that Regiment can be arranged in such manner that stoppages can be made from them for the same, as they are not to be paid from the Military Chest, but the Governor has directions to fix on the Deputy Paymaster General as Agent, who is to draw Bills on the Treasury.

By the late Packet from England, Lieutenant Governor Wentworth received from the Secretary of State, a letter, confirming the former order with regard to Officers being taken from half Pay, and signifying that Major Cairny is to succeed to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, and Major Bayard to be Major, but I have received no farther information on the subject with regard to the Lieutenant Governor's making these Appointments, or any alterations in the former Return of Officers sent.

I readily acknowledge those Officers' Commissions, appointed under the restrictions, but do not find myself at liberty to approve of those appointed and promoted to Lieutenancies and Ensigncy's who never have been in the Army as well as half Pay Lieutenants appointed Captains, conceiving it would be doing great injury to the King's Service, and as I am well convinced there are a number of half Pay Officers ready to serve; in the meantime, all the Men, and the first mentioned Officers, do Duty in the Garrison.

I take the liberty of again requesting to know what steps are to be taken with the Deserters in the Governor's Corps who gave in their names on the offer of pardon, if they are to remain in it; or to have their choice to serve in that Corps, or the 4th Regiment.

I am to request also Your Excellency's commands and directions in respect to passing and Mustering the new Corps.

I have the honor to be, with great Respect, Sir.

Your most obedient and humble servant,

JAMES OGILVIE,

Brig. Genl.

Major General CLARKE,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 16.—BRIGADIER GENERAL OGILVIE TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

(Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 366, page 73.)

HALIFAX, 23rd September, 1793.

SIR,—I have the honour of your letter of the 29th ultimo on the subject of the application for the removal of the Gunpowder from the Magazine of the Eastern Battery.

Upon the receipt of General Clarke's letter of the 2nd March, I directed the Engineer to frame a Report of the state and situation of the Magazine, which, from the Expedition to St. Pierre, and in consequence of the War, has not yet been prepared and communicated to me, and which from the latter circumstance, would then have been of little avail, as I found it necessary soon afterwards, to take the measure of removing the Gunpowder, as I have already reported to the General, and likewise as Governor Wentworth had represented immediately to the Ministers at home the Addresses of the Council and Assembly, I imagined I should have received, early, some Instructions thereon from them, when I should have stated my opinion with regard to the Magazine, which by no means coincided with theirs, either in point of situation or danger, in time of Peace, as will appear by the copy of my letter to the Duke of Richmond, transmitted by this Post to General Clarke.

I shall nevertheless by the first opportunity transmit to the Secretary at War and to the Commander-in-Chief Copies of the Engineer's Report, which I have now directed him to prepare.

I shall give directions for the Return of the Corps raising by Lieutenant Governor Wentworth being inserted in the general Monthly Returns, in the meantime, I inclose for the information of the Commander-in-Chief Returns of the Men and Officers of that Corps, and am to observe that in the latter, there are very considerable

alterations from the Return I formerly sent, without any explanation with regard to them, although both Captains and Subalterns are omitted, and others returned in their room.

By the Packet which arrived two days ago, I received Orders from the Lords of the Treasury for issuing Provisions to that Regiment, which had been anticipated in obedience to General Clarke's directions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES OGILVIE,

Brigadier General.

FRANCIS LE MAISTRE, Esq.

No. 17.—BRIG. GENERAL CARLETON TO MAJOR GENERAL CLARKE.

(Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 673, page 19.)

FREDERICTON, 24th Sept., 1793.

SIR,—I am honored with your Letter of the 28th August inclosing an Extract of a Letter from Mr. Hammond with Information of the arrival of a Naval Force of the Enemy upon this Continent.

Intelligence of this Event had been, as you expected, received here, and had occasioned a serious alarm in the City of Saint John, upon which I repaired thither, and thought it necessary to throw up some works for the defence of that place. This has been accomplished in such manner as I think will be sufficient to secure the Town and Harbour against any Naval enterprize that might otherwise have been apprehended; and I have the satisfaction to add that this service has been attended with no expence to Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

THOS. CARLETON.

His Excellency

Major General CLARKE.

No. 18.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR WENTWORTH TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR CARLETON.

(Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 673, page 13.)

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, 11th Oct., 1793.

SIR,—Altho' it is probable you may have received intelligence, yet lest it may be otherwise, I have the honour to inform you, that by various, and concurrent advices, to the 1st inst. from N. York, we learn, that an enterprize was almost ready for Sea, of the whole french Armament there. They had 2,400 troops, among which 100 irish men lately arrived and a Banditti of miscreants who refused obedience to the U. States, together with 100 deserters from Galbaud's Corps. They have 40 horses and 16 ps. field Artillery, are all badly cloathed. The destination not known, but supposed to be against His Maj's. american Provinces. Most probably this place may be their object, wherefore B. G'l. Ogilvie is taking defensive measures, and I have ordered 1,000 Militia from the interior Countys, to Halifax, with all possible dispatch. If any thing further transpires, I will lose no time in giving you the intelligence. No news from Europe or of Adml. Gardners fleet.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedt. servt.,

J. WENTWORTH.

His Excellency

Lieut. Governor CARLETON.

No. 19.—BRIGADIER GENERAL CARLETON TO LORD DORCHESTER.

(Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 673, page 15.)

FREDERICTON, 21st October, 1793.

MY LORD,—I have the Honor to inclose a Letter which I have this day received from the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia communicating intelligence respecting the preparations now making by the French at New York.

Reports of a similar nature have been repeatedly circulated here in the course of the last Summer and (although I did not suppose the Province of New Brunswick was the object at which the French aimed) I considered it my duty to guard as far as possible against any desultory attacks. For this purpose I ordered Forty Artillery men and a detachment consisting of about Eighty men of the King's New Brunswick Regiment commanded by Major Murray, to St. John having Captain Clinch's Company at the Frontier of Passamaquoddy and the remainder of that Regiment at this Place and the upper Posts. I also called out and reviewed the Militia of the City of St. John amounting to 511 effective Sergeants Rank and File who readily undertook to prepare fascines and to throw up some temporary Works to cover the Guns which were placed in advantageous situations, for the defence of the Harbour. In the present situation of the Province it was not possible for me to adopt any other measures. The want of Arms effectually prevented me from availing myself of the Militia of the Country.

The recent intelligence communicated by Governor Wentworth has induced me to send express to Brigadier General Ogilvie for two thousand stand of small arms to be forwarded by the way of Windsor to which place I have ordered a small Vessel to receive them. I am also in hopes that Brigadier General Ogilvie will expedite the sending the Ordnance Stores enumerated in the return transmitted by Your Lordship a requisition for which was sent immediately upon the receipt of Your Lordship's order.

I shall reinforce the Post at St. John by every means in my power, and am on the point of setting out myself for that place.

I have the Honor to be, with great respect, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS CARLETON,

Brigadier General.

The Right Honorable
Lord Dorchester,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 20.—BRIGADIER GENERAL OGILVIE TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

(Canadian Archives, Series C. Vol. 366, page 76.)

HALIFAX, 23rd December, 1793.

SIR,—I have the honor of communicating in order to be laid before His Excellency Lord Dorchester, the following Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Governor Wentworth, dated 23rd November last.

“ In a letter dated Whitehall 3rd October 1793 from the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, He is pleased to inform me, that altho in his letter to me of the 6th July last he had communicated to me the grounds on which His Majesty thought proper to withhold the distinction I had solicited for the Provincial Regiment of Nova Scotia, yet, in consequence of the zeal, activity and good conduct of the Corps, and of the regret felt at the prohibition, It is permitted us to retain the original appellation of ‘The Royal Nova Scotia Regiment,’ which mark of His Majesty's favor, I have no doubt will meet your approbation, that the Regiment should be availed of.”

I acquainted the Lieutenant Governor that I should lay it before Lord Dorchester, and that it was my duty to obey His Majesty's Commands.

I cannot help observing to you, Sir, that the line of communication appears very extraordinary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES OGILVIE,

Brigr. Genl.

FRANCIS LE MAISTRE, Esq.,
Military Secretary.

No 21.—LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WENTWORTH TO MAJOR
GENERAL OGILVIE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C. Vol. 366, page 79*).

HALIFAX, 21st January 1794.

SIR,—I have the honour to represent to you, in conformity to the same mentioned some days since that Mr. Secretary Dundas, in a letter to me dated 31st October 1793, writes me the following paragraph, "I am to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure that you do raise two more companies of 100 men each to be added to the Regiment. These Companies in consideration of the particular circumstances under which Captains Howe and Aldridge stand at present, may be given to those officers." In obedience to these Instructions I have taken measures for recruiting; and have appointed Captains Howe and Aldridge accordingly. I shall in a few days beg leave to report the additional Subalterns appointed.

In Mr. Secretary Dundas's letter to me dated 8th November 1793, I am instructed relative to the French Prisoners as follows. "If no opportunity has presented itself for sending to Europe the Prisoners from St.-Pierre and Miquelon now at Halifax, you will lose no time in taking up vessels on the most oeconomic terms without regard to their particular size or burthen, for the conveyance of the said Prisoners to Mr. Dobree, Agent for the Prisoners at Guernsey, who will receive Instructions concerning them." In a second letter of the preceding date, relative to the Prisoners and Inhabitants on the Islands of St.-Pierre and Miquelon, I am directed as follows:—"With respect to the Inhabitants, you will consider whether, with such precautions as your judgment shall suggest to you, the useful and industrious part of them may not be permitted to remain in such part of Nova Scotia, as you shall think proper to assign them. With respect to the Prisoners at St.-Pierre and Miquelon, you will consider whether if they were suffered to convey themselves from thence, means would be found of securing His Majesty's Province against any of them being harboured therein. Having premised thus much, I have only to add, that should you be able on the spot to adopt such means for obtaining the above objects, as may be effected with perfect security to His Majesty's Interests, I have no objection to your communicating with the King's Commanding Officers on the Halifax Station, and with such other of the King's Servants as you shall think proper, and to request their concurrence and assistance in the execution of your designs." In obedience to these commands, I am taking into consideration such previous arrangements, as may expedite their effectual performance, wherein I shall be much obliged for your concurrence and aid.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

J. WENTWORTH.

Major General OGILVIE.

No. 22.—MR. DUNDAS TO MAJOR GENERAL OGILVIE.

(Canadian Archives Series C. Vol. 245, page 5.)

WHITEHALL, 14th February, 1794.

SIR,—I have received and laid before the King your letter of the 20th ultimo. Such of the Inhabitants of St. Pierre and Miquelon as chuse to retire to the United States, should be permitted to do so, and the French Staff and their families, should of course be included in the Prisoners to be sent to Guernsey. As it is evident from the Militia Returns of Cape Breton, and from other circumstances, that it cannot within itself furnish the means for its own defence and security, I trust that the completion of the Royal Nova Scotia Regiment to 800 Men, which may be expected before the opening of the season, will allow of two Companies of the said regiment being sent to Cape Breton.

Major-General Ogilvie.

I am, Sir, &c.,

HENRY DUNDAS.

No. 23.—BRIGADIER GENERAL CARLETON TO LORD DORCHESTER.

(Canadian Archives Series C. Vol. 718, page 7.)

FREDERICTON, 2nd March, 1794.

MY LORD,—Having judged that the recruiting service for the King's New Brunswick Regiment would be considerably forwarded by the Establishment of a temporary Post on the Western Frontier of this province, I was induced to appoint a Captain from the Half-Pay List who has extensive connections in that part of the Country. The party is now increased to upwards of sixty men exclusive of a considerable number sent to the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

The only additional expence attending this measure has been the appointment of an Assistant Commissary at 5s. p. day.

I beg leave to submit for your Lordship's consideration the expediency of continuing this post, which must necessarily be attended with some further expence to Government.

I have the honour to be with great respect,

My Lord, your Lordship's

Most obedient servant,

THOS. CARLETON,

Brigadier General.

The Right Honourable
Lord Dorchester,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 24.—LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WENTWORTH TO MAJOR GENERAL OGILVIE.

(Canadian Archives, Series C. Vol. 366, page 84.)

HALIFAX, 3rd April, 1794.

SIR,—I have the honour to represent to you, that in a letter to me from The Right Honourable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, relative to the Establishment of His Majesty's armed Snow, The Earl of Moira, It is his directions that from forty to Sixty men from the Royal Nova Scotia Regiment, are to be employed, and do duty on board this Vessel, as I may find occasion for their services, or any part of them, for which reason the maritime complement of men is limited to a smaller number than would otherwise be essentially requisite. In obedience to this arrangement, I beg leave to request your permission

to embark one Sergeant and fourteen Privates on board His Majesty's aforesaid armed Snow, which will be ready to receive them on the 10th instant. Provisions, Arms and Ammunition may be issued to the Detachment on board the Snow, during their services in her.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.,

J. WENTWORTH.

Major General OGILVIE.

No. 25.—MAJOR GENERAL OGILVIE TO LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WENTWORTH.

(*Canadian Archives, series C. Vol. 366, page 86*).

HALIFAX, April, 1794.

SIR,—I am honored with your letter of the 3rd instant, representing the directions you have received relative to the Establishment of His Majesty's Armed Snow, The Earl of Moira, from the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, for employing from forty to sixty men of the Royal Nova Scotia Regiment on board that Vessel, as you may find occasion, or any part of them, and in consequence thereof requesting that orders may be given for the embarkation of one Sergeant and fourteen Privates on the 10th instant on board the said Vessel, and that they will be supplied with Provisions, Arms and Ammunition on board.

I should have been glad to have had the honour of an earlier communication on that subject, which would have enabled me to lay it before His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief, and have received His Lordship's Commands and Instructions thereon, and to whom I must necessarily have represented that withdrawing Sixty men, or even a lesser number from the interior defence of this Province, from a Corps which does not exceed three hundred and sixty men fit for duty, and from this weak Garrison, which is hardly equal to the common duty thereof, would, at this critical time, be attended with great inconvenience, and might be with very serious consequences to the King's service.

But from your present application, I shall give orders for one Sergeant and fourteen Privates of the Royal Nova Scotia Provincials, without Arms, being embarked on board the Armed Snow, The Earl of Moira on the 10th instant, and not to receive Provisions &c., in this Garrison from that period, and shall report accordingly to Lord Dorchester.

JAMES OGILVIE,

Major General.

Lieutenant Governor Wentworth,
&c., &c. &c.

No. 26.—LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WENTWORTH TO MAJOR GENERAL OGILVIE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 366, page 92*).

HALIFAX, 3rd April, 1794.

SIR,—As there are now a numerous squadron of French Ships and Vessels of War, in the ports of the United States of America, some of them may probably be directed to predatory attempts on the Sea Ports of this Province. The Inhabitants of the County of Annapolis are very apprehensive, that their situation may expose them to be an early object of such hostile enterprise, Being entirely destitute of Cannon, Ammunition, or Fortifications to repel any Invasion, however small the Vessels. The Militia are ready and perfectly disposed to defend their Country, and the Inhabitants at large offer to erect such Works as they suppose to be equal to the occasion; and I have selected two Companies of Sixty men each, who have been

diligently training to the Artillery for nine months past; It is hence my duty to request, That you will be pleased to cause to be issued from His Majesty's Ordnance Office, under your Command, two Iron eighteen pound calibre Cannon and two four pound calibre with the requisite proportion of Ammunition for service, and some small allowance for practice, also sixty thousand Musket Ball Cartridges for the Town and Works at Annapolis. Also, two Iron eighteen pound Calibre Cannon Ammunition, &c., for Digby, together with thirty thousand Musket Ball Cartridges. Also two brass six pounders with fixed Ammunition and necessaries for the Field, for the use of the Nova Scotia Legion, in which is a practised Company of Artillery, commanded by The Honourable Colonel Thomas Barclay. The commanding officers of the Militia and the principal Inhabitants of the district represent to me that they are able, and zealously desirous to defend that part of His Majesty's Province, if supplied with the above recited means, without which they must be subject to continual dread of merciless deprivations and destruction. His Majesty's Armed Snow, The Earl of Moira, will be ready for Sea in ten days, at farthest; and shall proceed directly, with the preceding Military Stores, &c., if it shall appear expedient to you to comply with my request.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. WENTWORTH,

Major General Ogilvie.

No. 27.—MAJOR GENERAL OGILVIE TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 366, page 88.*)

HALIFAX, 4th April, 1794.

SIR,—I have the honor of inclosing copy of a letter (No. 1) from Lieutenant-Governor Wentworth to me, together with my answer (No. 2) in order to be laid before His Excellency Lord Dorchester.

Although I do not imagine any farther demand will be made for Troops on this occasion, yet, from the weakness of the Garrison, I thought it necessary to communicate my Answer to His Lordship.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES OGILVIE,

Major General.

FRANÇIS LE MAISTRE, Esq.,
Military Secretary.

No. 28.—MAJOR GENERAL OGILVIE TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WENTWORTH.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 366, page 89.*)

HALIFAX, 9th April, 1794.

SIR,—I was honored with your letter of the 3rd instant, representing the situation of the County of Annapolis, stating their interior force, and requesting a supply of Cannon, Ammunition, &c., as enumerated by you.

I should be extremely happy to comply with the utmost readiness, with every requisition made on your part for the disposal of the King's Stores and Ordnance, but the present one is of such a magnitude and nature, that upon consideration, I do not feel myself at liberty to direct them to be issued without Orders from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, before whom I shall by the earliest opportunity lay your application at large.

I beg leave in the mean time to observe, that the largest Cannon which have been sent to any part of the Province, are twelve pounders, a size, I presume, perfectly sufficient for every purpose required, and more easily managed (particularly by persons not fully trained to the Service) than those of a larger Caliber—I remark also, that when Annapolis Royal was garrisoned with the King's Troops the largest Guns there were nine pounders only.

In respect to the two brass Field Pieces, with their Ammunition, Stores, &c., it is not customary, I apprehend, and from every information I can receive would be improper for any Ordnance of that description being employed, unless under the direction of some part of the Corps of Royal Artillery, which is even the case when Guns are attached to Regiments of regular Troops; neither is there at this time in Garrison Guns complete of that kind more than sufficient for the Service here, nor is it possible in the present emergency, to permit any of the Royal Artillery to be detached.

I am likewise to observe, that the quantity of Ball Cartridges required are very considerable indeed, and much more than can be spared from hence; at the same time I am to mention that about Eight thousand Ball Cartridges were issued to the Corps of the County of Annapolis, in October last, and carried with them to the Country, which, I am of opinion, previous to a farther supply (as there is an Ordnance Storekeeper at Annapolis) should be collected and put in his charge, to be issued from time to time as the Colonels shall think necessary, and there are now there several barrels of Powder with materials, which he may hereafter be directed to issue, as occasion may require, to be made up in Cartridges by the Artillery Corps there. I should consider it necessary also, that the Ammunition issued to the several other Corps in the Province should be examined, as well as the Arms, the care of which General Clarke recommended in his letter to me of the 8th June, 1793.

I trust there is not much danger in the Bay of Fundy from the French Cruizers, and particularly from ships of great force. I shall, as soon as received, communicate to you Lord Dorchester's directions on the above subject,

And have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES OGILVIE,

Major General.

Lieut. Governor Wentworth,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 29.—MAJOR GENERAL OGILVIE TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

(*Canadian Archives, series C., Vol. 366, page 95.*)

HALIFAX, 12th April, 1794.

SIR,—I have the honour of inclosing, in order to be laid before His Excellency Lord Dorchester, copy of a letter from Lieutenant Governor Wentworth to me of the 3rd instant, with a copy of my letter in answer thereto.

The requisition specifying the several articles, many of which in my opinion were not proper to be sent, I did not conceive myself at liberty to comply with, without his Lordship's approbation; at the same time it was necessary that some supply of Cannon &c. should be sent to those Districts, and Lieutenant Governor Wentworth having made a further application on the 9th instant, I have directed four Iron twelve and two Iron four pounders, with a proportion of Ammunition to be sent to Annapolis and Digby, and there being Gunpowder in store there, I have also directed two thousand Musquet Ball and Material to be sent also, and shall wait His Lordship's further Commands.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES OGILVIE,

Major General.

FRANCIS LE MAISTRE, Esq.,
Military Secretary.

(This letter is dated 1793, an error:)

No. 30.—MAJOR GENERAL OGILVIE TO LORD DORCHESTER.

(Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 245, page 6.)

HALIFAX, 5th May, 1794.

MY LORD,—I have the honor of acknowledging Your Lordship's letter of the 26th March, signifying that Lieutenant Governor Macarmick having expressed a wish that some portion of the Military might be appropriated to the defence of Cape Breton, Your Lordship had informed him that His Majesty's Ships were best adapted for the protection of the Islands, and that upon his internal strength he must eventually depend to frustrate all Piratical and desultory attempts of the Enemy.

The Right Honorable Mr. Secretary Dundas in his letter of the 8th August last, expressed his hope that the completion of the Provincial Regiment to six hundred Men would enable me to send a small detachment for the protection of Cape Breton, which I represented to him was not at that time possible, and the season improper, but in consequence thereof, and from Lieutenant Governor Macarmick's very strong solicitations since, I had formed an intention on the Troops evacuating St. Pierre of sending a detachment of an Officer and thirty men to Cape Breton, which would of course have been suspended.

By the last Packet I received a letter from Mr. Dundas, copy of which I now enclose,—it will be impossible I apprehend to comply with this Order, as there is no appearance of the Provincial Regiment being completed to Eight hundred Men, but from the Secretary of State's again pressing the Order, I shall direct a Captain and fifty Men of the Provincial Corps to be in readiness to embark for Cape Breton, and shall take measures for sending them when it is in my power to withdraw the Troops from St. Pierre, and if it does not meet your Lordship's approbation they shall be either stopt or brought back.

I have the honor to be,

With the greatest Respect, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient, humble servant,

JAMES OGILVIE,

Major General.

No. 31.—MAJOR GENERAL OGILVIE TO LORD DORCHESTER.

(Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 245, p. 9.)

HALIFAX, 5th May, 1794.

MY LORD,—I am to acknowledge the honor of Your Lordship's letter of the 24th February last, directing that the Troops on the Island of St. Pierre should be withdrawn from the considerations Your lordship is pleased to mention, bringing back all the Artillery, Military Stores, &c., and destroying whatever might annoy the Kings Ships, should they return to that Island, and further directing that care should be taken to prevent all irregularities and plundering, and that every precaution should be taken for preserving peace, Justice and good Order to the Inhabitants remaining behind, which I shall not fail communicating to the Commanding Officer there, and instructing him to pay particular attention thereto.

I shall take measures as soon as possible to carry into execution Your Lordships Commands, which I hoped I should be able to have done by this time. Lieutenant-Governor Wentworth, as I had the honor of acquainting your Lordship in my letter to Captain Le Maistre of the 2nd February, had received the Secretary of State's Orders for removing the Inhabitants from those Islands, and I trusted the complete evacuation would have been early made, but as there are no steps yet taken, I shall proceed to give Orders for bringing back the Troops from thence to Halifax, and shall consult thereon with the Commanding Officer of the Navy.

I am further to mention that the Inhabitants of those Islands have been supplied by Government with a proportion of Provisions, which it would be even necessary to continue, should they remain there.

The Right Honorable the Secretary at War has transmitted to me by the last Packet, a copy of a letter from him to your Lordship relative to the Bounty to be allowed to Recruits in North America, and I shall use every means in my power to forward the Recruiting Service. I have also received from the Secretary at War a letter written to him by Mr. Secretary Dundas, inclosing the Copy of a letter relative to a Provincial Corps to be raised by Lieutenant Governor Fanning in the Island St. John, and also for the augmentation of the Nova Scotia Provincials, with two Companies of one hundred men each, amounting in the whole to Eight hundred Men for the Regiment.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect, my Lord,
Your Lordships most obedient humble servant,

JAMES OGILVIE,
Major General.

No. 32.—MAJOR GENERAL CARLETON TO LORD DORCHESTER.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 718, page 8.*)

FREDERICTON, 15th July, 1794.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to inform your Lordship that since the removal of the Troops from the Western Frontier of this Province the Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the County of Charlotte have represented That “a considerable number of the Militia of that County have enlisted into Captain Clinch’s Company of the King’s New Brunswick Regiment. That those men previous to their enlistment were most of them resident in St. Andrews (the sea port town) and were upon any emergency ready to be employed in its defence. That St. Andrews is the second Commercial town in the Province where many vessels load every year for Europe and the West Indies and where Goods to a great amount are stored. A number of large vessels are also annually built there—and they are extensively concerned in the Fishery and Lumber Trade. That its situation is peculiarly exposed being at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, and separated from the State of Massachusetts only by the small River Scoodiac, so that they are liable to be surprised and plundered by any small predatory party, which danger they did not apprehend while a company consisting of inhabitants of the County were stationed there in immediate readiness to prevent a sudden attack and thereby give the Militia time to assemble.”

They therefore earnestly entreat that I would state these Facts to your Lordship, in the hope that your Lordship will in consideration of the peculiar circumstances attending their situation—allow Captain Clinch’s Company to return and remain there for the present.

I have only to add that from the activity and intelligence of Captain Clinch, his company did not suffer in their discipline by their absence from Head Quarters, and that while the Company remained at Passamaquoddy they were particularly active and successful in stopping Deserters, that being the route they usually take in order to make their escape from this Province.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, my Lord,
Your Lordship’s most obedient and humble servant,

THOS. CARLETON,
Majr. Genl.

The Right Honble
Lord DORCHESTER,
&c., &c., &c.

NOTE D.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN DESIGNS ON CANADA.

No. 1.—CAPT. SCHOEDDE TO CAPT. LE MAISTRE.

(Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 673, page 21.)

FORT ONTARIO, 9th Sept., 1793.

SIR,—By very late advice from New York, I am informed that a Mr. Mezières (for some time Secretary to Genet) is now on his way to Canada, and as it is said with a view of fomenting divisions amongst the Canadians. He travels under a fictitious name, which I have not learned.

I would not presume to trouble Head Quarters but thro' the ordered channel, but want of opportunity to acquaint His Excellency Lieut. Governor Simcoe in time, encourages me to take a liberty, which originates in a wish for the publick service.

I have the honor to be with great respect Sir

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

J. H. SCHOEDDE,

Lieut. 60th Regt. Comdg. at Fort Ontario.

Capt. LE MAISTRE,
M. S.

No. 2.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR SIMCOE TO MAJOR GENERAL CLARKE.

*(Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 673, page 20.)**(Private.)*

YORK, September 24th, 1793.

SIR,—I have just received Information by a Person of credibility, that a French Man of the name of *Mazeres* or *Meziere*, has been sent by Mons. Genest the French Resident in the United States, into Lower Canada. This Emissary is described to me as a young man of great address and properly qualified to disseminate those democratic Principles in which he is a perfect enthusiast. I think it proper to communicate this circumstance to your Excellency and am with great respect Sir,

Your most ob. & most humble, &c.,

J. G. SIMCOE.

To His Excellency
Genl. CLARKE.

No. 3.—LIEUT. GENERAL ROBERT PRESCOTT TO THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 78, page 7.)

QUEBEC, 24th October, 1796.

MY LORD,—It is proper I should inform your Grace that a spirit of disobedience to the Laws has recently shown itself in various parts of this Province, but particularly in the Town and District of Montreal, where it has arisen to overt acts of the most seditious nature.

A Bill which was passed during the last Session of the Legislature, for amending the Roads, &c., has been the chief Pretext for these Proceedings. At Quebec the Opposition to it was soon suppressed and order restored on committing some of the Ringleaders to Prison; but the lenient measures pursued by the Magistrates of Montreal seem to have produced a very different effect. I inclose a copy of a Letter

from them on the subject, and of the answer which I directed to be written to it. The ferment has since subsided in some degree. But it appears to me highly necessary to show that the Laws were not to be outraged with impunity, and that sufficient Energy and Determination existed in the Executive branch of the Government to enforce obedience to them.

The Chief Justice concurring with me in the propriety of the measure, I have issued a new Commission of the Peace for the District of Montreal, in which some of the former Magistrates (who have appeared at least to connive at, if not to encourage the tumultuous meetings of the People) have been omitted; and Persons of more acknowledged Loyalty and firmness substituted in their room.

The Attorney General has taken up this Commission, and he is directed in conjunction with the Solicitor General, to trace the rise and progress of these seditious movements, and to report thereon. I shall not fail to communicate to your Grace the Result of their Inquiries.

I must not omit to observe, that there is great reason to believe, that Emissaries from Mr. Adet, the French Minister in the United States, have found their way into the Province; they have hitherto eluded every endeavour to discover them, and the shelter which is afforded them shows but too plainly the favourable disposition of the lower Classes of the People towards their cause. Mr. Adet himself has lately made a Tour on the Borders of the Province.

To these circumstances I may add, that the recent Intelligence of a French Squadron being on the coast, was received with marked satisfaction by many People here and that it gave evident encouragement to the disorderly proceedings at Montreal.

I have the Honor to be my Lord,
Your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant,
ROBT. PRESCOTT.

No. 4.—REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
AND PROCEEDINGS THEREON.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q. Vol. 78, page 96.*)

SUNDAY, 30th October, 1796.

His Excellency informed the Board that he had found it advisable to issue a new Commission of the Peace for the District of Montreal, and that the Attorney General had been directed to take up the same, and to make enquiry on the spot respecting the seditious movements reported to have recently taken place there; that the Attorney General was returned but not having had time to digest in writing the information he had obtained, His Excellency had directed him to attend for the purpose of making a verbal Report.

The Attorney General being called in related to the Board "That from the
" Information and Opinions of Messrs. De Lotbinière, McGill, Richardson, Murray,
" Papineau and many others Inhabitants of the District of Montreal and from his
" own observations, he was well convinced that the District of Montreal, particu-
" larly the Island was greatly disaffected to His Majesty's Government. That the
" opposition to the Execution of the Road Bill had greatly increased and had shewn
" itself in two very recent instances in an extraordinary manner. In one where an
" execution had been issued against Luc Berthelot for levying a Fine, the officer had
" been most violently and dangerously beaten; and in a second instance where a
" similar execution had been issued against one Latour, the Sheriff's officer had been
" opposed by men to the number of Ten and upwards in Arms, and in both instances
" he had been compelled to leave the King's Writ unexecuted.

" That the opposition and disaffection of the Inhabitants appeared to be excited
" by French Emissaries of which it was generally believed there were several in the
" District.

“ That a Pamphlet of a most seditious tendency signed by Adet the Ambassador from the French Republic to the United States was now in circulation in the District, that this Pamphlet bore the Arms of the French Republic and was addressed to the Canadians, assuring them that France having now conquered Spain, Austria and Italy had determined to subdue Great Britain, and meant to begin with her Colonies. That she thought it her duty in the first instance to turn her attention to the Canadians to relieve them from the Slavery under which they groaned and was taking steps for that purpose. That it pointed out the supposed advantages which the Republican form of Government possessed over the British and concluded that in a short time there would be heard only the cry of Vive La République from Canada to Paris.

“ The Attorney General added that he had heard at Montreal that the French Republic intended to raise Troops in Canada and had actually sent four officers commissions into the country. That the command of one Regiment was destined for a Mons. Maigré, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment des Sapeurs in the Republican service. The Attorney General said that he could not take upon himself to assure the Council that what he had last stated might be relied upon as fact, but from the channels through which he had heard it, the general opinion and the complexion of matters in the District of Montreal he certainly believed it to be a fact.

“ The Attorney General being withdrawn His Excellency caused to be read the following Draughts of a Proclamation and Order in Council.

“ By His Excellency Robert Prescott, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and commander-in-Chief of the Province of Lower Canada, General and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and their several dependencies and in the Island of Newfound.

“ A Proclamation. Whereas divers evil disposed Persons have lately manifested seditious and wicked attempts to alienate the affections of His Majesty's loyal subjects, and have also excited them by false representations to a disobedience of the Laws, and particularly certain foreigners, being alien Enemies who are lurking and he concealed in various parts of this Province, acting in concert with Persons in foreign Dominions with a view to forward the criminal purposes of such Persons Enemies of the Peace and happiness of the Inhabitants of this Province and of all Religion, Government and social order. And whereas it is highly expedient to repress the wicked designs and seditious Practices aforesaid, and to guard against all attempts to disturb the Tranquillity, Order and good Government of this Colony, I have therefore thought fit with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council, to issue this Proclamation, strictly charging and requiring all Magistrates in and throughout this Province, Captains of Militia, Peace-officers, and other His Majesty's good subjects, that they do use their utmost diligence to discover all and every person who may hold seditious discourses or utter treasonable words, spread false news, publish or distribute libellous papers written or printed, tending to excite discontent in the minds or lessen the affections of His Majesty's said subjects, or in any manner disturb the peace and happiness enjoyed under His Majesty's Government in this Colony. And I do command the said Magistrates, Captains of Militia, Peace officers, and other His Majesty's subjects, that they severally do seize and apprehend, or cause to be seized and apprehended all and every person so illegally and perniciously acting as aforesaid, and more particularly all and every such foreigners, being alien enemies as aforesaid, and who now are or shall be found within the limits of this province, to the end that by a vigorous execution of the Laws, all offenders may be brought to such punishment as may deter all persons from the practice of like wicked and seditious purposes, perpetrated against the order and tranquillity of His Majesty's Government, and the safety peace and prosperity of his loyal and faithful subjects.

“ Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the city of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, the thirtieth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six and in the thirty seventh year of His Majesty Reign.”

Province of }
Lower Canada } To wit.

“ At His Majesty’s Executive Council of and for the said Province of Lower Canada, held at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the city of Quebec, in the said Province on Sunday the thirtieth day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six and the thirty seventh year of His Majesty’s Reign.

“ *Present.*

“ His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

“ Whereas by an act of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada made and passed in the thirty fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled “ An Act for establishing regulations respecting aliens and certain subjects of His Majesty who have resided in France, coming into this province or residing therein, and for empowering His Majesty to secure and detain persons charged with or suspected of High Treason, and for the arrest and commitment of all Persons who may individually by seditious practices attempt to disturb the Government of this Province; it is enacted that the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of the said Province, during the continuance of the said Act, shall and may by his Proclamation or his order made in the Executive Council of this Province direct that any alien shall depart this Province within a time to be limited in such Proclamation or order respectively. And whereas divers Aliens and other evil disposed Persons have lately manifested seditious and wicked attempts to alienate the affections of His Majesty’s Loyal Subjects, by false representations of the course and conduct of the Persons at present exercising the supreme Authority in France, and particularly certain Frenchmen being alien Enemies who are lurking and lie concealed in various parts of this Province, acting in concert with Persons in foreign Dominions with a view to forward the criminal purposes of such Persons, enemies of the Peace and Happiness of the Inhabitants of this Province of all Religion, Government and Social Order. Now therefore His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by this his order, made in the said Executive Council, according to the said Act, doth order and direct all Persons whatsoever, being subjects of France, who have arrived in this Province since the first day of May, which was in the year of Our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four to depart this Province within the space of twenty days from the date hereof, and they and each and every of such Persons, being subjects of France as aforesaid are hereby ordered to depart accordingly, under the pains and penalties in the aforesaid act contained.”

Ordered that both proclamation and order be published, for three successive weeks, in the Quebec *Gazette*, and Montreal Papers, in both languages; also that five hundred copies of each be printed in both languages, to be affixed against the Church Doors and other parts of the Towns and Suburbs of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers and of the other Parishes of the province.

No. 5.—WILLIAM STANTON TO COL. BARNES, D.Q.M.G.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q. Vol. 78, page 145.*)

St. JOHN’S, 18th November, 1796.

SIR,—In consequence of the Hint I received from you, I have for these few Days past been about Rouse’s Point at the Lines: but can lay hold of no Papers or Letters. The Information I have picked up is as follows: Towards the middle of last month, Five old Frenchmen or natives of France, came to Rouses from New York, staid there a few Days to consult upon means of getting into the Province with Papers to be distributed amongst the Canadians. On setting off with a guide (one Sueckall), a

Canadian, for that Purpose, they displayed a small national Flag and wore the National Cockade. The Guide led them astray and they returned to Rouses, and after a short consultation dispersed. I don't learn what measures they afterwards adopted, more than that one of them has ever since remained at Rouses, and is now building a small House within half a mile of the Province Line, having Possession of the Land quite to the Line; He is under the Denomination of a Farmer but professes himself to be a Painter by trade. The Land he occupies is no object for a Farmer, and his real intentions may be easily seen through. His name is De Milliere and not De Mouliere as was that of the French general who left the Jupiter some years ago. He talks of Canada being invaded in the spring and that he expects to be a General. That the French are to drop in by 4 and 5 at a time from N. York to mix with the Canadians and that for the present he has taken up his Position merely to forward Information &c. This is what the People about Rouses say of him. In my opinion he is not a man of any information or abilities, is meanly dressed, and without money, as his wife has sold some of her Trinkets to purchase materials for finishing their House. 'Tis said he has got Plans of the Country and receives Packets from Burlington. Should his Person be wanted, he sometimes goes over to Caldwell Manor to purchase Nails, &c., for finishing his Building.

By hearsay information I learn that a Canadian by the name of Laungshaw (as it was pronounced to me), passed into Canada by Rouses four days ago who had been out of the Province Two years, and having been amongst the French might be a suspicious character. He is a short, thick man, sandy hair, tied,—Has a mole on his left cheek just under his Eye, and was dressed when he passed in a claret coloured coat and blue Plush Breeches, said he was going to see his relations at Quebec, and intended passing by William Henry.

There was another Canadian passed also about a month ago who was said to be employed by some of the before mentioned Five French men and that he brought Papers in his Breeches, but I could not get at his name. He has been on Board of some French Cruizers lately, has been two years, out of the Province, his Friends live somewhere near Montreal. He is a Taylor by Trade, a smart looking dark complexioned young man of about 22 years old—black curly Hair which he wears tied—I hope to get at his name soon.

The five old Frenchmen who first came to Rouses had not the appearance of gentlemen or military people, and after returning to Rouses from their unsuccessful attempt to get thro' the woods seemed quite disconcerted and dismounted their cockades.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient,
very humble servant,
WM. STANTON.

N^o 6.—JOSEPH CHEW TO CAPTAIN JAMES GREEN.

(*Canadian Archives, Series, C. Vol. 673, page 63.*)

MONTREAL, 28th November, 1796.

DEAR SIR,

My Son-in-Law, Mr. Sistare to whom His Excellency gave permission to come to this Town arrived on Fryday Evening the 25th Inst., while at the Lines he Lodged at the House of a Mr. Rouses on the American side—and being looked upon as a person not to be admitted into this Province a French man of the name of Du Miellie who has a house about half a mile from the Lines on the American side made no difficulty in informing him that he with several others were sent out by the Government of France to be ready to Encourage & Assist in forwarding any Insurrection in this Country, that not lately being assisted with money the Persons who came

with him had shifted for themselves. That he had been where he now is, about two months and had sent two Persons into Town with a Parcel of papers which were sewed in the Lining of their Breeches one of the Two Returned and is now at or near Burlington,—the other is in some part of this Province. Du Miellie shew him the Republican Standard & his wife told him she had three thousand Cockades. Rouses told him that he heard Du Miellie had signed Proclamations and called himself General. While he was at Rouses two Frenchmen came there in a Canoe, and enquired for Du Miellie, saying they had letters for him, that he understood Du Miellie had Brought some Arms, but does not know what Quantity, he saw two Muskets in his House, and two others that Rouses had bought from him. I will endeavour to have this matter more clearly stated by next Post.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant,

JOSEPH CHEW.

Mr. Sistare has reported this affair to Col. Blake.

No. 7.—ROBERT LISTON TO GENERAL PRESCOTT.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q. Vol. 78, page 208.*)

(No. 2,—*Confidential.*)

PHILADELPHIA, 28 November, 1796.

SIR,—From the time that the Government of America discovered a resolution to maintain her neutrality during the present War and to enter into relations of Commerce and friendship with Great Britain, the French Agents in this Country appear to have suggested to their Employers the necessity of obtaining a predominant influence over the United States by means of Threats and Compulsion. And the late, and the present minister seem to have agreed in opinion that the only certain Means of securing this important object was the acquisition of at least a part of the Territories formerly possessed by France on the American Continent. Fauchet (as appears from his intercepted correspondence) would have contented himself with the recovery of Louisiana. There is reason to think that Adet, on the contrary has recommended that this should be joined with the repossession of Canada. The success of Fauchet's representation begins to be guessed at here, by the rumours that arrive from Paris respecting the Negotiations on the subject lately carried on between the Executive Directory and the Court of Spain, by the resort of the French Emissaries to the South-western Territory of the United States, and by the haughty tone of the late memorial presented by the French Minister here, which seem to indicate a wish to pick a quarrel (though many Persons consider this last circumstance as calculated to influence the election of a new President). How far the projects of Adet have been adopted in France, I cannot pretend to judge; but there is no doubt that a Person nearly connected with him (a Frenchman by birth but who is said to speak English like a native of Great Britain) is lately returned from a tour of several months through Canada, where some of the more indiscreet members of the Democratic Party say he met with considerable success in perverting the minds of the People. They go so far as to assert that three Deputies from the French Inhabitants of that Province are already on their way to Europe with a view to make proposals to the Government of their ancient mother country. The Person himself is also expected soon to set out for France with Dispatches from the Minister here. He is to communicate to the Executive Directory the result of his own operations and of the speculations of Mr. Adet.

I cannot answer for the perfect accuracy of all this Intelligence, and think it probable that Vanity has led the Adventurer in question to over rate the effect he has had in Canada; but I think it my duty to communicate to you what I know.

The man's name is Arrison, but I understand he passed in the course of his travels through Upper and Lower Canada by that of Burns, and called himself an Irishman.
I am with great Truth and Regard,

Sir,
Your most obedt. hble servt.,
ROB. LISTON.

P. S.—I should wish to know whether you are furnished with Hieroglyphicks which might possibly be necessary for our future correspondence; I have got those marked *E* and *F* 1784.

R. L.

Major General PRESCOTT.

No. 8.—DUKE OF PORTLAND TO GENERAL PRESCOTT.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C. Vol. 673, page 99.*)

WHITEHALL, 20th January, 1797.

(*Extract.*)

A vessel called the Olive Branch, from Ostend, laden with Twenty thousand stand of arms, several pieces of Artillery, and suitable ammunition, and other Warlike Stores, was lately taken and brought into Portsmouth. She had on board *Mr. Ira Allen*, who declared that the cargo was purchased by him in France by the order, and on account of the State of Vermont; but it does not appear, that he had, or has, any document to produce, either from the Governor, or the State of that Province, to justify his assertion. When all the circumstances of this case, and the late attempt of the French upon Ireland, are taken together, they afford reasonable grounds to suppose, that the Vessel and cargo were destined for that Kingdom: It happens however, since her capture, that I have had some communication with *Mr. Graham*, formerly Aide-de-Camp to Governor Chittenden, but now married and settled in this country. He strongly insinuates, from the knowledge he has, or pretends to have, of *Mr. Allen* and his designs, that the Stores in question were intended for Vermont, although entirely without the knowledge or connivance of the Governor or Government of that State, with a view to arm the Vermontese, under the direction and command of Persons of that Country, to the purpose of promoting an Insurrection in Lower Canada. For this purpose, *Graham* told me, that about the latter end of the year 1794, (I think about two years ago), *Mons. Genet*, the French Minister, had offered 300 Blank Commissions in French to him (*Graham*), *Genl. Clarke* & *Col. Lyon*, all persons related to, and connected with, Governor Chittenden, and the two last, as *Mr. Graham* stated, the principal persons concerned in promoting this plan; and give them a power of filling them up with the names of any persons they judged proper instruments for carrying that plan into effect. *Graham* further added that *Mr. I. Allen* had purchased a large number of feathers for Regimental Hats, in the course of last Autumn, to be sent to Vermont. The object of the Plan *Graham* states to be, to take possession of Fort St. Johns by force, and afterwards to attempt Quebec by intrigue and stratagem, that they had abettors within the Province consisting both of His Majesty's Subjects and French Emis-saries; and *Graham* intimated his belief, that some of the first description were in Places of Trust under your Government, but did not specify any Individual, except, as I think, the Collector. I trust, in particular, that this insinuation is as unfounded, as it is improbable. *Graham* did not only not pretend, but seemed positive that neither the Governor, nor State of Vermont were at all concerned in, or aware of this design; and indeed such a presumption would, of itself, have gone a great way to discredit his whole account. I should add that *Mr. Graham* stated it as his belief, that another vessel, besides the Olive Branch, had sailed from some other part of France, with an equal quantity of Military Stores, destined for Vermont, and with a view to forward the attempts above mentioned. Having thus informed you of all I

learnt in the conversation I had with Mr. Graham, I must leave it to your own judgment and discretion to make such further enquiries, as your local knowledge may lead you to think the circumstances, stated by Mr. Graham, may deserve. I cannot however conclude without recommending it to you to act with all possible secrecy and caution in obtaining the intelligence you endeavour to acquire, in order, first, that the persons concerned (should it appear that there are any such) may not be prematurely apprized of your being aware of their proceeding; and secondly, that no unnecessary alarm or apprehensions may be raised, should Graham's information turn out to be ill founded and unworthy of attention. In truth, the very execution of the Proclamations, you have so judiciously issued, will enable you to investigate this subject, without its being supposed, that you have any additional reasons, beyond the present circumstances of the Province to govern your Proceedings.

No. 9.—DEPOSITION OF MR. BARNARD.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q. Vol. 78, Page 149.*)

Province of Lower Canada, } To wit:
District of Montreal.

William Barnard now of the City of Montreal in the District of Montreal and Province of Lower Canada Trader being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God deposeth and saith that he is a native of Deerfield in the state of Massachusetts one of the United States of America and hath been resident in the City of Montreal aforesaid for Five years past. That on the Twenty-sixth day of July last past he was at Alburgh in the State of Vermont a small Town near the Line of Division between this Province and the United States of America, on his way to this Province when he met with a Person at that Time a stranger to him but who by his conversation he supposed was an American whose name he has since learnt is "McLean" but whose Christian name he doth not know. That the said McLean accosted this Deponent saying it might appear singular his addressing himself to a stranger tho' that was not so much the case as the Deponent imagined altho' this Deponent did not know him the said McLean yet that he the said McLean was well acquainted with him the said Deponent and thereupon the said McLean related to this Deponent several circumstances which had happened to him before he came to settle in the Province of Lower Canada, which convinced this Deponent that the said McLean had taken pains to discover the real situation and circumstances of him the said Deponent, after which the said McLean told this Deponent that he had something of the greatest consequence to communicate to this Deponent in doing which he should put his life in Hands of this Deponent and that it was of the last consequence that he should be secret, the said McLean then said that he was there for the purpose of bringing about a Revolution in Lower Canada. That the Canadians might depend on having everything done for them and if this Deponent would take a part he would make his Fortune, that this Deponent at that time thought it might be a Plot formed by his enemies to ruin him as he had been before threatened, and made answer that he the said McLean had some design against him and that he was mistaken in his man and immediately left him, on parting the said McLean said to this Deponent "when you know more of the Business you will think differently."

That this Deponent saw the said McLean a few Days after in Montreal who then asked him if he had thought of what he had before mentioned to him to which he answered that he had not thought much of it, the said McLean then repeated when you know me you will think in a different manner. That same Day or soon after Deponent went to Thomas McCord Esquire a Justice of the Peace in the city of this Montreal and informed him of all that had passed between him and the Person above-mentioned. That this Deponent some time in the Beginning of November last to the best of this Deponent's knowledge the seventh Day of the month, met the said

McLean at Laprairie a village about nine miles from the city of Montreal where after making this Deponent promise that he would not reveal his Name or what he had revealed to this Deponent the said McLean told this Deponent that he was come again to the country upon the same Business he was upon in the Summer. That he was then from Montreal where he had learnt that there were suspicions of what was intended to be executed. That however this Deponent might depend on it this was a conquered country that there would be an army here next spring that no confidence could be placed in the Canadians and that he was very sorry the late Tumults had happened because it hurt their cause. That he wished this Deponent only to use his Influence among them to keep them quiet, and that measures had been taken for that Purpose, to prevent any thing of the same kind happening this Winter. That if this Deponent would take an active part then or at any future Day his Fortune should be made and that any money he might then want was at his command all of which this Deponent refused. He said McLean then begged him to be secret and he should be protected altho he should not take an active Part. That he expected of this Deponent that he should discover what money the Seminary and all the principal Persons in Town had and where it lay who would probably be their friends and who their enemies. That he should be here next Spring but before he would come into this Province he would send for this Deponent to meet him outside the Line. The said McLean then told this Deponent that the Blow would be struck at once at a moment when it would not be expected. That the object in Montreal would be to seize all the money and confine the leading characters but that it was not their intention to take away any Lives.

And further saith not

WM. BARNARD.

Sworn at the city of Montreal The first day of December 1796 before

JOHN RICHARDSON, J.P.

No. 10.—DEPOSITION OF GABRIEL SISTARE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q. Vol. 78, page 153.*)

Province of Lower Canada, }
District of Montreal. } To wit:

Gabriel Sistare of the Town of New London State of Connecticut Marriner being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God deposeth and saith, That being about Three Weeks ago detained at the Lines on his Journey to this Province to see his Wife's Father and Mother (which Detention arose from his being a native of Barcelona) he lodged at a Public House kept by a Mr. Rous, where he became in some measure acquainted with a Frenchman who calls himself Du Milliere. That the said Du Milliere, from this Deponent having been refused at first Leave to come into this Province, was led to place a confidence in him that otherwise he would not have done. That from several conversations which passed between them, this Deponent thinks there is no doubt but that he the said Du Milliere carries on a correspondence with Persons in this Country. That he told this Deponent, that he with seven or eight others were sent from France by the French Government, and expected upon his arrival in this country to find the People ready to take arms, and put themselves under his orders, and for which Purpose he had brought with him a Pair of Colours and a number of National Cockades. That this Deponent saw the Colours and had them in his hands, but did not see the Cockades. That it is about two months since the said Du Milliere has been in that Part of the United States, and finding that he was not likely to be immediately successful in his Business, and the pecuniary circumstances of him and his companions getting bad, the other Persons, his said companions had withdrawn to some other Parts, but where, he this Deponent knows not. That the Wife of the said Du Milliere told this Deponent that he had sent Two men into this Province, one

of whom had Papers which were concealed in the Lining of his Breeches. That one of the men who carried in the said Papers had returned and is now at Burlington in the State of Vermont, and the other still in some part of this Province. That Mr. Rous the Landlord of the House where he lodged, told this Deponent that he the said Rous had heard there were Papers sent into Canada. That he did not know their contents, but that the said Du Milliere had therein stiled himself General. The said Rous further told this Deponent that the said Du Milliere had brought some Arms with him, Two of which being muskets he the said Rous had bought, and which this Deponent saw. That this Deponent does not know the name of the man who brought these Papers into this Province and who still remains therein. That the said Du Milliere has purchased a small piece of ground about Half a mile from the Lines, on which he has built a small House, to be convenient in case anything of importance should happen. That during this Deponent's stay at the said Rous' Two men arrived with a Letter for the said Du Milliere but from whence they came he could not learn; and further this Deponent saith not.

GABRIEL SISTARE.

Sworn before me at Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada this First Day of December 1796.

JOHN RICHARDSON, J.P.

No. 11.—ATTORNEY GENERAL TO CAPTAIN GREEN.

(*Canadian Archives, Series, Q. Vol. 78, page 159.*)

(Extract)

QUEBEC, 19th December, 1796.

DEAR SIR,—I have Intelligence of a spy sent by the Directory into Canada. He came into this country last Saturday week, is meakly habited, and has a Proclamation to distribute. It is thought that he is one of the officers of the Fleet which lately appeared off the coast. The Magistrates at Montreal are upon the lookout, being apprised of him. I have given the necessary Information also to Mr. Taylor here, and I propose to write by this day's post to the Chevalier Tonnancour at Three Rivers in order to watch him there. May we take him is my fervent wish.

I find also that our Friends in Vermont are more inclined to favour the projected attack on Canada than we supposed. Ira Allen has contracted at Paris for a Quantity of Arms, ostensibly for the Vermont militia. This however is not probable, because, as I am informed, the militia in Vermont are by Law bound to furnish their own Arms. The Government has nothing to do with it. In the second column of the first page of the enclosed Paper you'll see his Letter. I certainly believe the Arms he mentions are destined either for the People of Vermont or for the Canadians.

From the "Burlington Mercury" Friday, December 1st, 1796. To the Militia Officers of the State of Vermont.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by His Excellency Thomas Chittenden Esq. to purchase Arms for the use of the Militia, have the satisfaction to inform you, that I have succeeded in making a Contract. That the Arms will be immediately forwarded to New York. I give you the earliest information, that you may be particular in the return of deficiencies in your Muster Rolls in October next, and that I may better know where to send them after they arrive at Troy.

Paris, July 5th, 1796.

IRA ALLEN.

No. 12.—GENL. PRESCOTT TO THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

(*Canadian Archives, Series, Q. Vol. 78, page 234.*)

QUEBEC, 18th February, 1797.

(Extract). With respect to the political state of things in this Province I have nothing new to communicate to your Grace, except that two of the Persons implicated

in the treasonable Practices mentioned in my former Letters have been apprehended at Montreal. I was about to apply, through Mr. Liston, to the Government of the United States, to obtain the arrest and delivering up of Ducalvette one of the principal Agents in the Plot who has resided for some time past at Burlington, but I am this day informed he has fled from thence into one of the other United States.

It deserves particular remark that the Proclamations sent in by Mr. Adet, have been traced, during the last week into no less than ten Persons hands, but not one of them can be obtained. The Persons who acknowledge the receipt of them declare uniformly, that they burnt them as soon as they saw what they were. Their not giving notice of them to a Magistrate, but observing on a point of so much importance a profound Secrecy, shews beyond dispute the real disposition of the People.

The Legislature met on the 24th of January, when I recommended to them a renewal of the Alien Act. The consideration of it has been postponed by the House of Assembly till the 22 of March: the Majority shew little disposition to forward any measures which can strengthen the hands of Government: but I believe the Upper House would afford an effectual check to any evil Intentions which they may entertain.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Grace's most obedient
and most humble servant,
ROBT. PRESCOTT.

No. 13.—DEPOSITION OF JOHN BLACK.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q. Vol. 79-1, page 7.*)

At Quebec this Tenth Day of May in the year of our Lord seventeen Hundred and Ninety-Seven, at seven o'clock in the Evening, personally appeared before me John Young Esq. a member of His Majesty's Executive Council for the Province of Lower Canada, John Black Ship Carpenter in Quebec, and one of the Representatives in the Assembly for the County of Quebec, and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists, that this Day about Twelve o'clock, a man who he believes to be a Canadian and calling himself by the name of Frichet from St. John's above, who he had never before seen, came to his House in St. Rocs Suburbs offering to sell him Timber, That after a certain time, other Persons being present, the said Frichet desired to speak with him alone, and being alone he the said Frichet said he came upon a very different Errand from that he had mentioned in company,—That he this Deponent being considered a Sufferer under the British Government, of which the French minister in the United States had been informed, he had sent a French General into the Province to aid and assist Black and other Friends to the French Republic and to consult with them on the means to destroy the British Government, and that the French Minister had great Dependence on this Deponent, particularly as he understood he had much Influence with the People. That the French General was now in the Woods about Three quarters of a League from Quebec, but he Frichet not knowing the Names of Places could not tell him where, but urged this Deponent to go along with him as he would conduct him to the Place. That he this Deponent considered it his Duty to accompany the said Frichet, and accordingly between the Hours of One and Two o'clock he went with him from St. Rocs behind the Works of the Garrison and over the Heights of Abraham down by the Road to the Beach at Wolfe's Cove and along the Beach to the Road leading up to Woodfield. That during this Walk he said Frichet informed him that the said French General had plenty of money and that no sum would separate him and this Deponent. That Frichet had seen him the French General so liberal in dispensing his money that he put him on his guard as it might expose him to be suspected. That he had clothed the French General in a disguise so as to give him the appearance of a Person buying Horses, and that in coming down the Country they pretended to bargain for Horses but bought only one. That this French General was an Englishman or an

American who he Frichet preferred guiding through the Province to another General who was a Frenchman proposed to be sent here in this Persons stead, as he thought there was less risk in having with him a Person speaking the English language. That he Frichet was in the like employ last Autumn, and had no other business now but the conducting of this Gentleman. That he was sent for on the present Business by those he knew to be French Agents to meet them about Eight Miles on the other side of our Lines above St. Johns, and went accordingly, and that from thence or St. John's the Deponent does not recollect which he meant, he set off last Tuesday the second of this month. That he this Deponent and Frichet on reaching the Top of the Hill by the said Road leading to Woodfield, He Frichet proposed by a Bye Road to enter the Woods which this Deponent from prudential personal Motives declined, not being then satisfied he was to meet no more than one. That Frichet entered the Wood alone desiring him to remain where he was, which he did, and after a time he Frichet made signs by his Voice in the Canadian Manner, and coming in View, beckoned to this Deponent to follow him, which he did, and after going about Two Hundred yards into the wood Frichet introduced him to a man dressed as he had described, who came up and shook him by the Hand expressing his satisfaction at seeing him and informed him that his this Deponent's name stood very high with the French Minister, and that he had come down to divulge to him very Important Business, which would eventually be the making of this Deponent, but upon which his, the other Persons Life was at stake and depended. That his object was to thrust the British Government out of America. That he thought the Garrison of Quebec might be surprised while the Troops were exchanging as he understood part of the 60th Regmt. had departed this morning and more might follow before any should arrive from Montreal, & that he considered Canadian volunteers very liable to be corrupted. That he had 15,000 men without the Lines then ready, many of them Americans but from the Principles upon which Great Britain and the corrupted Government of America acted, they could not be brought into action against this Province until some call was made upon them from the Party he meant to employ & raise against the Garrison of Quebec. That this Garrison was a Scare Crow to all the Upper Posts of the Province for it was liable to be taken by surprise and that this was the moment to do it. That Mr. Adet the French Minister with whom he said he was familiarly acquainted was gone to Europe to procure a Force to be sent against Canada, but that his Views went to make the Canadians Free and Independent only employing the Power of France for that Purpose, as they were now at War with Great Britain. That he wanted to know the Value of British Property in Goods and Specie at Quebec, which this Deponent told him was very great, that the whole of it should be given to the Conquerors particularly the Leaders, and he wished to know how the Dorions, and Mr. Papineau, who he understood was in Quebec, were affected, and that this Deponent informed him he believed them Friends very inimical to the British government. That he wanted about Ten confidential People who had Influence among the People, who must be spoken to one by one, and not know his Plan until they were at the moment of Execution where they must bring all their People together under plausible Pretences. That he agreed to come in to Quebec this Evening, and he this Deponent informed him he could afterwards find him safe Quarters with Pacquet at Charlesburgh his Fellow member for the County. He said His cause was that of Humanity and he would spill no Blood but where there was Resistance, his sole Motive was to give Liberty to Canada and free them the People from the Tyranny of the British Government.—That his name was David McLean, and he gave him this Deponent a Letter from Mr. Hundson on Lake Champlain who he knows recommending Colonel David McLean as a Gentleman worthy of Notice, but he McLean took and tore the Letter, as he did also another addressed to Mr. Blackwood who he said he could not trust being a dangerous man to his Cause. That he McLean was in Montreal in September and October last during the Disturbances and said he prevented them going on as he said the People were not Ripe to go sufficient Lengths. That he had been informed the British Government of Canada had offered £500 Reward to take him. That he knew how to make all the Guard of Quebec drunk, or to set them

asleep with Laudanum, and so to make the Surprize of the Garrison more easy. That he left Philadelphia the 7th of April and that Mr. Adet was to leave it the 10th recommending him strongly to correspond with a Mr. Greenup of Kentucky Member of Congress who would assist him on this Business.

JOHN BLACK.

Sworn before me the Day and Date aforesaid.

JOHN YOUNG, E.C.

No. 14—DEPOSITION OF CHARLES FRICHET.

(*Canadian Archives, series Q. Vol. 79-1, page 13*).

Province of Lower Canada, } To wit
District of Quebec.

The Examination of Charles Frichet of St. Johns in the County of Huntingdon in the District of Montreal Yeoman taken before me Nathaniel Taylor Esquire one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District of Quebec the Twelfth Day of May in the Thirty seventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

The said Charles Frichet being charged before me on Oath with the Crime of High Treason on his Examination this Day saith that on his Examination yesterday he concealed many things which having taken an Oath not to reveal he conceived himself obliged to conceal, But being now convinced that for the Benefit of his soul he ought to speak the Truth, he doth declare that he knew Isaac Felt, mentioned in his Examination yesterday, last Year, and that he then went by the Name of McLane. That in the course of the last Summer (about the month of July or August) the said Jacob Felt otherwise McLane came to his this Examinant's House and asked him if his Name was Frichet, to which this Examinant replying in the affirmative, the said McLane asked him if he was an honest man, if he would swear an Oath of Secrecy to him, that if he would he would tell him something of importance upon which this Examinant took the Oath required, and the said Felt then said, can you procure me Certificates signed by six Persons of Canada to shew that the Canadians are dissatisfied with the British Government and desired the re-establishment of the French Government. If you will procure me these Certificates, and will come with me to France, I will furnish you with whatever money you choose, and you shall not want for anything. That this Examinant declined the Proposal, that McLane then desired him to meet him on the Province Line in Fifteen Days which this Examinant would not promise, and did not then go. That on Thursday the 27th of April last in consequence of a Message received from McLane by one Butterfield this Examinant went to the Province Line where he met McLane, who received him with great friendship, reminded him of his Oath and desired him to conduct him to Quebec which this Examinant undertook to do. That this Examinant however enquired what his Business was, to which McLane replied that is none of your Business, but this Examinant being Importunate the said McLane told him that he was going to purchase Horses—adding "If any one asks my name say it is Jacob Felt." That they set off from the Province Line in a Canoe and were landed before they came to, the Garrison of St. Johns which they passed (through the open country behind) in the night of Sunday the Thirtieth of April. That on Monday the first of May instant they remained at the House of the Examinant, and on Tuesday morning they left this Examinant's House on Horse back Two Hours before Day, breakfasted at this Examinant's Brothers Curé of Belleil, dined at Joseph Frétreau at Saint Mark and slept at St. Ours at the House of a Tavern keeper near the Church—and continued his journey to Quebec in the manner described in this Examinants Declaration of yesterday. That upon arriving at St. Nicholas, the said McLane speaking of this

Examinants Relations there settled said "are they to be depended upon, can they keep a secret? if they can I have something to tell them" That upon this McLane again reminded him of his Oath, and then added "you dont yet know me, I am sent by the French Government to excite an Insurrection in Canada to deliver your Brothers and Relations from Slavery. I am the the second in command of the French Army destined to act against this Province. I wish to form a Body of Canadians to Surprise the garrison of Quebec, you can speak to your Brothers & Relations and perhaps induce them to join us. To surprize the Garrison of Quebec is an easy thing if the Canadians will but unite with me. I want but Five Hundred who would be resolute and secret. They need not look for a Commander I am ready to head them, and have a Plan of attack which can't fail. The Canadians had better rise in Arms and conquer the Province themselves, For, to bring an Army into the Country will be expensive to them." That this Examinant remarking that if he took the Garrison he could not keep it, He said McLane replied "You are mistaken, there are Ten Thousand men now in America, who are ready to join us whenever we begin, upon the first Requisition. That this Examinant did hint the Business to his Brother Etienne Fichet at St. Nicholas, who refused to listen to his conversation on the subject. That during their stay at St. Nicholas McLane frequently requested him to speak to others which however this Examinant refused. That McLane afterwards inquired of this Examinant if he knew one Black a Ship Carpenter of Quebec, to which this Examinant replied in the negative. "I know him well" said McLane "he has suffered much under the English Government, If I could see him the Garrison would be mine for I know his character." That upon their arrival at Wolfe's Cove as stated in this Examinant's declaration of yesterday, this Examinant asked if he had any Letter for Black, to which McLane replied "I have none. It is not necessary—you will tell him if he is alone that I am here—that it is McLane (if he does not know me by the name of Felt) and if any body is with him say you have Lumber to sell, which will give you an Opportunity of conversing with him in private."

That this Examinant brought Black to the spot where McLane was concealed. That Black appeared to this Examinant to know McLane when he first told him his name, that McLane, when they met produced to him a Letter, which he told him was for him, with another for some other Person—that Black advised McLane after reading them to destroy both—that they accordingly tore them up & this Examinant with McLane buried them in the ground near the spot where they were then conversing. That McLane informed Black that he proposed to make Pikes of Wood hardened in the Fire to Arm those whom he might enlist to surprize the Garrison and added "You Mr. Black, can greatly facilitate the Execution of our Plan, you are well known to the Souldiers in Garrison, the sentinels will receive Liquor from you, and in that you can mix Laudanum. My design is to kill those only who resist, for Prisoners will be of service to us." That Black approved the outline of the Plan and remarked to McLane that he had better give him his Pocket Book, for fear of its being found upon him, which McLane did, and that Black took it away with him. That this Examinant conducted McLane to Black's House as stated in his Declaration of yesterday and afterwards went to Gaulins where he was taken. That McLane's Pocket Book was full of Papers, but that he had not any Papers concealed upon him to the knowledge of this Examinant, and that he had not any Baggage with him except a Linnen Bag in which he carried his Money. That when this Examinant left Black at Night after supper, He was much pressed by him to stay, and declining to stay he was conducted to Gaulins by Black's servant. That when he told Black that Jacob Felt had another Name which was McLane, Black repeated the name "McLane" but did not say that he knew him, and further this Examinant saith not.

CHARLES ^{his} × FRICHET,
mark.

Taken the Day and Year first above written before me.

NATH. TAYLOR, J. P.

No. 15.—DEPOSITION OF THOMAS BUTTERFIELD.

(Canadian Archives, series Q. Vol. 79-1, page 125.)

The Examination of Thomas Butterfield the said Thomas Butterfield having been brought before me John Richardson Esquire one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, charged with suspicion of High Treason, and being by me examined answers as follows.

That his Name is Thomas Butterfield, resides at Swanton in the State of Vermont, where he owns Part of a Saw-Mill, came last to St. Johns by the Way of Windmill Point and Rouses, in company with one who called himself Worthington, and that one Mr. Law of Sorel came with them in a Boat from Rouse's to St. Johns. That his Business at St. Johns was to sell Boards and Plank and to purchase Salt. That said Worthington told Examinant that he was a Native of Boston and had come from the Ohio Country in the month of March last, That said Mr. Worthington told Examinant that he was going to Montreal, and perhaps to Quebec, but did not mention upon what Business.

That Examinant knows one David McLean whom he first saw about twelve months ago at Water (Otter) Creek, and who then told Examinant that he was going to the Lines and talked about Canals and Lands. That about Four Weeks ago he saw McLean again at one Holgets at Swanton near Examinant's House, that said McLean then passed by the name of Major McLean, and asked Examinant if he had any business at St. John's, who upon answering he had, McLean asked Examinant if he would deliver a Message from him to one Frichette there, with whom Examinant had had some Dealings in Lumber: and that he, Examinant, would tell said Frichette that Mr. McLean wanted to speak to him, adding that Frichette would understand what he wanted with him, as he Frichette knew him very well. That Examinant took a Canoe at one Duclos's at South River and came down to St. Johns with one Partlow. That he arrived at St. John's on Friday was Three Weeks & set off the next Day in the same Canoe with Partlow, Frichette, and a Servant of Mr. Ferguson of Missisqui Bay. That in their Way up they met a skiff in which was Mr. Conroy of St. Johns & two men of the name of Sullivan and Babuty who hailed them and spoke to them.

That Frichette went with Examinant as far as his house at Swanton, and from thence went on foot to join McLean and the next morning the Examinant went to St. Albans where he saw McLean and Frichette together at the House of one Scovel. That Examinant did not hear any conversation between McLean and Frichette, except that the former said "*I shall go with you.*" That at the Time he saw said McLean at Saratoga about Four Weeks ago, he told Examinant that he McLean had been in Canada last year to see if the Canadians were disposed to rise, and that he was employed by the French Minister. That McLean showed Examinant no Letters or Papers but told him that he had Papers to shew, if necessary, to convince People of his Mission, and said that one Silas Hathaway a Tavern keeper at St. Albans had seen his Papers, and that one Asa Hölget who keeps a Tavern at Swanton knew his Designs but that he had not seen his Papers. That McLean likewise mentioned that one Barnard also knew his intentions, which Barnard Examinant took to be an American, but does not know him personally. That Examinant never heard McLean mention that any Person in Canada knew his Designs, except one Black or Blake. That the Examinant further heard McLean say that the Canadians were to be assisted by the French some time this Summer, and that they were expected to come to Quebec in a Fleet. That when Examinant came to Rouses at the Lines, he suspected said Worthington to be a Brother of McLeans, from a conversation which he overheard between said Rouse and one Chandinet, but that said Worthington never owned to Examinant that he was McLean's Brother.

THOS. BUTTERFIELD.

Examined at Montreal, this Twenty-second }
Day of May 1797 before me. }

JOHN RICHARDSON, J.P.

No. 16.—DEPOSITION OF DANIEL McLANE.

(Canadian Archives, Series Q. Vol. 79-1, page 129.)

Examination of Daniel McLane brought before me John Richardson Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the District of Montreal, charged on suspicion of High Treason, and being by me questioned touching the said charge, answereth as follows :

That he lives at Pittsburg in the State of Pennsylvania, was born at Dedham about Twelve Miles from Boston, left Pittsburg in the Middle of March last and came to New York in the beginning of April last, in company with David McLane his Brother. That from thence they went to St. Albans in the State of Vermont, at which last mentioned Place he has a sister married to one Scovil, and where he staid about a Fortnight. That this Examinant follows the Business of Land-jobbing and came into this Province with one Butterfield, whom he first saw in the beginning of this month at the Falls of Missisqui, with a View of getting Information respecting the said David McLane, who he was informed had been lately apprehended at Quebec, and to learn the cause of his apprehension, and if possible to procure his Discharge. That he engaged said Butterfield to come into this Country with him for that Purpose, he, the Examinant, being a perfect stranger in Canada. That the Examinant last saw his said Brother at St. Albans with a man whose name he has since understood is Frichette, when the said David told the Examinant that he was going to Isle la Mothe, and from thence would return in a Fortnight or Three weeks, but has lately understood that said David and said Frichette had embarked in a Canoe at Windmill Point, and had come to St. Johns. That the Examinant came with said David from Philadelphia to New York, and from thence to St. Albans, by the way of Albany and the new city, on the East Road, and embarked at Mountain Independence and landed at St. Albans Bay in Vermont.

That the Examinant first saw Butterfield at Swanton, where he resides, and that the said David sent said Butterfield from thence to St. Johns for said Frichette, and that when said David left St. Albans, he had no other Baggage than a small Bundle containing a few Shirts and Stockings. That the Examinant left Butterfield's house about Four Days ago—that said David informed Examinant, that he was in Canada last year, in company with a half Brother whose name is Jacob Felt. That said David also informed Examinant that he had been in company with Mr. Adet at Philadelphia, but did not mention on what Business. That Examinant has heard at different places that the People of Canada were ripe for a Revolt, and that it was suspected that the French would assist them. That he did not hear it mentioned whether the French were to make an attempt to effect that end, nor any Plan of Attack. That he has likewise heard that Arms had been deposited upon the Frontiers between this Province and Vermont, but upon enquiry he finds it to be untrue. That he has been further informed that one Allen had been commissioned by the State of Vermont to procure a quantity of Arms for the Militia of that Country who are much in need of them, and that the said Arms had been taken, but never heard that they were destined for this Province. That when this Examinant came to St. John's, he gave in his name to the commanding officer as being that of Joseph Worthington, the better to avoid any suspicion that might arise by taking that of McLane, his true Name, as his Brother had, according to Report, been already apprehended, and from an anxiety to avoid Detention, and get forward to Montreal to learn more certain Intelligence respecting the Fate of his Brother.

D. McLANE.

Examined at Montreal this 22nd day of May 1797 before me

JOHN RICHARDSON, J.P.

No. 17.—REPORT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL SEWELL.

(Canadian Archives, Series Q. Vol. 79—1, page 19.)

To His Excellency Robert Prescott Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Lower Canada &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—In obedience to the commands of Your Excellency, I have now the Honour to report upon the several cases of Offences against Government, which occurred at the last Assizes for the Districts of Quebec and Montreal.

The several offences against Government for which Indictments were preferred, were as follows:—

High treason.

Inciting Persons to assemble in a riotous manner for the purpose of opposing the Execution of the Road Act. Conspiracy to prevent the Market of Montreal from being supplied with Provisions, until the Inhabitants of that City should unite with those of the Country in their Opposition to the Road Act.

Assault on a Constable in the execution of his Office under the Road Act.

Riot and Assault on a Justice of the Peace in the Execution of his Office.

Riots, Assaults on and false Imprisonment of different Overseers of the High Roads.

Riots and Rescue of Persons apprehended for the offence last above mentioned from the hands of the Sheriffs Officers.

Assault on the Sheriff of Montreal in the Execution of his Office, and Rescue of a Prisoner from his Custody apprehended for an offence against Government.

Seditious Conversation and Libels on the House of Assembly.

The Number of Persons indicted at Montreal for the above Offences amounted in the whole to Nineteen, of which four for High Treason have not yet been tried. Thirteen were tried, and of that number eleven were convicted and received Judgment. The remaining Two absconded.

The Persons indicted for High Treason were not tried, because the Term being limited to ten days and the Indictment having been found on the fifth day of the Term, it was not in my power to comply with the Statute 7th Anne. c. 21, s. 11, which requires that Copies of the Indictments and Lists of the Jurors, &c., should be delivered to the Jurors ten days before the Trial.

The Number of Persons indicted at Quebec for the above Offences amounted to twenty-four, of which twenty-three were convicted and received judgement. I have the honour to annex a Calendar of the Persons indicted both at Quebec and Montreal, the offences for which they were convicted, and the several Judgments which they received—to which I respectfully beg leave to refer Your Excellency for the particulars of each Case.

But I should conceive that I did not comply with the Intention of your Excellency's Reference, if I did not submit to your Excellency's consideration a general Outline of the several Prosecutions from which the Source and Origin of so many offences against Government and of the Intention of the Persons concerned must be evident.

Demilliere, General in the Service of the French Republic with one Ianson, an Engineer, as he called himself, and seven French Officers arrived upon our Frontiers on the 12th of September last, with intention to enter the Province through the Woods. In their attempt to execute this part of their Plan, they encountered so many difficulties that they abandoned it, returned to the Province Line and dispatched two Canadians, Joseph Peters, otherwise Ducalvet and Jean Baptiste Louisneau, with Letters, Papers and Instructions to Montreal. To whom the Letters brought by Ducalvet were directed, and what his private Instructions were, never has been and probably will not be discovered but the Papers were blank Commissions for the Republican Army and inflammatory Addresses to the Canadians exciting them to revolt.

Deposition of
Jean Baptiste
Louisneau
and others.

Ducalvet and Louisneau however previous to their departure were appointed Lieutenants in the "Armée Française d'outre Mer," and the general Object of their Mission was to sound the Canadians, and to excite and cherish as far as possible a Spirit of discontent and opposition to the Government, upon any and all objects which might offer.

They arrived in Montreal the 24th of September and on the 25th of the same month a Meeting was held near Montreal to consult on the best means of effecting a Revolution in the Province, at which several Persons assisted. Ducalvet and those who were known to have been present were indicted in consequence of this meeting, and upon other Overt Acts for High Treason (a).

(a.) Case No. 7, in the Calendar annexed.

Ducalvet who was the principal of the Mission upon his Arrival at Montreal easily perceived, that the Road Act (which was a Novelty) was an object which promised much assistance to his Design. He fomented the disapprobation of that Act by every means in his power, and the effect of his Endeavours were very soon conspicuous. The most pointed Opposition was made to its Execution, but few of the Inhabitants of Montreal performed the Statute Labour which was required. The Majority peremptorily refused, and the Magistrates of course were compelled to condemn the Defaulters to pay respectively, the fines which the Act imposed for their neglect.

Among the first one Luc Berthelot (who resides near Montreal, and within a few doors of the house at which Ducalvet's meeting was held on the 26th of September), having been regularly convicted, was sentenced to pay a fine of a few shillings, and a warrant was issued by two Magistrates to levy the Amount. The Execution of this Warrant was entrusted to a Constable by the name of Marston, who proceeded to Berthelot's House, on the second of October. In his attempt to seize the Constable was not only opposed, but beat most cruelly by five or six Persons who were in the house, and was happy to escape with his life. For this violent assault, the Parties present were indicted and convicted (b).

(b.) Case No. 4, in the annexed Calendar.

A Warrant was immediately issued for apprehending Berthelot and those who were concerned with him in this Assault, in consequence of which they absconded, and as matters began to be more and more serious, a Meeting of the Magistrates of the District was held in Montreal, on the 4th of October, for the purpose of deciding on the measures which it might be proper for them to adopt. It was publicly known that the Meeting would be held at the Court House, and it was accordingly surrounded at the Hour fixed for the meeting by a mob of one hundred Persons or more, among whom was Berthelot. The Sheriff informed, that Berthelot was in the Crowd, went into the midst of them and arrested him upon the Warrant which as stated had been issued to apprehend him. No attempt was made to oppose the Arrest; but he had not been in the Sheriff's Custody above five minutes when he was forcibly and most violently rescued from him by the mob in the *Place d'Armes* a Square in Montreal, thro' which the Sheriff was conducting him to the House of a Magistrate. For this riotous Assault on the sheriff and Rescue, four persons were indicted and three convicted (c).

(c) Case No. 5 in the annexed Calendar.

The Rescue of Berthelot served only to increase the general Ferment. Couriers traversed the Country requiring the Inhabitants to assemble at Montreal on the 11th of October for the purpose of opposing the further Execution of the Road Act, and threatening them with the Destruction of their Houses and Barns if they failed. Of these Couriers two only were known, and they were indicted for inciting Persons to assemble and commit a Riot. One was acquitted, the other was convicted (d).

On the eleventh of October However, a very great Mob did assemble on the *Champ de Mars* in Montreal, but no violence was offered to any Person, and upon the Recommendation of the Magistrates they dispersed.

(d) Cases Nos. 6 and 2 in the annexed Calendar.

The Magistrates were still firm and resolved to execute the Duty, which the Act required of them, and they issued a Warrant to levy a fine, which one Latour a notorious Ringleader had been sentenced to pay. The Constable (Marston) to whom this Warrant was also entrusted, was not however able to execute it. He found Latour shut up in his House with several of his Friends well armed with musquets, which were presented against him as soon as he approached. Several attempts were afterwards made but in vain and Latour shortly after absconded.

Latour's assault on the Constable Marston was committed on the 24th October and was the crisis. The Execution of the Road Act was totally stopt. The Magistrates thinking, that with the Military Force then in the District of Montreal, it would not be prudent to proceed further, Your Excellency on the 30th of October was pleased to order two additional Regiments to Montreal, and by this judicious step restored the Consequence of the Magistrates, and gave Energy to their Proceedings.

As Latour absconded to the States and continued to remain there during the Assizes at Montreal, I did not prefer any Indictment against him, knowing that I should not be able to bring him to Trial upon it and supposing that it might alarm and prevent his return to Montreal, which is yet expected.

The effects of Ducalvet's Plan were not so soon visible in the District of Quebec as in the District of Montreal—for it was not until the 9th of October, that the District of Quebec appeared to be in the smallest Degree affected—but on that Day at a meeting of the Inhabitants of Saint Roch for the purpose of naming overseers of the Roads for that Parish, a most violent Riot took place, the Persons who were well disposed and willing to appoint the Overseers were not permitted to proceed and a Magistrate (Mr. Wilson) in his attempts to disperse the Mob was most grossly insulted and his Life threatened. For this Riot and Assault on a Magistrate in the Execution of his Duty—Four Persons were Indicted—of which three were convicted. The fourth

(e.) Case No. 12, in the annexed Calendar.

absconded. (e.)

Steps were immediately taken to apprehend the Persons concerned in the last mentioned Riot at Saint Roch, and they seem to have been attended with a good Effect for in the adjoining Parishes, the Overseers were afterwards during the Months of November and December appointed in Peace. The Inhabitants of Pointe Levi appointed nine Overseers for their Parish on the first of January. But on the ninth of the same month at the same hour of the day, the nine Overseers were forcibly seized at their different Houses by nine different Mobs and conducted in a riotous and tumultuous manner to a place of general Rendezvous in the center of the Parish where they were compelled by the general Mob formally to relinquish their appointments and to give up the printed Instructions which they had received for the Execution of their Duty. For these several Riots Assaults and false Imprisonments, Twelve of the Ringleaders were indicted and convicted. (f.)

(f.) Cases Nos. 8, 9, and 10 in the annexed Calendar.

But though the Ringleaders in the last mentioned Riots were ultimately convicted, they were not apprehended without considerable difficulty. A Warrant against four of them was issued on the 11th of January and on the 25th two Bailiffs to whom the Execution of it was entrusted apprehended the Person named in the Warrant, at Pointe Levi. They were conducting them to Quebec, when they were attacked by a Party of Eight upon the Road with Bludgeons—the Prisoners were violently rescued, and the Bailiffs ordered by the Party to proceed to Quebec and to inform those that sent them, that the Inhabitants of Pointe Levi would not suffer any warrant to be executed in their Parish, adding: "Let them send who they will, we have three hundred men in arms ready to support our Determination."

Your Excellency's prompt and effectual Assistance on this Occasion again supported the Magistrates, and to that the Province is indebted for the Preservation of its peace. The Ringleaders of the former riots were arrested with those who were concerned in the Rescue and the latter were (as well as the former) indicted and convicted. (g.)

(g.) Case No. 11, in the annexed Calendar.

During these Disturbances in the Districts of Quebec and Montreal, the most seditious and libellous Language against the Government and particularly the House of Assembly, was held in various places. For these offences two Persons (one an old Frenchman, the other a Canadian) were indicted and convicted (h). The seditious and libellous Language above mentioned was principally held by Strangers, whose Names even were not known and who could not be found when inquiries and search was made after them.

The Cause and Origin of so many Offences against Government is found in the numerous French Emissaries with which this Province has lately been infested and the Steps which they have taken to excite Disturbances are in every respect similar to those which they adopted in 1794, particularly in one Respect. On that occasion, the Militia Act was made the pretext in the present Instance the Road Act has been used to draw the Canadians from the Duty of their Allegiance. Ignorance, profound Ignorance is too surely the characteristick of the Canadians and certainly renders them liable to be imposed upon by the grossest assertions. But whether their conduct proceeds from Ignorance or from Disaffection, the Danger to Government has been and will on all similar Occasions in future be equally great.

All which nevertheless is most respectfully submitted

By Your Excellency's

Most obedient and most humble servant,

J. SEWELL,

Attorney General.

Quebec 12th May 1797.

NO. 18.—ATTORNEY GENERAL SEWELL'S CALENDAR.

(*Canadian Archives, Series, Q. Vol. 79-1 page 30.*)

A Calendar of Persons indicted at the Assizes of Montreal and Quebec, in March 1797, for Offences against Government annexed to the Attorney General's Report of the 12th May 1797.

District of Montreal
No. 1.

Dominus Rex vs.
Charles Francois Ferriere.

Sur. Indictment for Seditious Conversation and for a Libel on the Honourable House of Assembly on the 15th day of October 1796, at the Parish of St. Rose.

The Prisoner was convicted.—Judgment,—one year's Imprisonment and Security for his good behaviour during three years, himself in £100 with two Sureties in £50 each.

No. 2.

Dominus Rex vs.
Amable Content.

Sur. Indictment for a Misdemeanor on the 13th day of October 1796, at the Parish of St. Roch de l' Assomption by inciting Persons to assemble in a Riotous manner to oppose the Execution of the Road Act.

The Prisoner was convicted: Judgement—A fine of £20, three Months Imprisonment—Security for his good behaviour during two years himself in £200 with two Sureties in £100.

No. 3.

Dominus Rex,

vs.

Francois Lafontaine,
Francois Porrier and
Antoine Fontrouge
dit Crepin Gadouin.

Sur. Indictment for a Conspiracy on the 3rd day of November 1796 at the Parish of St. Antoine of Longueuil to prevent the market of Montreal from receiving its accustomed Supply of Provisions until the Inhabitants of Montreal should unite with the Inhabitants of the Country Parishes in the Opposition to the Road Act. The Prisoners were all convicted except Antoine Fontrouge dit Crepin Gadouin. Judgment—a fine of £5 each, three months Imprisonment and Security for their good behaviour, during two years, themselves in £200, with two Sureties in £100 each.

No. 4.
Dominus Rex,

vs.

Luc Berthelet,
Scholastique Mathieu,
Guillaume Blondin,
& Guillaume Fontaine,

Sur. Indictment for a violent Assault upon a Constable in the Execution of his Office on the 30th day of September, 1796 at the Parish of Saint Mary.

Return as to Blondin—*non est inventus*. The other three Prisoners were convicted. Judgment—Luc Berthelet, a fine of £10 and Security for his good behaviour during two years, himself in £100 with two Sureties in £50 each. Guillaume Fon-

taine a fine of 20s. and Security for his good behaviour during one year himself in £50, with two Sureties in £25 each. Scholastique Mathieu not appearing to receive Judgment, her Recognizance was estreated and Process ordered to bring her in to receive Judgment the next Term.

No. 5.
Dominus Rex,

vs.

Luc Berthelet,
Francois Chamberlain,
Etienne Rastoule, and
Emanuel Vidriquaie.

Sur. Indictment for having on the 11th day of October 1796, at the Parish of St. Mary, in the city of Montreal, committed a Riot and Assault on the Sheriff of the District in the Execution of his Office, and having rescued from his custody Luc Berthelet, whom he had apprehended by virtue of a Warrant from a Justice of the Peace for a violent Assault on a Constable in the Execution of his Office. The Prisoners were

convicted: Judgment—Luc Berthelet, a fine of £5 and three months Imprisonment; Francois Chamberlain, three months Imprisonment. Etienne Rastoule a fine of £5, three months Imprisonment and Security for his good behaviour during one year himself in £50 with two Sureties in £25 each. Emanuel Vidrequaie dit St. Hilaire a fine of £20, three months Imprisonment and Security for his good behaviour during two years, himself in £200, with two Sureties in £100 each.

Sur. Indictment for a Misdemeanor by exciting Persons at the Parish of La Chine to commit a Riot on the 10th day of October 1796 at Montreal.

The Prisoner was acquitted.

No. 6.
Dominus Rex.

vs.

Nicholas Depelteau.

Sur. Indictment for High Treason committed at the Parish of St. Mary on the 26th day of September 1796 and on divers other Days as well before as after.

Memorandum.

The Statute 7th Anne, c. 21, s. 11, requires that Copies of the Indictment with Lists of the Jurors, &c., should be delivered to Persons indicted for this Crime ten Days before they are arraigned; as there remained but five Days of the

Term after the Bill of Indictment was found by the Grand Jury including the Day on which it was found, the Trial could not be brought on.

District of Québec.

No. 8.

Dominus Rex

vs.

Ignace Lambert, Louis Roberge, François Cantin & François Roberge.

Sur. Indictment for having on the 9th day of January 1797 at the Parish of St. Joseph of Point Levi committed a Riot and an Assault on Etienne Denvers Overseer of Roads of that Parish, and for having falsely imprisoned him during an hour.

The Prisoners were convicted. Judgment—A fine of 1 s. each and Six Weeks Imprisonment.

No. 9.

Dominus Rex

vs.

Joseph Dusault, François Ale, Louis Lemieux dit Langlois and Gabriel Lemieux.

Sur. Indictment for having on the 9th day of January 1797 at the Parish of St. Joseph of Pointe Levi committed a Riot and Assault on Ignace Couture, Overseer of Roads in that Parish and for having falsely imprisoned him during an hour.

The Prisoners were convicted. Judgment: Three Month's Imprisonment and a fine of 20 s. each.

No. 10.
Dominus Rex

vs.

Louis Cadorette, François Couture, Louis Gaudreau and Charles Cadorette.

Sur. Indictment for having on the 9th day of January, 1797, at the Parish of St. Joseph of Pointe Levi committed a Riot and Assault on Michel Dusault, Overseer of Roads in that Parish and for having falsely imprisoned him during an hour.

The prisoners were convicted. Judgment, Louis Cadorette a fine of 20 shillings and two months imprisonment. François Couture, Louis Goudreau and Charles Cadorette a fine of 1 shilling each and six weeks imprisonment.

No. 11.
Dominus Rex
vs.
Pierre Huard, Louis Croteau, Etienne Lemieux, Louis Lemieux, the younger, Michel Lemieux, the elder, Laurent Levasseur, Joseph Lemieux, & Pierre Boucher dit Prisque.

Sur. Indictment for having on the 25th day of January 1797 at the Parish of St. Joseph of Pointe Levi committed a Riot and Assault on Philip Hooper and William Thompson (Sheriff's Officers) and having rescued from their custody Joseph Dusault, Louis Lemieux dit Langlois and Gabriel Lemieux after they had been apprehended by them upon a Warrant from a Justice of the Peace for a Riot and Assault. The Prisoners were all convicted. Judgment, Pierre Huard, twelve months Imprisonment and a fine of 20 shillings. Louis Croteau and Laurent Levasseur, nine months Imprisonment and a fine of 20 shillings each. Pierre Boucher dit Prisque, Joseph Lemieux, Michel Lemieux, Louis Lemieux and Etienne Lemieux, six months' Imprisonment and a fine of 20 shillings each.

No. 12.
Dominus Rex
vs.
Antoine Dionne, the elder, Antoine Dionne, the younger, Pierre Noël Pelter and Charles Gagner.

Sur. Indictment for having on the 9th day of October 1796 at the Parish of St. Roch committed a Riot and Assault on a Justice of the Peace in the Execution of his Office. The Prisoners were all convicted except Charles Gagner who has not yet been apprehended. Judgment, Three Month's Imprisonment, a fine of £5 each and Security for their good behaviour during two years themselves in £50 each with two Sureties in £25 each.

No. 13.
Dominus Rex
vs.
Antoine Dionne, the elder.

Sur. Indictment for Seditious Conversation and a Libel on the Honorable House of Assembly on the 7th day of October 1796 at the Parish of St. Roch. The Prisoner was convicted. Judgment, six month's imprisonment, a fine of £10 and Security for good behaviour during two years, himself in £100 with two Sureties in £50 each.

J. SEWELL, A.G.

Quebec 12th May 1797.

No. 19.—LT. COLONEL DE BERNIÈRE TO CAPTAIN GREEN.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C. Vol, 673, page 64.*)

St. Johns, 20th May 1797.

DEAR SIR,—His Excellency has learned, no doubt thro' Col. Blake, of the detention of two men of suspicious character whom I send to-morrow in Caleches to Montreal. The one who calls himself Worthington there is reason to believe is a brother of McLean.

Since closing my letter to Col. Blake I have seen a Mr. Low who resides at Fort W. Henry. He heard at Rous's from whence they came together that the man was a brother of MacLane's.

My original Informant was one of the name of Sullivan who resides here. He was formerly in the British Navy. He gave me the Information *privately*, on which I arrested them.

As for Butterfield, He is so often passing & repassing here, that he must have more than his own business to transact. It was He who conducted McLean into the Province. So 'tis said here.

I should be at a loss were it required of me to bring anything home to those men, but as they come fairly under the description of suspicious characters I suppose myself justifiable.

The two Canadians who are Rous's servants appear *simply such*; & wholly ignorant of the characters of the Passengers they conducted.

I believe I did not mention to Col. Blake that I caused the Prisoners to be examined but found not a Paper nor had they any Baggage whatever two empty Sacks excepted.

I have requested Col. Blake's orders respecting the two Canadians, whom I detain prisoners in the meanwhile.

I have just learned from them that they landed a man whom they describe—un Yanky ou Anglais, at Watson's Public House near the Isle aux Noix.

I have also just learned from them that there was a small Parcel landed as the luggage of one of the Prisoners. It is now near 11 at night so that it cannot be searched for but before their departure to-morrow I shall endeavour to get hold of it.

This business has prevented me finishing a letter I had half written to you, on the state of this Post. The first Post shall convey it to you.

I am with much regard dear Sir

Your faithfull humb. servant,

J. DE BERNIÈRE.

No. 20.—ANONYMOUS LETTER TO MR. JOHN THORP.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C. Vol. 673, page 68.*)

MAY 15, 1797.

DR SIR,—Having some acquaintance with you, & being somewhat acquainted with your political character, as also the line of your business being principally in Canada, I take the liberty of writing you, for the purpose of informing you that an Invasion on that Province is intended early this season, supported by the French, in which a number of the subjects of your State as well as from some of the Southern are concerned, in connection with the French for the laudable purpose as they express it, of establishing the provinces of Canada under republican government, independent of any foreign nation whatsoever, only to be in alliance with the American States. How far they may succeed, I know not, but if ever the attempt is made, it will undoubtedly be attended with disagreeable consequences to the English subjects there. I have come to the knowledge by the By, but from those who are in the Plan. As my own political sentiment doth not concur with any insurrection measure, and from principals of Humanity which incline me to wish the welfare of all mankind I take this method of notifying you of the measure that you may order your business accordingly, and take such methods of informing your friends there as you think proper. You may rest assured that the measure is seriously contemplated & unless some powerful operations to prevent it, will undoubtedly take place, at least be attempted. The time proposed is in all the month of July next, but may be postponed untill November so late that a fleet cannot get up the River, but am satisfied they intend securing the Quebec Fleet, in the Harbour. For causes attending the mode by which I obtained my information, I conceal my name. We may probably meet hereafter, and till then Believe me truly your friend. The 4th of July is said to be the day.

MR. JOHN THORP.

NO. 21.—ANOTHER LETTER TO MR. JOHN THORP, FROM THE SAME
(JOHN HUNSDON).

(*Canadian Archives, Series C. Vol. 673, page 71.*)

18th JUNE 1797.

DR SIR,—Having an opportunity back & some business which wants my attendance have thought best to return and wait a few lines from you before I come in. I do not suppose I need be under any apprehension in coming in as it is probable

the letters I wrote was not presented as the fellows changed their name. What they wanted was the Contract to cut the Road to Connecticut river by which means as I have been since informed to introduce their assistants into the Province all which I have stated to Mr. Blackwood, who I wrote to, and to Mr. Black by their particular request.

JOHN HUNSDON.

There follow a few lines of no import.

NO. 22.—JOHN HUNSDON TO MR. JOHN THORP.

(*Canadian Archives, series C 673 vol. page 70.*)

The first part of the letter relating wholly to mercantile eminess, has been omitted as without consequence. (This note and the copies of the present and two immediately preceding letters are in Colonel DeBernière's writing).

WINDMILL POINT 19th June 1797.

Inclosed is a Copy of a letter I sent you without signing as also one at the same time to Mr. Blackwood to the same Inport the 15th May which was taken past and brought back again. Mr. Blackwood's I have since fowarded. By it you learn why I do not now come in, not that I am afraid but having been informed of the business may be called upon, & perhaps suspected but have communicated all I know & will as fast as I come to the knowledge of any measure against the Government, which may be relied on by all my friends in Canada as much as if I was in, or under the Oath of allegiance to the Government. The Democratical Partie have got some advantage of me and in one case out generaled me, but I hope it will be no disadvantage to the people in Canada as I am determined to do all I can to defeat their Plans, which if I am to come forward as an Evidence would not answer as I know nothing from any Person who is in or will come in to the Province, for these causes wisheth you to take the Charge of my business at present, it may probably be necessary for me to come in, if so will without delay if I had that confidence placed in me there, that if I know myself—the purity of my intentions would entitle me to—could serve them but since their Jealousy over our Countrymen, so justly raized by the conduct of so many of them cannot expect it. If you know your own feelings, you can judge of mine when I reflect a little on the diabolical Plan even against our own Country and the inhumanity it must be attended with in Canada. That they and their plans may be defeated is the sincere prayer of him who can sincerely subscribe himself your & the government of Canada's friend.

JOHN HUNSDON.

Mr. John Thorp.

No. 23.—LIEUT. COLONEL DE BERNIERE TO CAPTAIN GREEN.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C. vol. 673, page 72.*)

ST. JOHN'S 19th June, 1797.

SIR,—Altho' most of the information contained in the following letters may be already in possession of Government: I think it my duty to make the communication.

I hope it may not meet with His Excellency's disapprobation that I have at the request of Thorp promised Hunsdon protection at least so far as this Post. Mr. Conroy assures me that Mr. Thorp is well disposed & even interests himself much in the welfare of our Government.

It was Mr. Conroy who introduced me this morning to Mr. Thorp for the purpose of receiving the above communication.

I have the honor to be with much consideration,

Dr. Sir

Your faithfull & humble servt.

J. DE BERNIERE.

Capt. Green 26th Regmt. Milty. Secret, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Lindsay & Mr. Conroy Justices of the Peace recommend the measure of protecting thus far Mr. Hunsdon & his remaining at St. Johns until His Excellency's pleasure be known, without his risking detention, should he wish to return.

Mr. Lindsay desires me to say, that He & Mr. Conroy mean to write to Mr. Ryland by to-morrow's Post on the subject.

No. 24.—CAPT. SCHOEDDE TO MAJOR GREEN.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C. vol. 673, page 75*).

MONTREAL, 25th February, 1799.

DEAR SIR,—The last Burlington brought nothing new; But a paper of the 12th from New York, and which was in Doctor Jones' possession but lost by him, gives an account of a vessel from Lisbon, of 12th December and that Malta and Minorca were both taken, the first I can easily believe, but the latter could hardly have been taken in so short a time, and with such a handful of men as General Stewart commanded.

There is a French man at Albany whom you know better than I do, named Lacouture [Le Couteulx] he is an agent of the Directory's, and said lately when drunk, that he had eight people employed in Canada as emissaries—this I am certain you know, but what makes me give you this information is that he is just setting off from Albany, for Niagara, and from thence to Detroit, this perhaps you do not know, and as he may perhaps think it not unsafe to cross the limits there, the Rascal might be secured if a description of him was to go up. Excuse this liberty I remain Dear Major yours sincerely,

H. H. SCHOEDDE.

Major GREEN, 26th Regiment.

No. 25.—MAJOR GENERAL BURTON TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR MILNES.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C. vol. 673, page 89*).

MONTREAL 14th July 1801.

SIR,—The bearer who calls himself Colonel Graham will inform you of the purport of His Journey to Quebec. I however think it proper to forward to you a Copy of what he has stated to me; as to observations of mine respecting him I conceive it unnecessary to make any, as you will have an opportunity of Judging and forming your own opinion. I nevertheless cannot omit mentioning that, I have reason to think that he has been too free in his communications.

I have the honor to be Sir

Your most obedient humble servant

N. C. BURTON, M.G.

His Excellency

Lieut. Gov. Sir ROBERT SHORE MILNES, Bt., &c., &c., &c.
Quebec.

No. 26.—MAJOR GENERAL BURTON TO MAJOR GREEN.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C. vol. 673, page 81*).

MONTREAL, 15th July, 1801.

SIR,—For the information of the Lieut. General, I beg to make mention of the following occurrence. A Person calling himself Col. Graham, who resides at Vermont, by profession a lawyer, desired an interview. In consequence, I appointed one o'clock yesterday. He came to the time. Opened his business by showing me

an old pass of the Duke of Portland's, for him to go to Hamburg. Some letters and notes, from the Dukes of Portland and Montrose, Mr. King and Mr. Colquhoun, written a good while since. Spoke of Mr. Wickham, Mr. Liston, etc.; said he was in good circumstances, had £450 a year from Government; has the best House in Vermont, and is in considerable practice there. After which, he put a paper into my hand a copy of which I inclose No 1. After reading it, I requested him to state the matter if he could, more fully, he readily comply'd, and said he would call again at 5 o'clock with a more particular statement, which he accordingly did; a copy of which No 2, is likewise forwarded herewith.

He expressed great fear of mischief to himself from the Vermontees, should he be known to have given the information contained in the two papers. Tho' at the same time, he seems to have acted with inconsistency, as appear to me, in having been too free (as I learnt from his conversation) in his communication in this town.

He talked about going to see Lieut.-Governor Milnes, but wished to avoid the journey if he possibly could. However, I found after he had left me, he determined otherwise and in consequence set off yesterday evening for Quebec. I have written to the Lieut.-Governor, and have sent him a copy of each of the papers Col. Graham gave me, which I hope I was right in doing.

I have some doubt as to the credit that should be given to all that the Colonel has said, tho', there may be some truth in the business. He appeared to me to magnify matters, in the hope of some advantage, that he seems to point at for himself. He is a man that has seen the world, is not deficient in ability, seems pretty acute; but has not all that prudence and caution requisite for the part he acts, and for the line he says he has followed, obtaining and giving information.

I trust I do not overstep the bounds of propriety, in making some observations which I conceive it my duty to do, for the better information of the Lieut.-General.

I have the honour to be Sir

Your obedient servant

N. C. BURTON, *M.G.*

N.B.—I must observe that Col. Graham came from England not long since.

MAJOR GREEN, *Military Secretary.*

No. 27.—LIEUT.-GOVERNOR MILNES TO LIEUT.-GENERAL HUNTER.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C, vol. 673, page 90.*)

QUEBEC, 20th July, 1801.

SIR,—I inclose your Excellency a copy of a letter I have received from Major General Burton and of the Papers which accompanied it, together with a copy of my answer; as I am possessed of no other Intelligence relative to the subject of these Papers than what you will find in them it would be useless for me to trouble your Excellency with any observations on their Contents; but if anything should occur to you which you may consider of importance I shall be obliged to you to communicate your sentiments to me and you may be assured of every endeavor in my power which can assist in frustrating any attempts against His Majesty's Government in this Province.

I have the Honor to be Sir

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant

ROBERT S. MILNES.

His Excellency
Lieut. General HUNTER,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 28.—INFORMATION RESPECTING PLOTS.

(Canadian Archives, Series C, vol. 673, page 92.)

Major Generals
 Isaac Clerk
 Arwin,
 Jonn. Spafford,
 Ira Allen. } of Vermont.
 :

Stephen Thorn,
 a major in the French Army,
 lately arrived with French
 Commissions.

Major General Hull }
 of Massachusetts, six
 miles from
 Boston. }

Major Jededh. Clerk
 of Vermont.

Capt. Timothy Hinman,
 Lake Magog.

Silas Harthoway.
 Doctor Shaw.
 Captain Hide.

One Rogers has taken the Plans, &c., & delivered them over, &c., to Harthoway and Allen. Isarel Keath late Adjt. General of Massachusetts he is on the Province Line—owns Iron Works, &c.—he was Judge Advocate on the Trial of the unfortunate Major André, as he says. Keath has two Brothers who are settled in Upper Canada have built Iron Works, &c.—These Men will make Pikes, &c., for the New England Settlers in that Quarter. Secret Committees are held—and a brisk Correspondence is now carried on from one end of the United States to the other and with the Jacobins in Upper and Lower Canada. These Rascals are coming in and going out continually under the pretext of some other business—but for the express purpose of raising a Rebellion. These facts and some others I know to be true—but it was expressly agreed by His Grace of Portland that my name should never be made known nor called in Question on Information I should give to Government.

These Men are all disaffected towards the Federal Government, have but little to lose and their hope is in the Idea of Plunder.

Major General BURTON.

No. 29.—ANONYMOUS LETTER TO MAJOR GENERAL BURTON.

(Canadian Archives, Series C, vol. 673, page 94.)

MAJOR GENERAL BURTON,

SIR,—I hasten to state for your consideration the following facts which have been stated to me from a quarter which cannot be doubted (to wit) a great number of that Class of people in the American States called *Jacobins, Democrats, &c.*, in conjunction with many of their Countrymen who have emigrated into His Majesty's Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, are now most assiduously employed to raise a Rebellion in the same, in hopes thereby totally to destroy His Majesty's Government in said Provinces. So far as I have been able to collect information the following are some of the head leaders.

Vermontese.

Genl. Isaac Clerk—A slender built man thin favoured black eyes.

Genl. Joⁿ Spafford—A large boned man, about 6 feet high, dark complexion and black eyes.

Genl. Ira Allen—A good size round fac'd, a full black eye, and bald on the top of his head.

Genl. Brown—A good size and dark complexion with light eyes.

Stephen Thorn, of Granville in the State of New York, a Major in the French Army and lately returned with French Commissions. Thorn is a large stout Man, dark complexion and black eyes and hair.

Major Jedh. Clerk, junr.—Of the County of Rutland, Vermont, a slim person dark complexion and black hair and eyes.

Silas Harthaway—Well known at St. Johns.

Doer. Shaw—Of Castilon, Vermont, a large stout man, light complexion and dark hair.

Capt. Hide—Of do., a stout man light eyes and complexion and a very great talker.

Capt. Tim^y Hinman—Of Lake Magog, a large stout person light complexion.

Isarel Keath, late Adjt. General of Massachusetts, now resides on the line 45, owns Iron Works in that neighbourhood, he was Judge Advocate on the Trial of the unfortunate Major André (as he says), Keath has two Brothers who are seated down in Upper Canada they have built Iron Works, &c., these men will make Pikes &c., for the New England Settlers in that quarter.

One Rogers, I'm informed a Schoolmaster in the Lower Province is now employed by the afores'd people & has lately furnish'd them with Plans &c., of the Country.

Secret Committees are held and a brisk Correspondence is now going on from one end of the States to the other and with the *Jacobins* in the Canadas. And it is declared to me that in case Jefferson should not agree to be passive in the business—at all hazards the attempt will be tried—and that very shortly.

Small Arms Ammunition &c., is collecting by these rascals for the purpose, I am likewise assured that every person of the Junto has a number by which he is known and called—such as 50, 51 and so on—Ira Allen within the last 30 days has collected a number of depositions of the very persons who were and still are concerned with him in the 20,000 Stand of Arms—he went to Boston and forwarded them and had returned to Lake Champlain the day previous to my setting off for this place—by these depositions he entertains hope that the Arms will be released.

I remain Sir

With profound respect and consideration.

No. 30.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR MILNES TO MAJOR GENERAL BURTON.

(*Canadian Archives, Series C, vol. 673, page 97.*)

SIR,—I had the honor to receive the Letter you sent me by Colonel Graham together with his depositions, I agree with you in opinion that he has been too free in his Communications, and I even cannot help having some doubts with respect to the degree of Credit his information is entitled to; I find however by a dispatch from the Duke of Portland that he is therein mentioned as having given information to Government on a former occasion part of which proved to be well founded. I enclose an Extract from that Dispatch.

I have not discouraged him from giving further information, but I have thought it right to inform him that he cannot be considered as entitled to any claim upon Government unless that information is so direct as to lead to the absolute detection of the Person or Persons he suspects to be employed in this Province or giving such particular information with respect to the neighbouring States as leave no doubt of their designs.

I have the honor to be Sir

Your most obedient humble servant

ROBERT S. MILNES.

Quebec, July 19th, 1801.

M. Genl. BURTON,

&c. &c. &c.

NOTE E.

THE MARRIAGE LAW IN UPPER CANADA.

REPORT BY RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, JUNIOR.

(Canadian Archives, Series Q. 279-1, p. 174.)

REPORT on the subject of Marriages and the State of the Church of England in the Province of Upper Canada, humbly submitted to His Excellency Governor Simcoe.

The Country now Upper Canada was not settled or cultivated in any part except the settlement of Detroit, till the year one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-four, when the several Provincial Corps doing Duty in the Province of Quebec were reduced, and together with many Loyalists from New York, established in different Parts of this Province, chiefly along the River St. Lawrence and the Bay of Quenti. In the meanwhile from the year 1777 many families of the Loyalists belonging to Butler's Rangers, the Royal Yorkers, Indian Department and other Corps doing Duty at the Upper Posts, had from Time to Time come into the country, and many young Women of these Families were contracted in Marriage which could not be regularly solemnized, there being no Clergyman at the Posts, nor in the whole country between them and Montreal. The practice in such cases usually was to go before the Officer Commanding the Post who publicly read to the parties the Matrimonial Service in the Book of Common Prayer, using the Ring and observing the other forms there prescribed, or if he declined it, as was sometimes the case, it was done by the Adjutants of the Regiment. After the settlements were formed in 1784 the Justices of the Peace used to perform the Marriage Ceremony till the establishment of Clergymen in the Country, when this practice adopted only from necessity hath been discontinued in the Districts where Clergymen reside. This is not yet the case with them all; for though the two lower Districts have had each of them a Protestant Clergyman since the year 1786; it is but a few months since this (Nassau or Home) District hath been provided with one; and the Western District in which the settlement of Detroit is included, is to this Day destitute of that useful and respectable Order of men; yet the Town of Detroit is and has been since the Conquest of Canada inhabited for the most part by Traders of the Protestant Religion who reside there with their Families, and among whom many Intermarriages have taken place, which formerly were solemnized by the Commanding Officer, or some other Layman occasionally appointed by the Inhabitants for reading prayers to them on Sundays, but of late more commonly by the Magistrates since Magistrates have been appointed for that District.

From these circumstances it has happened that the Marriages of the generality of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada are not valid in Law, and that their children must *stricto jure* be considered as illegitimate and consequently not intitled to inherit their property. Indeed this would have been the case, in my opinion had the Marriage Ceremony been performed even by a regular Clergyman, and with due Observance of all the Forms prescribed by the Laws of England. For the clause in the Act of the 14th year of His Present Majesty for regulating the Government of Quebec which declares "That in all cases of Controversy relative to Property and "Civil Rights, resort shall be had to the Laws of Canada as the Rule for the Decision "of the same," appears to me to invalidate all Marriages not solemnized according to the Rites of the Church of Rome, so far as these Marriages are considered as giving any Title to property.

Such being the Case it is obvious that it requires the Interposition of the Legislature as well to settle what is past, as to provide some Regulations for the future, in framing of which it should be considered that good policy requires that in a new

Country at least, matrimonial Connections should be made as easy as may be consistent with the Importance of such Engagements; and having pledged myself to bring this Business forward early in the next Session, I am led to hope that Your Excellency will make such Representations to His Majesty's Ministers as will induce them to consent to such arrangements respecting this Business as the circumstances of the Country may render expedient, Measures for this purpose having been postponed only because they might be thought to interfere with their Views respecting the Clergy of the Establishment.

Of this Church I am myself a Member and am sorry to say that the State of it in this Province is not very flattering. A very small proportion of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada have been educated in this Persuasion and the Emigrants to be expected from the United States will for the most part be Sectaries or Dissenters; and nothing prevents the Teachers of this class from being proportionally numerous, but the Inability of the People at present to provide for their support. In the Eastern District, the most populous part of the Province, there is no Church Clergyman. They have a Presbyterian Minister, formerly Chaplain to the 84th Regiment, who receives from Government fifty Pounds p. ann. They have also a Lutheran Minister who is supported by his Congregation, and the Roman Catholic Priest settled at St. Regis occasionally officiates for the Scots Highlanders settled in the lower part of the District, who are very numerous and all Catholics. There are also many Dutch Calvinists in this part of the Province who have made several attempts to get a Teacher of their own Sect but hitherto without success.

In the Midland District where the members of the Church are more numerous than in any other part of the Province, there are two Church Clergymen who are allowed one hundred pounds stg. p. ann. each by Government, and fifty pounds each by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. There are here also some itinerant Methodist Preachers, the Followers of whom are numerous. And many of the Inhabitants of the greatest property are Dutch Calvinists, who have for some time past been using their endeavours to get a Minister of their own Sect among them. In the Home District there is one Clergyman who hath been settled here since the month of July last. The Scots Presbyterians who are prtty numerous here and to which Sect the most respectable part of the Inhabitants belong, have built a Meeting House, and raised a Subscription for a Minister of their own who is shortly expected among them. There are here also many Methodists & Dutch Calvinists.

In the Western District there are no other clergy than those of the Church of Rome. The Protestant Inhabitants here are principally Presbyterians.

From this Statement Your Excellency will be able to draw the proper Conclusions; and to judge how far the Establishing the Hierarchy of the Church of England in this Province may be proper & expedient.

I have the Honor to be
 With the most profound Respect,
 Your Excellency's
 Most humble servant,

RICHD. CARTWRIGHT, Junr.

NEWARK, 12th October, 1792.

STATE PAPERS—LOWER CANADA.

LIEUT. GOV. ALURED CLARKE 1795.

Q. 58—1.

1791.
March 10,
War Depart-
ment.

Knox to Richard Butler. That the President of the United States has appointed him a Brigadier General of the levies to be raised for six months and that during the command he is to have the brevet rank of Major General. Asks that he intimate his acceptance or non-acceptance of the appointment. Page 146

April 7,
Mount Ver-
non.

President Washington to Brigadier Butler. His anxiety to have the battalion of Virginia put on a proper footing has induced him to desire Colonel Darck (Darke) to appoint the officers, the Major to come to Philadelphia for orders, the other officers to begin recruiting. The arrangement of duties between him (Butler) and Darck (Darke). 143

April 21,
War Depart-
ment.

Knox to same. Colonel Drake (Darke), accepts the command. Clothing and tents sent to Winchester, Virginia, and to Hagarstown; others will be forwarded in ten days. Has not received information of the levies of this State (Penn). Levies marching from Jersey and Delaware. Asks him to make arrangements in Virginia and Maryland; the commanding officers to correspond with him (Knox). 147

May 5,
War Depart-
ments.

Same to the same. Repeats the information that clothing and tents have been forwarded. Shall say nothing further about Virginia and Maryland, presuming that arrangements have been made. Mr. Swan of his office goes to muster the companies at Winchester and Hagarstown. Details of the troops that have marched. St. Clair has descended the Ohio; it is to be presumed he has left orders at Fort Pitt. If not, what he (Butler) is to arrange about covering the upper parts of the Ohio. Orders to be sent to the county lieutenants of Virginia and Pennsylvania regarding the militia. Just regard shall be paid to the protection of the settlement of Marietta and the French settlements below. Supposes that St. Clair has directed all the regulars and part of the levies to descend the Ohio to headquarters. Does not intend to interfere with orders, but desires to have the militia discharged consistently with the other object of the troops. 149

May 12,
War Depart-
ment.

Same to the same. Swan sent off to muster and inspect the levies. Hears from Captain Freeman that the recruiting of the Virginians has succeeded well; the battalion should be ready to march on or before the 21st. Tents, &c., forwarded for the Virginian, and the same will be sent for the Maryland volunteers. Movements of the Jersey militia. To urge the completion of the battalion of Pennsylvania. The illness of Brigadier General Sevier has delayed the battalion he was to raise; he thinks it will be completed by 1st June. The recruiting in the Eastern States for the regular troops is not proceeding well; hopes it will soon be better. A company from Connecticut he expects to be shortly at Brunswick on the way to Fort Pitt, and others he hopes to be soon completed. If St. Clair has left no orders as to going down the Ohio, hopes that the movement may be delayed as his (Butler's) presence is necessary at Fort Pitt. 152

May 19,
War Depart-
ment.

Same to the same. Swan will be able to remedy defects in Maryland and Virginia respecting provisions and transportation. Is satisfied he (Butler) has gone to Fort Pitt. The depredations in Westmoreland have been committed by a few Indians, but the people are greatly alarmed. Arms ordered for Pennsylvania. A further sum of \$1,000 sent for Duer.

Q. 58-1

7a-1*

1791.
the contractor. To raise a company in Fayette County. What measures should be taken to dismiss the militia as the expense is grievous. The levies should be employed to cover the counties, that the militia may be discharged. The number of troops which will probably march for Fort Pitt by the 1st of June. Colonel Marshall employed by Mr. Hodgdon to purchase horses for the cavalry. Page 155
- May 23,
War Department. John Stagg, jun., to Butler. Introducing James Woodhouse, appointed Surgeon's Mate to Clark's battalion. 192
- May 26,
War Department. Knox to the same. As the Virginian levies are marching without arms to Fort Pitt, the armed troops are to be used to protect them. Arms, &c., sent to the Maryland levies. It is too late to send to Virginia as the levies there have already left. Sends schedule of troops which have been sent off. Repetitions and inquiries. 158
- June 1,
War Department. Same to the same. Duplicates sent. Movements of troops. 160
- June 1,
War Department. Same to the same. Introducing Hodgdon, Quarter Master to the army. 161
- June 2,
War Department. John Stagg, jun., to the same. Hodgdon, Quarter Master, has set out for Fort Pitt, to arrange for his department. 193
- June 9,
War Department. Knox to the same. Details respecting accoutrements, &c. Hodgdon, the Quarter Master, has means to provide for everything. Observations on supplies of various kinds. Proctor's mission having failed, St. Clair will not restrain Scott. No more troops to be kept on the upper Ohio than are necessary for defence. The recruiting service dull in New England; hopes, however, to be able to march 500 regular three years' men in the course of the month. Authorizes him to raise from one to four companies in Fayette County. Further remarks about the troops to be raised. Measures taken with the Six Nations must not interfere with the treaty to be held at the Painted Post by Pickering on the 17th. He is to join at headquarters so soon as he is not wanted at Fort Pitt, but he must obey orders from St. Clair. 162
- June 16. Schedule of troops actually marched for Fort Pitt, enclosed in preceding letter. 172a
- June 16. Return of ordnance and military stores, medicines and hospital stores, forwarded to Pittsburg for the use of the troops of the United States, by Samuel Hodgdon. 168
- June 16,
War Department. Knox to Butler. The want of beef is surprising. The contractor has been written to and the Quarter Master has money to meet exigencies; the contractor's arrangements. The dealings with the Five Nations not to interfere with Pickering's treaty. Details respecting the movements of troops. 173
- June 27,
Newton. Queries proposed by the chief of the Stockbridge Indians and answers by Pickering, on behalf of the United States, towards making a treaty of peace. 195
- June 28,
Fort Franklin. Jacob Slough to Butler. Sends Thomas Ray, who had been taken prisoner by the Indians and liberated by Brant and McKee: he has some important information. 199
- Note follows, signed Vanswearingen to Butler, asking the character of Thomas Ray.
- Also note unsigned, that the inhabitants of Pittsburg, give Thomas Rhea a good character. Major Hart (Heart) must have mistaken the person (see p 179). 200
- July 4,
O'Bealstown. Copy of a speech (signed by the chiefs) sent to Cohocto, where the Council is held, urging that peace should be made, which Brant has been

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July 5,
O'Bealstown.

sent to procure; he had, instead of that, taken up the tomahawk. It is their desire that it should be taken out of his hand. Page 211
de Bartzchie to Captain Slough. Report of his proceedings with the Indians at Buffalo Creek. Arrival of two letters, in one of which it was stated that Brant had gone to secure peace with the United States, but on learning that the American Army had crossed the Ohio, the council decided that the United States did not want peace, so the tomahawk was handed about, coming last to Brant, who saw no other way to save his life but to take it up also. The commanding officer at Niagara had sent word to the Indians not to stay long at the Painted Post, but to return quickly as Sir John Johnson wanted to meet them in council. Change of resolution on the part of the Indians, who have made up their minds to join the Americans and not to take the advice of the British. It will be the last of the Five Nations if they do not comply with the invitation of the Americans. 212

July 7,
War Department.

Knox, Secretary at War, to St. Clair. Had written regularly. Hopes that Brigadier General Harmar would reconsider his resolution to resign. Sends copies of letters to Major General Butler on the measures for the discharge of the Militia and Guides, and schedule of the troops marching and to march during this month. How he should obtain additional men. If General Scott's expedition should be satisfactory to Kentucky, there could be no doubt of raising another body of mounted volunteers; 500 would be sufficient. With such a body mixed with his regular troops, his movements should be irresistible; the expense would be amply repaid by the service rendered. To engage the volunteers and dismiss them as he may think proper. Arrival of the President. Provisions to be secured should there be deficiencies on the part of the contractor. 116

July 14,
War Department.

Same to the same. The fate of Scott's expedition must have been decided before this, but is still in the dark. General Butler's letters from Fort Pitt are encouraging; he had no doubt transmitted Rhea's affidavit; some things in it are doubtful, but others are true. Care must be taken not to involve the United States with Great Britain until events arise to impress the people of the United States and the world at large of the injustice of the procedure of that power, a war with which would at present retard the power, growth and happiness of the United States almost beyond calculation. The information by Rhea will strengthen the propriety of assuming the position with a high hand. The prospects of being joined by additional troops; recruiting continued. The bounty of six dollars should fill the regular troops from the levies. 123

July 14,
War Department.

Same to Butler. To report the arrangements he has made with the county lieutenants. The defects relative to the beef have been remedied. No information yet received respecting Scott's success. Movements of troops. 176

July 16,
Newtown.

Pickering to Secretary at War (Extract). That Captain Hendrich had gone on an expedition to visit the hostile Indians. 215

July 21,
War Department.

Knox to St. Clair. Letter received. Sends duplicate and other papers. On the arrival of Captain Phelen, he will be able to form a judgement of the number of auxiliary troops wanted from Kentucky. Remarks on the commissariat. The office of Adjutant General is not provided for by law; if an officer of that description is appointed he must depend on an after provision by Congress; he (St Clair) must determine the rank and pay. Reports of Scott's successful expedition, but nothing to be depended on. Has no information of Pickering's treaty being yet closed. Sends copy of de Bartzché's information. The President desires that, as the troops are assembled, posts of communication are to be established;

1791.
he is anxious that the campaign be distinguished by decisive measures, so that the expense may be justified. Page 119
- July 21, Knox to St. Clair. Recommending Dr. Gresson, a French emigrant, for
War Department. employment. 130
- July 21, Same to Butler. Recommending Dr. Gresson, a French emigrant, for
War Department. employment. 178
- July 21, Same to the same. On the 13th of June, no troops had reached St.
War Department. Clair; but Major Ferguson with troops arrived on the 14th, part of them
on the 15th. Requests that all may be embodied at head quarters with all
dispatch. Movements of troops. Stores forwarded by contractors.
Major Heart reports the infamous character of Rhea. The interest of
the British is not to encourage an Indian war, and their agent here
asserts the contrary to Rhea's information; it is probable that Brant
went to the Miamis Towns with the object of peace, and that Sir John
Johnson's treaty is to the same effect. The object to be attained by
Pickering in his dealings with the Indians. Respecting movements; the
President is anxious that St Clair should begin operations as early as
possible. 179
- July 26, Butler to Lieut. Jeffers. He is to proceed to Fort Franklin and to
Pittsburgh. make minute observations respecting the feelings and movements of the
Indians, reporting the result by the 20th of August. 201
- July 28, J. Stagg, Jr., Chief Clerk, to St. Clair. Sends communications from
War Department. Timothy Pickering relative to Captain Henderich Apumut, chief of the
Stockbridge Indians, who has gone to the hostile Indians in the inter-
ests of peace. Sends extracts from other documents. 131
- July 28. Tobias Lear, Secretary to the President of the United States, to John
Stagg, junior. That letters from Pickering to St. Clair should be sent to
Butler without a seal, so that he, seeing their urgency, may have them
forwarded without delay. 145
- July 28, John Stagg, Jun., to Butler. Letters received; duplicates sent.
War Department. Movements of troops. News of Scott's successful expedition. 183
- August 4, Knox to St. Clair. Letters received with enclosures from General
War Department. Scott, the success of whose expedition will probably be attended with
beneficial consequences and prepare the minds of the Indians for peace.
Repeats the statement that he (St. Clair) should be enabled by the
arrival of Phelen to decide what additional troops he requires. Move-
ments of regular troops which will not be in time to make part of his
(St Clair's) army. Powder and lead sent off; shells and shot to be
sent immediately. Commissariat arrangements. As little baggage as
possible to be taken. Arrangements for the defence of the Ohio. De-
sertion to be checked by decided examples; the rules and articles of
war will probably be changed by Congress to provide for a gradation of
punishments. It is reported that Brant had gone for the purpose of
securing peace and this is repeated by a gentleman in Lord Dorchester's
confidence. Sir John Johnson is to assemble the Five Nations at
Buffalo Creek immediately. If the British policy frowns upon Indian
hostilities and the Six Nations keep quiet, with his intimation that the
United States desire to be at peace with the Indians, the posts can prob-
ably be established without opposition. The treaty between Pickering
and the Indians closed on the 15th; they were not asked to join the
army. Big Tree from O'Neal's (O'Real's) Town offered to help to make
peace, but his offer was refused. The President of the United States is
anxious that operations should begin at the earliest moment. 132
- August 4, Same to Butler. Is gratified to learn that the troops are ready to
War Department. descend the Ohio. The President of the United States is anxious that

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they should assemble at Fort Washington. Movements of troops. A Board of Officers will adjust the rank of all officers. Hopes that he has taken measures to suppress the officious interference of de Bartzché, the Frenchman, or any other person with the Indians. Pickering's Treaty satisfactorily finished; he did not ask any of the warriors to join the expedition. Page 185

August 11,
War Department.

Knox to St. Clair. Duplicates sent. The President of the United States is anxious that the troops on the upper part of the Ohio should assemble at Fort Washington to begin operations. No further instructions necessary. The difficulty of raising troops in the ceded territory reported; about 200 had marched under Rhea for Fort Washington; the others would be forwarded immediately. Treaty concluded with the Cherokees. All quiet, except that a few rascally Creeks are committing depredations on the Cumberland settlements. 138

August 11,
War Department.

Same to Butler. The President of the United States regards it as an unhappy omen that all the troops had not yet descended the Ohio. The essential objects of the campaign should not be delayed for the protection of the frontiers against a few straggling Indians; the counties are strong enough for that. He is to proceed at once to headquarters. He is to expect no troops after Phelen arrives. 187

August 16,
Fort Franklin

Lieut. Jeffers to the same. Report of his proceedings among the Indians. Corn Planter's friendly speech. Dissatisfaction of the Indians on the Alleghany with the Treaty at the Painted Post. Corn Planter contradicts stories told by Phelps, the Indian agent. He (Jeffers) cannot find out Brant's business to the west; reports made by Corn Planter of what was done at Buffalo Creek; he thinks some of the Six Nations will join the United States' army. He (Jeffers) was told that 1,600 warriors were assembled for war, 800 at Detroit and 800 at Miamis town, but that they had dispersed. It would be to throw away public money to send commissioners to Buffalo Creek. Reinforcement needed for this garrison. He remonstrates against relieving Bond; Stiff Knee sent to Buffalo Creek to recover two horses. Asks to enlist the six months' men for three years. Meat wanted. 204

August 18,
War Department.

Knox to St. Clair. Duplicates sent. Newman would not arrive at Fort Pitt till the 28th, and Buell about the 10th of September. No other troops are on the march, except about thirty from New Hampshire. All the stores forwarded. Test of powder, reported to be of inferior quality, is satisfactory. The report of inferiority to be kept from the troops, as it may destroy their confidence; it has arisen from jealousy on the part of some dealers. The anxiety of the President of the United States that the campaign should be successful. 140

August 18,
War Department.

Same to Butler. Commissions sent for Major Clarke's battalion and blank commissions for the additional company. Is pleased to hear of the harmony that exists among the troops. 189

August 25,
War Department.

Same to same. The dissatisfaction of the President of the United States at the long delay on the upper part of the Ohio; it may cause the loss of all that has been done this season. 190

September 1,
War Department.

Same to same. Is surprised that Captain Newman has not yet arrived at Fort Pitt. Will submit his letter to the President. It is to be devoutly hoped he will have a speedy passage down the Ohio, so that the remainder of the season may be embraced for effective operations. 191

September 9,
War Department.

John Stagg, jun. to the same. Letter received and duplicate sent. 194

October 27,
Detroit.

Information by John Wade, a deserter from the American Army, into which he had been forced. Composition of the army; the artillery and

1791.

stores. Blockhouse built at the Great Miami; others to be built at Mad River, and the Miamis Town. It is proposed to come within 60 miles of Detroit and establish a post. Succours expected from Kentucky; the militia revolted at Lexington because they were to be placed under martial law and that they were refused high pay and permission to plunder without distinction. Enlistment for seven years is going on in the States, with \$30 bounty. What Butler and other officers said about taking the posts. Page 51

October 28,
Delaware
Town.

Simon Girty to McKee, that 1,040 Indians are going to-day to meet General Butler and his army, to attack them on the march. Butler was to leave his last post to-day with 2,200 men; this is confirmed by reports of deserters, who add that he has five pieces of cannon and two cohorts for the new post. He has 320 Kentucky militia and 100 light horse. The militia had demanded five shillings a day which St. Clair refused them, they had also insisted on being commanded by their own officers. The deserters say that bad usage and scarcity of provisions obliged them to quit the Army. The Indians were never in better heart and are determined to drive the Americans to the Ohio and to starve their posts. The principal American officers are St. Clair, Butler, Gibson and Duncan. 49

November 1,
Foot of Miami
Rapids.

A. McKee to Sir John Johnson. The council to be held here by the Western Indians, to meet their deputies, laid aside on the approach of a force to the Miamis towns. Had sent off an interpreter for intelligence; the affair between the Indians and Americans will be settled in a few days. The Wabash Indians, whose villages were surprised and women and children taken prisoners, have gone to treat with the Americans. Some it is reported have joined their army. He intends to remain some days to wait the result. 47

November 1,
Camp 83 miles
from Fort
Washington.

Colonel Darke to Mrs. Darke. Had arrived at Fort Washington on the 29th August, and had marched 83 miles in better than two months. It takes all the men that can get near him to lift the Commander off his horse, and now a litter is made for him. Thinks that they will have to return as the time of most of the levies will expire this month; the food has been long since killed with the frost and the horses dying every day; constant desertions. If the march back is as slow as the advance it will be March before they can reach Fort Washington, but the men being then free, hopes to arrive there in a week from this scandalous expedition. The Indians have done little mischief but steal horses, of which details are given. Hopes to get back to Kentucky in two weeks. 216

November 1,
Camp 83 miles
from Fort
Washington.

Same to ———. A short note the substance of which is in the letter to his wife (p 216). Hopes to see him soon to recount his exploits, &c. 220

November 1,
Camp 83 miles
from Fort
Washington.

Same to Colonel Moran. Criticisms on the conduct of the expedition, substantially as in the letter to his wife (p 216). The Indians have killed five men and taken two prisoners. 221

November 4,
Detroit.

Information by John O'Neill, a deserter, trepanned when drunk into the American Army at New York, and being still a British subject, he deserted at the first opportunity. He believes that at least 700 of the army are soldiers who served His Majesty and enlisted for a purely Indian campaign, but will not bear arms against His Majesty by attacking Detroit. Maurice Geary says he also was trepanned. He left Ireland fourteen months before, and wishes to be sent back. 54

November 12,
Quebec.

Lient. Governor Clarke to Dundas (No. 9) with minutes of the Council on State business from 26th August to 14th October. 12

1791.
October 14,
Quebec.

Minutes 14th October. Justice Fraser takes the oath as a Privy Councillor and Lieut. Governor Clarke as judge of the Court of Appeal.

Page 13

Report of the Committee on inland navigation, relative to the proposals for the carriage of His Majesty's stores and effects from the landing place of Niagara to Chippewa Creek by the new road on the west side of Niagara River. The report and proceedings are given in full.

14 to 41

(The report includes offers from Philip Stedman, junr., with securities, &c., and from Hamilton, Forsyth, Cunningham and Burch. The latter offer was accepted.)

The consideration of the state of the ferry at Jacques Cartier referred to a committee.

42

Leave of absence to Davison.

42

November 12,
Quebec.

Lieut. Governor Clarke to Dundas (No. 10). Arrival of Lieut. Colonel Simcoe on board the "Triton" on the previous day. Had received by him a new commission of Lieut. Governor of Lower Canada, and dispatches addressed to Lord Dorchester with a copy of the new Act for the government of the country, authority to fix the time when it shall come into force, with order for dividing the Province, instructions and commissions.

1

November 23,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 11.) Has issued a proclamation of the division of the Province, to take effect on the 26th of December next.

3

Proclamation.

5

December 1,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 12.) Sends duplicate and calls attention to the differences in the description of the boundaries of Upper and Lower Canada in Lord Dorchester's commission and in the Order-in-Council of 24th August.

44

December 2,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 13.) Sends papers by which it appears probable that there has been before this an action between the Americans and Indians.

45

(Enclosures dated in October and November calendared at their respective dates.)

December 2,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 14.) In consequence of the order to raise a corps of infantry for Upper Canada, calls attention to the insufficiency of the contract for the supply of provisions, and submits the propriety of extending the contract.

56

Return showing the number of rations issued daily.

57a

December 5,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 15.) Submits the question of having distinct Provincial Great Seals for Upper and Lower Canada.

58

December 5,
Detroit.

McKee to Sir John Johnson. Had reported the engagement between the Indians and Americans on the 4th of November, in which the latter lost all their artillery, baggage, ammunition, &c., and had 1,200 men killed. Further information shows that the report of the loss sustained by the Americans was not exaggerated, but the reverse, as the statement of many of the prisoners makes the loss 1,500. Sends copies of such of the letters taken after the battle and brought in, as seem to be official or interesting; these he sends with Quania and 10 men, who were the only Six Nation Indians who took part in the fight. The success of this small party of Indians (1,040 in all) will no doubt encourage the others to assemble. What is to be done about supplies? The territory which the Americans are trying to wrest from the Indians is the only part on which they can subsist. If the terms of peace offered by the Indians had been accepted, there would have been no occasion to deplore the effusion of so much blood. It is to be hoped that the Americans may now listen to the voice of equity and reason,

	1791.	and establish a firm and lasting peace on the principles of natural justice and humanity.	Page 223
December 30,	Niagara.	Joseph Brant to Joseph Chew, Secretary of Indian Affairs. Description of the attack on St. Clair's camp and his defeat. Before the engagement 200 Kentucky Militia had deserted and 300 men were sent after them to prevent them from plundering the provisions that were expected, so that there were only 2,200 men in the camp when it was attacked, of whom only 800 got off, leaving the wounded who could not march.	227
	1792.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 16). Death of Adam Mabane; sends the names of three persons qualified to succeed him in the Executive Council. His death leaves a vacancy also in the Court of Common Pleas.	68
January 4,	Quebec.	Dundas to Clarke. That the person sent from Russia to instruct the Canadian farmers in the growing of hemp is now in London. Written instructions sent, in case he should arrive in Canada too late in Spring.	9
January 11,	Quebec.	Instructions by Reichel, referred to, in German, with a translation.	10, 11
January 11,	Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 17). Recommends Henry Caldwell to succeed Mabane in the Legislative Council.	70
January 11,	Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 18). Sends estimate of the repairs to the fortifications, with the cost of materials. Repairs had been ordered by Lord Dorchester in 1789, and continued during each summer since; this being only a continuance of the work begun, he has approved of the same. How the expense is to be met.	71
		Estimate of the expense of repairs dated 1st December.	73
		Estimate of the expense of materials.	76
January 11,	Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas, (No. 19). The doubts that have arisen as to the oaths to be administered to the Catholic members of the Executive Council; how the difficulty was settled; asks that definite instructions be sent to remove these doubts.	78
		Minute of Council in reference to the question.	80
January 12,	Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 20). Has appointed Jenkin Williams to succeed Mabane as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His character and qualifications.	84
February 11,	Quebec.	Same to the same. (No. 21). Had issued a proclamation respecting the granting of Crown Lands. The modifications in the proclamation to meet the views of Simcoe. No table of fees exists for the grants of land; a scale is made for Upper Canada, it would probably be thought advisable to have the same for Lower Canada; in the meantime a table would be prepared by the Governor and Council, to be continued till the other is ordered.	97
		Proclamation (English 99; French 103).	99, 103
		The same for Upper Canada.	108
February 11,	Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 22). Sends copies of letters taken by the Indians after the defeat of the United States troops. These are from Knox, the Secretary of War, to St. Clair and Butler. Correspondence respecting the upper posts forwarded.	112
		(Schedule of the letters and papers enclosed, calendared at their respective dates).	113
March 10,	Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas. Transmits a petition from inhabitants, natives of Europe, but not naturalized, to have the doubt removed of their capacity to be elected and of voting for members of the House of Assembly. They are all good subjects.	23
		Petition, with signatures.	23
		The report of the Advocate, Attorney and Solicitor General.	238

1792.
March 15.
Whitehall. Dundas to Dorchester. Asks his report on proposals to be made to the United States for an Indian reservation to serve as a neutral border between them and the British possessions. Page 59
- March 16,
Whitehall. Same to Clarke. Sends copies of letters respecting the disputes between the Indians and the American States. Hammond is authorized to propose His Majesty's good offices for the establishment of a permanent peace between them, on the principle of securing an Indian reservation. He and Lieut. Governor Simcoe are to send a qualified person to be of assistance to Hammond in the determination of the proper territory for this purpose. Givens to be employed as the bearer of dispatches to and from Hammond. McKee seems a proper person to send to Hammond from his local knowledge and his intimate acquaintance with the wants of His Majesty's subjects. How instructions are to be given to McKee. 63
- March 17,
Whitehall. Same to Givens. Instructions respecting the delivery of dispatches to Quebec; he is to obey such orders as he shall receive there. 67
- March 23,
London. Dorchester to Dundas. Remarks on the proposal to secure an Indian reservation for a boundary between Great Britain and the American States. All doubtful points in reference to the boundaries should be definitely settled to remove the cause of future misunderstandings. 86
- April 10,
Whitehall. Dundas to Clarke. The difference of expression in Lord Dorchester's commission and the order in Council respecting the boundaries is immaterial. Warrant sent for a Provincial Great Seal. Instructions will be sent to remove doubts as to the oaths to be taken by Executive Councillors. Approves of the estimate for repairs, but those for 1793 must be sent before September. 93
- March 10,
Whitehall. Same to Sir John Johnson. Why his name was omitted from the list of Executive and Legislative Councillors for Upper Canada; the high estimate in which he is held by His Majesty. Leave of absence granted. The importance of preserving cordial communication with the Indians. 95
- May 5,
Whitehall. Same to Clarke. In addition to the instructions, &c., respecting the good offices intended to be interposed between the American States and the Indians, other papers are sent, so as to enable him to form a correct judgment as to the present boundary. The great object is to interpose a barrier by means of the Indians, or, where thinly scattered, by the strength and situation of the country, so as to prevent encroachments on either side. Desires him to furnish Hammond with useful particulars; to ascertain what frontier would be most desirable and to send his observations. 229
- November 16,
Whitehall. Same to same and Simcoe. (The same letter to each). (Private). The qualifications of Givens; how he is to be paid. 65
- No date. Deposition of Thomas Rhea, taken prisoner at Cassawago by the Indians and carried to Sandusky. Reports Indians there, and war parties coming in with negroes, horses and other property, and a white prisoner. Removal of the Indians to Rocher de Bout, on the Miami, where were Brant, McKee, Bunbury, Silvie and Elliott, distributing stores, &c., to the Indians. Rhea taken to Detroit where, he says, were also Indians, who were furnished with supplies. Reports that he heard threats made by Girty and others. Arrival of a large body of uncivilized Indians, armed only with bows &c. Rhea sailed in the "Dunmore" for Fort Erie, where the vessels took in large guns, two companies of artillery and troops for Detroit and the upper posts. Arrival of a party of Indians at the Ottawa River, with arms, clothing, &c., of a sergeant, &c., who had been killed. 126

LIEUT. GOV. ALURED CLARKE 1792.

Q. 58—2.

1792. April 28, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas. Sends minutes of Council on state business and on waste lands of the Crown, to the 24th of December, which complete the proceedings to the period of the division of the Province. Page 242	
24th Decem- ber, 1791.	Minutes, 24th December. Report on Public Accounts, with Journals, tables, &c.	243 to 285
	References left over, there not being time to report.	286
	Report on the memorial of Jonathan Sewell.	287
	Report respecting the reference in the case of Judges Fraser and de Rouville.	291
14th October, 1791.	Minutes concerning waste lands, 14th October. Reports referred to Committees.	294
	Richard Cartwright and William Atkinson appointed members of the Land Board of Mecklenburg.	296
	Letter from Detroit stating the difficulty of finding two proper persons to be members of the Land Board of Hesse.	296
	Report on Butler's petition for lands in Nassau.	298
	Report respecting the settlement of waste lands in Hesse, with proceedings, evidence and correspondence. The report also includes the question of Indian reserves, the selection of town sites, &c.	300 to 365 371
	Report on lands to be set aside as commons in new districts	365
	On petitions from John Wilson and Rev. Mr. Doty.	368
	On the minutes of the Land Board of Luneburg.	373 to 387
	On papers of the Land Board of Mecklenburg.	388 to 405
	On the proceedings of the Land Board of Luneburg.	405 to 419
	On the proceedings of the Land Board of Hesse.	420, to 454
	On instruments in the Surveyor General's office, with schedule.	454 to 462
	On the schedule of plans in the Surveyor General's drawing-room.	463
	On the petition of James Sawers.	465
	On the petition of Lieut. Alex. McDonell.	467
1792. June 7, Whitehall.	Dundas to Clarke. Has received accounts of the hostilities between the American States and the Indians. Sincerely hopes that His Majesty's good offices may restore peace, and at the same time procure security for Upper and Lower Canada. Caldwell appointed to the Legislative, and McGill to the Executive Council. The appointment of Williams as a Judge of Common Pleas is confirmed. Shall defer his answer to the Memorial of the inhabitants respecting the right to vote, &c.	240

LIEUT. GOV. ALURED CLARKE—1792.

Q.59—1. Q.59—2.

1791. March 21, Philadelphia.	Instructions by the Secretary at War to St. Clair, in command of the troops to be employed on the frontier during the campaign of that year.	Pages 414 to 442
	Instructions to Colonel Thomas Proctor, dated 11th March.	443 to 450
	Message to the Senecas (451), to the tribes of the Miamis Town, (454), both dated 11th March.	451 to 457
December 19, Philadelphia.	Pickering to the Sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Five Nations, inviting them to come to Philadelphia to a council, and asking that Joseph Brant accompany them.	342

1792.
January 3,
Oneida.

Samuel Kirkland to Brant. Had been pleased to get his letter last summer, in which he gave reason to hope he (Brant) might visit the seat of Government. The resolution communicated by him (Kirkland) on the part of Congress that it was intended to treat the Indians with strict justice and humanity. Presumes that the hostile state of things at the Miamis had prevented this visit. He (Kirkland) has now removed his family to the neighbourhood of Oneida. Cannot yet relinquish the hope of getting some of the Indian tribes civilized. Has draughted a plan for this purpose. The civilization of the Indian tribes has become an object with government. The Creeks and Cherokees begin to feel the good effects of it. This establishment is not a little indebted to the humanity and wisdom of the President and he does not wonder he (Brant) wishes to see him. The satisfaction of the Indians with the treaty made between them and Pickering at New-town Point. Urges him (Brant) to accept the invitation to come with the other chiefs to Philadelphia. Should the journey be inconvenient he (Kirkland) would meet him at Genesee or any other convenient point, to discuss matters with him. The important services he might render to the cause of humanity. Mr. Monroe intends to write; Mr. Phelps and others will be glad to see him. Offers to accompany him on the whole tour and to pledge even his own life for his safety. Page 347

January 19,
Grand River.

Joseph Brant to Chew (extract). That a meeting of Indians and a few whites living among them is to be held here to regulate some matters for the good of the public. He believes they will be independent of the Buffalo Creek Indians as a consequence of these Indians being kept from crossing and the "Yankees" have lost no time in confirming them in their hostility. Understands that some of the members of the Opposition in Congress wish him to go there, to learn how the Indians should be treated, in order to obtain peace. Will go if strongly pressed, but not otherwise. 346

January 25,
Kanawaga.

Kirkland to Brant. Had arrived here on Saturday. Recapitulates the contents of his letter of the 3rd, which he is afraid he has not received. Has engaged Dr. Allen as an express to carry this to Niagara to be forwarded so that it may be answered. Repeats his request for a personal conference. 353

January 28,
Foot of the
Miami
Rapids.

McKee to Sir John Johnson. Had written sending copies of papers taken by the Indians. Had received more papers, copies of which he would send. Was desirous to ascertain the temper of the Indians after their successful engagement, they are more attached to the British Government in proportion to the hatred they bear their enemies. The scarcity of corn among the Shawanese, Miamis and Delawares had compelled them to hunt for food and prevented them from joining the others. They are now collecting, they are leaving the old village and preparing to fix themselves within half a days march of this place. Their urgent request is for corn for their families. Deserters reported great distress at Fort Jefferson from want of provisions, but a supply has been since got in. 355

February 5,
Niagara.

Colonel Gordon to Clarke. Visit of a deputation of Indians from Buffalo Creek, whilst Brant was at the post. Sends papers which will explain the cause of the visit, &c. Encloses proceedings of a private council held with them. 334

Report of the proceedings of a private council held with the chiefs of the Five Nations at Niagara on the 31st of January. Speech of the Fish Carrier, a Chief of the Five Nations, expressing doubt of the prudence of accepting Pickering's invitation to go to Philadelphia, giving the reasons. On the 3rd of February, after consultation the chiefs determined not to go to Philadelphia and to send to Genesee to stop any that might

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- have returned from the hunting until after the council at Buffalo Creek. Page 335
- February 14, Major Smith to George Leith & Co. General discontent among the
 Miamis. Indians. Speeches with a large belt of Wampum will soon be here. The others are waiting for the Kickapoos. The Miamis and Delawares go to the Illinois in the spring; it is time to be off this ground, as, if not assisted soon, it will be farewell to the Indian trade. 379
- February 14, Same to McKee. The dissatisfaction of the Indians and a secret
 Miamis. affair apparently in agitation of which the Shawanese know nothing. 381
- February 18, Charles Baubin to Major Smith (in French). Complains of the pres-
 Rapid du ence of vagabonds at the Miamis, who excite the Indians to plunder the
 Loup. traders and to demand their goods for nothing. Loyal subjects cannot travel in safety; he himself has been threatened and he asks for protection. 383
- February 25, General Knox to Brant. Invitation to visit Philadelphia, to consult
 Philadelphia. upon the best means of civilizing and advancing the happiness of the Indians. The reluctance of the United States to engage in hostilities with the Indians, and they are desirous to bring the hostilities to an end, not from apprehension as to the result; it must be utter destruction to the hostile Indians, and for the sake of humanity it is desired to avoid such a catastrophe. 362
- March 3, Major Smith to Gordon. Report that Fort Jefferson has been evacu-
 Detroit. ated, that the Americans came with sleighs to bring off the cannon, but could not discover them. The original instructions from the secretary at war to St. Clair were brought in last night; copies shall be sent. 387
- March 5, McKee to Sir John Johnson. Learns that hostile belts have been sent
 Detroit. to the Miamis. A Delaware invited them to come to the Illinois; his speeches have caused confusion among the Indians. Elliott is sent to learn the truth and to distribute corn and other provisions. Original instructions to St. Clair brought in by a scout. They were got from George White Eyes, who has many more papers. Burns, who accompanied White Eyes, was examined by the Indians at their council and suffered death by the hatchet. Scout reports that the advanced posts from Fort Washington were evacuated. Five Chippewas on the south side of the lake taken by a party of Senecas and Americans and carried to Fort Pitt. 388
- March 9, Knox to Brigadier General Charles Scott. The desire to impress the
 Philadelphia. Indians with a sense of the power of the United States to inflict punishment. The President avails himself of the offer of the delegates of Kentucky and other frontier counties of Virginia, to fight the Indians in their own manner. The President authorizes an expedition on condition prescribed. 458
- March 20, Gordon to Brant. Forwards the packet brought by Dr. Allen. Under-
 Niagara. standing that it is an invitation to go to Philadelphia, doubts if that is the proper place to negotiate a peace, as many of the Western Nations cannot be there, and a decision of the Six Nations would cause jealousies. A general council should be called at which Commissioners could be present from Great Britain and America, by which means a solid and permanent peace could be established. The previous dealings of the United States with the Six Nations, who at this critical time with the Western Indians should be very cautious. Great Britain is at peace with the United States and is earnestly desirous the Indians should be so also. Still hopes that this is not far distant. 365
- March 21, Extract from the instructions by General Knox to St. Clair relating
 Philadelphia. to the establishment of a post at the Miamis; its object to overawe the Indians. Should the British officers regard this post with jealousy, he is to try to remove such a disposition; it is not the inclination or interest

	of the United States to enter into a contest with Great Britain. The delicate situation of affairs may therefore render it improper at present to make any naval arrangement on Lake Erie. Page 384	
April 2, Fort Wash- ington.	General Wilkinson to the Commanding Officers of the Militia of Kentucky (circular). That overtures of reconciliation have been sent to the different tribes. Orders are therefore sent that the Militia forbear from all hostility. 397	
	General order to this effect, dated the 3rd April, follows. 398	
April 3, Fort Wash- ington.	Talk sent by Wilkinson to "the Miami, Shawanese, Delaware, Tawa, Pottawatamie, Huron and the Chippeway and all other Nations of Red "people living on the waters of the Ohio, Mississippi, and the Great "Lakes, now at war with the United States of America," desiring them to come to a council to settle a peace. 399	
April 18, Nassau.	Butler to Gordon. The Onondago Chief went to the Grand River to look for a place to settle on. Does not know what passed between Brant and the Tuscaroras. 375	
April 19, Niagara.	Colonel Gordon to Clarke. Letter from Brant brought by a messenger and forwarded. Brant has sent a civil answer to General Knox, declining to go to Philadelphia. The messenger has been told that all such letters as that he brought to Brant should be sent through official channels. 359	
April 19, Niagara.	Same to Le Maistre. Arrival of a deputation of Tuscaroras, to report that the Americans insisted that they with some Oneidas, settled in the same village in the Genesee Country, should retire to the old settlement on the Mohawk, so as to remove them from the influence of the British Government. The Oneidas, after vainly applying for leave to settle on the Grand River, had agreed to retire. The Tuscaroras were of a different opinion and would give no answer till they knew what to expect from the British. Neither Butler nor he (Gordon) could give an answer but agreed the deputies should apply to Brant, who was in possession of instructions respecting former applications. Unless steps are speedily taken all influence with the Indians will be lost. The Americans are reported to be building a large fort at Presqu' Isle on Lake Erie; that O'Beal (the Corn Planter) since the conclusion of peace, is not so friendly to the Americans as he has been, and had positively refused to go to Philadelphia, to which many of his Nation had gone from Buffalo Creek. 369	
	Substance of a speech delivered at Niagara by a chief from Buffalo Creek, recommending the Six Nations to remove to the Grand River, communicated by Butler, who had recommended them to remain where they were for the present. 372	
April 19, Niagara.	Gordon to Le Maistre. Sends the latest official dispatches from Detroit. 376	
	Speech (undated) from the Indians at the Glaize, asking for a supply of corn. 377	
April 28, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 25). Sends minutes of Council. The inconvenience that may arise from its being enacted that the Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall always preside in the Court of Appeals. Provisions as to the judges; who are to sit; the number to constitute a quorum of the Executive Council. Asks that the Governor have power to appoint <i>pro tempore</i> in case the number shall fall below this. 1	
26th Decem- ber, 1791,	Minutes, 26th December, 1791. Commission read, and oaths of office administered. 4	
to	Proclamation for continuing the several officers of Government. 8	
	Minutes, 27th December. Oaths to officials and routine business. 11	
9th January, 1792.	Minutes, 9th January, 1792. Certain articles of His Majesty's instructions communicated and entered. 13	
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4th February	Minutes, 4th February. Report on the reference in the King's instructions respecting the waste lands.	42
	Proclamation to such as are desirous to settle on the lands of the Crown in Lower Canada.	45
	Minutes, 20th February. Report of the committee concerning appeals to the Court of the Governor and Council, with votes and proceedings, as well as the opinion of the bar.	52
	Opinion of the Solicitor General for Lower Canada.	74
to	Mr. Ogden's opinion.	92
	Mr. Debonne's opinion (in French).	103
	Mr. Panet's opinion (in French).	121
	Mr. Berthelot Dartigny's opinion (in French).	132
	Mr. Sewell's opinion.	136
	Committees appointed.	145
	Minutes, 23rd February. Report concerning Allsopp's proposed ordinance for examining witnesses in the country, with draught of the same.	147
24th February	Minutes, 24th February. Report on the Bill relating to causes in appeal.	156
	Report on the Bill respecting country witnesses.	157
	Ordinances founded on these reports:	
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	2. To facilitate the production of parole proof in civil causes (English, 171; French, 176).	171, 176
	Petition of George Allsopp, respecting the examination of witnesses in the suit between him and Cuthbert.	181
	Observations on the preceding Ordinances.	187
April 28, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 26). Sends minutes respecting the waste lands of the Crown. Transmits memorial of William Porter, respecting emigration from Ireland and Scotland.	189
4th February	Minutes, 4th February. Report of Committee on the reference in His Majesty's instructions with copy of a proclamation.	190
	Minutes, 20th February. Land Committee named.	200
	Copy of the 36th Article of the Royal Instructions sent to John Coffin, Deputy Surveyor of Woods, for his report.	201
	Minutes, 2nd March. Report respecting a new survey of the St. Lawrence.	202
	The correspondence and proceedings relating to both these subjects, with instructions to the deputy surveyors, follow to page	242
to	Representation of the Land Committee respecting the granting of townships.	243
	Consideration of the same by the Committee of the whole Council (see also pages 266 to 268).	250
	Report of the Surveyor of Woods.	262
	Minutes, 10th April. Reports on applications for land. The memorial of William Porter, in reference to obtaining emigrants from Ireland and Scotland, is given in full.	270
	Report on William Porter's memorial.	273
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11th April.	Minutes, 11th April. Report of the Land Committee on petitions continued.	301, 302
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	Report of the Committee of the whole Council on the proposal of the Land Committee as to the mode of conducting the business.	309

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On Major General Christie's application for lands.

317

Concerning lands claimed by the Acadians at Gaspé.

318

April 28,
Quebec.

Memorial by William Porter (p. 319) and report (p. 321).

319, 321

April 28,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 27). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec.

325

Same to same (No. 28). Report on the cases of Alexander Henry Thompson, James Gale and Abraham Hamel, convicted of murder committed five years ago, out of the jurisdiction of the Province (see letter of 10th July, p. 329).

330

April 28,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 29). Sends extract of letter from Colonel Gordon, respecting proceedings of a council of Indians at Niagara, to consider an invitation to go to a meeting at Philadelphia; about forty, it is reported, went, although they had declared they would not go. Letters from Brant that he had been invited to Philadelphia; had declined, but offered to meet the United States missionary, Kirkland, at Buffalo Creek. Letters enclosed.

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(The enclosures are calendared at their respective dates:—Gordon, 5th February, enclosing report of Indian Council; invitation by Pickering, 19th December, 1791; Brant, 19th January, 1792; Kirkland, 3rd and 25th January; A. McKee, 28th January).

May 21,
Lenox.

Brant to Gordon. That he had determined to accept the invitation to go to Philadelphia.

412

May 22,
Lenox.

Same to same. That Butler had recommended him to go to Philadelphia.

413

May 23,
Lenox.

Same to McKee. That he had accepted the invitation to go to Philadelphia; the evasive answers of the officers of Government. The time has come for Indians to defend themselves against the ravages of the Americans; if Great Britain wishes them (the Indians) to defend their country, why not say so, and the same should it be the reverse. There is now a field open for accommodation with the Americans, which it is for their (the Indian) interest to take advantage of. If the demands cannot be complied with, then a defensive war may excite the pity of Great Britain. His visit to the American seat of Government will enable him to form an idea of their intentions. Shall not be backward in telling them what is necessary to secure peace. The Americans have paved the way for peace; they may probably resign pretensions they would not do were the Indians the solicitors. Had not received answer to letters written to Sir John and Chew last winter.

408

May 26,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 30). Sends copies of letters and enclosures from Colonel Gordon, and one from McKee. Has not yet received copies of the Secretary at War's instructions to St. Clair, or of Brant's letter declining Knox's invitation to visit Philadelphia.

358

(Enclosures dated in February, March and April, calendared at their respective dates).

May 30,
Niagara.

Gordon to Le Maistre. Brant had accepted the invitation to go to Philadelphia; had declined to interfere.

412

June 11,
Montreal.

Sir John Johnson to Clarke. The necessity to ascertain the determination of the Indians respecting the boundaries &c., before any one should be sent to Hammond. Reasons why McKee cannot go; he (Sir John) would go himself, but he is proscribed by an act of attainder. Is at a loss to know whom to recommend; Dease is capable, if his situation is not an objection. McKee would wait for dispatches to learn the decision as to assembling the Indians. How the person employed might go through the Indian towns on his way to New York or Philadelphia, or go on to Sandusky, and by way of Fort Pitt, as McKee may think safest.

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	1792.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 31). Dispatches and documents received. Sends copy of a proclamation from Fort Washington to the Miamis for a cessation of hostilities, for two months between the Americans and Indians. Taking advantage of this, McKee came to Montreal. He and Sir John Johnson asked to meet with Simcoe and him (Clarke) at Quebec. The question of McKee assisting Hammond in his negotiations with the United States; the difficulties in the way. Sir John Johnson asked to take his place; he is of opinion that it is unsafe and that besides the determination of the Indians should be got before any one could be dispatched to Hammond. Shall give directions to have the Indians assembled, and in the meantime will send Givens to Hammond with information. This he thinks the more necessary as Brant has gone to Philadelphia.	Page 393
June 13, Quebec.		Same to Same (No. 32). Sends minutes of Council on state affairs and on waste lands.	472
June 14, Quebec.		Minutes, 11th April. Routine, the issue of proclamations, &c. List of magistrates and other documents for the organization of the new Province of Lower Canada.	473 to 535
11th April		Minutes, 21st May. Report on the claim of F. Suzor, surgeon, with journal, evidence and other documents.	536
		The 42nd article of instructions for a reservation of land at the iron works of the St. Maurice.	555
		Concerning the administration of justice in Gaspé.	557
		Concerning the fixing the times and places of elections.	558
		Minutes on land business, 7th May. Reports on petitions for lands.	560 to 565
to		For names see alphabetical list at the end of the calendar of this volume.	
		Concerning emigrants shortly expected (see also 572).	565
		Concerning titles under occupation certificates.	569
		Report on letter from the Surveyor General, relating to surveys.	571
		Report on petitions for lands.	575 to 578
		For names see alphabetical list at the end of the calendar of this volume.	
21st May.		Reports on the Surveyor General's estimates of the cost of surveying.	579
June 20, Whitehall.		Dundas to Clarke. Sends extracts from Dorchester's reports respecting American loyalists desirous of settling in Upper Canada; sends also list of articles recommended to be supplied them, which His Majesty desires may be done. Means to be taken to convey the loyalists from Montreal to the places allotted to them and arrangements to be made for their future provisions.	326
July 2, Whitehall.		J. King to Clarke. Sends bill of lading for articles to be distributed to the loyalists mentioned in the enclosure in letter from Dundas.	328
July 2, Quebec.		Clarke to Dundas (No. 33). That the Province has been divided into counties, cities and boroughs for the purposes of legislative representation. Dates fixed for the return of the writs of election. Hugh Finlay appointed Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. The Assembly to meet on the 3rd December.	591
July 2, Quebec.		Same to same (No. 34). Transmits the collection of laws of the Province.	594
July 10, Whitehall.		Dundas to Clarke. Sending warrant for the release of three criminals on condition that they leave the Province, and not return there or to any other of the British Dominions.	329
July 12, Whitehall.		Same to same. Report on the memorial respecting the personal presidency of the Governor in the Court of Appeal. How the doubts on this point, if they still exist, may be removed. His regret at the number	

1792.

of appeals, as these show dissatisfaction at the decisions of the lower courts. Additional instructions. Pardon transmitted for criminals mentioned. Page 390

August 15,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Clarke. That the proposal for His Majesty to interpose between the American States and the Indians is not likely to meet with a favourable reception. That the steps he (Clarke) has taken will serve as a check on Brant. His course in dividing the Province and in calling the legislature is approved of, as also the appointment of Hugh Finlay to be Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. 595

August 18,
Whitehall.

J. King to Clarke. Would any inconvenience arise were the leave of absence to Rev. P. Toosey to be extended? 598

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B.—Baker, Elisha, 563; Best, Luke Herman, 292; Blais, Michael, 290; Brady, Thomas, 294; Brook, Richard, 576.

C.—Caldwell, Henry, 297; Chambers, Charles, 291; Chandler, Gardner, 297; Kenelm, 297; Chartier, M., E. G. A. deLotbinière, 299; Christie, 317; Clarke, Elijah, 563; Coit, William, 562, 564; Collins, John, 291; Cowan, Moses, 577; Cox, Nicholas, 290, 293; Craigie, John, 299; Cull, Henry, 562.

D.—Daikin, (see Williams), 575; Dame, George, 292; Dewey, James, 290; Ditchburn, Edward, 576; Dobbs, Richard, 577; Donaldson, John, 578; Dunn, Henry, 560; Thomas, 279 (petition 279 to 282; reports 283 to 290), 561; Dunoyet, François, 560.

E.—Echart, Jonathan, 563.

F.—Finlay, Hugh, 293; Fitch, Eleazer, 296; Fraser, Simon, junior, 564; Friot, Isaac, 302.

G.—Gale, Samuel, 297, 561; Galloway, Benjamin, 300; Gould, Dr., 301; John, 277; Grant, David Alexander, 294; William, 294, 296.

H.—Hammond, (see Williams), 575; Holland, Lieut, Henry, 278; John Frederick, 290; Samuel, 291, 293; Holt, Moses, 295; W. J. 290; Hovey, Ebenezer, 562; Hunt, Arad, 297; Hyatt, Gilbert, 565.

J.—Jones, John, 278.

K.—Knight, Samuel, 297; Knowlton, Luke, 297.

L.—Lanaudière, Charles de, 562; LaValterie, Paul Margane de, 295; Lay, Amos junior, 575, (see James), 577; Lester, Robert, 561; Longueuil, Joseph de, 299; Lotbinière, M. E. G. Allair Chartier de, 299.

Mc.—MacLean, John, 296; Lauchlin, 296.

M.—Margane, Paul de la Valtorie, 295; Matthews, William, 302; Monk, James, 296; Moore, Joseph, 278; Morris, Col. John, 277; Morrison, James, 298; Morrogh, Robert, 561; Moseley, Isaac, 302.

N.—Nooth, John Merwin, 278, 299, 561.

O.—Ogden, Isaac, 296.

P.—Panet, Pierre, 564; Pierre, L., 277; Perry, Samuel, 576; Phillips, John, 562; Samuel, 562; Plenderleath, John, 277; Pluss, Peter, 577; Porter, Asa, 291; William, 270 (Memorial 271 to 273, report, 273 to 276. See also 319, 321); Powell, William, 578.

R.—Rees, John, 563; Robb, John, 576; Robertson, Daniel, 292; Robin, Charles, 270; Robitaille, Louis, 563; Roorback, Barret, 277; Reuter, Henry, 292; John, 292.

S.—St. Ours, Charles, 561; Salomon, Ezra, 301; Sawyer, Joseph, 565; Scott, Thomas, 294; Stewart, David, 300.

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T.—Taylor, Alexander, 298; Nathaniel, 295; Terrill, William, 290; Thomas, Charles, 292; Thompson, James, 290; Thorpe, John, 578; Toosey, Rev. Philip, 297.

W.—Waterhouse, Samuel, 577; Wehr, Christopher, 298; Welland (or Willard) Joshua, 297; Williams, Dakin and Hammond, 575; Williams, Jenkin, 562; Wilson, John, 578, Thomas, 563; Winslow, Joshua, 296; Woolcot, Abner, 577; John, 577; Wright, Alexander, 577; Wulff, George, 296.

Y.—Young, John, 564.

LAWs PASSED IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—1777 to 1791.

Q. 59—A.

Contains the laws as shown by the title.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR ALURED CLARKE, 1792.

Q. 60.

1792.
July 25,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 35). Dispatches received and shall be attended to. The packet for Simcoe has been forwarded, he having left. Page 1

July 25,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 36). Respecting the case of Thomas Knight under sentence of death for the murder of William Hall. 2

Statement of the case by Chief Justice Smith, dated 27th June. Knight believed to be a lunatic. 3

July 25,
Quebec.

Clarke to the Sheriff, William Terrill. Same to Dundas (No. 37). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec. 5 6

July 29,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 38). Regret at the expected absence of Sir John Johnson, whose services have been very useful, especially at this critical time in Indian affairs. His personal communications will be valuable. 7

August 11,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 39). Asks for instructions respecting the naturalization of foreign residents, Protestant or Catholic, as the number is increasing by emigration. 10

August 12,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 40). Sends Minutes of Council on State business and on Crown Lands. In the latter are proceedings of Council in relation to General Christie's petition for a grant, to which attention is directed, so that instructions may be sent to him (Clarke) on the subject. 12

Minutes, 21st June. Instructions respecting oaths to Catholic members. 14

Authority to use the Seal of the Province of Quebec for the Province of Lower Canada. 16

Concerning proroguing of the Assembly. 17

Report of the Committee on Accounts with details. 21

Memorial from William Terrill, Sheriff, and William Coffin, late Sheriff of Three Rivers, respecting charges disallowed by the Committee on accounts. 57

Concerning a proclamation for altering the next sitting of the Court of Common Pleas at Three Rivers. 58

Minutes on Crown Lands, 21st May. Instructions respecting the iron works at St. Maurice. 63

Reports by the Land Committee on Petitions. 65

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	Report on General Christie's petitions, with petitions from the executors of the late Simon Sanguinet, Patrick Conroy and Henry Ruiter, and other documents.	85 to 119
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	Commissioners to administer the oaths.	126
	Concerning the reservation of lots in the townships.	127
	Plan of lands left by Mr. Sanguinette for the support of a university.	127a
August 13, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 41). Sends extract from the minutes of the Executive Council to show the distressed state of the inhabitants on the borders of Lower Canada and New Brunswick, owing to the doubtful boundaries between the two Provinces.	128
	The report includes memorial from A. and M. Robichaud, dated 8th June, 1792.	130
	Report of the Committee of Council on the boundaries of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.	
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	Nova Scotia.	137
	New Brunswick.	138
	Order by Lord Dorchester to John Holland, dated 9th July, 1787, to accompany Hugh Finlay to mark out the boundaries between Quebec and New Brunswick.	142
	Letter from John Holland, dated 26th July, 1787, reporting his proceedings with Hugh Finlay.	145
	Report of the Committee of Council, dated 18th October, 1787, on the boundaries.	151
	Judgment of the Court of Common Pleas and other documents relating to the case of Messrs. Robichaud, and the hardships of suitors in consequence of the unsettled state of the boundary line between Quebec and New Brunswick, including report by the Solicitor General and Surveyor General.	156 to 171
August 14, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 42). Sends minutes of Council respecting the waste lands of the Crown.	172
	Minutes, 19th July. Report of the land committee respecting Commissioners for taking the oaths of settlers.	173
	The Governor laid before the Committee a diagram of the vacant land mentioned in report on Christie's petition.	176
	Representation from the Committee for a fuller manifestation of the instructions respecting the disposal of waste lands.	177
	Letter from the Bishop (Catholic) of Quebec to M. Gragé, Vicar General, dated 1st July, 1792, that copies of the proclamation respecting Crown Lands should be distributed in the parishes to give the <i>habitants</i> correct information as to the benevolent intentions respecting them.	181
	Notice respecting land to be conceded.	183
	Report of the Committee on the lands to be reserved in each township, with documents.	184
	Propositions by the Land Committee for surveys of portions of vacant lands for the benefit of Canadian inhabitants.	194
	Reports on petitions for lands.	194 to 203
	(The names of the petitioners are in alphabetical list at the end of the calendar of this volume.)	

September 5,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 43). Sends estimates for works and repairs to be executed in Upper and Lower Canada, and also of further repairs

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STATE PAPERS—LOWER CANADA.

19

1792.

to the fortifications of Quebec. Remarks. Has not, from the extent of the work, been able to send the estimates to be in London before the first of September, as instructed. Page 219

The estimates are voluminous. A report gives a general statement of the works to be carried on in Upper Canada, at Michilimakinak, Detroit, Fort Erie, Chippeway Creek, Niagara, Fort Ontario, Kingston; in Lower Canada, at Coteau du Lac, Cedars and Cascades, Montreal, Dutchman's Point, Pointe au Fer, Isle aux Noix, St. John's, Chambly, William Henry, Three Rivers, Quebec. Plan of Detroit 248a, and of the ground at St. John's gate 248b. The estimates give full details. 222 to 346

September 8,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Clarke. Has received dispatches brought by Sir John Johnson. Sends a free pardon for Knight. 9

October 3,
Whitehall.

Same to same. Has forwarded to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion a copy of his letter respecting naturalization or denization of persons mentioned therein. The application of Major General Christie for additional land has been referred to the Lords of Trade. Papers relating to the boundaries between Quebec and New Brunswick transmitted to the President of the Council. 204

October 3,
Whitehall.

Same to same. After consideration, has prepared a plan for altering and amending the Judicature in Lower Canada, which he hopes will be enacted by the Legislature; the Bill, however, if passed, to be reserved for His Majesty's approval. 206

The plan enclosed. 209

November 8,
Whitehall.

Grenville to Clarke. In the absence of Dundas, instructs him that the naturalization of aliens is of Imperial concern; a right not to be exercised by a subordinate legislature; points out the law on the subject. His Majesty will be pleased to consider all applications for denization transmitted through him (Clarke) with a view to their being granted. Steps to be taken to establish a new boundary between Quebec and New Brunswick. The plan for the allocation of lands for the Crown and Clergy, especially of those bordering on the water, is very unfavourable to them as compared with the conditions for the lands granted to individuals; they should be interspersed with the allotments of individual property. Further remarks and instructions on the subject. The decision must, in the first place, be left for local consideration, but he is not, even provisionally, to consent to any system that does not keep in view the idea of making the reserves as beneficial as was intended. 222

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B.—Baby, François, 65; Bell, John, 67; Bender, François Xavier, 67; Bishop, John, 124; Black, John, 67; Blais, Michael, 66, 126; Blanchard, Lemuel, 125; Bostwick, Reuben, 68; Bouchard, Gabriel, 196; Brady, Major Thomas, 198.

C.—Cameron, Duncan, 122; Castougai, Jean Marie, 123; Cazes, L., 195; Chamberlain, William, 123; Chambers, Charles, 196; Robert, 199; Chandler, Kenelm, 199; Clarke, Simeon, 203; Coffin, Nathaniel, 197, Thomas, 200; Coit, Isaac, 70, William, 66; Craigie, John, 200; Cruikshank, Robert, 67.

D.—Davidson, James, 124; DeLisle, David Chabrand, 201; Dow, Jonathan, 69.

E.—Edwards, Edward, 67.

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- F.—Ferguson, Thomas, 196.
 G.—Gaucher, Gamelin, 201; Glenny, James, 194; Goddard, Moses, 126; Gordon, Alexander, 203; Gosselin, Jean père, 201, Jean fils, 201; Graves, Capt. Adam, 66; Guy, Antoine, 196.
 H.—Harrison, Edward, 196; Hatheway, Alfred, 203, Silas, 203; Hillman, George, 203; Hogan, Hugh, 66; Holland, Henry, 198, John Frederick, 120, Major Samuel, 202; Hoopstad, Leonard, 198; Hôpital Général, les dames de l', 202; Hunt, Henry Willard, 125.
 L.—Lanaudière, Charles de, 195; Langan, Patrick, 121; Launière, Joseph, 120; Le Maistre, Francis, 200; William, 200, Longueuil, Joseph de, 202.
 Mc.—McCarty, Francis, 70, 120; Maclean, Capt. Lauchlin, 194.
 M.—May, Calvin, 125; Mayson, Joseph, 197; Moreau, Felix, 202.
 N.—Neal, James, 69, John, 120.
 O.—O'Hara, Felix, 69, 120.
 P.—Peltier, Baptiste père, 196, Baptiste fils, 196, Jean Marie, 196; Prentiss, John, 68.
 R.—Ross, David, 124; Ruiter, Henry, 122.
 S.—St. Ours, Paul Roc, 121; Schieffelin, Jacob, 199; Sheldon, Samuel B., 203; Smith, Lauchlin, 197; Spencer, Abel, 124.
 T.—Thompson, James, 66, 126; Tod, James, 68.
 W.—Wattson, Simon Z., 69; Williams, Jenkin, 65, 121, 126.
 Y.—Yeamans, Menard Harris, 123.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ALURED CLARKE AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1792.

Q. 61—1.

1792.
 April 3,
 War Department.

Knox to Captain Trueman. Has been appointed to execute a mission to the Indians; the road he is to follow, &c. Has delivered him a speech for the Western Indians, with which he is to repair to the Miami village to endeavour to effect a peace, which will require patience. As one condition they must at once abstain from further hostilities. If the chiefs can be induced to visit Philadelphia, the view of the population, &c., may impress them with the futility of continuing the war. The inducements that may be held out. Other instructions. Page 146

April 4,
 Philadelphia.

Same to the Western Indians. That the President of the United States desires peace and believes the hostilities on the part of the Indians have arisen from error and misunderstanding. The United States do not wish to take their lands. If any of the tribes can show a right to lands included in the treaties, for which they have not been compensated, they shall receive full satisfaction. Desires the chiefs to come to Philadelphia. 150

May 20,
 Fort Washington.

brigadier General Wilkinson to the Wyandots and Ottawas, &c., on the Sandusky. The chief who addressed them is your enemy but desires to bury the hatchet. Three young men had been sent with a message; they are now 44 days absent; a Captain will to-morrow proceed with a message from General Washington, as he has confidence the Indians will repair to the Omee river to hear the talk, but if this is disagreeable to them, they should come to this place or to Pittsburg and thence to Philadelphia, to be convinced that wicked men have caused the war. Prays them to give the bearer a good reception. 141

May 20,
 Fort Washington.

Same to Colonel John Harden. He is to go to the Wyandot towns, to induce the chiefs to come to Philadelphia, or if not, to get them to go to the Omee, where he would meet Trueman and between them accomplish a general convention, at which the speech from the President is to be

Q. 60

1792. delivered. Should they decide on war he is to take measures for his safe return; if for peace, he is to induce the chiefs to come to Philadelphia. Instructions as to arrangements for the meeting there. Page 156
- June 3, Extract of a letter from Thomas Duggan, reporting the death of
Glaize. Trueman, killed about 60 miles from here; his commission and speech to the Indians described. It is reported that two men sent by way of Sandusky had also been killed. 160
- June 9, Declaration by William May, a deserter from Fort Hamilton, brought
Detroit. in by the Indians. The force at the fort when he deserted. The Americans had built a strong fort between Forts Hamilton and Jefferson, called Fort St. Clair; that when the Americans came against the Indians last Fall, Dr. Ellison had orders to poison the liquor, but that he had been unable to do so; that the pack horse masters were all provided with poison to put in the liquor on any appearance of being surprised by the Indians. 161
- June 11, Speech of the Shawanese and Delawares to Elliott. They are at a loss
Grand Glaize. to know the answer they are to return to two messages which accompany this. They can say nothing till the meeting of all the Nations at Mahigan Town. They begin the campaign by the siege of Fort Jefferson and will send in the answer, if successful, by the prisoners. Ask for advice to be sent to the Mahigan Town; they fear that they are to be duped as usual. Messages have been sent to the other Nations to meet at the Mahigan. They ask for provisions for their families; and that the traders should be prevailed on to bring supplies from the Rapids. White Hat, who was wanted to write an answer to the Americans, cannot go; they ask for some one to be sent that can do so. 144
- June 16, Governor Chittenden to Clarke. Calling attention to the proceedings
Williston. of an officer at the posts, who took civil officers of Vermont prisoners, when in discharge of their duty; asks for an official explanation. 190
- July 5, Lieut. Col. Richard England to Francis Le Maistre. Sends copies of
Detroit. papers from the Grand Glaize and of an address from the President of the United States to the Indians, who sent them to Elliott. Colonel Harden and Captain Trueman, the bearers of the address, were unfortunately killed by some young Indians. Sends also papers respecting provisions applied for by the Indians. Elliott reports that the Americans were advancing from where the battle was fought on the 4th November last and are building a fort there. Has sent six prisoners to Niagara, who had been taken by Indians, with orders to send them to their homes. 139
- July 5, Clarke to Chittenden. That no proofs had been sent in support of the
Quebec. charges in his letter of the 16th, not received till the 30th. Had ordered an investigation, the result of which would be reported to the sovereign power. Presumes that the same course would be followed by Vermont in respect to the power to which it is subordinate. Trusts in the wisdom of the Sovereignties. 192
- July 23, Captain Doyle to Sir John Johnson. Wakeso, an Ottawa Chief, will
Michilimakinak. deliver this; he goes to renew friendship with the Iroquois. The Grand Sable, returned from the Miamis, surprised a party of Americans, one officer and 14 men, close to Fort Jefferson; 10 men and their officer were killed; the other four are at Chippewa Village; he has sent for them to be given up, and will send them to Detroit. 166
- August 1, Brant to Joseph Chew. The Americans still insist on the boundary
Niagara. according to the treaty of Muskingum; he insists on a new boundary. Has written to the Westward and to McKee. Asks that besides the coat sent to Captain Snake three or four others should be sent to prevent jealousy. About cloth, &c., for the chiefs. 167

1792.
August 20,
Niagara.

Simcoe to Clarke. Sends his opinion on the subjects referred to in the dispatches. With respect to negotiations with the United States, he believes that they do not intend to make any amicable arrangements about the posts, or to enter into any commercial treaty that may be of reciprocal benefit, nor does he believe that this can be effected so long as Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton are at the head of affairs; does not, therefore, wonder that Hammond is unsuccessful either in this or in respect to Indian affairs. Jefferson's assertions as to the claims of the United States over Indian lands, part of which directly contravene the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht, which defined the nature of Indian sovereignty. Believes he is warranted in holding both Jefferson and Hamilton as hostile to Great Britain, Jefferson openly avows, whilst Hamilton tries to disguise it. He, however, thinks that a boundary line with the Indians should not be offered, but that that should be done as the result of conferences, and should not appear to arise as a consequence of the late check in the Indians warfare; such a plan should be made known to the people, to prevent misrepresentations. Regrets that open mediation did not follow the check to Harmar and the defeat of St. Clair; it would have strengthened the opposition to raising the present force, and in this he is supported by the views of Joseph Brant. Suggests that a proposition should be made to do away with what has no existence, namely, the west line, mentioned in the treaty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, and to secure the free navigation of that river. How the affairs of the Indians might be settled during these negotiations, when the real nature of the British propositions might be promulgated, and the present question reduced to its real merits, which had been lost sight of, namely, whether the United States having failed in doing Great Britain justice in most essential points, Great Britain has not the right to withhold the posts till the stipulations are complied with; this would force the United States Government to declare that it had no intention to fulfil their part of the treaty. It is clear that Congress is waiting till some fortunate occurrence shall enable it by fraud or violence to seize the posts so justly withheld. His unfavourable opinion of Washington's character; his attempt by establishing the capital in Virginia or its confines, to oppose the increase of power in the Eastern States. Should Washington and his colleagues succeed in colonizing the Ohio, he has no doubt the strictest act of navigation will take place, and that ultimately the Government of the Confederation will centre in the hands of the French. No attack on the posts could take place without involving the whole confederation. The unfounded pretext of Congress that it cannot enforce on the separate States the performance of the terms of the treaty. The importance of establishing a boundary towards Lake Champlain, the territory there belonging principally to the State of Vermont. The primary cause of dispute must, therefore, originate with Vermont, and involve the question of the right of property in the actual settlers. The consequences of a contest; Vermont has nothing to lose. The idea entertained in the United States that the interests of the British merchants would always prevent Great Britain from resenting insult offered in Canada. The importance of settling a line with Vermont, even if all the ideas of Lord Grenville cannot be carried out. Another important boundary is that of Niagara and Detroit; remarks thereon and concluding observations.

Page 169

McKee to Simcoe. Report brought by an Indian from the Glaize, that the Americans are enlarging the old and building new forts and receiving large reinforcements, military and other stores, &c., so that the Indians believe an expedition is intended against some of their villages, and they have sent messengers to all their confederates. Those from the

August 24,
Miamis
Rapids.

1792.

westward are collecting and he believes the number of Indians this season will be greater than ever before, as the flattering speeches on the part of the United States are not credited. The Nations that accompanied him here are preparing to go to the Council at the Glaise.

Page 163

September 4,
Miamis
Rapids.

McKee to Lt. Colonel England. Expects no news of importance until the Indian messengers arrive, bringing report of the strength of the American force now collecting on the Ohio. The sickness among the Indians has caused delay in the conduct of their affairs. The Indians above do not think it safe to leave their villages, till they know the distance and designs of the American force. Runners just arrived report that a large convoy of provisions had reached Fort Jefferson, with such a number of troops as gave reason to believe that more was meant than the reinforcement of the post; in consequence they have brought word to the Indians here to move immediately to the Glaise; the messengers report that parties have been sent out to watch the movements of the force.

195

September 6,
Miamis
Rapids.

Same to same. Runners from the Glaise report that a large body of Americans mounted and without baggage, were seen three days before on the ground where the last engagement happened, apparently as if they meant to advance on the villages.

197

September 11,
Miamis
Rapids.

Same to Chew. Indians have not determined anything; their council was delayed by the sickness of the Caughnawagas, and now waits the arrival of the Corn Planter and his Senecas, and of the Five Nations from the Grand River, which is hourly expected. Report of the movements of American Cavalry. If true, when it is attempted to accomplish a peace, the council will break up and the horrors of war recommence. Messengers arrived from the Mississippi and the west, report that the Indians there are coming with their whole force, to join the people of their own colour. If they do, which he does not doubt, there will be a more powerful combination than the United States are aware of, and they may see too late, that the injustice of their demands will add to the misfortunes that have already happened and deluge their country with blood.

198

September 11,
Miamis
Rapids.

Same to Brant. That his presence at the general council at the Glaise has become more and more necessary. Is sorry for his indisposition and urges him to be present at the council.

200

September 29,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 44). Ship with loyalists arrived on the 9th, but the ship drew too much water to go to Montreal, so the loyalists and their effects were sent up by smaller vessels. The loyalists have since proceeded to Upper Canada, notice having been sent to Simcoe to prepare for their reception.

3

September 29,
Quebec.

Same to Nepean. Sends report of a board of inspection on Indian stores.

1

Report.

2

September 29,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 45). Sends minutes of Council and other documents.

4

Proclamation to prorogue the Assembly.

6

Memorial from the Bar for a remedy for certain irregularities in proceedings in appeal.

8

Application from the town of William Henry (Sorel) for a court of requests.

10

Complaint against Mr. O'Hara, judge at Gaspé, with report of a committee on the subject with journal and documents.

13

(The report deals also with the appointment of judges and the administration of justice in the district of Gaspé and the selection of a suitable place for the sittings of the Court of Common Pleas there).

1792.

	Report of Committee on the memorial of the Bar respecting the Court of Appeal.	Page 62
	Draught of an ordinance for suspending the sessions of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal and to facilitate the proceedings in appeal causes.	66
	Report of the Committee on the draught ordinance.	69
	Minutes on State business, 18th September. Arrangements for the meeting of Assembly in the chapel in the Bishop's palace.	72
	Report of a commission on disputes concerning lands between line 45° and the King's posts.	73
	(The report contains opposing writs from the magistrates of Lower Canada and Vermont, each claiming jurisdiction over the disputed territory).	
	Minutes respecting waste lands, 4th August, Solicitor General's report on John Craigie's memorial.	122
	Report concerning a defect of the land surveyors.	126
	Orders on petitions for land.	127 to 134.
	(The names of the petitioners are in alphabetical list at the end of this volume.)	
September 29, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 46). Sends papers relative to Indian affairs in Upper Canada. Sends copies of letters from Simcoe with his opinion on certain dispatches from Hammond. Commission appointed to examine into the questions relating to disputed lands on Lake Champlain between line 45° and the posts. The importance of having the boundary line settled to save probable trouble.	135
	(The enclosures are calendared at their respective dates.)	
October 15, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 47). Is happy to find that his arrangement of the Province for representation has been approved of. Sends communications relating to the Indian country.	194
October 15, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 48). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared.	202
October 15, Quebec.	Same to John King. Mr. Toosey's presence may be dispensed with for the winter, but he should be here as early as possible in Spring.	203
October 22, Quebec.	Same to Dundas (No. 49). Sends requisition for goods to complete the supplies at the posts and for visiting Indians.	204
	Requisition.	205
October 22, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 50). That Simcoe would himself send estimate of the expense for hutting the Queen's Rangers at Niagara. Sends estimates for works ordered by Simcoe for immediate execution.	207
	The estimates are for building 28 log houses for the Rangers at the West Landing, Niagara; for fitting up Navy Hall, for the accommodation of Simcoe, and for building an oven for the use of Simcoe's corps. The detailed estimates follow.	209 to 219
October 22, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 51). Sends minutes of Council on state business from 19th September and on waste lands from 15th August, both to the 11th instant.	220
	Minutes 21st September. Report on the memorial of the trustees for recovering the Lake freight.	221
	Report relative to the disposition of the Bishop's Palace.	224 to 230

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1792.

Minutes Continued, 1st October, 1792. Memorial from petitioners in the Court of Common Pleas; report from Messrs. Dunn and Williams, letter from Mr. Fraser, judge of the court, and draught of an ordinance for enlarging the next term of the court at Montreal. These papers referred to a Committee. Pages 231 to 239

Two reports of the Surveyor and Deputy Surveyor respecting reservations for the Crown and Protestant Clergy. 239 to 248

Minutes, 11th October. Decision of the Council on these reports. 249

Report of the Committee on the proposed enlargement of next November term of the court at Montreal, with proclamation and list of causes. 251 to 259

Report concerning the Court of Requests. 259

Minutes respecting waste lands, 18th September. On petitions for land. 261 to 277

(The names of the petitioners are in alphabetical list at the end of the calendar of this volume.)

Minute of the Land Committee concerning maps. 277

Report by the Land Committee upon returns and warrants issued for certain townships. 279

Representation by the Land Committee respecting tracts for emigrants. 283

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Reports on petitions for land. 290

Report on complaint by the Surveyor General against petitioners for lands withholding their proportion for surveys. 291

Report respecting reservations. 299

Minutes, 11th October. Report on Crown and Clergy reserves. 301

Report respecting the want of deputy surveyors. 303

Report respecting the oaths to be administered to applicants for land. 311, 313, 322

Orders on petitions for land. 327 to 339

(The names of petitioners are in alphabetical list at the end of the calendar of this volume.)

January 10, New York. Thomas Mackaness to S. Bernard. Dispatches forwarded to Major General Clarke, Quebec. How mails for Canada are forwarded from New York to Albany, and there taken charge of by a messenger from Mr. Finlay. 458

February 23, London. Wm. Fraser to Dundas. Sends copy of surrender of their lands to George the First, of several tribes of Indians in 1726. The surrender appears to have been made for the purpose of obtaining protection against the French. (The copy sent was to be returned to Fraser; neither it nor the original is among the papers). 460

June 14, Quebec. James Givens to Dundas. Has delivered dispatches for Clarke and Simcoe, but Clarke has not yet informed him if he is to be sent to Hammond. Had received an advance of £15 from Sir John Temple at New York. 461

July 9, Philadelphia. Same to same. Had written from New York and Quebec with accounts enclosed. Had left Quebec on the 17th June, and delivered dispatches to Hammond on the 4th July; shall leave this on the 12th for Quebec. 462

1792. July 28, Quebec.	Sir John Johnson to Clarke. Recommendations as to the method of conducting the business of the Indian Department during his absence. Page 349	463
August 10, London.	Memorial of Merchants trading to the Province of Quebec, that Lord Macartney be instructed to negotiate a favourable treaty for the admission of furs into China.	463
August 27, London.	Samuel Peters to Nepean. That he had been informed of the defeat by Indians of two armies sent against them by the United States, that a third was to be sent and that the people believed the Indians were encouraged by the British Government, which has exasperated them exceedingly. Is also informed that a treaty of peace is expected between the United States and Indians, Simcoe to be the umpire; the Americans expect the Ohio instead of the Mississippi is to be fixed on as the boundary. If so the Americans say the British will always command the Indians and that the fur trade is annually more than the cost of an army of 10,000 men. The Americans have no other rights to the lands west of the Alleghanies than they gained by the treaty of 1783. The Senecas and Saritorians (<i>sic</i>) have sold great tracts of land east of Lake Ontario to the State of New York. He ventures to say that the Americans will use every effort to establish the treaty of 1783, and drive all the British from the garrisons; Simcoe will require proper help in time. Desires to have £100 on account of Lewis Alden.	465
September 20, Quebec.	General Order. That during the absence of Sir John Johnson, all requisitions, &c., from Upper and Lower Canada are to be transmitted, as heretofore, to the Superintendent General's office at Montreal.	352
October 1, Montreal.	Colonel John Campbell to Clarke. Complains that he has been injured by the General Order issued to regulate the transaction of the affairs of the Indian Department during Sir John Johnson's absence, and encloses copy of his commission, and copy of letter with the order.	353
	Commission.	355
	Copy of letter from Chew.	356
October 4, Quebec.	Clarke to Campbell. In answer to his representation, it is pointed out that his (Campbell's) appointment is only civil, and that he is now only on the Indian establishment for Lower Canada, as distinguished from the general commission held by Sir John Johnson.	357
October 4, Montreal.	Campbell to Clarke. That the regulations respecting the Indian Department are an innovation on the King's authority. Asks that the question be referred to a Board of Field Officers.	361
October 18, Montreal.	Same to same. That he will not take advantage of his leave of absence, whilst Sir John Johnson is away.	360
October 26, Montreal.	Same to Thomas Aston Coffin. That although he had declined the leave of absence, it was still his wish to have his claims referred to Government.	362
October 30, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 52). Delay in the delivery of dispatches owing to the carelessness of the mate of the vessel that brought them. By the resignation and subsequent death of Rouville, the Judges of the Common Pleas are reduced to three; it is necessary to appoint another. Again recommends to mercy Thomas Knight, convicted of murder. Marie Louis Brisebois charged in the same indictment has already been executed.	342
November 2, Quebec.	Major Holland to Lord Walsingham. Had intended writing by Mr. Finlay, who had, however, given up his intention of going to England, his services being required in Quebec. He (Holland) is so far recovered from the palsy as to be able to attend to his duties. He has had £65 a year deducted from his salary as Surveyor General, and £100 from being left out of the new Council. Cannot maintain his family, unless the fees on land grants make up for the diminutions, but these it is proposed	342

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to divide with his deputy, although his Commission secures them to him (Holland) alone. Has applied to the Lieut. Governor and Council; if unsuccessful he hopes for redress from the Ministry and begs for His Lordship's influence. Page 474

November 3,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 53). Owing to the appointment to the Bench of Mr. Williams, it will be expected that he relinquish the office of Clerk of the Executive and Legislative Council. A suitable person shall be selected for the clerkship of the latter at its first meeting, leaving Williams in the other till His Majesty's pleasure be known. 344

November 3,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 54). Arrangements for the Indian Department during the absence of Sir John Johnson. Claim of Colonel Campbell to act in his absence transmitted; he also applies for leave of absence. Remarks on Campbell's letters and his claims to control of the Indian Department. 346

The correpondence follows, dated on the 28th July, 20th September and on various dates in October, calendared at the respective dates of the letters.

November 3,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 55). Had, from the distressing circumstances stated, been induced to give Mr. Finlay leave of absence to go to England, but Mr. Finlay had next day signified his intention not to accept the leave, in hopes that his affairs might be arranged by his agent. The zeal and merit of Mr. Finlay entitle him to consideration; recommends him to attention and to favour at the Post Office, where his case is under consideration. 363

Application from Hugh Findlay, dated 28th October, stating his position towards the Post Office as a reason for obtaining leave of absence. 366

Answer on the same day from Thomas Aston Coffin that leave is granted. 368

Finlay, dated 29th October, accepting the leave and asking for His Excellency's intervention with Post Office. 370

November 9,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 56). Transmits letter from the son of Major Holland, relative to French refugees, desirous to settle in Lower Canada. Sends copy of the answer, that the application would be forwarded to the ministry. The fact of Mr. Holland having married a French lady has, he (Clarke) supposes, pointed him out as the proper channel of communication. 372

Application (enclosed) by J. F. Holland on behalf of the French refugees, dated 31st October. 374

Answer by Thomas Aston Coffin, dated 6th November, that the Lieut. Governor believes persons of the description mentioned would be a desirable acquisition, but under the existing laws he cannot afford the necessary facilities, but would transmit the application to the Secretary of State. 377

November 9,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 57). Transmits Council minutes on State affairs. 379

Committee on accounts appointed. 380

Additional instructions giving power to certain Judges to vote in cases brought in appeal. 381

Reports of the Advocate, Attorney and Solicitor General, regarding the capacity of certain persons to vote for or be elected members of the House of Assembly. 383

Second report of the committee of accounts, ending the 10th April, 1792, with journal of proceedings and detail of accounts &c. 391 to 432

November 9,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 58). Encloses estimates for additional work found necessary in Upper Canada and ordered by Simcoe, including the building of a hospital for sick seamen employed on Lake Ontario. 433

	1792.	Estimates for a building at Navy Hall for the accommodation of the officers belonging to the staff of Upper Canada. Pages 434, 436	
		Estimates for building hospital on Point Frederick. 438, 440	
November 9, Quebec.		Monk, Attorney General, to Nepean. The doubts that have arisen (given in detail) regarding the right, under the capitulation and treaty, of certain persons to sit as members of the Legislative Council and Assembly can be remedied by the provisions of a new Act. 468	
November 10, Quebec.		Clarke to Dundas (No. 59). Sends opinion by the Attorney General respecting doubts which had arisen as to the capability of sundry Canadian gentlemen to sit in the Legislative Council and of others to sit in the Assembly. Asks that steps be taken to set these doubts at rest, and remove the disabilities if they exist. 442	
		Opinion of the Attorney General (Monk) on the question. 444	
		List of members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, said not to be qualified for seats under the statute of 31 Geo. 3. Chap. 31. 449	
November 30, London.		John King to Lord Dorchester. That emigrants from France propose to go to Canada to ascertain the practicability of settling there. Lord Grenville desires to have his sentiments on the measure. 340	
December 1, London.		Dorchester to King. That he sees no objection to the emigrants from France proceeding to Canada for the purpose stated. 341	
December 9, Windsor.		Lord Walsingham to Nepean. Sends a letter from Major Holland, dated 2nd November (calendared at its date). 473	
December 10, Whitehall.		Dundas to Clarke. His Majesty's servants will seize the most favourable opportunity to settle the disputed boundary on Lake Champlain. Too much care cannot be exercised in avoiding causes of discontent on the part of the proprietors. That the question of the Crown and Clergy reserves is again to be taken into consideration. 450	
December 10, Whitehall.		Same to same. It is intended to make provision in Lower Canada for French emigrants now in England. Three or four persons have been selected to go to Lower Canada to carry such a measure into effect. The names of this deputation were: M. de Jardins (Desjardins), formerly Grand Vicar of Orleans; M. Jean Marie Raimbeaux, priest of the diocese of Bayeux; M. Gazil, doctor and formerly principal of the College of Navarre; M. LaCorne, formerly post captain in the French Marine. The investigations to be made as to the amount of land that can be allotted. The first will probably be ecclesiastics; they are, as far as possible, to be provided for in their ecclesiastical capacities. Provisional arrangements to be made for the allotment of lands in suitable situations. 452	
		Letter to the deputation introducing them to Clarke. 455	
December 11, Whitehall.		John King to Sir John Temple. To give Messrs. Jardins (Desjardins), Raimbeaux, Gazil and LaCorne, all needful assistance on their journey to Quebec. 456	

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 November 25,
 Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Clarke. That Washington seems determined to carry on the Indian war, and has quitted the untenable ground of the war, namely, that the Indian territory was ceded by Great Britain. The extensive preparations making, the army to be reinforced by the Militia of Kentucky, whose animosity against the Indians and warlike disposition make them a formidable enemy. The main body of Wayne's army, detained at Pittsburg either for discipline or to overawe the counties of Pennsylvania, may be employed to cut off communication between the Six Nations and the Western Indians and by proceeding up the Alleghany and ultimately to Presqu'Isle, would be on the most practicable route to Niagara so soon as Mr. Washington and his colleagues had matured their plans. Should the Six Nations either resist or yield, the establishment at Presqu'Isle would include the building of bateaux and gun boats, and the forcing of an establishment at Miamis Bay. Desires instructions on the possible event of the United States equipping a naval armament on the Lakes; is he to consider it as hostility, as it cannot be denied it would be so in the event. The possession of the forts has secured the navigation of the Lakes, and opposition to any armament there is considered as certain. The only general order that he has is that "force must be repelled by force," and he should consider an attempt of the United States to pass these communications as such an act. Reasons from the instructions and correspondence of Knox with St. Clair why the attempt should be opposed. Under the circumstances he would not consider himself justified in giving any interruption to the armaments of the United States that did not molest the territory or possessions of His Majesty, until he had received instructions. 66

December 3,
 Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 60). Transmits memorial from Isaac Ogden, Colonel Fitch and associates, together with a report of the Land Committee respecting the regulations for the settlement of the country. These are to be considered by the Council, as a Committee of the Whole, but the documents are now forwarded for the consideration of the Ministry. 3

Q. 61-2

1792.	Memorial from Isaac Ogden, Col. Eleazer Fitch and others. Page 5	
	Report of the Land Committee on the same. 12	
	Report of the Surveyor and Deputy Surveyor General. 16	
	Representation of the Land Committee on the granting of townships. 24	
	Other reports, &c., on the same subject. These include reports on petitions by John Gould, Godfrey King, Col. John Morris, Richard Nevison, John Plenderleath, Azariah Pritchard, and W. Smith, junior, and on settlements on the Becancour, Nicolet and St. Francis, and the township of Stanstead. 25 to 39	
December 3, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 61). Had not sent report of the proceedings of the Indian Nations at the Glaize, as these had been already sent by Simcoe. 40	
December 12, Philadelphia.	Knox to the Indians (named) to the southward of the Lakes, north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. That he had received their message that they would meet the commissioners of the United States at the Rapids of the Miami River. Commissioners will be sent with the sincere desire to remove all causes of difference. A full supply of provisions will be sent by Canada or by the nearest American posts. Parties of Americans would be prevented from going into the Indian country, so that they with their women and children may rest in peace, and all the warriors must be called in, as it is vain to expect peace whilst they continue their depredations. 152	
	(In Clarke's letter of 2nd March, 1793, No. 67.)	
December 29, Philadelphia.	Alexander Hamilton (Treasury) to Hammond. That arrangements may probably be made to send an agent to Upper Canada to obtain a supply of provisions for the meeting of the Indians at the Glaize. 156	
No date.	Answer by Simcoe to the speech from the council of the Indians (named) delivered at the Glaize on the 9th of October, 1792. 157	
1793. January 3, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 62). Had been obliged to make use for the accommodation of the Legislature, of the Bishop's Palace, which had been hired by Government. Sends abstracts of the repairs found to be necessary. Sends his speech, addresses, &c., at the opening of the Legislature. Panet elected speaker of the Assembly, which appointed a committee to frame rules and regulations. No time shall be lost in recommending to the Legislature a change in the laws affecting the Judicature of the Province. 52	
	Estimates for repairing and fitting up the Bishop's Palace for the convention of the Legislature. 54	
	The same for Council Chamber and Committee Rooms. 56 to 61	
January 3, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 63). Sends list of appointments of officers for the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Takes it for granted that the Legislature will provide for their salaries. 62	
	Schedule of officers. 63	
January 5, Glaize.	Extract of a letter from the Glaize. At the council held here, it was answered that the Indians could enter into no terms with the people of the posts, Kentucky, or the commanders of these posts. They would meet the commissioners of the United States at Sandusky next Spring, where their father is to be invited. They do not think the commanders of the forts, or the people of Kentucky, authorized to conclude a peace. He (the writer) is told that the young man delivered some letters to Pipe and Talebaxuche from one John Hamilton, but has not yet learned their import. The young man tried to get some of the chiefs to go with him to Fort Jefferson but they declined. 176	
January 8, Whitehall.	Dundas to Clarke. Calls attention to the regulation that all estimates for works to be done should be transmitted so as to arrive before the 1st of September, so that there may be time given to examine them, and	

1793.

that for unforeseen expenses the commander ordering them should draw bills on the Treasury in his own name. Page 1

January 21,
Quebec.

Clarke to Simcoe. That the earnest desire of His Majesty and his ministers is to avoid war; it is of consequence to the ease and prosperity of the Canadas to cultivate peace with their neighbours. Caution should be used not to furnish grounds for the quarrel that Knox had in view in his instructions to St. Clair as the most popular of any they could devise. Any other orders than those left by Lord Dorchester are at present inexpedient. The effect of continued hostilities between the United States and the Indians. Effectual means to be taken to maintain naval superiority on the Lakes. Shall transmit copy of the correspondence; his satisfaction that the superintendence of the King's affairs in Upper Canada is in the hands of a person so well qualified. 70

January 21,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Hammond. Is gratified that their opinions agree as to the expected negotiations between the Indians and the United States, and that he has prepared the latter for the presence of McKee and Butler at the meeting. He must, after consultation with Butler and Joseph Brant, decline to give permission to Indian agents to purchase provisions in the colony for the Indian meeting, as he has already taken steps to provide the usual supply, for reasons given. Every transaction relative to Indian affairs flows in the military channel and he does not feel justified to break through the rule in the present case. Sends extract from Sir William Johnson's letter to the Board of Trade, to show the reason for the system adopted; explains the modifications introduced into the mode of distributing the presents. Does not believe that the Indians would suffer the United States to forward a supply through their country, being extremely jealous of them. 148

January 23,
Navy Hall.

Same to McKee (extract). The United States agree to meet the Indians at the Miami Rapids; he presumes they mean Sandusky, where the meeting was fixed to take place. They will endeavour to send provisions by the Lakes, and it is evident under that pretext they mean to establish provisions and magazines on the line by which they are advancing from Fort Washington to the fortress they mean to erect at the Miami. Has declined the application from the United States for leave to transport provisions across the Lakes, and the Indians may be assured that they shall be supplied with provisions as usual. Asks for information as to the quantities that can be supplied and the best mode of conveyance. 154

(In Clarke's letter of 2nd March, No. 67).

January 27,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Clarke. His satisfactory intercourse with Hammond through Brigade Major Littlehales. The place of the proposed meeting of the United States at Lower Sandusky has been changed by General Knox to the Rapids of the Miami River. The object of this, he suspects, is to render all hopes of peace ineffectual. Does not think Hammond had seen Knox's message to the Indians. Why he (Simcoe) cannot comply with Hamilton's application to obtain provisions in Upper Canada for the Indians. By request of the Indians, McKee and Butler are to be present at the council. Jefferson has been informed of this, and told Hammond that he thought the proposition of the Indians proper and that those of the United States would be so equitable that he was regardless by what channel they were conveyed. "Notwithstanding this language, I cannot but give it as my opinion, that the States will not offer anything like equitable conditions, and tho' the Indians should give up all the country to the westward of the Ohio, that is *under settlement*, still the avarice of Mr. Washington will insist upon the full execution of treaties which the Indians reject as fraudulent and inadmissible." The system of supplying the Indians at the posts is the result of an ancient and unde-

- 1793.
- January 27,
Navy Hall. viating system not directed 'by temporary motives. Shall send all the
correspondence when the navigation opens. Page 144
- January 30,
Detroit. Answer of Simcoe to a speech of the Six Nations delivered at Buffalo
Creek on the 13th November, 1792. 160
- February 2,
Quebec. McKee to Simcoe. The Indians have kept quiet since he last sent
word, having been stopped by their chiefs from going to war. A mess-
enger succeeded in getting to the Miamis by the Wabash; the proper
answer the Indians had returned to the message. Report that the
Senecas killed two Delawares near Fort Washington and one or two
others on one of the branches of the Muskingum. These murders
may have been committed by some of the young men, without any
countenance from their chiefs. 174
- February 2,
Quebec. Clarke to Dundas (No. 64). Encloses letter from Simcoe, for orders
as to the steps to be taken in case of the equipment of a naval force by
the United States, at Presqu'Isle or any other part of the Lakes; he
asks if it should be taken as an act of hostility. Did not think it
expedient to extend or alter the orders to be strictly neutral. Is con-
vinced, however, of the expediency of maintaining a naval superiority
on the Lakes for the public security; on this ground had assured
Simcoe of his support in the measures necessary with that object. Asks
for instructions respecting the navigation of the Lakes by the subjects
of the United States. 64
(The correspondence of the 25th November, 1792, and 21st January,
1793, calendared at the respective dates of the letters).
- February 2,
Quebec. Clarke to Dundas (No. 65). Sends duplicate of letter and of the Attor-
ney General's statement respecting the qualifications of members of the
Council and Assembly. Mr. Cuthbert has presented a petition against
the election of M. de la Valtrie; the house has not yet considered it. 73
- February 2,
Quebec. Same to same (private). His opinion of the character and profess-
ional knowledge of the judges of the districts of Lower Canada, namely,
William Smith, Chief Justice, John Fraser, Thomas Dunn and Jenkin
Williams. 74
- February 2,
Quebec. Same to same (No. 66). Had transmitted estimates of works and
repairs in Upper and Lower Canada for the present year, and now sends
statements of those for one year between the 25th December, 1791, and
24th December, 1792, which it was found necessary to undertake before
previous authority could be obtained. 77
Estimates, various. 79 to 136
- February 3,
Whitehall. Dundas to Clarke (No. 1). The impropriety of joining the office of
Clerk of the Executive Council with that of a judge of the Court of Com-
mon Pleas. His course with respect to Colonel Campbell approved of,
the same to be signified to Colonel Campbell. Has transmitted Finlay's
letter to the Post Master General; will do what he can for him. Is
referred to a previous letter respecting French refugees and the mode of
allotting Crown lands. 41
- February 3,
Navy Hall. Simcoe to Hammond. Arrival of General Hull; has explained to
him the reasons why he could not give him permission to purchase pro-
visions in Upper Canada for the Indians. Has convinced him that
Sandusky, not the Glaize, was the place appointed for the meeting with
the Indians. Hull seemed struck with the statement that had he (Sim-
coe) been asked by the United States, he would have attended the
council. 170
- February 13,
Quebec. Clarke to Dundas. Is led to hope from the contents of a letter from
Lord Dorchester, that His Lordship will return to Quebec. Asks for
leave of absence. 137

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February 19. Provincial matters for consideration. See Q. 57—2, p 323, et seq., where these are given with observations; (printed in full in report for 1890, Note B, p 41). Page 43
- March 2,
Quebec. Clarke to Dundas (No. 67). Sends letter and enclosures from Simcoe, who had refused to allow the United States to send an agent into Upper Canada to collect and furnish provisions for the proposed treaty with the Indians. Approves of Simcoe's action; is not without suspicion that the United States were trying to use this means to supply their military establishments. Hammond had, no doubt, been actuated by the best motives in consenting to Mr. Hamilton's proposals on this subject, but believed that on receipt of Simcoe's letter he would be convinced of the propriety of rejecting them. 142
(Letter and enclosures calendared at their respective dates).
- March 2,
Quebec. Clarke to Dundas (No. 68). Transmits an address of the Assembly on the late change in this government. 163
Address in French, 164; in English, 166. 164, 166
- March 14,
Quebec. Clarke to Dundas (No. 69). Arrival on the 2nd of Messrs. Desjardins, Raimbeau, Gazel and La Corne. 168
- March 30,
Quebec. Same to same (No. 70). Had transmitted communications from Simcoe. Sends copy of letter from him to Hammond, stating that General Hull had been sent as an agent of the United States to obtain provisions already mentioned. Other communications transmitted respecting Indian affairs. 169
- April 29,
Whitehall. Dundas to Clarke. Transmits letter from the Postmaster General on Finlay's case; is sorry he cannot interfere further. 138
- April 30,
Whitehall. Same to same. An ecclesiastic, named Candide Michel Saulnier, proposes to sail for Montreal. He is to be allowed to reside within the Province and to officiate conformably to the laws there. 139
- May 1,
Whitehall. Same to same. That as three regiments have been ordered from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick for the protection of the West Indian Islands, the Lieutenant Governors of the two Provinces have been instructed to raise a corps of militia of not more than 600 men in each Province, to be for the service of these Provinces respectively. 140
- May 2,
Quebec. Same to same. He is to have leave of absence on Lord Dorchester's return to Quebec. The satisfaction felt at his (Clarke's) services. 141
- May 11,
Quebec. Clarke to Dundas (No. 71). Sends copies of addresses from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly on the state and means of education, and in answer to the message respecting the declaration of war. Sends also copy of his speech on the prorogation of the Assembly; had assented to eight bills. 177
The addresses, speech, &c., enclosed. 179 to 191
Schedule of Acts assented to. 192
- May 25,
Quebec. Clarke to Dundas. Recommends the appointment of John Craigie to the office of Clerk of the Executive Council, if his employment of Deputy Commissary General is not thought an objection. If the double office is not found convenient, Craigie would resign. Williams is not Clerk of Appeals, that office has been for some years filled by Shephard. 194
- May 25,
Quebec. Same to same. Death of Picotté de Bellestre; sends a list of gentlemen (with remarks) who are suitable to fill up the vacancy. 196
Names of six persons (three old and three new subjects) qualified to fill seats in the Legislative Council. 197
- May 25,
Quebec. Clarke to Dundas (No. 72). Explains his reasons for directing payment for certain services to be made by the Acting Deputy Pay Master, instead of by drawing bills on the Treasury. The deplorable state of the works and public buildings, their number and extent. The military divisions of Upper and Lower Canada, and how commanded. The distinction between the extent of Simcoe's authority as Lieut.-Governor and

	1793.	as senior military officer ; in the latter capacity he has power to order repairs, &c., at the posts included in the upper district. The urgent services required to be carried on:—1. The building of huts for the Queen's Rangers at Niagara and an oven for the same. 2. Repairs to Navy Hall. "This building is on the west side of Niagara River and was erected in the course of the last war by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces for the use of the officers of the Naval Department "on Lake Ontario." 3. The accommodation of the officers of the staff of Upper Canada. Page 199	
June 28, Quebec.		Clarke to Dundas (No. 73). With Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec. 238	
July 17, Whitehall.		Dundas to Dorchester. Answers the suggestions relative to the North American Governments:—1. The establishment of a general Government for all the King's Provinces in North America. Cannot be done without an Act of Parliament, and does not think it can add to the real strength or happiness of the different Provinces. Quit rents are in effect suspended. The remarks on the other suggestions are substantially the same as those in Note E, p. 41, of the report on Archives for 1890, although not expressed in identical terms. 207	
		Suggestions by Lord Dorchester, to which the preceding letter is an answer. 218	
July 18, London.		Dorchester to Dundas. In reference to Simcoe's letter, the commissions for the Naval Officers on the Lakes ought to have been given by Major General Clarke, as these armed boats and vessels must always form part of the military force of the country. The Deputy Quarter Master General can have no official intercourse with a Lieutenant Governor in his civil capacity. 224	
August 4, Portsmouth.		Same to King. Returns the requisitions, &c., with answers. 226	
		The statements returned, received originally from Col. Stevenson on the 31st July. 227	
		Dorchester's answers to the same. 235	

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PAPERS RESPECTING LOWER CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, 1790-1792.

Q. 62.—A1. A2.

1791. March 23, London.		Paper read at the Bar of the House of Commons by Mr. Lymburner, Agent for the subscribers to the petitions from the Province of Quebec, bearing date 24th November, 1784. Pages 1 to 101	
April 21, London.		Papers relative to the Province of Quebec, ordered to be printed on this date, namely: (1-2) Articles of capitulation of Quebec, 18th September, 1759, 103. Translation, 107. 103, 107	
		(3.) Fourth Article of the definitive treaty, concluded at Paris 10th February, 1763. 111	
		(4.) Proclamation, 7th October, 1763. (There are several omissions in this proclamation, as printed in the Collection of Acts relative to Canada, (Quebec, 1800) and also in Maseres' collection (London, 1772), which have been supplied from the original proclamation.) 114	
		(5.) Instructions for James Murray, Governor of the Province of Quebec, 7th December, 1763. 128 to 198	
		Copy of the 48th and 49th articles of instructions to Charles Lawson, Governor of Nova Scotia. 199	
		(6.) Instructions to Guy Carleton, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Quebec and dependencies, 3rd January, 1775. Q. 202	

1791.

Plan for the future management of Indian Affairs, referred to in the 32nd article of the foregoing instructions. Page 258

A. List of Indian tribes in the Northern District of North America. 275

B. Same in the Southern District. 276

(7.) Copy of an article in the instructions to Sir Frederick Haldimand, K.B., in 1778, not included in the instructions to Guy Carleton, in 1775; also copy of a part of an article altered from the same instructions in 1775. 277

(8.) Copy of such articles in the instructions to Lord Dorchester in 1786, as are not contained in the instructions to Guy Carleton, in 1775 (p. 279) also of such articles or parts thereof in the same instructions in 1786, as are altered from the instructions in 1775. (p. 292). 279, 292

(9, 10.) Address to the King by Roman Catholic citizens, &c., in the Province of Quebec, (in French, 297; in English, 302). 297, 302

(11.) Copy of the petition of the old and new subjects of Canada, 24th November, 1784. 309

(12, 13.) Objections to the demands made in the foregoing petition at a meeting held at the Recollets' House, on the 30th November, 1784, (in French, 318; English, 328). 318, 328

(14.) In 62. A2. Petition of Sir John Johnson and others on behalf of the loyalists in Canada, London, 11th April, 1785. 339

(15, 16.) Memorial of the advocates and notaries of the Province of Quebec, (in French, 350; in English, 356). 350, 356

(17.) Extracts from the address of the inhabitants at and above Cataragui, to Dorchester, 17th November, 1786. 362

(18.) Petition of inhabitants from Pointe au Baudet, westward to Niagara. 364

(19, 20.) Petition from the Canadians to the King, Montreal, 13th October, 1788, (in French, 372; in English, 378). 372, 378

(21, 22.) Petition from Canadians to Dorchester, same date, (in French, 385; in English, 390). 385, 390

(23.) Memorial of merchants, &c., of Quebec and Montreal, 1st and 5th December, 1788. 394

Lists of Seigniors, &c., attached. 404 to 415

(24, 25.) Memorial of citizens, &c., of Montreal, (in French, 416; in English, 425). 416, 425

(26, 27.) The same to Dorchester, 24th December, 1788, (in French, 433; in English, 447). 433, 447

(28, 29.) Memorial of new subjects of Quebec, 31st December, 1788, (in French, 461; in English, 477). 461, 477

(30, 31.) Memorial of the merchants, &c., of Quebec and Montreal, 29th October and 2nd November, 1789, (in French 494; in English, 497). 494, 497

(32.) Ordinance to regulate the Courts of Judicature, &c., 17th September, 1764. 500

(33.) Ordinance to amend the same, 1st July, 1766. 515

(34.) Additional ordinance to the same, 26th July, 1766. 518

(35.) Ordinance for ratifying the decrees of the Courts of Justice, 20th September, 1764. 520

(36.) Ordinance amending the same, 12th November, 1764. 525

(37.) Ordinance for the more effectual administration of justice and for regulating the Courts of Law, 1st February, 1770. 528

(38.) Ordinance to regulate the proceedings in the Courts of Civil Judicature, 25th February, 1777. 568

(39.) Ordinance for establishing Courts of Civil Judicature, 25th February, 1777. 586

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- (40.) Ordinance for establishing Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, 4th March, 1777. Page 594
- (41.) Amendment to the Ordinance for regulating Courts of Civil Judicature (see 38), 5th February, 1783. 599
- (42.) Ordinance to regulate the proceedings in the Courts of Civil Judicature and to establish trials by juries in actions of a commercial nature and personal wrongs to be compensated in damages, 21st April, 1785. 601
- (43.) Ordinance to continue the preceding (No. 42), with additional regulations, 30th April, 1787. 634
- (44.) Ordinance to explain and amend an Ordinance for establishing Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, 30th April, 1787. 644
- (45.) An Act to continue the Ordinances regulating the practice of the law and to provide more especially for the dispensation of justice, especially in the new districts, 30th April, 1789. 647
- (46.) Description of the intended boundary line between the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada. 663

PAPERS RESPECTING LOWER CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

1790—1792.

Q. 62—A3. A4. A5.

1791.

- Report of the Committee to inquire into the state of the trade to Newfoundland. Abstract of evidence by William Newman, of Dartmouth, trading to Newfoundland. 666 to 684
- John Jeffery, of Poole. 684 to 713
- Re-examination of Newman. 714
- Peter Ougier, on behalf of the merchants of the County of Devon and others. 738 to 744
- George Chalmers, clerk to the committee of Council for Trade. 744 745
- Re-examination of Ougier. 745 to 752
- George Cartwright. 752 to 765
- Further examination of Ougier. 765 to 791
- John Thomey, lately a merchant. 791 to 801
- William Knox, formerly one of the Under Secretaries of State. 802 to 812
- Further examination of Ougier. 812 to 835
- Major John Elford, Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland, subject to the authority of the Governor of Canada. 835 to 852
- Re-examination of Knox. 852
- Further examination of Ougier. 853 to 856
- Further examination of Newman. 856 to 868
- The appendix contains the legal documents respecting suits against fishermen and others in Newfoundland, with the proceedings in court. 870 to 917
- Appendix No. 6a. Account of the number and burthen of the ships fitted out and cleared for Newfoundland from the ports of England (each port separate) from 1769 to 1774, and from 1787 to 1792. 918
- No. 6b. The same from the ports in Scotland, from 1788 to 1792. 919
- No. 6c. State of the French fishery at Newfoundland from 1769 to 1774, and from 1786 to 1792. 920
- No. 6d. Account of the revenue arising from the Custom house duties paid in Newfoundland from 1782 to 1792, inclusive. 921
- No. 6e. List of the Custom house officers at Newfoundland. 922
- No. 6f. Apparently a list of port charges on vessels, but without title. 923

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- No. 6*g*. Accounts of the goods seized by the Customs in Newfoundland, from 1776 to 1792. (The first year is 1779, the last 1791). Page 924
- No. 6*h*. State of the Newfoundland fishery in the following years, taken from the returns of the Admirals who commanded on that station—1699 to 1701, 1714 to 1716, 1749 to 1751, 1764, to 1774, 1784 to 1792. Dated 19th March, 1793. 925
- Continuation of the Committee's report in Q. 62—A. 4. The following witnesses examined:—Aaron Graham, who had been thirteen years Secretary to the Governor of Newfoundland. 927 to 981
- Sir Richard King, Governor of Newfoundland. 981
- Thomas Street, merchant at Poole. 982 to 989
- Thomas Saunders. 989 to 991
- Sir Hugh Palliser, formerly Governor of Newfoundland. 991 to 1004
- Richard Routh, Collector in Newfoundland, who produced tables of various kinds in support of his evidence. 1004 to 1093
- Re-examination of Graham. 1093 to 1103
- Re-examination of Routh. 1103 to 1110
- Further examination of Graham. 1110 to 1117
- Further examination of Routh. 1117 to 1125
- Explanations asked from Newman and Ougier, with statements by Graham. 1125 to 1148
- Jacob Bates, Commissioner of Customs. 1148
- Other re-examinations and criticism on previous evidence. 1148 to 1190
- Continuation in Q. 62—A. 5. 1191 to 1367
- Appendix No. 1 (a). Letter from Peter Ougier to Aaron Graham, Dartmouth, 4th July, 1791. 1368
- No. 1 (b). Letter from Jonathan Ogden to Aaron Graham, St. Johns, Newfoundland, 28th October, 1791. 1372
- No. 2 (a). Account of shipping and trade outwards at Newfoundland from 1788 to 1791, and an account showing whither the goods were exported. 1375
- No. 2 (b). Directions for making up fishing returns. 1376
- No. 3 (a). Shipping agreement between Thomas Leaman and William Collins. 1377
- No. 3 (b). Thomas Leaman's account—debts due to William Collins, showing a balance due Collins of £1 3s. 1377
- The same as settled by judgment of the Court showing a balance due to Leaman of £13. 1379
- No. 4. Agreement of Dixon, Williams & Co., with servants. 1380
- No. 5. Order by Governor Rodney to put a stop to the seizure of fish, &c., by violence. 1382
- No. 6. Minute of Council, 25th January, 1786, and Admiral Campbell's answer, with additional evidence respecting the fisheries. 1385
- No. 7. Additional statement of the trade and fishery of Newfoundland by Mr. Graham. 1396
- No. 8. Proclamation against building about the town of St. John's, to prevent the harbouring of men called Dieters, and that those convicted of such harbouring shall be sent off the island. Dated, 13th October, 1789. 1402
- No. 8 (b). Governor's Proclamation against fishermen coming from the out harbours to winter at St. John's. 1406
- No. 9. Statement of fees paid at the Bay of Bulls to the Deputy Collector. 1408
- No. 10. Permission to Captain Anquetil to erect fishing conveniences on unoccupied land on the north side of the harbour of Aquafort. 1409

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No. 11. Letter from the Governor, dated 15th October, 1790, to George Hutchings, with permission to make alterations in his storehouse, but forbidding the erection of other buildings.	Page 1411
No. 11 (b). Papers relating to Barnes's grant.	1414
No. 12 (a). Patrick Needy, in account with John Stigings & Co.	1416
No. 12 (b). Denis Britt, in account with Stephen Woolcock.	1417
No. 12 (c). Shipping agreement between Thomas Davis and George Chilson.	1419
No. 13. Mr. Graham to Mr. Greaves, 23rd October, 1790, desiring to know when his vessel is to sail, so that Mr. Emmet may get the passage he requires. That the masters are entitled to make the seamen and fishermen go back in their owner's ships; they can be forced on board.	1420
No. 14. Table of fees in the Court of Civil Jurisdiction Newfoundland.	1422
No. 15. Memorial of the merchants and others in Conception Bay for a permanent court in that district.	1423
No. 16. Writs issued from the Court of Civil Jurisdiction from 10th September to 31st October, 1791.	1429
The same after 25th November.	1436
The same from the Supreme Court from 3rd September to 30th October, 1792.	1438
Return of the Newfoundland fisheries to 1791 dated 2nd April, 1792. (See also return at page 925 of Q 62—A 3.)	1444

PAPERS RESPECTING LOWER CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND—1790—1792.

Q. 62.—A.6.

1718. December 19, Whitehall.	Various Reports of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations relating to the Newfoundland Trade and Fishery, &c.	
1765. April 29, Whitehall.	Representation of the Lords of Trade to His Majesty. The paper gives a history of the fishery with statistics, &c., from 1574. Pages 1445 to 1500	
1766. March 27.	Extract of a representation from the Lords of Trade to His Majesty relating to the Newfoundland Trade and Fishery. It contains an account of the state of the Island, its population, means of employment, &c.	1502 to 1523
1786. March 17, Whitehall.	Further representation from the Lords of Trade, transmitting the reports of the Governor of Newfoundland.	1524 to 1528
1789. December 31, London.	(Enclosed). Governor Palliser's remarks, dated 18th December, 1765.	1529 to 1559
1790. February 20, London.	Report of the Lords of Trade on the subject of the Newfoundland Fishery.	1562 to 1604
May 10, Whitehall.	Admiral Milbank's report to the Lords of Trade on the judicature of Newfoundland, containing the clauses of Acts relating to the Island, with a comment.	1623 to 1696
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LIEUT.-GOV. ALURED CLARKE, WITH COUNCIL MINUTES, 1793.

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1793. June 28, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 74). Transmits minutes of Council on State business from 1st November, 1792, to 12th March, 1793; and on Crown Lands from 12th October, 1792, to 12th March, 1793. Page 1	
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July 3, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 76). Sends minutes of Council on matters of State, from 13th March to 27th May. The proceedings in relation to	
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	the emigrants from France are in the minutes now sent. On the arrival of those first expected, a subscription will be set on foot for their relief. The conduct of the bearers of the letter (Messrs. Desjardins, &c.) reflects credit on themselves; has no doubt they will report the kind treatment they have received, which affords a favourable presage of what may be expected if their brethren come out. The memorialists have had free access to and every assistance in the Surveyor General's office, so that on the arrival of the new comers they may be settled on the lands selected.	Page 244
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(The minutes are printed; part of them are contained in Q. 63, the rest in Q. 64, that part of the volume 63 and the whole of 64, containing the minutes, are omitted, the original printed Journals being in the Archives).

LT. GOV. CLARKE, 1793.

Q. 65.

Simcoe to Clarke. Had received notice of the declaration of war by France. Reports on the defences of the Upper Province, having walked from the Grand River by La Tranche (the Thames) to Detroit. The importance of the internal communication between the countries bordering on Lake Ontario and St. Clair. As soon as possible for civilization, command of the Indians and general defence, the capital of Upper Canada should be situated on the confluence of the main branches of

May 31,
Navy Hall.

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the Thames. Shall, however, content himself in making a commodious road between Burlington Bay and the Thames. His request for instructions as to his course regarding United States vessels passing the forts. His conjectures as to the course that will be followed by the United States towards the Indians. The internal communication he proposes will diminish the importance of Fort Niagara. Description of the harbour of Toronto (now York); the proposed works there. A road could be made on the north side of the lake between Niagara and Kingston; will examine the line for another to Lake Huron. His ideas respecting naval and military defences; political reflections. Page 253

June 7,
Navy Hall.

United States Commissioners to Simcoe. The importance of their negotiation. Thanks for his disposition to afford them assistance. Their desire for the presence of officers of the British army at their conference with the Indians; the good effects of this. The treaties of Fort McIntosh and Fort Harmar render it now impossible to make the Ohio the boundary. 278

June 7,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to the Commissioners of the United States. Is impressed with the importance of the negotiation, and shall be happy to contribute to its success. Is obliged by their polite expressions. Contradicts unfounded reports as to his advice to the Indians. Will appoint certain officers to accompany the Commissioners to the Council. The policy of the British Government ever since the conquest of Canada has been to unite all the Indians, so as to destroy petty jealousies; jealousy of a contrary conduct on the part of the agents of the United States appears to be deeply impressed on the minds of the Indians. 280

June 9,
Navy Hall.

Same to Clarke. Forwards a paper delivered to him by the commissioners of the United States to the Indians. In all his communications he has confined himself to his military and subordinate capacity, and had at the conference requested the attendance of Major Smith and Captain Bunbury of the 5th Regiment and of Brigade Major Littlehales. 276

June 14,
Navy Hall.

Same to same. The commissioners for making peace with the Indians have been here since the 17th of May. They have asked for copies of Dorchester's speech to the Indians and other documents. Their improper attempts to deal with the tribes separately have met with no success. The friendly professions of O'Beal, the Corn Planter. The probable non success of the negotiations with the Indians; believes that they are only a prelude necessary to adjust the ceremonial of the destruction and predetermined extirpation of the Indian-Americans. A favourite scheme is to turn the Six Nations against the Western Indians and ultimately against Great Britain. All the Indians have combined in the request that Great Britain should furnish them with provisions. 272

June 22,
Navy Hall.

Speech sent by Simcoe to the Indians at the council to be held at Sandusky. He explains the terms of the treaty respecting their lands and quotes the speech of Pickering to the Five Nations, as authorized by the President of the United States. The statement to them was: "We claim no lands, but what belong to the Nations who sold to us; we claim not a foot of the lands of any nations with whom we have yet held no treaties." Simcoe continued: "These authentic papers will prove that no King of Great Britain ever claimed absolute power or Sovereignty over any of your lands or territories, that were not fairly sold or bestowed by your ancestors at public treaties," and stated that the only rights in the Indian territories resigned by the King to the United States were those against the nations of Europe. He had taken steps to facilitate the work of peace between the Indians and the United States, and heartily prayed that it might be successful. 301

June 22,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Butler and McKee. Authorizes them to attend the meeting between the Indians and the commissioners from the United States

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- to be held at Lower Sandusky. The Government of the United States has acquiesced in the desire of the Indians that they should be present. They are not to act as mediators, but simply to explain faithfully the nature and tendency of the offer of the United States, and to use their influence to get the Indians to accede to the offers, should they be consistent with their safety and benefit, or to reject them if injurious to their real interest. Recommends circumspection in their conduct, so that it cannot be said that it is not the injustice of the Federal Government, or the obstinacy of the Indians that has prevented peace, but the interference of British agents. The behaviour they are to observe towards the commissioners, so as to avoid giving rise to jealousy on the part of the Indians. The commissioners are to be shown the utmost civility and the greatest care taken of their safety. Page 307
- June 24, Quebec. Clarke to Simcoe. He has sent Simcoe's letter of the 25th November, asking for instructions as to his course towards United States ships passing the posts; cannot himself give instructions. Expects Lord Dorchester immediately; does not feel authorized to incur expense on account of works in Upper Canada, but if he (Simcoe) consider it to be his civil duty to occupy the harbour of Toronto (now York) he (Clarke) shall assist him as far as the stores will admit, &c. 269
- June 29, Rapids of the Miami. McKee to Simcoe. Indians assembling in large parties; nearly 1,000 from distant quarters. The chiefs are anxious to send a deputation to Niagara; has detained Lieutenant Selby to accompany them. Would have detained the "Chippewa" but for Colonel England's anxiety for her return; will send an express for the "Felicity," or other vessel to bring provisions and carry down the deputation. The great consumption of provisions he anticipates. Report from the Glaze that the army of the United States has a large encampment near Fort Jefferson. 297
- July 1, Rapids of the Miami. Same to same. The deputies are duly authorized on behalf of the Indian confederacy to speak to the commissioners of the United States in his (Simcoe's) presence. They see with concern large bodies of the troops of the United States still carrying on establishments in their country, even as far as Fort Jefferson, the demolition of which, together with all the forts on this side of the Ohio, and that river for a boundary for ever between the contending parties, were the preliminaries on which the confederacy consented to meet commissioners in order to effect a general and cordial pacification. The Indians seem resolved to make peace on no other terms, and unless the commissioners come to Sandusky fully authorised to make a treaty agreeable to the terms of the message sent last fall, he is afraid that no good will result and that it will lead to violence, which cannot be restrained. Has just received dispatches but cannot now answer them as he is sending off the deputies. 299
- July 3, Quebec. Clarke to Dundas (No. 79). The steps taken to have an Act passed to alter and amend the judicature of the Province. Documents relating to the Act transmitted. 1
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	Schedule of dispatches.	163
July 10, Navy Hall.	Simcoe to Clarke. Meeting at Niagara of the commissioners and a deputation from the Indians assembled at Fort Erie, consisting of Joseph Brant and about 50 chiefs. Sends reports of the proceedings. The commissioners go to-day to Fort Erie, to sail for the place appointed for the treaty. About 280 of the Seven Nations of Canada had arrived and will be forwarded to their Western brethren. Sends copies of letters from McKee. Brant seems inclined to give up some cultivated settlements on the north of the Ohio; his reported understanding with the United States on that point. Is afraid of a difference of opinion at the Indian council. Will write strongly to Brant on the importance of union among them.	282
	Report of a council held at Free Mason's Hall, Niagara, at the request of a deputation of the Western Confederacy, on the 7th (284), 8th (287), and 9th (293) July.	284, 287, 293
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July 19, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 84). Sends copy of letter to Mr. Long (Treasury) on the subject of works and repairs proposed to be performed in Upper and Lower Canada.	166
July 19, Quebec.	Same to Charles Long, Treasury. Sends reports, with remarks, on the works, &c., proposed to be performed in Upper and Lower Canada.	167
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July 28, Miamis Rapids.	Brant to Simcoe. Indian affairs have taken a turn, which makes it necessary for him to write. The fair appearance when they left this to meet the commissioners at Niagara; but on their return they found a change into distrust, probably owing to advice from the Creek Country. The deputies blamed for not insisting on the line made in 1768, a question which they hold should be discussed at Sandusky at the general council. The Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottowatomies and some others were perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the deputies, but he does not see the least inclination for peace amongst some of the tribes. Sends copy of a speech to be sent to the commissioners, from which it is certain no peace will take place. Still holds the belief that the Ohio should be the boundary as far as the Muskingum. This is the line the confederacy has contended for and is most for the interest of the Indians; is afraid the steps they are taking will have a contrary effect.	339
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	The speech of the Indians referred to, demanding that the United States should remove all their people from the Indian side of the Ohio.	342
July 28, Miamis Rapids.	McKee to Simcoe. Shall have the "Ottawa" discharged and returned to Fort Erie, but he cannot go to Sandusky without a vessel to	

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carry the provisions. The answer returned by the commissioners is not satisfactory to the Indians; they say they have authority to run a new line. The Indians are resolved not to depart from their former resolutions and have sent off other deputies to know if the commissioners have power to fix on the Ohio as the boundary; the whole business will hinge on the answer by the commissioners. Unsuccessful attempts to divide the confederacy

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July 29,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Clarke. Arrival of Mr. Welland, late of His Majesty's service, from the Creek Nation. He had accompanied the Creeks and Cherokees to the council at the Miamis. Report made by the Shawanese to the Southern Indians that the British Government would supply arms and ammunition. Welland's ineffectual attempt to restrain them from going to war. Before he left the country two bodies of Creeks had marched against the United States, one of 1,800, the other of 1,000 men. Complaints are made that the encroachments of Governor Blunt on the Cherokees have been as unjust as those made by St. Clair on the Western Indians. Welland confirms the report that the Spaniards are pushing on the Choctaws to join the confederacy and a half-breed Indian writes that the Chickasaws will soon be added and that the confederacy will be universal on this side of the Mississippi. The language of the Shawanese that they were sure of support from this Government; McKee angry at their proceedings. Is afraid efforts for securing peace will be abortive, but he has written strongly to McKee to endeavour to prevent the new combination from influencing the determination of the council. Welland had communications with Sir John Johnson and McKee whilst war was expected between Great Britain and Spain; the Creeks are universally attached to Great Britain. Welland is a friend to Bowles and to the trade which the merchants of the Bahamas are trying to effect with the Creeks; he reports that a vessel from the Bahamas for that purpose had been taken by the Spaniards. The trade is not so much opposed by the Spaniards as by the British merchants settled at New Orleans, who exercise a monopoly injurious to the Indians. Had transmitted this gentleman's information to Hammond and advanced him £10 to carry him back to the nation, of which he professes himself a part. (The name Welland in the preceding letter is also written Wellbank.)

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Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 86). Sends Minutes of Council on State business, from 28th May to the 2nd July, and on Crown Lands to 3rd July.

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	His message to the Assembly of Upper Canada. 248
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August 8, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 88). Transmits extracts of letters from Simcoe respecting the defences of Upper Canada and asking instructions as to his conduct in case of an attempt to pass up the Niagara River within reach of the forts. Reports enclosed respecting the proceedings of the Indians and the commissioners of the United States. 251
	(Enclosures dated in May, June and July, calendared at their respective dates.)
August 8, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 89). Transmits copies of the laws assented to in the last session of the Legislature. 311
August 8, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 90). Submits the case of Timothy O'Connor, fined for assault in the sum of £15, which the magistrates wish remitted; recommends that he be pardoned, he (Clarke) being restricted from remitting any fines above £10. 313
August 8, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 91). Encloses copy of letter from Rev. M. Brassier, Superior of the Seminary, on his reception of M. Candide Michel Saulnier, a French emigrant. 314
	Copy of M. Brassier's letter, dated 22nd July. 315
August 8, Quebec.	Simcoe to Brant. Is concerned to hear of differences among the Indians. Peace is most desirable; the efforts he had made privately and publicly to impress a disposition and temper that may lead to that blessing among the Indians. But for reasons given it would be unnecessary for him to give an opinion as to the precise boundary that might be necessary to secure the stipulations of the treaty now depending from being violated. Since the Government of the United States have shown a disinclination to concur with the wish of the Indian Nations that he should attend as a mediator at Sandusky, it would be improper for him to give an opinion on boundaries with which he was not sufficiently acquainted, and the question of which he had studiously avoided, knowing the jealousies entertained by some of the subjects of the United States of the interference of the British Government, which has a decided interest in the welfare of the Indian Nations and in the establishment of peace and permanent tranquillity. 344
August 14, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas. Dispatches sent by Captain Shuttleworth, who has obtained leave of absence on account of his health. 316
	Schedule of the dispatches sent with Captain Shuttleworth. 317
September 5, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 92). Sends report of a Board of Inspection on Indian stores, received by the "Indian Trader," with remarks. 331
	Report. 333
September 5, Quebec.	Clarke to Dundas (No. 93). Transmits communications from Upper Canada. 335
	(The five enclosures dated in July and August are calendared at their respective dates),
October 2, Whitehall.	Dundas to Dorchester (No. 1). Dispatches received by Captain Lethbridge. (The name of the bearer of the dispatches is given by Lieut. Governor Clarke as Shuttleworth, see pages 316, 317). They have been laid before the King. Calls attention to two points in the minutes of Council. 1. The quantity of Crown lands the Governor is authorised

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to grant. 2. The Quakers not thinking themselves at liberty to make the declaration required of all grantees. There is sufficient discretion left with the Governor to settle the amount of the grant, which should not be more than 200 acres, except in the case of the leader, who should receive 1,200 acres for his trouble and expense, provided the share of 200 acres to each of his associates in the township applied for shall be left after that acreage shall be granted. Shall submit the petition of Nicholas Austin on behalf of the Quakers, and has no doubt of its prayer being complied with. The fees on land grants in Lower Canada should not be higher than those in Nova Scotia. There are reasons why they should be lower. The Rev. M. Cholmondley is auditor for the colonies; he must either act himself or appoint deputies. Remarks on the proposed arrangement for the Crown and Clergy Reserves. The bills relative to the laws, customs, usages and civil rights of the Province, which it is proposed to introduce in French, it is of importance shall be enacted in English. He sees no objection to them being introduced with a translation, provided they are passed in English. Remarks on the judicature bill, sent by the Legislative Council to the Assembly. Each clause is commented on separately. The necessity of constituting an Exchequer Court. He has communicated to the Master General of the Ordnance such parts of Clarke's letter as relate to the militia, arms, &c.

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November 9,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Dorchester (No. 2). Clarke's dispatches received. Those on works, &c., referred to the Treasury. As the question of fees is postponed till His Lordship's arrival, refers him for that and for the report on Crown and Clergy Reserves to letter of the 2nd October. The proposal of the Bishop of Nova Scotia for a form of prayer for the Governor, &c., referred to the King in Council. Asks that in transmitting the minutes, attention should be called in the covering letter to special points, with remarks. Is pleased at the expectation of harmony between the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada. Simcoe's proposals for the defence of Upper Canada worthy of consideration. The subject has been referred to the Ordnance. Simcoe's judicious conduct towards the Indians and commissioners of the United States; he has acted with great propriety in declining to give advice as to any precise boundary. Copies of all Acts to be transmitted to the Treasury. The suspension of O'Connor's fine approved of.

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GOVERNOR LORD DORCHESTER, 1793.

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January 3,
Quebec.

Monk to Nepean (No. 4). Personal good wishes. The Lieutenant-Governor has received the arrangements respecting the Courts. Comments on the proceedings of the Assembly. 1. The election of Panet as Speaker by 28 to 18 over Grant. The attempt of the latter to lead the House has only thrown it into confusion. 2. The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed the Chief Justice Speaker of the Upper House, his son its clerk and Mr. Phillips clerk of the Lower House. The attempt of the Chief Justice to convey in the commissions all the rights, &c., of the Parliament of Great Britain, defeated by the caution of the Lieutenant-Governor. 3. The close intimacy between the Chief Justice and Grant has given the prevailing idea that the former wishes to mould and rule the Government by his own sway in the Upper, and that of his echo in the Lower House. 4. The House preparing rules; the question of the language in the Journals. 5. Contested elections of which Grant's is

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one; the charge; if unseated, Grant will not probably be returned again. The question of aliens will be raised in the petition by Cuthbert against Lavaltrie. 6. The prospect of a vacancy, by which he (Monk) may get a seat. The discussion on an application to establish a Protestant rectory at Montreal, but exempting the parishioners from the payment of tithes. He holds that the tithes are legally payable and that the Act of incorporation with this exemption cannot be granted. The difference of opinion between him and the Chief Justice on the subject. Page 261

January 3,
Quebec.

Monk to Nepean (No. 5). That the evil consequences of questions affecting the qualifications of persons to sit in the Upper and Lower Houses of the Legislature are likely to fade away. There will probably be one case in the Lower House to test the question. The objection will raise an application through the Legislature for such a naturalization as will qualify Canadians resident here under various circumstances. The letter from Mr. Dundas on the subject of the administration of justice will enable the Lieutenant-Governor to bring forward a remedy for evils complained of; after that the Government will go on smoothly. The Assembly has met with difficulties; has no doubt they will be overcome. 266

January 3,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 6). Has no doubt a law will pass for constituting the Courts of Justice; under it there will be a Chief Justice for the district of Montreal at £800 sterling per annum. Applies for the position. 268

February 27,
London.

W. Dummer Powell to King. Applies for an extension of his leave of absence; is anxious to have his memorial considered by Dundas. 270

March 13,
London.

Memorial by Rev. Philip Toosey, Rector of Quebec. That he has held his office since 1789 without salary. His knowledge of Upper and Lower Canada. That he has neither power nor ability to supply the clerical needs of the different townships applying. On the suggestion of the Bishop of Nova Scotia he has come to England, in hopes that a salary and powers might be attached to his office, or he be appointed Bishop of one of the Provinces of Lower or Upper Canada, when he could organize church establishments in the new townships. The means by which a bishop could supply the religious wants. One rector would be enough at present for two adjacent parishes; how the reserves could furnish support to others in course of time. For building churches the presence and exhortations of a bishop would be sufficient. The Archbishop of Canterbury has promised to state the claims and wishes of the memorialist, who refers to Lord Dorchester and General Clarke, for his conduct, &c. How he proposes to settle the township of which he has received a grant, situated within twelve miles of Montreal. 273

Statement prefixed furnished to the Bishop of Lincoln by Mr. Toosey. There are six clergymen of the Church of England in Lower Canada, one at Quebec but not a single church, the members of the Church of England worship in a Roman Catholic Church before or after the service; there are three dissenting ministers and many Roman Catholic clergy with a Bishop and co-adjutor. The Bishop's salary is small. In Upper Canada there is neither church nor are there clergy; the population is all Protestant and the country already well settled. Mr. Toosey does not believe churches will be built but by the appointment of a Bishop, but the inhabitants would contribute if there were a Bishop to recommend it with authority. 271

April 9,
Quebec.

Abbé Desjardins to King (in French). Statement of the amount he had received for expenses, which he does not believe could have been lessened. They are indemnified for their trouble by the reception met with; their fellow countrymen are impatiently expected and will be advantageously settled. Clarke had expected to receive particular

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instructions from Government, and Dorchester promised to write, but did not do so. Sends private messages. 11th April. Has just heard of the death of the King of France, but has heard nothing of the fate of the rest of the Royal family. Page 277

April 20,
London.

Recommendation by the Bishop of Lincoln of Mr. Toosey who has served for four years as ecclesiastical commissary of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, without salary. 279

April 30,
London.

Toosey to King. Encloses memorial praying that since the Bishopric in Canada has been given to another, his past services may not go unrewarded. 280

Memorial, 281

May 8,
Quebec.

Desjardins to King. Sends letters under cover to him addressed to the Bishop of Léon. 282

May 8,
Quebec.

Monk to Nepean (No. 10). Hopes previous letters (7, 8 and 9) have been received. Remarks on the work of the Session. 1. An exertion in the Assembly to establish claims on the Jesuit estates for education. 2. The contest on the elections have all subsided and the question of aliens holding seats has been lost sight of in both Houses. 3. The House has settled rules for its guidance. 4. The question of appointing two principal clerks has gone off, on the Lieutenant Governor refusing to sanction such appointments. 5. Several laws have passed but none on the rule for "the text of French language," so that the Lieutenant Governor has been spared the necessity of disagreeing. 6. The law for creating Courts of Judicature has been postponed. 7. Bill passed by the Council for the appointment of returning officers by election of the people, rejected by the Assembly which passed a bill granting the power of appointment to the Governor. 283

Copy of the bill for returning officers as passed by the Council. 286

May 8,
Quebec.

Monk to Nepean (Private No. 12). A confidential letter on the subject of the courts; the insulting manner in which the instruction was treated. The difficulties the measure met with, first on the part of the Chief Justice. These were 1. The reversal of a system of jurisprudence adopted by his patron, and particularly the small jurisdictions and carving the district of Three Rivers out of Quebec and Montreal. 2. Curtailing one half of the Chief Justice's power; placing a controller on guard on his opinions; an assissant in the councils of the colony; an equal to controvert what may or ought to be opposed; an aid to the Governor that may render less important the present influence in the head of the law, for such would be the effect of appointing a second Chief Justice. 3. Compelling the first Chief Justice to do the duties of Judge in original jurisdiction of causes and subjecting his judicial conduct to control in the colony; nay, placing on the Bench two Judges who may not always permit the Chief Justice's constructions of the law to prevail. Next, in the House of Assembly. These (in two clauses) represent the difficulties as arising from office seekers. The first project of the Chief Justice only tended to irritate. The last clause of the amendment of the Assembly subjecting the rights of the Crown to "Magna Charta and trial by Jury" is of serious import and should be considered by the Ministry before the next meeting of the Legislature. The administration of justice requires amendment; there are now only three Judges to do the work, which formerly occupied six. The Court of Common Pleas at Montreal is often without a Judge. Should a bill have been passed in Parliament to restore the power of the Crown to model the courts in Canada, none will be requisite here for effecting the reform. Even if no Act has passed, a remedy may be found by the adoption of certain measures which he points out. 291

May 8,
Quebec.

Same to same. (Private No. 13). The political affairs of Europe affect this country. The measures necessary to produce content, and to prevent

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demagogues from producing discontent. The first is the easy, certain and just administration of the laws. Many laws are required to create such rules of right as are essential to guide the judicial power to face the subject. The Legislature has been sitting five months and done nothing towards this end. Obstructions arising from jealousies among the members; suggests that the cause of this lies in the head of the law (the Chief Justice). What will be the effect when his patron is to work every measure through his hands? Clarke is respected, but the measures of Government feel the effects of the situation. The failure of the judicature Bill must be remedied by the Ministry. Calls attention to measures of a prejudicial character and encroachments on the power of the Crown by legislation. Death of Bellêtre; the Council should be increased by at least five members, as it wants power to balance the importance of the House of Assembly; suggests certain names, and the remodelling of the Executive Council; the members should reside in or near Quebec to be able to attend the daily duties, as at present the Governor can only depend on two, who are within reach. If the members who reside above 100 miles from Quebec would remove to it, they are perfectly competent for the duty. Page 296

May 16,
London.

Charles Stevenson to Dundas. Information has been asked by members of the Newfoundland Committee, if fishermen there would be acceptable to Simcoe as settlers in Upper Canada, and what terms Government would grant them. They would be acceptable, and Government would think them more eligible than emigrants from the United States, but can give no answer as to the terms. It is probable they might establish sturgeon fishing on the Upper Lakes, and they would add to the strength of the country. 302

July 25,
Whitehall.

King to Rev. Mr. Toosey. The Bishop of Quebec, having signified his intention to appoint him (Toosey) his commissary, Dundas has consented and fixed the salary at £150 a year, to be considered as in lieu of all retrospective claims. 304

July 26,
Bury.

Toosey to King, accepting the office of commissary to the Bishop of Upper and Lower Canada, and the salary as a compensation for all claims for former services. 305

July 27,
Miamis
Rapids.

Message of the Confederated Indians to the commissioners of the United States, insisting on the Ohio as the boundary. 178

July 31,
Detroit River.

Commissioners of the United States to the Confederated Indians. Stating what were the various treaties, and declaring explicitly that they cannot make the Ohio the boundary. 179

August 13,
Miamis
Rapids.

Message from the general council of the Indians to the commissioners of the United States. Recapitulation of the statements by the commissioners with answers, ending with the following determination: "We shall be persuaded that you mean to do us justice, if you agree that the Ohio shall be the boundary line between us; if you will not consent thereto our meeting will be altogether unnecessary. This is the great point which we hoped would have been explained before you left your homes, as our message last Fall was principally directed to obtain that information." 190

August 16,
Mouth of the
Detroit.

Commissioners of the United States to the Indian Nations. That it is impossible to make the Ohio the boundary. The negotiation is, therefore, at an end. "We sincerely regret that peace is not the result, but knowing the upright and liberal views of the United States, which, as far as you gave us opportunity, we have explained to you, we trust that impartial judges will not attribute the continuance of the war to them." Signed by B. Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering. 198

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August 16,
Mouth of the
Detroit.

Commissioners of the United States to the Indian Nations. Sending copies of messages previously sent. They declare that they came with a sincere desire to make a lasting peace, but they have now only to return home and report their proceedings. Page 213

Speech of the chiefs of the Western Nations, on behalf of the Indian Confederacy to Simcoe. Thanks for his kindness. The failure of the peace negotiations. The demand for the Ohio as the boundary refused. Had the commissioners come with a determination to make peace and to be reasonable, it would have been secured, but they insisted on keeping the whole (Indian) country and offered money, which was useless to them, in payment. "We expect now to be forced again to defend ourselves and our country, and we look up to the great God, who is "a witness to all that passes here, for His pity and His help." 203

August 22,
Miamis
Rapids.

McKee to Simcoe. Expectations of a peace disappointed; departure of the commissioners. Sends copies of the speeches, &c. The Six Nations dissented from the others; the boundary they proposed, he (McKee) did all he could to accomplish, but the other nations persisted in demanding the Ohio as the boundary. The Indians were unanimous on every other point. Talbot, who carries the dispatches, will give details as to certain of the causes which led to the determination to have the Ohio settled as the boundary before the Indians would meet the commissioners. The acknowledgement made by the United States that the Indians possess the property or right of soil of all Indian lands, has convinced the Nations of the falsities, long propagated, that Great Britain had given away their country at the treaty of peace. The Nations which have not sold will enjoy without dispute the lands belonging to them; these will form an extensive barrier between the British and American territory. Although he has used no influence to prevent a peace which would have afforded him gratification, he expects to be blamed by the malevolent. 199

August 26,
Bury.

Toosey to King. The frigate in which he was to take passage with the Bishop of Quebec having sailed, requests leave of absence to make preparations for the settlement of his colony of agriculturists on the lands near Quebec. 306

August 31,
York.

Samuel Ogden to Simcoe. Complains that on a tract of land on the south-east side of the St. Lawrence near Oswegatchie, obtained by a title under the State of New York, trespasses are committed by persons calling themselves British subjects, who cut large quantities of timber, which is taken to Montreal. Asks that these depredations may be stopped; if not he will apply to the Governor of New York for protection. 226

August 31,
York.

Simcoe to Ogden. That on the representation of the Oswegatchie Indians the magistrates of Augusta warned some of His Majesty's subjects to quit the very lands he claims. No doubt the question would be a Governmental one, but there is no treaty line, nor can one be acknowledged till the articles of the treaty are fulfilled by the United States. Refers him to the Commander-in-chief. 228

September 8,
York (late
Toronto).

Simcoe to Hammond. Sends copies of papers received from McKee and information that negotiations with the Indians have been broken off. McKee's efforts to unite the Indians and to persuade them to be content with the boundaries they formerly demanded, but the Western Indians insisted on the Ohio as the boundary. McKee's dissatisfaction with the Six Nations. Letter received from Brant, who was always of opinion that the lesser boundary of the Ohio and Muskingum should be adopted, but that the greater should be the preliminary stipulation. It is scarcely to be hoped that the Western Indians, who are disposed to consider Brant a traitor, will comply with any councils held under his auspices. Brant's

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problematical character. Is distressed at the prospect of the horrors of an Indian war being continued; hopes that the United States will now recur to the King's mediation, which can alone, he is convinced, unite the Indians and effect the termination of hostilities. Sends copy of the speech for the Indians, not delivered, as the treaty was not concluded. Is glad he wrote it, as it has a general coincidence with the sentiments of the commissioners, and a clear statement that, by the treaty with the United States, His Majesty precluded his subjects from colonizing beyond the boundary stipulated, even with the consent of the Indian Nations. This he thought it right to explain, as it was stated in popular publications that the Indian war was fomented by the British, that they might avail themselves of the event and colonize towards the Ohio. Encloses copy of a report from the officer commanding at Oswego, to show the temper that is rising and the danger of an attack on that post by the people of the country, who are carrying on a contraband trade, by parties armed, who threatened to seize the preventive officer. The measures he has taken to repel such attempts. Wishes that he (Hammond) might make some arrangement on this subject with the Government of the United States. Page 208

September 12,
London.

Von Reichel to King. Calling attention to his engagement for conducting the culture of hemp and the statement that if he did not accept the last offer made him he need not trouble the office more. Asks him to call the attention of Dundas to his case. 307

September 26,
Niagara.

Joseph Brant to Joseph Chew (extract). Had arrived from the Miami, disappointed in his hopes of peace. The Shawanese, Delawares and Twightwees were, he believed, too much under the influence of some white people who advised them to adhere to the old boundary line of 1768; the Six Nation and Lake Indians were for adhering to the Muskingum line of 1788. The three nations carried every thing their own way and would not meet the commissioners until the Ohio was settled on as the boundary. This the Six Nation and Lake Indians could not concur in, and thus the treaty broke up. Should the three nations not be able to resist the Americans, they will lose their lands and be driven back to the Mississippi, and the consequences must be fatal to them. He is on his way to the Buffalo Creek, at which the Six Nations mean to offer the Muskingum line; if not accepted, it may be the means of again uniting the nations. Still hopes that peace and unanimity may be brought about; no perseverance shall be wanting on his part to accomplish it. 206

September 29,
Quebec.

Ogden to Dorchester. Applies to His Lordship for redress and for a prohibition of acts of trespass on his lands, of which he gives a detail. 230

October 1,
Bury.

Toosey to King. Had acknowledged receipt of letter communicating the offer of the Bishop of Quebec to be his commissary, and the salary attached to the office. Asks the date when the appointment and salary are to begin. Hopes his leave of absence has been granted. Asks him to forward his application (prefixed) to Dorchester. 309

The application, addressed to Mr. King. 308

October 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Simcoe. Respecting the complaints of Ogden. Inquiries to be made as to the increase of the population on the South side of the St. Lawrence, especially that in the Genesee Country, which seems scarcely credible. To report the proceedings of this population and their approach to the Lakes. Desires also a report on the progress of population and agriculture on the North side of the Lakes, and how near they approach Toronto; settling and cultivating round that post deserves encouragement; the town should be laid out with wide streets and squares with open angles; reserves should be made as recom-

- 1793.
- October 14,
Quebec. mended by Captain Mann, but no fortifications at present. Remarks on the military defence of the country. Page 233
Dorchester to Hammond. Sends copies of Ogden's letter to Simcoe and to him (Dorchester) with complaint respecting trespassers on his lands near Oswegatchie. Report of the conversation with Ogden, chiefly on the general affairs of the two countries, and turning on the retention of the posts by the one side and non-fulfilment of the terms of the treaty on the other. Ogden at leaving said, if the answer respecting his lands was not satisfactory, he would apply to the Governor of New York for support. He (Dorchester) did not explain to Ogden, but tells him (Hammond) that he cannot acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Governor of New York; at the same time he disapproves of the proceedings stated by Ogden and has availed himself of his information to make inquiry. Recommends attention to be paid to Ogden as a man of honour. Believes the United States think the war with France gives sufficient employment to Britain and an opportunity to them to take possession of all the territory given by the treaty, without performing what it requires. 221
- October 17,
Whitehall. King to Toosey. His salary will issue at Quebec and the date of the appointment and salary will begin on the issue of a proper instrument by the Bishop. 310
- October 20,
London. Motz to King. List of letters from Lord Dorchester, enclosing Council Minutes of Quebec, referring to the boundary between that Province and New Brunswick. 311
- October 21,
Quebec. Clarke to Dundas (No. 94). Transmits Minutes of Council on State business from 3rd, and on Crown Lands from 4th July, both to the 12th of August. 60
Minutes on state business. First report of Committee on Public Accounts, with journal, tables, etc. 61 to 82
Second report. 83 to 91
Another report referred to the Committee of the whole Council. 91
Report of Committee on Crown and Clergy reserves. 91 to 94
Minutes on Crown Lands. Petitions for land. 95 to 101
(The names of the petitioners are in alphabetical list at the end of the calendar of this volume.)
- October 23,
Quebec. Dorchester to Dundas (No. 1). Arrival of M. Galbaud, Governor of St. Domingo, his Aide-de-Camp and a French Sergeant; they delivered themselves up as prisoners of war. Galbaud signed a parole for himself and suite and was sent to Quebec. His improper language at Montreal and attempt to tamper with the Indians. His earnest desire to remain for the winter; the danger of such permission; he was ordered to sail for Europe; his flight back to the States with his Aide-de-Camp. The sergeant who remained was confined and then shipped by the "Severn." Whilst at Montreal he had tried to establish clubs among the lower classes. It is believed that Galbaud's pretended quarrel with Genet was made use of to further the latter's intrigues in the Province; the spread of false principles. Arrival of Mr. Dansville, late Governor of St. Peter's, on parole. 171
- October 24,
Quebec. Monk to Nepean (No. 18). Arrival on the 24th September of the long expected Governor General (Dorchester); his (Monk's) apprehensions. The Legislature separated in better humour than it met and expected to come together in January for "prosperous purposes"; it has been called for the 11th of next month and there will be a sullen meeting. Had expected to be one of the Legislative corps, but now rejoices he is not one of such an "honourable dissatisfied body," situated as the Attorney General must be. Remarks on his prospects of a judgeship, the condition of the courts, &c. He (Nepean) is not to be sur-

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prised if the Privy Council is represented to be non-effective and William Grant recommended to fill any seat; his position towards the public treasury demands caution. Sewell will be offered for pension and favour as Solicitor General and Inspector of Domain to help him (Monk) in his office, a step he expected after his quarrel with the Chief Justice respecting the right of rectors in new parishes to collect tithes. There is no necessity for the proposed office. The character of Mr. Sewell; the necessity of having a good Attorney General. Death of the only son of Jenkin Williams, by disease contracted with the army in the West Indies. Chief Justice Smith's son is to succeed Jenkin Williams as clerk of the Council. Remarks on the course of the Chief Justice and on the privileges granted to Sewell in the United States, as a reason for not admitting the latter into the Executive Council.

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October 24,
Quebec.

Monk to Nepean (private, No. 19). Thanks for his remembrance. This letter sent by General Clarke; praises of his character. His want of confidence in the present rulers. His desire for the office of Chief Justice of Montreal.

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October 25,
Quebec.

Clarke to Dundas (No. 95). Encloses abstracts and estimates for absolutely necessary work, with remarks.

102

Abstracts and estimates.

104 to 165.

Report by B. Fisher, Commanding Engineers, on the works and repairs necessary, dated 3rd May, 1793.

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October 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Dundas (No. 2). The Indian demand for the Ohio as their boundary and the refusal of the United States commissioners to accede to this have broken off negotiations; there will no doubt, be an immediate renewal of hostilities. Divisions among the members of the Confederacy; the Western Nations firm, the Six Nations ready to modify the demand.

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Schedule of enclosures, dated in July, August and September, calendared at their respective dates.

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October 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Dundas (No. 3). Had enclosed to Hammond the heads of a conversation with a respectable gentleman from the States, which, with the enclosures, would explain the nature of his complaints. Besides the ostensible business he imagines the object was to discover how far settlements on the lakes and entering upon navigation for commerce or war would give umbrage. The United States contemplate occupying the mouth of the Sopus (Sodus) on Lake Ontario, forming a settlement at Presqu'Isle on Lake Erie, and if permitted establishing other posts on that lake nearer to Detroit, to distress the Indians and make communication with them difficult. It is not a new idea, but whether from their advanced population or from Britain being at war with France, there seems a greater disposition to press forward in a hostile manner than hitherto. Disputes innumerable may arise from causes stated. The necessity for large military reinforcements. The naval preparations for the lakes may be spared when a firm peace is settled with America, and part of the reinforcement may be sent to Halifax to act more powerfully against the French possessions, combined with proper attention to Nova Scotia and the St. Lawrence. At the same time, the interests of the King's American Dominions require peace, and those of the United States require it still more. In the natural course of things the people from the States will overspread the country south of the lakes from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and beyond, the north side must also greatly increase in population. North America does not possess a fiftieth part of the population necessary for its proper cultivation, and if the Indians are treated with natural justice, as much land can be acquired from them as can possibly be wanted. Light

	1793.	articles of commerce will find the road to the best markets, heavy articles produced in the country round the lakes seem destined by nature to come down the St. Lawrence. Not war but a pure and impartial administration of justice under a mild, firm and wise Government will establish the most powerful and wealthy people.	Page 215
		Naval and military returns.	235 A to 237
October 25, Quebec.		Dorchester to Dundas (No. 4). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec.	238
October 25, Quebec.		Same to same (No. 5). Encloses requisition for goods to complete the supplies for the upper posts and visiting Indians for 1795.	239
		Requisition.	240
October 25, Quebec.		Dorchester to Dundas (No. 6). Sends copies of Council minutes on State business from 13th August to 2nd October.	242
		Minutes, 2nd October. Oaths taken by Dorchester. Great seal and warrant for its use laid on the table.	243
		Letter respecting the supply of oak bark referred to a committee.	246
October 29, Quebec.		Dorchester to Dundas (No. 7). Encloses minutes of Council on State business from 3rd October, and on Crown lands from 13th August, both to the 25th instant.	249
		Minutes, 25th October. Report of the sailing of a French fleet from Sandy Hook for the St. Lawrence; decision as to the sailing of the convoy.	250
		Report of Committee on accounts in the Surveyor General's Department.	251
		Minutes on Crown Lands. Reports on petitions for land. (Names given alphabetically at end of volume).	254
October 30, Quebec.		Dorchester to Dundas (No. 8). Encloses Minute of Council respecting the application of Captain Minchin for advice as to the best to be done for the security of the trade in view of the French fleet coming to the St. Lawrence.	256
October 30, Quebec.		Same to same (No. 9.) Bishop Hubert can provide for 50 French emigrant clergy. Although he (Dorchester) would be glad to see 50 good men coming to the country, yet he thought the matter should be officially arranged between the Bishop of St. Paul de Léon and him (Dundas).	259
November 2, Quebec.		The Bishop of Quebec to ————. Sailed on the 13th August and arrived yesterday. Shall begin to collect information relating to the object of his appointment.	321
November 9, Whitehall.		Dundas to Dorchester (No. 3.) Encloses report by Twiss on Mann's plan for improving the fortifications at Quebec, and asks for His Lordship's consideration, so that the estimates may be laid before Parliament. Such works, however, as cannot be delayed, are left to His Lordship's discretion to proceed with. The same may be done in the case of Upper Canada.	1
		Report, dated 31st October, by Twiss on Mann's plan, dated 3rd August, 1791.	3
		Schedule of papers relating to the defences, &c.	8
		Plan for the defences of the city of Quebec, with estimates.	10 to 58
November 12, Quebec.		Monk to Nepean. With account of preliminary proceedings in the suit against William Grant for the balance due by him to the Treasury, as Deputy Receiver General.	322
November 28, Whitehall.		Dundas to Dorchester. Transmits additional instruction, by which the oath to be taken by persons applying for land is dispensed with in regard to Quakers.	59
December 5, Quebec.		Monk to Nepean. Stating what letters he has sent. Reference to the mutiny on the French fleet; to the powers to be settled on	

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citizen Genet; on the departure of the Chief Justice and on the constant committee work on Judicature and Militia Bills, &c. Page 324

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- B.—Bellechasse, Seignior of, 255; Blanchard, Lemuel, 96; Bourg, Simon, 255.
 C.—Cheshire, John, 254; Conroy, Patrick, 254.
 D.—Dekoin (Decoigne), François, 95; De Lanaudiere, Charles, 255; Dwyer, Michael, 96.
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 H.—Hilton, William, senior, 254, William, junior, 254; Hogan, Hugh, 96, William, 96; Holland, John Frederick, 254.
 M.—Martineau, Jean Baptiste, 255; Mercure, Lewis, 254; Maskinongé, Seignior of, 255.
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 September 11, Fort Ontario. Captain Schoëdde to Littlehales (extract). That he has been obliged to follow and seize two boats which refused to stop at the fort. Page 35
 September 25, Fort Ontario. Same to same. The civility he has shown the settlers; they are in general the scum of the States; only one decent man among them, who has tried ineffectually to get deserters to return. How he has satisfied the settlers that their safety lay in the possession by the British of Fort Ontario; on account of his representations they have retired within the prescribed limits. It is only a temporary relief, however. 35
 October 7, Quebec. Dorchester to Simcoe. (Duplicate, see Q. 66, p 233). Respecting Ogdon's complaints, the progress of population, &c. 99
 October 10, Buffalo Creek. Proceedings of council with the Six Nations, present Butler, deputy agent, and Israel Chapin, the latter Indian Superintendent for the United States. Brant states the cause of the abrupt termination of the negotiation for peace at the grand council at the Miamis Rapids. Offers the line of demarcation agreed upon with the United States five years ago, and to relinquish the lands on the Ohio already settled on and improved. The Six Nations desire that General Chapin should carry this offer, so that he could explain it to Congress. 30
 November 18, Quebec. A letter from Simcoe, not dated, gives fuller details of the proposed boundary, which was marked upon Hutchins' Map. 33
 Dorchester to Dundas (No. 10). Calling attention to the laws for the administration of justice, and the arrangements for the defence of the Province. The difficulty of the latter from the ignorance of the people laying them open to the influence of intriguers and from not seeing the disadvantage of not being able to defend themselves. The plan for having

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at least one battalion always embodied was calculated to correct political vices, which tend to undermine the King's authority. Sends state of provincial revenue; its inability to support the expense of Government. Asks for His Majesty's pleasure on the subject of the expenditure. Page 7

Speech to the Legislature, on the administration of justice; on the expenditure and revenue; the caution required in the formation of laws to strengthen the new constitution. 9

Answers by the Assembly. 11, 13

Account of cash received by the Receiver General. 16

Abstract of warrants issued by Clarke for the civil expenditure of Lower Canada. 17

November 22,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Dundas (No. 11), Report that Wayne was, on the 18th of October, within two days march of the Glaise, with 3,000 regulars, 2,000 militia and 200 Indians. On the breaking up of the council, the Indians, having dispersed, could only raise 700 men but they had sent pressing messages for help to the other tribes living near the lakes. The Six Nations and their associates in council at Buffalo Creek have resolved to adhere to the Muskingum boundary, and sent their resolutions in form to the United States. Till they know whether this line is accepted or refused it is not probable they will again assemble. Doubts are entertained whether in any case they would join in hostilities against the States. Sends extracts from letters written by the officer in command at Fort Ontario. 28

(Enclosures calendared at their respective dates).

November 26,
Pointe-aux-
chènes.

Report by John Watkins, a deserter from Wayne's army, of the position, condition and preparations for the winter of the United States troops. 95

December 5,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Dundas. Mr. Smith, Chief Justice, is given over by his physicians. The loss will be severely felt, when it takes place he shall put the office in commission. 44

December 14,
Detroit.

Richard England to Simcoe. The cause of his long delay in writing. Arrival of McKee. Sends copies of his letters. The retreat of part of Wayne's troops owing probably to the scarcity of provisions. Does not believe that the regulars have quitted their position near Fort Jefferson. The few Indians that collected at the first alarm have returned home; their disunited state. Wayne has told his troops that they will spend the winter nine miles from Detroit, where they would find plenty of fresh provisions. How he is sending the dispatches. Collins sent down as prisoner last winter, is the principal guide to Wayne's army. A later report says that all the Shawanese have gone to war. 91

December 31,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Dundas (No. 12). The importance of having a duly qualified chief justice. Calls attention in detail to the abuses of the system of fees and perquisites to judges, officers in the public service, &c. His objection is to a system which "alienates every servant of the Crown from whoever administers the King's Government. This policy I consider as coeval with His Majesty's Governments in North America and the cause of their destruction. As its object was not public but private advantage, so this principle has been pursued with diligence, extending itself unnoticed till all authority and influence of Government on this continent was overcome and the Governors reduced almost to mere corresponding agents, unable to resist the pecuniary speculations of gentlemen in office, their connections and associates, or any enormity whatever. It was not, therefore, surprising that this phantom of an executive power should be swept away at the first outset of a political storm." All influence was destroyed and the unbridled multitude abandoned to leaders of rebellion, who inflamed their passions and played on their credulity till they acquired strength sufficient to stand

1793. forth in their proper shape. Whatever tends to enfeeble the executive power on this continent tends to sever it forever from the Crown of Great Britain. Page 45
- December 31, Dorchester to Dundas (No. 13). Recommends that a discretionary power be given to allow the dissenting ministers at Quebec and Montreal £50 a year each, so long as their conduct is such as becomes good and loyal subjects. 49
- December 31, Same to same (No. 14). The increase to the business of the Executive Council. The insufficiency in the number of members, only two live at Quebec, so that when the legislature prorogues these are all that can be depended on. It requires not less than 13 to carry on the business so as to be always sure of a quorum. Recommends the addition of four members, namely, P. A. de Bonne and A. J. Duchesnay, John Lees and John Young. 50
1794. List of the present members, showing also vacancy. 51
- January 8, Dundas to Dorchester (No. 1). Dispatches received. His conduct respecting M. Galbaud and suite approved of (see Q. 66, p 171). Is sorry for the disputes among the Indians. The refusal of the United States to accept the Ohio as the boundary would probably bring on war again; if that became unpopular it would give an opportunity for peace to be restored on the terms proposed by His Majesty's Government. Agrees with Dorchester's opinion that the King's North American Dominions require peace, and that the interest of the States requires it much more. For these reasons urges a friendly and conciliatory disposition, consistent with the preservation of the posts. Approves, therefore, of His Lordship's conduct to Ogden. Concerning the conduct to be observed before a final settlement with the States, which is probably not far off. The effect of the success of His Majesty's arms in the West Indies; the effort to be made to come to a mutual arrangement with the United States. The militia of Lower and Upper Canada to be put on a respectable footing; a proper supply of arms, &c., will be sent. The importance of a naval force on the lakes; Captain Schank to be superintendent of the building and management. Nova Scotia appears to have been placed in a respectable state of defence. When it was reported that the French force at New York was to act against Halifax, 4,000 men in arms, including militia, assembled in a very short time. Wentworth authorized to raise two additional companies for his regiment. Requisition for supplies for the upper posts and Indians sent to the Treasury. Remarks on Council minutes. As arms for the militia cannot be sent so soon as proposed, all unissued at Halifax are to be ordered to Quebec. 1
- January 11, Dorchester to Dundas. Has given Finlay leave of absence. Recommends his case for favourable consideration. 52
- January 11, Same to same. Death of Lieut. Governor Cox on the 8th. Captain Le Maistre recommended to succeed him; his services. Memorial enclosed from Mrs. Cox for a pension which he requests may be granted. 53
- Memorial of Le Maistre for the vacant office, stating his services. 55
- Memorial of Mrs. Cox for a pension, stating her late husband's services. 57
- January 20, Dorchester to Dundas (No. 15). Sends copy of a proclamation against seditious attempts, which has had a good effect. His attempt to introduce an alien bill frustrated for the present by jealousies between the two branches of the Legislature. The divisions are apparently terminated and the Legislature is proceeding to business. Finlay, who goes to England, can give further information. 60
- The proclamation (English 62; French 64). 62-64

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January 27,
Quebec. Dorchester to Simcoe. Had received news of the loss of the "Onondago" off York and has ordered another to be built of nearly the same size. The loss is unfortunate owing to the demand for transport over Lake Ontario. All establishments, as York, London, &c., not ordered by the General are to be considered as provincial; he is to consult respecting these with respectable people, as well as with the Council and Assembly, whose co-operation is necessary. When Upper Canada shall equip a provincial marine, it shall be under the command of the Executive, whether he be a military man or not, but all the armed vessels built by the General-in-Chief must be under his command. In the present state of Upper Canada he will not remove any of the force on the treaty line, nor alter the regulations concerning the armed vessels. Hopes to live at peace with his neighbours, but care must be taken of the guns, &c. Page 102
- January 28,
Miamis. McKee to England. The Delawares have returned from the forts and have brought a speech to the Indians from Wayne; a copy is enclosed. It does not appear that any of the other nations were concerned in sending the message; even the Delawares were prevailed on by sinister men to open a communication. A council to be held in two or three days in consequence of the message. Has arranged for receiving the earliest intelligence, which he will send as expeditiously as possible. 153
Message from Wayne to the Delawares, Shawanese and Miamis. 154
Proceedings of a council of the Six Nations, held at Buffalo Creek on the 7th February, 1794, with the speeches from the Indians, from Chapin, delivering a message from the President, &c. (157); continuation on the 9th (162). 157, 162
- January 29,
Quebec. Dorchester to Dundas (No. 16). Has appointed Jean Antoine Panet, judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Mr. Chartier de Lotbinière succeeds him as Speaker of the Assembly. The Assembly does not consider that Mr. Panet has vacated his seat by accepting the appointment of judge. 67
- February 2,
Detroit. Richard England to Simcoe. Reports that the Delawares had decided to make overtures of peace to the United States. Ill grounded reports of depredations on the traders has induced him to send McKee to the Miamis to restore security to them. Sends copies of letters from McKee, stating the facts concerning the new forts. 151
- February 10,
Quebec. Speech by Dorchester to the Indians of the seven villages of Lower Canada. 109
- February 15,
Whitehall. Dundas to Dorchester (No. 2). Order to raise two battalions of Royal Canadian volunteers; the terms on which the officers are to be appointed. Is assured in the selection of officers, that attention will be paid to His Majesty's Canadian subjects. The pay and subsistence of the battalions are to be the same as for the regular troops. Economy to be observed in respect to levy money. The Treasury notified to lose no time in providing clothing, &c. The Board of Ordnance is sending 2,000 stand of arms. 37
- February 15,
Whitehall. Same to same (No. 3). Dispatches received. Is glad to find the Legislature cordially concur in framing the new judicature and militia bills. Is aware of the difficulties in the first attempt to embody the militia; the object of embodying the two battalions is to rouse the people from their apathy. Does not object to a return of the whole expenditure and revenue being laid before the House, that they may see the great disproportion between them and be impressed with the generous and liberal conduct pursued by Great Britain for promoting the strength, wealth and general prosperity of the Province. So soon as the Province is able to provide for a portion of the civil establishment, the judicial part of it is first entitled to attention, and those entrusted with its administration have the first claim to a provision. Had received report of

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Wayne's progress; doubts if the difference between the line of the Ohio and the Muskingum is the real cause of the rupture on the part of the United States; doubtful character of Brant; his conduct and language tend to implicate this country in hostilities between the Indians and the States. His Lordship will be authorized by the Secretary at War to augment the regiments now in Canada, which with the two battalions of militia, will be a force sufficient for service in Upper and Lower Canada. This, with the pacific conduct recommended, should secure peace and tranquillity and also enable Simcoe to occupy York (late Toronto), and a station on Lake Erie for the reception of shipping. The investigation of the course of the Thames (late La Tranche), and of the communication between York and Lake Huron, demonstrates the importance of York and Long Point; no time should be lost in occupying York and a port on Lake Erie.

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February 17,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Simcoe. Instructions for the defence of Upper Canada, in case Detroit should be attacked. 97

February 17,
Quebec.

Same to Hammond. Represents the attacks made by the Vermonters on the King's officers; these still continue, notwithstanding the civility and moderation of Jefferson's answer to Clarke's complaint in 1792, and his disavowal of the enormities. Instances given. People from New York following the example of Vermont and harbouring emissaries of sedition. The same spirit runs through the people of the States in the Upper Country. Wayne's language implies hostile designs requiring other measures than complaints or repairing a fort of pickets; the instructions to St. Clair confirm this. It is necessary to meet these measures in time. Believes a frank statement best, so that it may be understood that trust in forbearance and desire of peace may be carried too far. All the differences must be settled soon or a war seems inevitable. Has taken no notice of the arsenal at West Point being removed to Albany, 100 miles north for the express purpose, it is said, of invading the Province. 105

February 24,

Same to Dundas (No. 17). Everything quiet; business does not proceed fast in the Legislature, partly from want of practice and partly from the necessity of constantly translating from one language to another. Sends copy of a memorial from the *centitaires* (or copy holders) on the manor of Longueuil, addressed to the Assembly. Sends the Solicitor General's report and will get that of the Attorney General when he returns from Montreal. "The question may raise a great deal of heat, and establish the party distinction of Aristocrat and Democrat, which may tend to diminish the strength of the Province, and do much injury to the King's government; the seditious papers that have been scattered about the country seem to allude to this condition of the people." Has filled up the vacancies on the bench in the Court of Common Pleas. 77

Memorial (in French) referred to in preceding letter. 79

Report by the Solicitor General on the memorial, largely supporting the complaints of the *centitaires*. 82

February 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Dundas (No. 18). Lt. Colonel England's report on the broken state of the Indian Confederacy, which is attributed to the defection of the Six Nations. Wayne reported to intend marching on Detroit. The proceedings of the people of the States on the side of Lake Champlain showing what Wayne's course would be; orders have been sent for the defence of the Upper Country. Has not yet learned the resources that may be derived from the militia. Detroit is able to send out a considerable force, but that being extra provincial would be turned against the King. Has informed Hammond of the hostile appearances. Sends copy of his instructions to Major General Ogilvie, concerning the evacuation of the

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- island of St. Peter. Calls attention to the want of strength of Cape Breton, St. John and Newfoundland, as well as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It would not require a very considerable armament to lay their coasts desolate. Even a large body of troops would preserve only a few stations, without ships to maintain superiority at sea. Page 88 (Enclosures calendared at their respective dates).
- February 24, Dorchester to Major General Ogilvie. Respecting the propriety of removing the troops on the island of St. Peter; the King's ships of war are the proper defence for all those islands which have no internal strength. The precautions that should be taken to preserve peace, justice and good order among the people left behind. 113
- February 24, Same to Dundas (No. 19). The Indians of Lower Canada have requested an allowance for their priest at Sault St. Louis, and for a surgeon at their village and another at St. Regis. Complaints respecting lands referred for examination to the Solicitor General, who is to report so that redress may be given if the Indians have been injured. 115
- March 1, Speech by Dorchester to the Indians of Canada. 116
- Quebec. Dorchester to Dundas. Encloses addresses presented on the departure of Prince Edward (Duke of Kent) by the Legislative Council, Romish clergy and inhabitants of Montreal, Three Rivers and William Henry. As they could not be presented in person, he (Dorchester) received them in the Prince's name and transmits them to be forwarded. 118
- Address of the Legislative Council, signed by F. Baby, speaker. 119
- The same in French. 121
- The same of the Roman Catholic clergy of Quebec. 123
- The same of the inhabitants of Quebec (in English, 125; in French, 127). 125, 127
- (The signatures begin at p. 128).
- The same of the inhabitants of Montreal (in English, 136; in French, 138). 136, 138
- (The signatures begin at p. 140.)
- The same from the burgesses of William Henry. 144
- The citizens of Three Rivers. 146
- March 25, Dorchester to Dundas (No. 20). Has received additional instructions concerning Quakers wishing to settle. The Legislature employed in the discussion of the militia and judicature bills. 148
- Quebec. Same to same (No. 21). Learns that Wayne has built two forts; one called Fort Grenville, the other Fort Recovery. The broken condition of the Indian confederacy shown by the Delawares making a separate offer of peace to Wayne, who will take advantage of this to advance farther into their country. The proposal of a boundary made at Buffalo Creek has not been answered directly. The President desires the Six Nations to hold a conference at Venango in May, and that the army of the United States may act as circumstances shall require. 149
- March 28, Same to same (No. 22). Has desired an investigation to be made to discover how copies of his reply to the Indians at the council of the 10th February had been circulated in Montreal and sent to the United States. Has placed the post of Michilimakinak under the superintendence of McKee, so as to check the frauds committed in the Indian Department there. Sends copy of the commanding officer's narrative (C) and statement of the embezzlement there in January, 1783. 167
- Quebec. Order to Colonel Campbell to ascertain how reports of Dorchester's speech to the Indians were circulated. 169
- Report by Colonel Campbell, at Montreal, 20th March, that he has not been able to ascertain positively how copies of Dorchester's speech to the Indians were circulated, but gives statements respecting the manner in which this might have been done. 170

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- Report by Captain Doyle to Colonel England, dated Michilimakinak, 2nd February, 1793, of embezzlement by Gautier, Indian agent at the post. Page 171
- Estimate of deficiencies in the stores of the Indian Department at Michilimakinak. 173
- April 10, Quebec. Thomas A. Coffin to Campbell. Dorchester has sent to the upper posts the answer given to the Indians in February. Before the deputation can reach Michilimakinak, the answer will probably reach them from the United States, where it was published in the newspapers. The expense of sending a deputation; how it is to be forwarded. Additional inquiry to be made respecting the manner in which the answer to the Indians became public. His Lordship is sorry to find the Indian Department in Lower Canada in so deranged a state. Lorimier the elder to be prevented from cutting timber as stated. 187
- April 14, Quebec. Dorchester to Simcoe. Considerations as to the proper position for fortifications for the defence of the navigation of the St. Lawrence. An investigation to be made. 194
- April 16, Quebec. Same to same. The arrangements for naval defence. 199
- April 16, Quebec. Same to same. Lieutenant Bryce, of the Engineers, has been sent to assist in laying out temporary works, to resist an immediate siege. Desires to have a report on the force, condition and disposition of the militia, &c. 202
- April 17, Montreal. Campbell to Coffin. Had informed the Indians of the plans proposed for sending the answer to the Indians it was intended for, but does not know which they would prefer. Lorimier says he did not, nor does he now know who did make public the answer. How it was given to Sutherland to be copied. The present deranged state of the Indians of Lower Canada and the reason. Had sent the orders to prevent Lorimier from cutting timber, but has no authority over him; had transmitted his answer. 189
- April 21, Buffalo Creek. Reply of the Six Nations in council to a speech from General Knox, delivered by General Chapin on the 10th February last. 208
- April 26, Quebec. Dorchester to Dundas (No. 23). Had made public the order for opening a commercial intercourse with the Island of St. Domingo. Sends copies of further correspondence with Campbell concerning the publication of his reply to the Indians. Simcoe reports that he is at the Mohawk village, Grand River, on his way to Detroit. 186
- April 26, Quebec. Same to same (No. 24). French influence in the United States and the passions of their people rendered necessary further instructions to Simcoe and an engineer to assist in tracing temporary works at Niagara in case of an immediate siege, which seems probable. The steps to be taken to secure the upper posts and Lower Canada, which is much exposed to inroads. State of the fortifications. It is reported that Vermont has offered to undertake the conquest of Canada, provided the troops were allowed to plunder the inhabitants. Even this does not accelerate the progress of the militia bill through the Assembly. 191
- May 8, Quebec. Same to Hammond. Is surprised that the United States Government still maintain their interpretation of the 7th article of the treaty. It is not necessary to say that the negroes and property mentioned in that article, stipulated not to be carried away, were those which belonged to them at the time the treaty was made, or rather took effect. It is not even pretended that any of these were carried off. The objection to the King's jurisdiction in New York from the conclusion of the war does not deserve serious consideration; the supposition that the United States could open courts of law there, whilst the King's troops had possession

1794.	was a new policy and must have produced mischief. The indulgence granted previous to the evacuation and how it was abused. Page 205	
May 9, Whitehall.	Dundas to Dorchester. A squadron to sail immediately under Rear Admiral Murray for the protection of the North American Provinces and of subjects trading with the United States. The fleet will probably inspect the coast before going to Halifax. In event of its being necessary to send intelligence to the Rear Admiral, that can be done through Hammond, Minister to the United States. 68	
May 10, Quebec.	Dorchester to Dundas (No. 25). The judicature bill passed; the militia bill requires only a last reading. Encloses a copy of letter to Hammond respecting the improper construction given by the United States Government to the 7th article of the treaty. The message from the American Minister of War, delivered to the Indians by Chapin, has united them more than could have been expected. 204	
May 11, Whitehall.	(For No. 26 of 24th May, see Q. 69, p. 2; No. 27 of 25th May, same volume, p. 5; No. 28, 7th June, Q 69-1, p. 1; No. 30, 7th June, p. 28; No. 31, same date, p. 31; No. 32, same date, p. 45.) Dundas to Dorchester. Dispatches received. Osgoode appointed Chief Justice. That in order to reduce the expense, the offices held by Cox should be consolidated, and the salary to <i>Le Maistre</i> fixed at £200 or at the most £300 a year; this would allow of a pension to Mrs. Cox of £100. His favourable opinion of Finlay; will recommend him to every indulgence that can properly be shown him. 69	
May 11, Whitehall.	Same to same. His opinion respecting fees and perquisites approved of. By the appointment of Osgoode the Province is secured from such being taken; feels assured that the same may be said of the other judges. Comments on the terms of the commission, which are the same as those to the Welsh judges. The distinction between different classes of fees; His Lordship has authority to check abuses. Allowances, as suggested, may be made to the Presbyterian ministers in Quebec and Montreal. In consequence of the expense, does not approve of the addition of four members to the Council; temporary appointments may remove the difficulties complained of. Osgoode to be added to the Council, and Lyburner has agreed to attend to his duty or resign. Proclamation against seditious attempts approved of. What classes of bills may originate in either House. Appointment of Panet approved of. Hopes to send a liberal supply of arms for the militia. Hopes that the two battalions will soon be raised so that York and Long Point, or some other post on Lake Erie, may be occupied. Clarke's leave of absence extended for six months. 71	
May 31, Quebec.	Dorchester to Knox. Has received notification of the appointment of Osgoode to be Chief Justice. 216	
June 7, Quebec.	Same to Dundas (No. 29). Legislature prorogued; list of bills assented to; the Judicature Bill reserved. 217	
June 10, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 33). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 26th October, 1793, to 29th April, 1794, and on Crown Lands from the same date to 17th March, 1794. 219	
	Minutes on State business 22nd November, 1793. James McGill admitted to the Council; the Bishop of Quebec (Jacob Mountain) took the oaths; precautions against the admission of ill-intentioned persons to the Province. 220	
	Minutes, 26th November. Proclamation to apprehend disaffected persons read. 221	
	Ordered to be published. 223	
	Minutes, 22nd January, 1794. Documents relating to land granting laid before the Council. 224	
	Respecting the revision of the list of Justices of the Peace. 226	

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Reports (2) of the Committee on accounts with proceedings, tables, etc. 1st report (227). 2nd report (252.) Page 227-252

The 2nd report enters minutely into the proceedings and expenses of the Surveyor General's Department.

Minutes, 23rd April. Report on the State of the Provincial revenue since the division of the Province. 340

Minutes, 29th April. Copies of the report on Revenue referred to the Council with copy of the Message. 365

Minutes on Crown Lands. 23rd January, 1794. List of papers from Dundas respecting land granting, fees, etc., referred to Council. 369

Petitions for land. 372

(The names of the petitioners are in the alphabetical list at the end of the calendar of this volume.)

Minutes, 29th January. Journal of the Committee of the Whole, respecting the completion of the surveys of the upper part of the St. Lawrence, the St. Francis, etc. 374

Respecting a letter of credit to be granted to the Surveyor General for surveying the township of Hemmingford. 376

Petitions for land. 377

(The names of the petitioners in list at end of volume).

Concerning the Surveyor General's non-compliance with the order of 23rd July, 1791. 379

July 5,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Dorchester. Dispatches received. The complaints of the copyhold tenants (*censitaires*) are cognizable by the Courts. In case of appeal to the Privy Council, one case would be sufficient, and the point once established, does not think it possible that any of the Seigniors would prosecute vexatious appeals. The great consequence which His Majesty's Government attach to the preservation of peace with America and the avoidance of anything like hostilities in consequence of disputes concerning the treaty line and the posts. A violent party exists in the States inimical to the real interests of their own Government, whose object is to drive all matters in dispute beyond the bounds of accommodation. Feels, therefore, that His Lordship's letter to Simcoe to occupy the posts on the Miamis, which were demolished after the peace, would rather provoke than prevent hostilities. The policy for the defence of Upper Canada is founded on the principle that the posts are held temporarily, leading in their evacuation to a final arrangement. Acknowledges, however, that under the circumstances, the forbearing line is the more difficult, as it is the more necessary at this moment, when the presence of Mr. Jay may lead to a final termination of all disputes and a perfect good understanding between the two countries; still provision must be made against the possibility of a contrary disposition on the part of America. An increase has been made to the fleet under Admiral Murray. Additional arms and troops shall also be sent. The broken condition of the Indian confederacy will relieve Wayne of material apprehension but means must be taken to secure their fidelity to His Majesty. His Lordship's attention to the frauds and embezzlements committed at Michilimakinak is approved of and he trusts that under McKee they may be suppressed. The Attorney General should prosecute, so as to make an example. His Majesty is highly pleased at the attention paid to Prince Edward. 175

July 15,
Whitehall.

Duke of Portland to Dorchester (No. 1). Dundas has reported the arrival of Jay, who has given the most explicit assurances that Wayne had no orders that could authorize him to attack any of the posts held since the peace, and it has been agreed that during the negotiations all things should remain in *statu quo*, both parties should continue to hold their possessions; all hostile measures, if any, should cease, that any

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prisoners or property taken should be released and restored, and that both Governments should give orders accordingly. Orders are sent to His Lordship accordingly to be acted on. Page 182

Letter enclosed of same date from Grenville to Hammond, reporting the arrival of Jay, and the arrangements made, substantially as in the preceding letter. 184

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B.—Barriau, Charles Oliver, 373, John, 373, John Baptiste, 373, Joseph Moses, 373, Oliver, senior, 373; Borland, François, 373; Boudreau, Francis, 373, Joseph, 373; Bourg, Charles, 373, Jo. Mathurin, 374.

C.—Chisholm, John, 373; Corneau, Francis, junr., 373; Crocket, Chase, 372, John, 372, Joshua, 372.

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F.—Felson, William, 372; Ferguson, Thomas, and associates, 372; Ferlut, Jean, 374; Fowles, Robert Lewis, 372.

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T.—Taylor, John, 372; Thompson, Robert, 372; Traverse, James, 373.

W.—Walker, Elijah, junior, 372; Ware, George, 372; Williams, George David, 372.

GOV. LORD DORCHESTER, 1794.

Q. 68.

Wayne's speech to the Six Nations, in which he insinuates that Big Tree was poisoned by the Delawares, and that many others had been poisoned at the council at the Rapids of the Miami. Page 225

(In Dorchester's letter to Dundas (No. 42) of 28th July, p. 216).

Message by two Delaware chiefs from the Glaize with six scalps, reporting the attack (p. 142), and asking for assistance. The scalps sent to the different Nations by the hands of a Huron chief. 144

McKee to England. Arrived here yesterday. A Delaware war party brought six scalps to be forwarded to all the Lake Indians; these and other scalps taken between Fort Washington and Fort Hamilton from a

1794.
March 26,
Fort Gren-
ville.

May 25,
Rapids.

May 26,
Rapids,
Miami.

Q. 67

1794. body of infantry defeated by 30 Indians. On the approach of 600 cavalry the Indians retired, having lost one man killed and one wounded. Page 141
- May 26, McKee to Simcoe. Reinforcements joining Wayne. The war chief Rapids. cannot tell how many they killed (p. 142), but there were a great many. The Lake Indians collecting, and will soon be here. Others from Michilimakinak, Saginaw, &c., are on the way to join the confederates. 143
- June 2, Same to same. Reports the movements of the Indians. Rapids. 146
- A postscript of the 3rd reports the arrival of reinforcements to Wayne and the pushing forward of preparations by the Indians to oppose his advance. 147
- June 2, McKee to England. Substantially as letter to Simcoe of same date Rapids. and postscript of the 3rd (pp. 146, 147). 150
- Report of a deserter from Wayne's army, which is 2,000 strong, besides 500 in his garrisons; there are 300 riflemen in the army. A force of 700 Kentucky militia are ready to march under Scott, but must await orders from Congress. They are waiting till the corn is high enough to be destroyed. War with Great Britain believed to be inevitable, but heard nothing of a war with Spain. Three officers recruiting in Kentucky for the French service stopped by Congress. Wells and May, two spies, were with 16 others dressed and painted like Indians; they get \$4 for every Indian scalp, and \$1 a day. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for Simon Girty's scalp. Wayne intends to fortify at the Glaize, and from thence proceed as far as possible towards Detroit. How provisions are brought. Men whose time has expired will not re-enlist; the duty is hard, and they are severely punished for light offences. 151
- June 9, Brant to Chapin. That the Indians are doing all they can to live at Buffalo Creek. peace with the States; had hoped an answer would have been made by Congress to their moderate speeches, but whilst not doubting the sincerity of Congress, to their great surprise they find that the States have been carrying on an expedition beyond the boundary line, and have an armed force with cannon at LeBœuf, where they have already built two block houses. Repeats that the Indians wish for peace, but are afraid that there is a wish on the part of the States to disturb the tranquillity that has existed; the consequences of this may be dreadful. 148
- June 12, H. W. Ryland to King. Sends abstracts of Alien Act. Dorchester Quebec. directs him to intimate that in case of accident to him, the administration of the Province would devolve on Dunn as senior Councillor and the command of the forces on Lieut Colonel Harris, of the 60th Regiment. 105
- Abstract of the Alien Act (in English, 106; in French, 116.) 106, 116
- June 18, Dorchester to Dundas (No. 34). Sends exemplification of the laws Rapids. and journals of Council and Assembly. 1
- Proclamations for adjourning and convening the Legislature. 2 to 8
- Journal of the Legislative Council from the 11th November, 1793, to the 31st May. 8 to 103
- (The Journals of Assembly being printed have not been copied.)
- June 18, Dorchester to Dundas (No. 35). Sends Naval Officer's returns of Quebec. vessels entered and cleared at Quebec, from 10th October, 1793, to 5th January last. (The returns are not with the letter.) 126
- (No. 36, dated 21st June, in Q. 69, p. 49).
- June 18, Proceedings of council of the Six Nations, present General Chapin Rapids. and attendants, from the United States; Mr. Johnson, interpreter from Buffalo Creek. Upper Canada. Address to the President of the United States calling

1794.

on him to pay no attention to what had been done in Congress, whose proceedings were unjust; they (the Indians) wished for nothing but justice. They want only the boundary agreed on and which was marked on the map, that their children may have a country to live in. It is not fear of death that caused them to try so long for peace. Congress and its commissioners have often deceived them. If the difficulties are not removed the consequences will be bad. Complaints of their friends being killed without notice or compensation and of the establishing a garrison at Presqu'Isle which may occasion mischief, for which they (the Six Nations) may be blamed. Their confidence in Chapin to get people removed from Indian lands. Chapin answered that he would go to Presqu' Isle; he could only advise; he had no power to drive the people off. Page 156

July 5,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Dundas (No. 37). Wayne's army advancing; the Indians had obtained an advantage over one of his convoys. Lieut. Colonel England has no confidence of receiving assistance from the militia in the defence of Detroit. The people in the Genesees have stopped other passengers; reports of firing at Oswego contradicted. Disaffection of the Caughnawagas and St. Regis Indians; the Americans have collected anchors and cordage for vessels building at Le Bœuf. 139
(Enclosures calendared at their respective dates.)

July 5,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Dundas (No. 38). Has appointed Rev. Mr. Tunstall to the living of Montreal to succeed Mr. de Lisle, who died on the 30th ulto. Cannot, therefore, comply with the wish of the Bishop of Quebec to appoint his brother. 154

July 11,
Quebec

Same to Simcoe. The suspicious conduct of Desjardins and of Williamson; the report of the violence of the latter and of his providing arms and artillery for the people of the Sodus. The terms of the treaty were speedily and fully executed on the side of the Atlantic, but as it became evident that the United States were not disposed to comply with these, as affecting their interest, it was necessary to suspend such part as related to the Indian country and posts, where the King's authority remained, until by the execution of the treaty on the part of the United States proper orders can be given to deliver what may be claimed under the treaty. Their impatience has led them to claim possession of the Indian country and the privileges granted on conditions they have never performed. Having nothing to support this claim they are trying to draw the King's officers into unguarded acts or expressions which they could hold as acknowledgments of their claims. The steps to be taken to present a formal protest against encroachments should French intrigue draw the United States into a war with Britain; desires him to send information as to his military resources. 162

July 12,
Quebec.

Form of protest referred to in preceding letter. 165
Dorchester to Dundas (No. 39). Sends report of a council at Buffalo Creek of the Six Nations, at which they persist in demanding the boundary line they formerly proposed between them and the States; and to have the party at Presqu' Isle removed. Has sent Simcoe's letter concerning the proceedings of the United States and a protest against their encroachments. 155

July 12,
Quebec.

Monk to Dorchester. Report respecting the formation of loyal associations; their good effects; the intrigues of the French and Americans; the hostile disposition of the latter, &c. 201

Depositions by Ephraim Barnes against Duolos. 207

By Festus Drake against Davis, Story and Castille. 209

A second by Drake against Story. 211

1794. July 12, Quebec.	Dorchester to Dundas (No. 40). Sends Minutes of Council on State business from 30th April and on Crown lands from 18th March, both to the 18th June. Page 166	
	Minutes on State business. Address respecting law fees ordered to be sent to the Judges, Attorney General, &c.	167
	Address respecting repairs to the House of Assembly referred to the engineer to examine and report.	168
	Warrant issued for the salary of the Clerk of Assembly.	168
	Report on Public Accounts, with proceedings and details.	169
	Oath of allegiance taken by Rev. Pierre Denaut, co-adjutor of Quebec.	191
	Petition for an office for the land registers, presented by Philip de Rocheblave with report.	191
	Consideration of reports postponed.	195
	Minutes on Crown Lands. Report on the petition of William Read of Georgia and others.	197
July 12, Quebec.	Dorchester to Dundas (No. 41). Encloses the Attorney General's fifth report on the detection of those endeavouring to excite and spread sedition. Mr. Monk's zealous conduct; the sedition has subsided without military interference. An association formed at Quebec to testify a spirit of loyalty; it was concurred in there, and others formed at Montreal and other districts. Is afraid, in case of actual invasion, things would return to their former state, perhaps to a worse, if left to the strength of the Province and to the small regular force allowed for defence.	199
July 28, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 42). The Six Nations have not succeeded in persuading the troops to leave Le Boeuf, but they have promised not to advance. The Indians still insist on the boundary line first proposed, and are put off with fair speeches, probably till it is seen what success Wayne meets with. His insinuation that the Western Indians had poisoned the chiefs of the Six Nations received with indignation. Williamson still carrying on with the same hostility at the Sodus, where he is building a vessel and intends erecting a small fort at the mouth of the river.	216
	Proceedings of the deputies from the Six Nations and General Chapin, at their meeting on 26th June with Ellicot and the officer commanding at Fort Le Boeuf, with the answer by them to the Indian demand.	218
	Report to the Council at Buffalo Creek on 4th July, with speech to General Washington.	220
	General Chapin's answer.	222
July 28, Quebec.	Dorchester to Dundas (No. 43). Sends requisition for supplies for the upper posts and visiting Indians. The numerous assemblage of Indians in the Western Country the cause of a deficit. Why the requisition is sent earlier than usual.	229
	Requisitions.	230 233 234
July 28, Quebec.	Dorchester to Dundas (No. 44). Arrival of Osgoode; he has no <i>Mandamus</i> for a seat in the Executive Council, so that the Province is still deprived of a Court of Appeal. Has little expectation of raising two battalions; has, however, sent beating order to Simcoe and authorized additional bounty.	236
August 13, Whitehall.	Portland to Dorchester (No. 2). Dispatches received. No posts are to be taken up but those already occupied; entertains no doubt that the agreement between Grenville and Jay respecting the posts will secure peace and all other disputes be amicably adjusted. At the same time precautions should be taken and refers to Mann's reports respecting fortifications. Copies of letters from Dundas will show the additional force sent for Nova Scotia and Quebec. Remarks on correspondence respecting	

1794.

the Judicature bill; the misconstruction by the United States of the 7th Article of the treaty; the probable union of the Six Nations with the Western Indians. Is sorry to find the spirit of indifference to self defence shown by the new subjects in Lower Canada and the progress made by the French agents of Genet to produce a feeling shown in acts of a mutinous and treasonable character. The suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act is a wise measure; with a well disposed legislature has no doubt that peace can be maintained. Some discontents may arise from the contests between the Seigniors and those holding under them, but he understands a clause of the Judicature bill will bring such complaints before the Court of King's Bench, as formerly before the Intendant. To consider if the Attorney General should not intervene. The good policy of orders for raising two battalions of militia; how these should be acted on. The *Mandamus* directing that the Bishop of Quebec should have a seat in the Council affords no room for jealousy. The propriety of giving a seat to the Catholic Bishop also will be considered by His Majesty. Approves of the means taken to lessen the expenditure and increase the revenues of the Province. How the expense of surveying land grants may be reduced. Remarks on the Provincial Acts which had been assented to; they are approved of and the Judicature bill which had been reserved is allowed to be passed into a law. Monk appointed Chief Justice of Montreal at £900, in full of all fees, &c. He is to be appointed to the Executive and Legislative Councils. The importance of the office of Attorney General renders it necessary that His Majesty's approval shall be obtained for the appointment. Page 127

August 13,
Whitehall.

Portland to Dorchester. (Private and secret.) The likelihood of satisfactory settlement with Jay of disputes with the States. The arrangements for the protection of the interests of the settlers when the posts are given up. Preliminary preparations to be made, but nothing ostensible done till further is communicated. Only Simcoe to know the contents of this letter. 137

September 5,
Whitehall.

Same to same (No. 3). Dispatches received. The negotiations with Jay are proceeding in a satisfactory manner. Remarks on dispatches and minutes. The satisfaction with Monk's proceedings as Attorney General for the suppression of sedition. 214

September 16,
Whitehall.

Same to same (No. 4). The critical situation of the Americans with respect to the Indians. If the latter are successful it may admit of an interposition for a settlement. The requisition for supplies sent to the Treasury. The warrants filling up the vacancies in the Council have been long since forwarded. 238

 GOV. LORD DORCHESTER, 1794.

Q. 69—1.

1794.
January 2,
New Orleans.

Baron Carondelet, Governor General of Louisiana, to Simcoe (in French). Intended attack on Louisiana, as shown by a circular printed at Philadelphia by the Jacobins. The attack is to be made by the upper and lower parts of the Mississippi, although the United States have sent orders to oppose all attempts of the French against the Spanish possessions. Brigadier Clarke, on behalf of Genet, sent from France, has undertaken to raise 5,000 men on the Ohio, to attack first the Spanish settlements on the Illinois and the Fort of New Madrid on the Mississippi, hoping with the artillery found in these posts to be in a position to attack the rest of Louisiana. The money for this enterprise amounts to \$1,000,000, and a Fleming, named Péan, is making all

1794.

necessary purchases at Fort Pitt. Believing that it is the interest of Britain that the Illinois should remain in possession of Spain, and that the trade should not pass to France or the United States, applies for assistance, although not authorised by the relations between the two courts, and following the example of Lord Dunmore, who, when lately threatened by an expedition from New York, applied to the Government of Havana for a reinforcement. The letter may be late in reaching, but owing to delays in the expedition there may be time to send a corps of 500 to march by St. Louis, so as to defeat the enemy's designs. Page 38

April 11,
Miami Rapids

Simcoe to Carondelet. His letter (dated 2nd January) reached here on the 8th of April. He had come here to establish a post for self defence, in case Wayne should invade the British possessions; his advanced post is only 90 miles distant, so that he cannot afford assistance to St. Louis even if authorised to do so. Agrees in opinion that it is the British interest that Louisiana should remain in the hands of Spain, and would be happy were the alliance between the two Crowns strengthened, and the more so as the co-operation of their forces would be of consequence should the United States force on a war. The Indians determined to resist the encroachments of the United States, who are claiming their whole country. Laments the unfortunate situation of Bowles, whose influence was directed to settle a boundary between the Creek and Cherokee Indians, and the people of Georgia and Carolina. Sends a Gazette of the United States, which elucidates the designs of this persevering, rapacious and ambitious people. 41

April 14,
Glaize.

Speech of the Shawanese, Delawares, Miamis, Mingoes, &c., with deputies from the Wabash, to Simcoe, delivered to Elliot, asking for supplies of necessaries. 36

April 29,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dorchester. The Wabash Indians have left the lower parts of the river and drawn nearer Detroit, so that trade will return to its accustomed channel. The Chippewas have determined on war; general union of the Indians. Wayne in camp at Grenville, covered by a redoubt; he has sent 1,000 men beyond the Ohio; the Indians saw the troops on the march. Something has happened apparently to change his plans; Wayne has cut a different road from that of St. Clair, pointing to the navigable waters of the Glaize, intending to reach Lake Erie. It is reported he is to march in May, and some hundreds of Indians have set off to oppose him and strike at his convoys. 33

April 29,
Navy Hall.

Same to same. The speech sent by the Spanish Lieutenant Governor to the Indians in the neighbourhood of the Miamis has had the effect of uniting all the Indians against the United States. 44

May 4,
York.

Same to same. Corn Planter has renewed his promise that no posts should be established at Presqu' Isle by the people of the United States. The Onondagos intend to quit their country privately and proceed by Oswego to Buffalo Creek; the movement will alarm the Genesees and particularly Danforth, the most virulent enemy of Great Britain in that country. 35

May 7,
Miami Rapids

Report by McKee of the arrival of deputies from the Three Nations of the Glaize, bringing a message from the Spaniards (given in full). 60

May, 15, 16,
Buffalo Creek.

Extract from the journal of Captain Johnston. The arrival of Reese, calling himself a United States' surveyor, who told the Indians that it was intended to survey Presqu' Isle and the adjacent country; that armed parties were on the march to join him; that three forts were to be built, one at Presqu' Isle, one at LeBœuf and one at Cansawago on French Creek. On the 16th Reese left Buffalo Creek in a boat, but before leaving he told the Indians that the Americans intended to build a great

	1794.	number of boats; if opposed they would build large vessels which would set opposition at defiance.	Page 66
May 19,	Navy Hall.	Simcoe to Beckwith. That a correspondence is carried on between persons in Montreal and others in Vermont, a lodge of Freemasons having been established in Vermont by people in Montreal to facilitate the correspondence.	59
May 21,	Quebec.	Monk to Dorchester. Report on the state of political feeling; encloses deposition. Two principal actors have been arrested.	10
		Deposition of J. B. Leclair.	11
		Deposition of Jean Cliche.	15
		Deposition of Louis Savard.	17
		(These three from Charlesbourg.)	
		Deposition of Augustin Laneau (blacksmith, Quebec).	19
		Deposition of Jean Baptiste Vocel Belhumeur.	22
		A second deposition by Belhumeur.	25
May 29,	Quebec.	Monk to Dorchester. Report on the state of political feeling and the seditious conduct of a majority of the inhabitants of the parishes in Lower Canada.	4
June 2,	Navy Hall.	Simcoe to same The people of the States approaching Presqu' Isle, if not already settled there; critical situation as respects the Indians and the Province. Oswego surrounded by lawless banditti fomented by Danforth, probably by higher authority. Boats plundered and the King's subjects detained; complaints sent to the Governor of New York. Reported that Oswego is to be attacked; firing heard on Thursday. Bouchette and Baker ordered to call off the port; does not believe that anything serious has happened. Williamson threatens to pass down the river by force; Bertzie (Berczy) reports that the arms used by the banditti were furnished by Williamson, and are new.	68
June 7,	Quebec.	Dorchester to Dundas (No. 28). Reports by the Attorney General and depositions contain a further account of the intrigues carried on in the Province. The concealment is a very bad sign. It is evident that the intriguers are keeping an eye on Paris; if successful there they would imitate the example. The arrest of some of the leaders will lead to further discoveries. Reports circulated that a French fleet was coming up the river and that the Americans were on the point of entering the Province by way of Lake Champlain and St. John's. Little additional strength can be expected from the order to enlist men for the regiments and to raise two battalions.	1
June 7,	Quebec.	Same to same (No. 30.) Has complied with Prince Edward's wish to be stationed in Nova Scotia.	28
		Letter to Prince Edward (Duke of Kent) of same date, that he is to have the command in Nova Scotia. Cannot spare any of the force in Quebec at present; the Royal Fusiliers shall be kept at hand, so that in event of circumstances permitting it they may be sent to Halifax.	29
June 7,	Quebec.	Dorchester to Dundas (No. 31). Reports state that the Indian confederacy is daily increasing in strength. The preparation for an attack on Louisiana by the influence of French intrigue, has excited the vigilance of the Spanish Governor; his measures to unite the Indians. Sketches showing the posts abandoned at the peace, and Wayne's route into the Indian country. Report that the States have troops at Presqu' Isle.	31
		Sketch of the Bass River and part of the Miami.	44a
		Sketch of Wayne's route, &c.	44b
June 7,	Quebec.	Dorchester to Dundas (No. 32). Suggests that certain salaries and pensions of officers administering the Government and others should be separated from the public accounts laid before the Legislative Council.	45
		List of the salaries referred to.	47

1794.
June 18,
Quebec.
- Monk to Dorchester. His fourth report of the state of political feeling. Sends report from the Solicitor General. The country round Montreal in a state of almost universal disaffection among the Canadians. British subjects are loyal and well disposed. No seditious conduct in the City of Montreal since the riot on 25th April last, when Leveillé was to have been pilloried. Sedition exists near Montreal and exertions publicly used to defeat the militia laws. A leader, not yet discovered, is at Montreal organising the Canadians. Other instances of disaffection. Much of the blame attributable to the weakness and inactivity of the Magistrates in not enforcing the laws. Arrest of Dumontier for high treason; details given of his acts. The exertions made in the City of Montreal against seditious characters have had the best effect. Page 54
- June 21,
Quebec.
- Dorchester to Dundas (No. 36). Sends copy of letter to Hammond, in answer to complaint of Randolph respecting his (Dorchester's) speech to the Indians and the reoccupying a post near the Miami Rapids. Little prospect of assistance here owing to the spirit of the Canadians; the enemies of the King may expect much if the seditious meetings at Quebec and Montreal be taken as evidence; report of a speech from the Spaniards to the Indians at the Glaize; they have formed a union to oppose the invasion of their country by the States. Preparations making by the States for a post at Presqu' Isle and forts of communication thence to Venango. Report of firing on the post at Oswego. 49
- June 21,
Quebec.
- Same to Hammond. His judicious answer to Secretary Randolph. Had the States fulfilled the treaty of peace, the posts would have been bound to be delivered up, the right of pre-emption to Indian lands would have followed and the free navigation of the Mississippi, according to the 8th article. Not doubting that it would be the sincere wish of the States to preserve a good understanding, a post was withdrawn, situated near the Miami Rapids, not far from the one now complained of, which is on the Detroit side of the river. To preserve trade and to prevent Detroit from being insidiously strangled, the post was re-occupied, for the transactions on Lake Champlain, and Sinclair's (St. Clair's) instructions were sufficient to weaken confidence in the professions of the United States. The agreement that pending negotiations all things should remain in *statu quo* was proper, but every advance into the Indian country and every purchase of their lands is an infringement of the agreement, and an encroachment on the King's right of pre-emption ceded to them on conditions which they never performed. The style assumed by many to inflame the minds of the multitude. It might be accounted for in former times, but it is extraordinary that it should again be taken up to bend the people of North America to French interests and French politics. Were it not for the danger of such a course, it might be suspected that some persons in the administration, for the purposes of private ambition, aim to hurl the States head long into a war, and to cover their agency in it by the excesses of the people. 51
- July 26,
Miami
Rapids.
- McKee to Simcoe (extract). Statement of the establishment of the different forts on the Miami River, since 1751, and at the Miami towns since 1763. The possession of these posts has never been given up; they are considered as depending on Detroit. 187
- July 28,
Quebec.
- Dorchester to Dundas (No. 45). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec, between the 5th April and 5th instant. 70
- August 5,
Quebec.
- Same to same (No. 46). Sends report of survey on Indian stores received by the "Caroline." 71
Report. 72

1794.
August 6,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Dundas (No. 47). Sends state of the forces. In event of his leaving the Province, Harris will command the forces and Dunn administer the Government. Page 74

August 7,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 48). (Dated 7th July, evidently an error). Attack by Indians on 300 pack horses returning from Fort Recovery to Fort Grenville; all these with the horsemen and 30 bullocks taken or killed. Gibson in command at Fort Recovery, ordered a troop of horse to charge the Indians, but these, with the Infantry drawn up to support them, beaten back, with the loss of 50 men including Captain Gibson and two other officers and 25 horses. The Indians repulsed in their attack on the fort, 17 being killed and many wounded. 75

August 14,
Miami
Rapids.

McKee to England. Sends speech to the Indians and instructions to Miller from Wayne. Had overheard him (Miller) tell the Indians that the designs of the army were against the English, and he took the enclosed oath to that effect. Will send word as soon as he knows the determination of the Indians. 188

Instructions to Miller by Wayne, dated 13th August, to deliver to the Indians the speech with which he is entrusted. The lives of eight Indian prisoners in Wayne's possession will depend on his (Miller's) safety. 189

Oath by Christopher Miller, that he was desired by Wayne to inform the Indians that if they withdrew or came and made peace, his (Wayne's) designs are not against them, but against the English. 190

Wayne's message to the Indians, desiring them to come in and make peace. 191

September 1,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Hammond. During the late war, posts were occupied on the Miamis, which, from time to time, had been relinquished for the sake of convenience. The Miamis have always been considered as depending on Detroit, but he does not mention this to lessen the King's claim in the Indian country. Till the treaty is carried into execution by the United States, the King's rights remain precisely as before the treaty. Patience and forbearance under encroachments give no rights to the United States, but the right of the strongest with which they seem determined to go all lengths. Wayne arrived with his army at the Glaize on the 6th ultimo. His object is not only to attack the fort of the Miamis, but to drive the English from that country. 185

September 4,
Quebec.

Same to Dundas (No. 49). Had received what purported to be a copy of his answer to a message from the Indians assembled at the Miamis last fall. It is tolerably correct, considering what hands it passed through, but a paragraph is omitted and alterations made, which he thinks were designed. He knew the friendly disposition of Government towards the United States, and had no contrary inclination himself. The great change he found in the United States on his return; all things under French impulse moving rapidly towards hostilities, so that he considered a rupture inevitable. Their state policy to impress on the people "the rank injustice and unfairness of our pro-cédure" had made the people ready, so that they eagerly joined their Jacobin friends; "some not aware to what extremities it might lead them, others willing to run all lengths; both desirous to profit by the "supposed embarrassment of our affairs, and of opinion we dare not "resist." It was impossible in these circumstances to give the Indian deputies hopes of peace through British mediation, and he saw no reason to conceal his opinion. Has seen nothing to change that opinion. It would, apart from his inclination, be folly to provoke hostility "or to begin (as Mr. Secretary Randolph is pleased to call it) hostility itself." It will give him satisfaction should they (the United States) escape the dangers to which they are exposed from their unnatural connection, and

	1794.	adopt a national policy more suited to their general interests. Asks leave to resign his command, so that he may return home by the first opportunity.	Page 176
September 5, Quebec.		Dorchester to Dundas (No. 50). Sends copies of answers to Indian deputations, one to the Indians of the Seven Villages concerning their claim to the lands on the St. Lawrence settled by the loyalists, the other to those of the Lake of Two Mountains, complaining that they have no place of settlement and no lands they can call their own. The behaviour of the latter has always been meritorious; cannot say the same for the Caughnawagas, but justice must be done. Owing to the advanced age of Colonels Butler and Campbell he will give a commission to McKee, similar to that held by Guy Johnson. McKee's merits. Encloses letter from Simcoe.	179
		Answer to the Indians of the Seven Villages at a council held at Montreal on the 28th and 29th August.	181
		Answer to the Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains at the same council.	184
September 5, Quebec.		Dorchester to Dundas (No. 51). Has informed Le-Maistre of the approval of his appointment to be Lieut. Governor of Gaspé, &c., and to Mrs. Cox of the King's bounty of £100 a year. Le Maistre will go down as soon as the season shall permit, to arrange the militia, &c.	194
September 8, Quebec.		Same to same (No. 52). Dispatches received. The judges are appointed during pleasure, but in equity they should be considered as holding during good behaviour, though it may be judicious to disencumber them of the means of such chicaneries as might shelter guilt. The sacrifice of income made by Panet in accepting the judgeship; the necessity of filling up the vacancies on the Bench, especially of the two Canadian Judges, to allay jealousy.	195
September 16, Quebec.		Same to same (No. 56). Points out errors in the warrant for holding courts martial and encloses the Attorney General's opinion on their effect.	84
		The opinion.	85
October 1 Quebec.		Dorchester to Dundas (No. 59). Sends Minutes of Council on State business and on Crown Lands both for the period from 19th June to 19th September.	87
		Minutes on State business, 25th July. Henry Caldwell sworn as Receiver General; the warrants authorizing the same.	88
		Report of Committee on disbursements of the House of Assembly.	90
		Report on the annual statement of births, marriages and deaths.	92
		Minutes, 19th September. W. Osgoode, Chief Justice, sworn in as an Executive Councillor and judge in appeal.	96
		Subjects referred to Committee.	97
		Minutes on Crown Lands, 25th July. Report and work in the Surveyor General's office.	99
		Report respecting commissioners for examining settlers, with instructions.	100
		Minutes, 19th September. Reference respecting reservations.	107
October 4, Whitehall.		Portland to Dorchester (No. 5). Dispatches received; his conduct in checking seditious practices approved of. His stationing Prince Edward in Nova Scotia has anticipated the King's intentions. The agreement between Grenville and Jay renders a detailed answer to letters unnecessary. His satisfaction at the general reunion of the Indians, which may give an opportunity for friendly mediation. The presentation of salaries in the accounts left to his Lordship's judgment; there is no intention of burdening the Provinces with those selected, but as the Provinces increase in wealth and power, the expenses of administration should be	

	1794.	gradually assumed. Clarke, although his leave has been extended, is in readiness to embark for Quebec at a moment's notice.	Page 77
October 4, Whitehall.		Portland to Dorchester (No. 6). Sends minutes of the Lords of the Treasury on Cuthbert's claim, for remarks.	81
		Treasury Minute of 18th August, 1789.	82
October 5, Quebec.		Dorchester to Dundas (No. 62). Sends additional report (No. 6) from the Attorney General, respecting the spirit of sedition in the country.	109
		Monk's report, dated the 2nd October. The extension of the Loyal Association and its good effects; this and arrest of seditious persons has had a most favourable effect on the state of the Militia, and the laws have now their proper weight, so that an unprejudicial inquiry has been made respecting seditious persons at late trials before the King's Bench at Montreal, a note of which is given. There are still four persons in gaol for similar offences. Attacks to rescue prisoners in several parishes near Montreal repressed by the magistrates and militia. The power of legal authority has been shown by the flight and escape of various persons, some to the United States, others to the French ships. Hopes to effect convictions of the most notorious; the good effects of the Alien Act and of the suspension of the <i>habeus corpus</i> Act. The prospect of peace with the United States may be productive of good order, but French republican and revolutionary principles have poisoned the minds of too many, requiring strict watchfulness and a vigorous execution of the law.	110
October 11, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland. On receipt of dispatches, dated 11th and 15th of July, had informed Wayne and Simcoe of the agreement between Grenville and Jay.	122
		Dorchester to Wayne, with notice of the agreement between Grenville and Jay that during the present negotiations everything is to remain in <i>statu quo</i> .	123
		Same to Simcoe, dated the 7th, stating that in case of failure of the above mentioned agreement he would not slacken to send ordnance and military stores for defence.	125
October 20, Quebec.		Same to Portland (No. 2). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec between the 5th of July and the 5th instant.	127
October 25, Quebec.		Same to same (No. 3). Sends Council minutes on State business and on Crown Lands, both from the 20th September to the 20th instant.	128
		Minutes on State business, 10th October. Report of a Committee on a letter from the Commissioners of Customs in reference to the maintenance of a boat and crew for revenue purposes.	129
		Resolution that in pecuniary matters persons interested may have copies of the proceedings of Council.	133
		Report on the diagram for the laying out of ungranted Crown Lands.	133
		Report respecting the table of fees on land grants.	135
		Correspondence respecting the portion of the fees for the Governor, which Dorchester refuses to accept for himself and desires to render it more difficult for any of his successors to receive, as being improper and not conducive to the efficiency of the King's service.	139
		Minutes, 15th October. Report on a communication concerning a malignant fever reported to prevail in the West Indies, and concerning quarantine, with form of warrant for that purpose.	142
		Draught of a commission authorising commissioners to administer oaths, &c., to intending settlers.	147
		Minutes, 20th October. Oath of allegiance taken by Rev. Philippe Jean Louis Des Jardins, Vicar General of Quebec.	148

1794. Minutes on Crown Lands 10th October. Petitions; Abraham Cuyler; Cornelius Cuyler and the same for James Cuyler. Page 150
 Report on Diagram (see p 133). The diagram D at page 151 A. 151
 Same on land fees (see p. 135), with correspondence. 153
 Same as to the public notice to be given to applicants for waste lands of the Crown. 159
 Minutes, 15th October. Commission to administer oaths to settlers. 164
 Minutes, 20th October. A variation in the particulars to be transmitted by intending settlers sanctioned. 165
 November 4, Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 4). Sends minutes concerning Crown Lands, from 21st to 30th October. 170
 Minutes, 30th October. Report on diagram E for an inland township (diagram E at page 172 A). 171
 November 8, Whitehall. Portland to Dorchester (No. 7). Dispatches received, part of which, being of a military nature, will be attended to by Dundas. Instructions to the commissioners to examine the character of intending settlers approved of. Monk's satisfactory report (p. 110). Amended court martial warrants shall be sent. 116
 November 19, Whitehall. Same to same (private). The treaty between Grenville and Jay signed yesterday; all matters in dispute with the American States amicably adjusted. Sends confidentially a copy of the treaty, so that steps may be taken to carry out its stipulations in the North American Provinces, especially those of Lower and Upper Canada. The commercial interests of Canada and those connected with the Indians have been attended to. How the connection with the Indians is to be maintained, and effectual means to be used for the preservation of their friendship and for obtaining their peaceable acquiescence in the surrender of the posts. New posts on the Canadian side of the treaty line to facilitate commercial intercourse with the Indians. The earnest wish of His Majesty's Government for peace between the American States and the Indians; desires him, in concert with Hammond and Simcoe, to use his best endeavours for the attainment of an object so advantageous to all concerned. 118
 November 26, Whitehall. Same to same (private). Not to divulge the contents of the treaty until proper ratifications have been exchanged. 121
 December 8, Whitehall. Same to same (No. 8). Dispatches received. Letters to Wayne and Simcoe approved of. Minutes of Council respecting the distribution of Church and Crown lands, and a table of fees satisfactory. His Lordship's liberality and patriotism in waving all acceptance of the fees established. What has been done to relieve the civil establishment of Lower Canada of the expense of surveys. 174
 December 25, Whitehall. Same to same. Dispatches received and laid before the King. Is aware of his (Dorchester's) difficulties, of the violent conduct of a party in the United States, of the supineness of the Canadians and of the seeds of disaffection sown amongst them, but does not consider that the advice of his predecessor to use the greatest forbearance should lead him to propose retiring from his present command. (See p. 178). The necessity for mutual frankness. His answers to the Indians satisfactory; trusts that the appointment of McKee will have the good effect of securing their attachment. His satisfaction that LeMaistre is to arrange the militia of the Gaspé district. The importance of the regular establishment of the militia of Canada, so as to create a disposition on the part of the Canadians to defend their country. The correspondence between Colonel Campbell and General Wayne does credit to the Colonel's prudence and firmness. The final termination of matters in dispute with the United States, leaves the posts till the time fixed for their cession; trusts that in the interim the disposition of his neighbours (the United

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States) may prevent a repetition of disputes and disturbances within the limits of the posts of Pointe au Fer and Dutchman's Point. In the meantime attention to be paid to the defences on the British side of Lake Champlain and to the disposition and principles of the settlers there.

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GOV. LORD DORCHESTER, 1794.

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November 5,
Quebec.

Monk to the Bishop of Quebec. Respecting the provision for the support of the Church of England in Canada. The right to tithes was created by Act of Parliament and would only be ceded on a permanent provision being made by the parishioners. Respecting the Clergy Reserves. Page 368

Report and opinion of the Attorney General upon the Governor's right to grant charters creative of parishes exclusive of the right of rectors to tithes and rates. Holds that this limitation in the charter might legally be effected by an Act of the Legislature of the Province sanctioned by His Majesty, but not by a charter. 372

Other papers on the subject. 375 to 377

Memorandum relating to the Executive Council, to which the Bishop of Quebec should be appointed. 378

November 20,
Quebec.

Bishop of Quebec to Dundas. Had arrived on the 1st. Had been surprised to find that the *Mandamus* constituting him Bishop of Quebec and a member of the Legislative Council had not been received by Dorchester. The great evil caused by the omission of this paper. The relative positions of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches; the mortification caused to the friends of the latter by the detention of the *Mandamus*. Proposes when the roads are passable to visit Trois Rivières, William Henry and Montreal. It will not be possible to reach Upper Canada till Spring, nor indeed till his privileges be officially ascertained. Is sorry to learn of the difference between the Chief Justice and the Attorney General respecting tithes in newly erected parsonages; desires instructions on this head. 381

November 20,
Quebec.

Same to same. The illness of Chief Justice Smith; he cannot recover. 384

December 30.

Bishop of Lincoln to Dundas (?) with papers from the Bishop of Quebec respecting his being appointed a member of the Privy Council of Lower Canada. 366

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January 3,
Quebec.

Monk to Nepean (No. 25). Concerning the delay in coming to a decision in the case of Grant. His efforts to continue this delay. 239

Report by the Attorney General (Monk) on the petition of William Grant for the Governor and Commander-in-chief to call a court of appeal. 241

January 3,
Quebec.

Monk to Nepean (No. 26). This mail carries official news of the vacancy in the office of Chief Justice for Lower Canada, and the necessity that it should be early filled up. There should besides, be a Chief Justice for Montreal. If he (Monk) should get one of these offices, an Attorney General should be sent from Great Britain, and the judicial powers of the Colony extended. The want of a Chief Justice at Montreal generally felt. The desire of the Bishop of Quebec and of Prince Edward for his (Monk's) appointment to the office of Chief Justice. His feeling of gratitude towards Nepean. 243

January 17.

W. Grant to Dundas (?). Has heard of the expected death of Mr. Smith; recommends Osgoode to succeed, and that Monk be Chief Justice of Montreal. The difficulty in getting a good Attorney General. 203

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STATE PAPERS—LOWER CANADA.

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1794.
January — Extract from a pamphlet circulated in Canada, entitled "Les Français libres à leurs frères les Canadiens." Page 224
- February 10, London. Mrs. Monk to Nepean (?). Report received of the death of Mr. Smith, Chief Justice, Quebec. Asks that Monk succeed to the office. 246
- March 20, London. Same to same (?). Thanks for his polite letter; her gratitude for his friendly conduct towards Mr. Monk. 248
- March 29, Quebec. Monk to Nepean (No.27). His last advices sent by Finlay. The bustle among "our neighbours" (United States); they only want the power to do harm. The alarm to the merchants created by Dorchester's speech, which seems to mean war. The Governor will announce his law appointments and ask approval for three judges, two Canadians, Panet and de Bonne, and one English, James Walker; he will probably announce other appointments. The judicature bill has got through the Assembly; when engrossed it will probably in three days go to the Council and be there about fifteen. Has made the bill so complete that there should be no difficulty in obtaining the royal sanction. By this law the system of administering justice will be greatly improved and, in time, satisfactory. This and the militia bill have taken up the whole time of the Assembly. The Legislative Council do nothing. The militia bill will come from the committee and pass the Assembly if at all, in three weeks. Delays in the delivery of mails. Expected peace between the States and Indians. 249
- April 17. W. Grant to Dundas. Sends address from Viscount de Vaux for a passage for him and his associates to Canada, and for a more beneficial grant of lands than seems to be authorised. If a plan should be adopted to send a body of French emigrants to Canada, hopes de Vaux, may be employed. 204
- May 25, Quebec. Monk to same. Acknowledges the kind sentiments in letter of 5th March. The progress of the judicature bill. Thanks for the recommendation that he (Monk) should be Chief Justice of Montreal; hopes he may deserve to be made Chief Justice of Lower Canada. 252
- May 30, Quebec. Same to same. Had written by way of Halifax on the 25th. Does not know when the bill (judicature) will be transmitted for the royal assent; it remains over to the end of the session, when a law will be passed to enforce the terms of a proclamation rendered necessary by the diffusion of French principles. Its objects are, 1. To prevent the coming in of aliens. 2. To suspend the *habeas corpus* Act in cases of treason or suspicion. 3. To prevent assemblages of people, seditious discourses, false news, &c., and increase the power of the magistracy. His services in getting that and the judicature bill passed. The spread of French principles was so general, and the whole country so infected, that it was found in calling out the militia there was scarcely a hope of assistance from the new subjects; the old subjects to a man manifested their loyalty. Threats used by the disaffected against the few new subjects, who were found loyal. It is astonishing to find the same savagery exhibited here as in France, in so short a period for corruption. Blood alliance does not check the menaces, upon the non-complying peasants, these include burning their houses, death, embowelling, decapitation and carrying the heads on a pole, as the depositions show, besides throwing off all regard for religion. The intrigues have been traced to Genet and the French Consuls. Correspondence has been carried on between Canadians in the United States and the disaffected in Canada, and French emissaries have been sent in to prepare the people to follow the example of France. The pains taken at the elections to have English candidates rejected, but the old subjects were not free from blame. His idea is to have at least 5,000 troops in Canada till the war with France has ended. The good effects of passing the judicature bill

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and improving the administration of justice. Had a chief justice been at Montreal, there would have been no attempt to rescue a prisoner under sentence as had lately been done. The importance of Montreal requires attention from those administering justice. The Solicitor General should reside there, and as soon as the Lieutenant Governor is in the Province he should also live there. Additional military aid would afford security and preserve obedience. The arrests made have produced considerable effect. Page 254

June 6,
Quebec.

Monk to Dundas. The judicature bill has passed and been reserved. 1. Remarks on the bill of which he sends abstract. 2. Remarks on parts of the bill. 3. Respecting the parts omitted, Considers it a great improvement on the judicial powers of the colony. Gives a sketch of the original grants down to 1700; the revision in 1711; the practice since 1763, of which great complaint has been made. One clause of the bill is to remove doubts that existed as to the power of the courts to adjudicate on these subjects. Proposes to renew in the Attorney General the powers the Advocate General held under French rule to protect the peasant against the exactions of the seignior; the good effect this would produce, in overcoming seditious arts, &c. 261

No. 1. Heads of judicature bill passed May, 1794. 268

Court of Appeal. 275

Special clauses, coroners, *habeas corpus*, &c. 277

Ordinances repealed. 278

Table of Court days to be held during each year. 280

No. 2. Remarks on the judicature bill. 282

No. 3. Parts of a bill passed by the Legislative Council in April, 1793, omitted in the bill of May, 1794; also parts added to the latter not included in the former bill. 289

June 6,
Quebec.

Monk to Dundas. Remarks on the duties of Chief Justice in Montreal; the lessening of the duties of the Chief Justice of Lower Canada by the new appointment. The importance of appointing the second Chief Justice to the Legislative and Executive Councils. 294

June 6,
Quebec.

Same to Nepean (No. 33). Thanks for the hopes held out to him of being Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Montreal. Calls attention to the extent of the duties and the inadequacy of the salary, respecting which he has written Dundas. Clarke can give information respecting his (Monk's) services. The prospect of peace with the United States gives him comfort, knowing the character of the people of this country (Canada). Believes he is warranted in writing to Dundas on the subject of the duty of Government to attend to the conduct of the Seigniors, who have lived in the riot of progressive interest and oppression and have paved the way for the best arguments of bad men against the Government of Great Britain. The importance of making cautious selection for the office of Attorney General. 297.

June 17,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 34). Calls attention to the studied delay in the Legislature respecting the Judicature Bill. It should be returned as soon as possible with an order to have it put in force. Recommends the removal of the Sheriff of Montreal on account of the rescue of prisoners there. The residence of the Lieut.-Governor, Chief Justice and Solicitor General at Montreal is of great moment. The injury caused by the absence of the head of the Indian Department. Remarks on the resignation of Caldwell from the militia. The absorption of specie by the peasants; the necessity of sending out £50,000 in silver with the troops. The conduct of Grant and Panet in opposing the judicature and alien bills. The latter, however, was afraid to carry his opposition too far and voted for the alien bill. 301

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June 17,
Quebec.

Monk to Dundas. Describes at length the state of disaffection in the Province, and that the Canadians generally will not take up arms to resist any foreign enemy. The state of feeling is such that it not merely leads to the taking up of arms to be turned against Government, but that the officers of Government and loyal subjects were marked to be killed when the French arrived, and Dumontier advised that the prisons should be forced and the English and pensioners of Government massacred. Nor was he alone in such advice. The blamable conduct of a magistrate and the sheriff. The necessity for strong judicial powers in the district of Montreal, and of a strong police. The efforts of a party in the United States to force the Federal Government to a war with Great Britain and an attack on the Province have no doubt been communicated to the Ministry. Sends documents respecting the rescue at Montreal. Page 304

Extract of letter from Beckwith. The lodges of Free Masons have been established in Vermont as a pretext for keeping up a correspondence with Montreal. 308

Report by the Sheriff (E. W. Gray) on the discharge of Leveillé, under sentence to be pilloried. 309

Judgment against Leveillé for cheating, sentenced to the pillory. 313

Report by J. Reid, Clerk of the Peace, of the sentence on Leveillé; the riot to rescue. The arrest of persons guilty of the riot and their admission to bail by the magistrates, &c. 314

Deposition of Alexis Monjeon against Dumontier. 317

The same by Richard Corbin. 320

July 5,
Quebec.

Monk to Dundas. The good effect of a loyal association in Nova Scotia, during the rebellion of 1775. Similar associations are now forming in Lower Canada, with the best appearance of producing considerable effects. Sends a copy of the terms of the association. The great benefit produced by the alien act. The States of New York and Vermont building forts. 324

The constitution of the Loyal Association, with the names of those signing. 326

The report of the meetings and other documents and additional names. 332 to 357

July 7,
Miami Rapids

McKee to Chew. The Indians, about 2,000, took and killed 300 pack horses and about 60 drivers, near Fort Recovery. The horses had been brought the day before the Indians arrived, loaded with flour. The escort had not left the fort when the attack was made, they turned out but were repulsed and about 50 men and 25 or 30 troop horses killed. The Indians followed up and tried to storm the fort, but were repulsed with the loss of 17 men killed and as many wounded; after waiting that day and night they returned to the Glaize owing to want of provisions. All the Lake Indians, as well as those from Michilimakinak have come here from the Glaize. The latter will not remain as they have got plenty of scalps and prisoners; the Indians here will thus suffer a diminution of strength by the effect of this example on the other tribes. Cannot stop them or give supplies of ammunition; is afraid of the fate of the posts. Arrangements should be made for provisions, &c., should the posts be considered of importance. 233

July 12,
London.

Memorandum by Finlay to King, asking his help to get the Secretary of State to settle his claim for compensation so that he may be enabled to return to Canada in August, by the last ship for Quebec this year. His services acknowledged by Lord Dorchester giving him a grant of the St. Maurice forges, &c., which he does not desire to apply for, seeing the expenditure on them by the present lessees, Davison and Lees. The burdens laid on him as Chairman of Committees of the Council, owing to his knowledge of French; his constant employment in the land

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business since 1786, the magnitude of which is shown in the Journals of the Council, which would not be overpaid at £300 a year; he acted as interpreter to the Court of Appeal, afterwards writing out long judgments of the Court in French; he was Secretary of the Agricultural Society, whose proceedings he kept in English and French; was Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Has received no remuneration for all these services. Prays that such recompense may be awarded as the Secretary of State may deem adequate, unless Lord Dorchester be thought the most competent Judge. Requests that, until his claims are settled, the Treasury would recommend the Postmaster General to suffer the demand of his department to lie over. Page 207

July 14,
London.

James Cuthbert, Jun., to Nepean. Encloses letter from Lord Balcarras testifying to his father's services. Prays that in respect to the reference of his father's claims to Lord Dorchester for consideration, His Lordship be instructed not only to decide but to draw for the sum awarded. 205

July 31,
Quebec.

Monk to Dundas (private). Leveillé sentenced to the pillory for cheating, has been re-captured but pardoned by the Governor at the instance of the justices. One of the principals in the riot has been arrested and is held for trial. The spread of loyal associations and their good effects; in spite of the efforts of secret emissaries from the States, loyal principles are gaining ground and the country prepared for resistance. The militia to be again summoned as a test of loyalty; the strength of the Executive increasing. Congratulations on recent successes of the fleets. No natives of France to be admitted to the Province without a passport; the many attempts to gain admission to the Province, have raised suspicions of the motives for these. Dorchester about to make a tour through part of the Province. 358

August 4,
Montreal.

Chew to Sir John Johnson. Sends extract of letter from McKee showing that the United States have erected a fort at Le Bœuf, 12 miles from Presqu' Isle. A spirited speech sent by the Six Nations to the President; they will likely join the Western Nations if the fort is not removed; the warm expressions of the Corn Planter. 232

August 6,
Quebec.

Monk to Dundas (private). Arrest of two brothers Dorion, charged with treasonable practices. 361

August 11,
London.

Finlay to King. Has read over the memorandum concerning the Crown Lands and added some remarks. Statement of the complaints made by petitioners for lands of the bad effects of the plan for reservations and that the fees not being fixed hindered settlement. The necessity of having the fees for land patents fixed. Presumes that Lord Dorchester had done so after he (Finlay) had left Quebec. The favour it would be were he (King) to get the Duke of Portland to ascertain what would be a reasonable recompense for his (Finlay's) services. Asks to be appointed Auditor for Canada, or deputy, should Cholmondeley's patent include that Province. Asks also to be made chairman of the Land Committee with the fees in the table, and to be a Commissioner for settling the boundaries between Canada and the United States. He will be unable to leave by New York; hopes that his affairs may be settled so that he can leave for Halifax in September. 211

Memoranda relative to Crown Lands. 215, 217, 219, 221

August 15,
College of
Arms.

Isaac Heard to King. Sends the arms of the See of Quebec, with the account for fees amounting to £48 18 6. 229

August 21,
Greenock.

Captain Lawrence Gillespie to Dundas. Had delivered to the Post Office dispatches from the Governor General of Canada. Acknowledges his promotion with gratitude; bad health obliged him to leave the West

1794.

September 15,
Quebec.

Indies; on his arrival at New York he had, by request of Sir John Temple, proceeded to Quebec with dispatches for Dorchester. Page 227

Bishop of Quebec to Dundas. Had completed the visitation of his diocese. Had passed up the river from Montreal to Kingston; crossed to Niagara; returning proceeded up the Bay of Quinté to Fredericksburg. Had held confirmation wherever there was a Minister. The flourishing state of the Upper Province; details. State of religion deplorable. From Montreal to Kingston there is not one church or place of worship, except one Lutheran chapel and one, perhaps two, Presbyterian. The instruction is limited to these small congregations, or to those reached by itinerating Methodists. A small church at Kingston. Along the Bay of Quinté, which is well settled, there is only one Minister; at Niagara a Minister, but no church. The earnest desire for religious instruction in the diocese. A church should be immediately built at Cornwall; another clergyman should be sent to the Bay of Quinté, Adolphustown is the proper place; one wanted at Detroit and one at York. The necessity for a proper salary, the necessities of life being very dear in Upper Canada. For building churches, Simcoe has been promised a sum equal to that allowed for Nova Scotia. The importance of having ministers of the Church of England sent at once, so as to secure the population of Upper Canada, a measure no less desirable in a political than in a religious point of view, and by the erection of churches and establishment of ministers, the progress of settlement would be greatly accelerated, as sober, thinking men are unwilling to bring their families where they are deprived of the benefits of religious instruction. Hopes that in the minds of the members of Government the advantages will preponderate over the question of expense. Recommends Addison, minister at Niagara, for the same allowance as that given to others. In Lower Canada the Church of England is in a less degrading situation than that in which he found it on his arrival. The Swiss Ministers then officiating at Quebec and Montreal read English so imperfectly as to be unintelligible; the bad character of the minister at Three Rivers. His (the Bishop's) brother and the chaplain have performed the whole duty at Quebec; Mr. Toosey has arrived and takes that duty; Mr. Mountain is to be assistant at Three Rivers; Delisle is dead at Montreal; Tunstall succeeds him. There is a good clergyman at William Henry (Sorel). The necessity of having a proper church at Quebec. The disadvantages of being able to have service only by permission of the Roman Catholic Bishop, and that but once on a Sunday; has not yet made up his mind to any plan to have a church erected. Suggests good grammar schools, instead of the extensive system of education proposed by the Council. Should it be thought expedient to send clergymen and a schoolmaster to Upper Canada, the Bishop of Lincoln might be consulted in the appointments. Desires instructions respecting tithes. 385

September 19,
Quebec.

Monk to Nepean (No. 36.) At the Assizes in Montreal there have been seven convictions for treason; four or five cases of a more aggravated character remain over. An attempt was made to rise in arms and force the prison but speedy measures overawed the rebellious. The design went so far that couriers were riding through the country to excite the people to arms and to burn the houses of those who refused to join. The plot burst into open execution three days after the Court had risen and the Chief Justice and he (Monk) had left for Quebec. The effect of the pardon of Leveillé. Urges again the necessity for the Governor General and Solicitor General residing at Montreal. "What a dust the Indian speech, &c., &c., have made with you!" 362

1794.
September 23, Twickenham. Sir John Johnson to King (?). Sends extracts of letters from Chew, the Secretary, and McKee, Agent, for Indian affairs. Page 231
(Extracts calendared at their respective dates).
- October 4, Quebec. Bishop of Quebec to King. Urges the settlement of the question respecting salaries for the Commissaries. The detection of conspiracies which were forming will open the eyes of the people of England to the horrors that awaited them; the strength added to the administration will, he trusts, fix them with confidence in the existing Government. The retreat of Wayne has relieved immediate fears for Upper Canada and the result of Jay's mission seems to assure a permanent peace. 396
- October 26, Quebec. DesJardins to King (in French). Has sent letters to his care; thanks for his kindness to the French ecclesiastics; asks for three passports for Mr. Delavan, canon of St. Martin of Tours, now in Baltimore; 2. M. Chicoisneau, priest of the Congregation of St. Sulpice; 3. Joseph Dupont, of Chanbar de Vergore, coming from the United States. Dorchester refuses to allow any one to enter Canada who is not furnished with a passport from the Secretary of State. He hopes for these, as he knows the persons and can vouch for their principles. 235
- November 3, Quebec. Bishop of Quebec to King (?). Respecting the salaries of his Commissaries. Objects to the suggestion that Mr. Stuart's salary should be lower than Mr. Toosey's for reasons given. Mr. Stuart's services. The hardship to which both are subjected by the terms of their appointment. 236
- November 3, Quebec. Same to same. Respecting the salaries to his commissaries (see p 236). 402
- November 14, Whitehall. Portland to the Bishop of Quebec. Satisfaction at the completion of his first visitation. Shall recommend the addition this year of £500 (to be increased as required) to help in building such churches as may be necessary for Divine worship; trusting that the same may be rendered as effectual as possible by him (the Bishop) and by those in whose favour the grant is proposed. The determination of the application of the fund is to be left with him and Simcoe, but care must be taken that no expense is incurred outside of the treaty line. Is sorry that the dearness of the necessaries of life demands a larger income than would otherwise be required; but there can be no doubt that the act respecting rectories includes tithes, so that no additional grant is needed; trusts that a small salary from Government and an allowance from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel would be sufficient for the comfortable maintenance of the incumbents. 398
- November 18, Quebec. Monk to Dundas (private). Thanks for his promotion. Has sent, he trusts, his last official report to Dorchester; His Lordship's coldness has been severely felt and has induced him in these reports to dwell on his own services, so that they might be laid before His Majesty. The last report will show the contrast between peace and obedience and open sedition and disloyalty; it is a consolation to feel that these benefits were due to his exertion and care. The additional delay in respect to the judicature bill, owing to the King's assent not having been officially received. The importance of selecting the new Attorney General. 407
- November 20, Quebec. Bishop of Quebec to King. Calls attention to a mistake in his letter to Dundas, of 15th September, respecting the want of places of worship between Montreal and Kingston, as between Montreal and Point au Baudet (about 50 miles) he saw two Roman Catholic churches and was told there were six. The mistake arose from his speaking exclusively of Protestants. From Pointe au Baudet to Kingston, with the exception of a small body of Scotch Roman Catholics, who have no church, the inhabitants are universally Protestants, as they are on the Bay of Quinté. 404

1794.
November 20,
Quebec. Monk to Dundas. Capture of the August packet with dispatches. The delay in receiving the official assent to the judicature bill; believes the Secretary's letter sufficient to enable the Governor to declare the assent; the question to be submitted to the Council. Page 410
- November 21,
Quebec. Same to same. The Council considers the communication by the Secretary of State of the King's assent to the judicature bill to be sufficient. A proclamation has been ordered accordingly. 412
- No date. Memorandum (secret and confidential) from Chief Justice Osgoode, warning against the proposal of Simcoe to place the flour contract in the hands of certain individuals (not named). Had he the contract, he could ensure the result of any proposition made in a House, where every man is a farmer. The proceeding is not fair. 406

G. V. LORD DORCHESTER, 1794.

Q. 70.

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May 11,
Halifax. Wentworth to Dorchester. The advantage that would arise from the transfer of the Royal Fusiliers to Halifax. The removal could be effected by the frigates on the station, without the expense of transports. Page 92
- May 12,
Halifax. Duke of Kent to same. Has arrived; asks to be stationed at this post and to have his regiments, the Royal Fusiliers, removed to Nova Scotia, either as an addition or to be exchanged for the 4th regiment. Having been posted as a Major General on the Staff of the West Indies, is now the second in command in North America, since Clarke is absent. 90
- June 7,
Quebec. Dorchester to the Duke of Kent. It is perfectly regular that he should have the command in Nova Scotia. The refractory temper of the Canadians renders a considerable reinforcement necessary for the preservation of the Province; cannot, therefore, send the Royal Fusiliers, but will keep them at hand should a change permit them to be sent to Halifax. 93
- June 7,
Quebec. Same to Wentworth. The state of Canada renders it inexcusable to diminish the small number of troops. 94
- June 22,
Fredericton. Duke of Kent to Dorchester. Respecting the exchange of the Royal Fusiliers with the 4th Regiment, the latter of which is fully equal, if not superior, to the former. 95
- July 9,
Halifax. Same to same. Asks that if he is to remain here and his regiment to be exchanged for the 4th, Captain Vesey may be appointed Brigade Major and Lieutenant Smyth of the Royal Fusiliers, be Fort Major. 99
- July 11,
Quebec. Dorchester to Simcoe. Has heard nothing of French Emigrants at Albany, nor of the DesJardins who asked leave to purchase provisions in Upper Canada for a settlement on the Genesee; there has been something insidious in this application, as well as in Williamson's request. The violence of the latter; he was formerly a Captain in the 25th Regiment. Notwithstanding the speedy execution of the treaty in the Atlantic States, the United States refused to comply with it, when they believed its conditions to be contrary to their interests, so that for security it was necessary to suspend that part of it relative to the Indian Country and to the posts therein, retaining the King's preeminence there till the complete execution of the treaty by the United States, which have now advanced to take possession, and pretend to call the Indian Country their country and the privileges, granted on conditions they never performed, their undoubted rights, and the line designated in the treaty their acknowledged boundary. Their attempt to draw the King's officers into unguarded words and expressions which they may hold out as an acknowledgment of their claims and a justification of their conduct. In event of

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their persevering in forming establishments on any of the lakes or near the posts, an explanation is to be asked and a protest delivered, &c. His actions in case of war. Page 118

Form of protest. 121

July 19,
Quebec.

Dorchester to the Duke of Kent. The objection to the proposed exchange of the regiments from the time Nova Scotia would be deprived of the assistance of the 4th, is a matter that may be decided by the Duke's judgment. The Royal Fusiliers shall be ready on the arrival of the 4th. 98

July 24,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 27). Proposal in cypher; believes such an arrangement would be of public benefit and saving. 1

July 24,
Miami Rapids

Information of John Voris, a prisoner, respecting affairs at Fort Washington, Fort Recovery, &c.; the names of the officers killed. The time of service of most of the troops nearly expired and they will not re-engage owing to cruelty towards them. The state of the forts, their armament, &c. 15

July 26,
Miami Rapids

McKee to Simcoe. That the separation of the Indians has been prevented and messages have been sent by the chiefs of the several Nations to their villages for warriors. This means a large consumption of provisions which must be sent. Indians about the forts will interrupt Wayne's communications. Movements of Indians. Prisoners brought in. Recommends severe punishment on those selling rum to the Indians. Intrigues of French traders. Supplies for Indians not yet arrived. The long occupation by Great Britain of the posts on the Miami, as well as at the Miamis towns, being considered dependencies of Detroit. Arrival of various Indian tribes at the council. 11

July 28,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Duke of Kent. That the appointment of Brigade Major was, by His Majesty's orders, in the hands of the commander-in-chief, but Brigade and Fort Majors were, since these orders, directly appointed by the War Office. Is at a loss to know what authority is left with him in the matter. 100

(Extracts of orders from the War Office making these appointments follow.) 101

August 5,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 29). Sends this by Captain Vandeleur, late of the garrison at the Miamis. The success of the Indians over a convoy; their attack on Fort Recovery and repulse; their return home leaving runners to call them together should Wayne advance. The chiefs have called on Col. England for assistance. The fort at the Miamis is in a complete state of repair. The United States troops have not established themselves at Presqu' Isle. The Corn Planter has summoned the warriors to assist in taking the women and children to a place of safety; there is every appearance of hostilities between them and the United States. The Onondagos have left Genesee; the Oneidas have been invited to rejoin the Confederacy. New York is establishing posts at Fort Stanwix, Fort Brewerton and Oswego Falls, and means to erect a post to cover the Onondago Salt Works. The inhabitants of the Genesee Country are leaving, no new settlers arriving; many have emigrated to this Province. It is apparent that to the westward, the Indians cannot maintain their country against the chain of garrisons, or prevent Wayne's advance without assistance, this must extend to the demolition of Fort Recovery, if possible of Fort Jefferson, or the entrenched camp at Grenville. The arrangements necessary to cover Upper Canada. There should be no difficulty in supplying the Province with a large reinforcement of seamen and land forces. Has done all in his power to forward the construction of gun boats. 7

August 10,
Navy Hall.

Same to Dorchester. That Lieut. Sheaffe and another officer had been sent to Sodus to make a protest against that and other establishments. 89

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Understands that Desjardins is agent for a French Company in Paris. Had already sent his views on defence. Enters into details. Page 122

August 15, 16,
Halifax.

Correspondence between the Duke of Kent and Wentworth, respecting the relief by the Nova Scotian regiment of the 4th regiment now in Newfoundland. 106 to 110

August 18,
Halifax.

Duke of Kent to Dorchester. How he proposes to have the exchange made between the 4th and the Royal Fusiliers, without the expense of transports. Others of the Fusiliers may be transferred from Quebec to Halifax on the arrival of the troops now on the island of St. Pierre. Sends correspondence with Wentworth to show that he had acted with propriety in sending a detachment of the Nova Scotian regiment to Newfoundland, to relieve a detachment of the 4th. Further respecting the offices of Brigade Major and Fort Major. 102

August 21,
Fort Miami.

Major Campbell to Lt. Col. England. Had sent a letter to be forwarded by McKee. Engagement between the Americans and Indians; the latter beaten and had retired below the post. Sends his correspondence with Wayne respecting his force having taken post almost within reach of the guns of the fort. Wayne's pretentious answer; shall observe caution, but if the fort is insulted it shall not be with impunity. Hopes for reinforcements. Is glad the battle ended yesterday without bringing him into a scrape. His situation an extraordinary one; hundreds of American cavalry skirting the woods all round, and a number of their officers looking at the post from the end of McKee's island. Sends information by a deserter. Drummer Bevan deserted this morning. 22

August 22,
Fort Miami.

Same to same. Sends duplicates of previous letter and enclosures. Hopes his conduct has been approved of; his delicate situation; the consequences of hasty conduct might be very serious. The garrison have their arms loaded and sleep on alarm posts. Deserters report Wayne to be very short of provisions. Although Wayne's summoning the fort leads to expectation of an attack, yet does not think he will be so rash; precautions taken against surprise; only heavy guns can endanger the post. Looks for a reinforcement, but hopes to be able to do without it. An army of between 3,000 and 4,000 men against a small fort, unsupported by any other, is a serious consideration. Cannot tell what has become of the Indians since the battle. What Wayne's people mean by burning the Indian huts and the hay on McKee's island he cannot say. Wayne's insolent conduct in reconnoitering the fort; he will never do it again with impunity. Hopes to see a reinforcement soon. 25

(Enclosed. Correspondence between Campbell and Wayne.)

(1). Campbell to Wayne, 21st August. Desires to be informed of the light in which he is to view the fact of an army of the United States having taken post almost within reach of the guns of the fort at the Miamis. 28

(2). Wayne to Campbell, same date. That the most satisfactory answer was announced by the muzzles of his small arms in the action against the Indians in the vicinity of the post; had the Indians been driven under the influence of the post and guns these would not have much impeded the progress of his victorious army. No such post was established at the beginning of the war between the Indians and United States. 30

(3). Campbell to Wayne, 22nd August. Although authorised by his (Wayne's) letter of yesterday to proceed to acts of hostility, yet anxious to prevent that dreadful decision, he had foreborne to resent the insult to the flag, of his (Wayne's) men approaching within pistol shot, not only singly but in numbers, with arms in their hands. Should the approach to the fort be continued in the same threatening manner, he would be obliged to have recourse to measures, which thousands of either nation

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may have cause to regret and which he appeals to God he has done his utmost to avert. Page 32

(4). Wayne to Campbell, same date. Agrees that there is no war between the countries unless it be by the present act of hostility by taking post within the limits of the United States. Demands that he withdraw the troops, artillery and stores to the nearest post occupied by His Britannic Majesty's troops at the peace of 1783, which he would be permitted to do unmolested. 34

(5). Campbell to Wayne. The question of the posts must be left to the ambassadors of the different Nations; his duties are military. Will not abandon his post till he receives orders from those he serves under. Warns him that his army must not approach within reach of the cannon, without expecting the consequence. Although his situation is totally military, yet he must add that he is much deceived if the King had not a post on this river at, and prior to, the period mentioned. 36

August 27,
Montreal.

Dorchester to Simcoe. There is no war yet; measures must be defensive. Nothing can more clearly show the wishes of the King's ministers for peace than the defenceless state of the Provinces, whilst the conduct of the United States indicates a disposition as hostile as that of Great Britain is pacific. State of the artillery and ordnance stores; such supplies shall be sent as may be needed. The propriety of placing all he has to the best advantage, so as to save the expense of transport. 129

August 30,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 34). Wayne who had summoned the Fort at the Miamis has retreated; he has probably for the time laid aside the design of taking possession of that station. After the loss of the Indians at Fort Recovery, Wayne with a reinforcement of 1500 men from Kentucky, advanced rapidly and established at the Glaize a post, fortified with four block houses. On the 20th August, he approached within two miles of the post of the Miamis (See plan p 63 A.) and was attacked by the Indians repeatedly, but having exhausted their reserves they were out flanked and gave way. Their numbers, at the utmost, were 900, those of their opponents between 3,000 and 4,000; several of the chiefs killed; Wayne lost 114 killed and 130 wounded. Sends correspondence between Major Campbell and Wayne, whom the Indians are pursuing; his want of provisions. Speaks in high terms of Campbell's conduct. The sickness of the garrison had been universal, so that it was by almost dismantling Detroit that Col. England could place the Miamis in a state of defence. Had reinforced Turtle Island; shall not discontinue preparations. It was fortunate that he had proceeded at once to fortify the Miamis, as otherwise the post would have been in no state for defence. Williamson, on the day that Wayne retreated, told Lieutenant Sheaffe that the post had surrendered to General Scott, that the troops had laid down their arms and marched out with one day's provisions. Congratulations on Howe's victory. Trusts that seamen will now be sent to the Lakes. Sends extract from a New York paper. 18

Extract referred to, signed "A Citizen of Vermont," stating the claims of Vermont to lands along Lake Champlain. 3

August 30,
Detroit.

Col. England to Simcoe. Since transmitting copies of the correspondence between Campbell and Wayne, he had received news on the 25th, subsequently confirmed, of Wayne's retreat; it is reported he will establish himself at the Glaize, where he expects provisions; his movements will soon be known, but not through the Indians, not one of whom has pursued him. Cannot understand this unexpected retreat. The Indians have forfeited every pretension to a warlike or gallant character; their flight and panic. Campbell sent off an express to McKee to acquaint him with Wayne's retreat, but the Indians regarded that with as much in-

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- difference as they did his approach. Should he stop at the Glaize, it is natural to suppose he will be heard from, and Campbell has orders not to relax in his endeavours to complete his fort. Its respectable appearance probably saved it from the attack which Wayne proposed to make, but was dissuaded from by his officers. Will dismiss the militia from the River Thames, who have behaved well; mutinous conduct of the Canadian militia; a ringleader tried but acquitted by the jury, although there was sufficient evidence to convict. The detachment of Royal Artillery and the 24th much reduced by the fever that has prevailed all summer at the Miamis; of the 24th six are dead and the surgeon reports that many more will die in the course of the week; 120 are now on the sick list; is afraid they will not be fit for duty this Fall and be very unequal to garrison Fort Miamis. Wayne was to be at the Glaize on the 26th. Expresses to be kept going till tranquillity shall return. Page 39
- September 5, Navy Hall. Simcoe to Dundas (No. 35). Sends copy of letter from Col. England. Has not moved, the season being sickly. Understands, besides the reasons given by Lt.-Colonel England for Wayne's retreat, that the President has issued a proclamation against the insurgents near Pittsburg, who although avowedly assembled against the excise laws, are certainly opposed to the existence of the Federal Government and its measures. Sends duplicate of letter to Dorchester respecting defences. 38
- September 5, Navy Hall. Same to Dorchester. Report on the defences of the St. Lawrence. 43
- September 8, Quebec. Dorchester to Dundas (No. 53). Returns showing the little progress made in augmenting the forces in Canada. 50
- September 12, Niagara. Returns. 50A. 51 to 54
- September 12, Navy Hall. Simcoe to Dundas (private). Represents the serious injury to the service by McKee going to Quebec in obedience to Dorchester's orders. He, as civil governor or commanding the King's troops, should be the means of communication between the Commander-in-chief and the Indian and other departments. 55
- September 12, Navy Hall. Same to same (No. 37). His satisfaction that Dorchester had received instructions to raise two provincial battalions, which might allow him to occupy the site fixed on for London. Had submitted the propriety of raising four independent companies to connect the French and English interest, and had named the officers; 300 men might be raised at Glengarry under their own officers. The insufficiency of the bounty to attract settlers to leave their homes. The British troops offer more for vagrants. Should war be declared, he shall raise troops where he can find them, offering the same bounty as that offered by the King's forces. The injurious effect during the late war of not granting American rank and half pay to the provincial corps will be felt now. His desire to give no occasion to justify those whose views are to involve Great Britain in war. 57
- September 13, Quebec. Dorchester to same (No. 54). Sends summary of reports from the Miamis (See Simcoe's letter of 30th August (No. 34, p. 18) and enclosures). 60
- September 15, Quebec. Same to same (No. 55). Letter of 5th July received; to prevent mistakes shall forward to Simcoe such parts as relate to Upper Canada and copy of enclosures. 62
- September 17, Quebec. Same to Hammond. Sending a formal statement of facts relative to aggressions, to meet the answer of Secretary Randolph. The obscurity caused by new names being given to places by the Vermontese. The pretensions that British jurisdiction is confined to the walls of the post, or at most extending no further than the guns will carry; the effect of this on the pursuit of deserters. 65

1794.
September 17, Quebec. Report by Monk, Attorney General, and Sewell, Solicitor General, respecting aggressions on the posts on Lake Champlain. Page 67
Documents attached to the report as evidence of encroachments. 72 to 88
- September 20, Quebec. Dorchester to Dundas (No. 57). Sends sketch showing the position of the Indians and of the forces under Wayne, in the engagement of the 20th August. 63
Sketch. 63a
- September 20, Quebec. Dorchester to Dundas (No. 58). Encloses copy of letters and documents sent to Hammond relative to aggressions near Pointe au Fer and Dutchman's Point. 64
(The enclosures calendared at their respective dates.)
- September 24, Quebec. Dorchester to the Duke of Kent. That the condition on which the six companies were raised in Nova Scotia was that they should serve only in the Province; if any have been sent to St. John's, Newfoundland, they are to be recalled. That he has no power to appoint to the offices of Brigade and Fort Major any more than an adjutant who distributes orders. Submits how far the policy of taking all power from a Commander-in-chief 3,000 miles distant, will ensure obedience at anytime; during the present political influenza, it is very extraordinary. That a hint from His Royal Highness would secure the appointments; it is for him to submit to the good pleasure of the gentlemen who have the arrangement of public affairs. 111
- September 24, Quebec. Same to Wentworth. The regiment of Nova Scotia was raised to serve only in that Province, except two additional companies which might be ordered to serve in any of the neighbouring Provinces. A servant of the Crown may lessen but cannot extend the servitude. It is of consequence to prevent Government from being reproached with cajoling the people, or of failing in the smallest degree in its good faith towards them. 113
- October 1, Quebec. Same to Dundas (No. 60). Sends correspondence with Prince Edward (Duke of Kent) relative to his taking command in Nova Scotia, and between him and Lieut.-Governor Wentworth, relative to sending a detachment of Royal Nova Scotian volunteers to Newfoundland. Refers the latter point for decision, the Lieut.-Governor differing in opinion from him (Dorchester). The rest of the correspondence relates to the appointment of Brigade and Fort Majors. 89
- October 1, Quebec. Same to same (No. 61). Had given reasons why his retiring would be for the benefit of the King's service. Finds by his (Dundas's) last dispatch, that he may have to leave sooner than he expected; is, therefore, preparing everything for Simcoe, be it peace or be it war. Sends Simcoe's plans for the war in Upper Canada, should peace not take place, as it would no doubt afford him satisfaction to have his plans approved of by him (Dundas) as he (Dorchester) does not understand their scope. Hopes that the command in these Provinces may be given to a man of abilities superior to his. 116

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1794.
January 27, Quebec.

Dorchester to Simcoe (No. 3). Thanks for information; regrets the failure to conciliate matters between the Indians and United States. Remarks on the lands on Grand River promised to the Indians; necessity of restrictions to prevent them from getting into the hands of land jobbers; if they must be sold Government should repurchase. It is desirable

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that Government should have all the lands along the Lakes, the want of which will interrupt the communication with the settlements, but this should not be pressed, if disagreeable to the Indians; the Superintendent General should be present at all negotiations. A plan has been found of a purchase of the Matchedash Lands (a copy of which was sent) with a blank deed, with the names of the chiefs, the deed on a separate piece of paper attached. It is of no validity and must be set aside; any land wanted must be purchased anew. Page 142

May, 24,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Dundas (No. 26). After the judicature bill had passed the Assembly and the militia bill was so far advanced as to leave no difficulty, an alien bill was brought in by DeBonne. Orders issued for 2,000 militia to hold themselves in readiness; the violence of the people in the States and the influence of French intrigues made this the more necessary. The British in Quebec and Montreal came forward with great alacrity, but a different disposition generally prevailed among the Canadians, both in the town and country parishes, with very few exceptions. Is inclined to attribute this to a long disuse of military service, rather than to disloyalty, and they say although Government is gentle they are oppressed by the expenses of the law, and not protected against the seigniors as they formerly were by the French Intendant and Attorney General. The confederacy of the Western Indians may check in some degree the hostile spirit of the United States, but it is not to be supposed they will overlook the advantage from the refractory spirit of the Canadians. 2

May 25,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 27). It is an unfortunate moment to propose raising two battalions or even to speak of it, such is the temper of the Canadians. It would at any time be impracticable to complete one battalion of Canadians except by draughts from the sedentary militia; they believe that if formed for service, they would thereby become soldiers for life; nothing is too absurd for them to believe; the first day they were called out to furnish their proportion to the two thousand to be in readiness to march, they broke into a mob and refused to be balloted for. Two are in prison for the riot. The country parishes threaten to rescue them; some examples must be made. Reports enclosed. The Bishop has sent *Mandamus* for his being styled Lord Bishop of Upper and Lower Canada and a Legislative Councillor of both Provinces. This will awaken jealousy on the part of the Canadians. Their superiority in numbers; the British proportion of militia is only 70 out of 2,000, which will not escape observation. 5

Report by the Attorney General on the state of political feeling with depositions. 8 to 36

July 19,
Quebec.

Craigie to Dorchester. Enters into details as to the arrangements he had made since 1786, for procuring flour for the posts in Upper Canada. 226

Letters on the subject referred to in the foregoing dated 15th August, (p. 234), and 3rd September, 1786 (p. 237), 2nd August (p. 241) and 27th October (p. 246), 1792. 234, 237, 241, 246

August 12,
Montreal.

Affidavit by William Fortune, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, of the cause of the excess of provisions on the survey of six townships on the Rideau. 135

August 23,
Miamis.

Major Buell (U.S. Army). General order by Wayne respecting the action of the 20th August, stating that it was a brilliant success, over the Indians, the militia from Detroit, and the garrison at the fort. The effect of the victory in the face of a well garrisoned and well armed fort, which had remained tacit during the general conflagration, &c., &c. Thanks to the troops and a military funeral ordered for the officers killed in action. 110

1794.
August 27,
Near Fort
Miami. McKee to Chew. Account of the action between Wayne and the Indians on the 20th August. The account gives the details. Loss of the Indians, 19 including eight principal chiefs of the Wyandots and two of the Ottawas. The Americans lost between 300 and 400 killed and wounded and a great many horses. Page 106
- (In Dorchester's letter of 1st January, 1795, No. 15).
- September 4,
Newark. Report of the survey by Mr. Jones, of Lake Simcoe, and of the River La Tranche or Thames, sent by Chewett on account of the illness of Jones. 137
- September 9,
Navy Hall. Simcoe to Dorchester. Dissatisfaction of the Indians respecting the selection of lands purchased. Asks for the original deeds of these purchases. If Sir John has returned from Europe, asks that he be sent to settle the disputes. 134
- September 22,
Quebec. Dorchester to Simcoe. Owing to the absence of Sir John Johnson and the deranged state of the Indian Department in both Upper and Lower Canada, proposes to give McKee the superintendence and desires that he shall be sent to head-quarters that a consultation may be held so as to arrange to remedy the disorders in the department. Refers him (Simcoe) to his (Dorchester's) letter of the 27th January, for his opinion of the validity and value of the blank deed for the lands about Matchedash Bay. Sends extract from a note of Sir William Johnson's respecting the treaty at Fort Stanwix of 1768; the paper was forwarded to him (Simcoe) by Chew in 1793, and is now to be sent to McKee. 139
- October 11, 12
and 14. Proceedings of a council of Indians held at Brownstown with Simcoe. 210
- Brownstown. (In Dorchester's No. 19 of 31st January, 1795).
- October 11 to
November 4. Dorchester to Portland. Letters (1 to 4) marked missing in this volume, are in Q. 69 pp 122, 127, 128, 170.
- October 20,
Quebec. Same to Simcoe. The fears of the Commissary General that his department may be thrown into disorder by the appointment of McGill to purchase provisions for the troops in Upper Canada. Sends Treasury order for his consideration. Craigie's uneasiness at the reports by McGill being sent unaccompanied by his (Craigie's) plans for procuring flour in Upper Canada; the saving to be effected thereby. 221
- The general order referred to, desiring the commissaries to obey McGill's instructions, dated 11th September. 225
- (Both in Dorchester's No. 19 of 31st January, 1795.)
- October 24,
Navy Hall. Simcoe to Dorchester. Sends copy of reply to the Indian speech. The speech of the Indians was to require positive assistance from the British and Six Nations, and that they were ready to accompany an immediate attack on the forts. Brant advised that they desire him (Simcoe) to communicate their wishes to His Lordship. 109
- October 25, 26. Report by William Johnson, interpreter for the Indian Department, of the council at Buffalo Creek, with speeches by Pickering and the chiefs. 113
- October 30,
Navy Hall. Simcoe to Dorchester (extract). "I cannot yet give up the hope that a termination of the differences between the Indians and United States may be effected under His Majesty's auspices." 127
- November 7,
Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 5). Has received dispatches. A copy of that of 13th August has been forwarded to Simcoe for his guidance. 41
- November 7,
Detroit. Montigné to LeMaistre (extract). Given literally "Les chefs qui devoient aller le printemps dernier aux Illinois demander des terres aux Lacs et aux Renards près des Missouris, sont partis dernièrement avec les mêmes intentions; toutes les autres nations leurs ont donné des colliers, de sorte que s'il n'y a rien au printemps de favorable pour eux ils décamperont de ces côtés-là."

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(The chiefs who were to go to the Illinois last spring to ask lands from the Lake and Fox Indians near the Missouri, left lately with the same intention; all the other nations gave them belts, so that if there be nothing favourable for them in spring, they will move off from this neighbourhood). Page 131.

- November 8, Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 6). Sends copy of report of inspection held on Indian stores received by the "Augustus." 42
Report. 43
- November 10, Navy Hall. Simcoe to Dorchester. Sends papers on the affairs of the Six Nations. Johnson (interpreter) went by request of the Indians to their council, but Pickering would not admit of his presence. It is supposed that Pickering will propose to purchase all the Indian lands on Lake Erie from Buffalo Creek to Sandusky, but it is not likely the Indians will consent to this. O'Beal and the Farmer's Brother will insist on the old boundary line. Proposes to go to the lower parts of the Province to pass the winter. Has appointed a meeting with the Matchedash Indians to arrange for the purchase of the harbour of Penetanguishene or Gloucester. Presumes the United States army under Lee will meet with no opposition from the insurgents and that a strong army will be posted at Pittsburg under pretext of enforcing the measures of Government on these people, but in reality to overawe the Indians. 128
- November 19, Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 7). Deficiencies in the Indian stores at Niagara and frauds and depredations detected at Lachine. The precautions to be taken. McKee's public duties have prevented him from coming to Quebec, to concert measures to stop all irregularities, which seem to abound in Upper and Lower Canada. The rest of the goods arrived and forwarded to Montreal in the "Bridget" which has been obliged to return; the goods will be stored for the winter. A numerous assemblage of Indians expected at Detroit next spring to come to some determination respecting their affairs; an additional supply of goods is, therefore, necessary. Requisition sent as also a plan for packing and shipping presents for the Indians. 45
Requisition. 47
Plan for packing. 48
- November 20, Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 8). Sends commission appointing Tunstall to the living of Montreal; to his request as to tithes he was answered that the King's allowance to him of £200 a year was in full of any such demand, in which he acquiesced, although he held that his commission gave him the right to tithes. As every one may not have equal moderation, suggests that all expressions which seem to convey powers that are not to be exercised should be omitted in the commissions. 50
Presentation to Rev. Mr. Tunstall of the parish of Montreal, addressed to the bishop to admit him as successor to the late Mr. Delisle. 52
Dorchester to Portland (No. 9). Sends report (No. 7) of the Attorney General, containing an account of the criminal prosecutions at the last term of King's Bench. 55
Report (No. 7) by Monk, Attorney General. 56
List of the indictments with short notes of the cases. 62
- November 20, Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 10). Mackenzie (afterwards Sir Alexander) has sent a short narrative of two expeditions he had made across this continent. The importance of the fur trade renders it of consequence for His Majesty's ministers to be more fully informed respecting the discoveries. As Mackenzie is going to England recommends him to notice. 70
Short narrative of Mackenzie's discoveries. The account of the first journey begins on the same date as that in the published work, of the second journey on the 9th May, 1793, the account of his leaving the

- 1794.
- Downs on the 7th April, 1792, and his spending the winter of that year in the North-West, being given in this account in a short paragraph of a few lines. In the published volume, the account of the second journey begins on the 10th of October, 1792, his proceedings till May being given in two chapters. Page 71
- November 22, Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 11). Capture by a French frigate of the "Antelope" with originals of the dispatch stating that the King had assented to the judicature bill and with *mandamus* to appoint Monk Chief Justice at Montreal. Had laid the duplicates before the Council and with its concurrence he would issue a proclamation giving the judicature bill the force of law and would direct a commission to be prepared for Monk, appointing him Chief Justice. 75
- December 6, Quebec. Same to same (No. 12). Sends minutes on State business from 21st October to 29th November. 76
- Minutes, 31st October. Report on a diagram for an inland township. 77
- Xavier de Lanaudiere takes the oath of office. 79
- Minutes, 21st November. Correspondence and proceedings respecting the Judicature bill. 80
- Minutes, 29th November. Monk takes the oaths as councillor and judge in the Court of Appeal. 83
- Draughts of proclamation putting the judicature bill in force, and of a commission to Monk as Chief Justice of Montreal. 84
- Application of de Bonne to be appointed one of the resident judges of Quebec. 84
- Correspondence respecting the Surveyor General's office. 85
- 1795.
- January 1, Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 13). Report of survey on Indian stores by the "Bridget." 96
- Report of survey. 97
- January 1, Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 14), The instrument appointing P. Amable de Bonne, John Lees, A. J. Duchesnay, and John Young, to the Executive Council has not arrived. They have, however, been summoned but are not to sit on appeals till His Majesty's pleasure be more fully known. Opinion of the law officers as to the mode in which the Bishop of Quebec and Chief Justices Osgoode and Monk should be summoned. As any change might raise doubt concerning the previous method, has thought it best to adhere to it until the meeting in 1796, when all the members of the Upper House might be called by the form judged most advisable. On passing the judicature bill new commissions had to issue making the judges stationary. Both Canadian judges were averse to going to Montreal and on Panet being selected, he declined the appointment. 98
- Form of writ of summons to the members of the Legislative Council issued by Clarke. 100
- The same by Dorchester. 102
- January 1, Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 15). The loss of the Indians in the action of 20th August, did not exceed 19, considerably less than at first reported. At a council at the Wyandot village on the 13th October, the Western Indians made a positive demand for assistance from the British and Six Nations. Brant has recommended them to assemble in arms in spring at the Huron village to come to a decision. Their villages and cornfields having been destroyed, they are preparing to hunt on the Swan Creek on the Miamis. The violence of Wayne and Pickering, on the 20th August and 26th October, does not indicate a disposition in the United States to allow their differences with the Indians to be terminated under His Majesty's auspices. The force at Pittsburg, under the pretext of supporting their Government against the insurgents in the western counties, seems intended to overawe the Indians and to act against

	1795.	Upper Canada by Presqu'Isle. The Western Indians are reported to have asked those on the Mississippi and Missouri to let them retire on their lands.	Page 104
January 1, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 16). Besides irregularities already reported, the Chippewas and Missisaugas are dissatisfied and committed depredations on persons who have taken possession of lands claimed by them. Believes these will be settled by McKee, who has been instructed to attend to purchases in a proper manner. The salary of the late Colonel Guy Johnson has been appropriated to McKee.	132
January 1, Quebec.		Same to same (No. 17). Sends Council minutes from 30th November to 6th December.	145
		Minutes, 6th December. Report of the draught of proclamation declaring His Majesty's assent to the judicature bill.	146
		Proclamation.	147
January 31, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 18). Sends Council minutes on State business from 7th December, and on Crown lands from 31st October, both to the 17th instant.	151
		Minutes of State, 29th December. The appointment of de Bonne, John Lees, A. J. Duchesnay and John Young to the Executive Council.	152
		Letter from Caldwell, Receiver General, respecting <i>Quint and Lods et Ventas</i> due to the Crown, 153 and answer 156.	153, 156
		Report on Public Accounts, with proceedings, details and statements.	158
		Minutes, 30th December. Illness of René Chartré, a prisoner for treason; ordered to be admitted to bail.	181
		Minutes, 10th January. A. Juchereau Duchesnay and John Young take the oaths of office.	182
		Further respecting the admission to bail of Chartré. Other prisoners also to be admitted on certain conditions.	183
		Committee to investigate the state of the gaol.	186
		Petition from inhabitants of Rivière aux Glaises at the bottom of the fief Gatineaux, in the district of Three Rivers, to be reunited to the parish of Pointe du Lac, referred to a committee.	186
		Minutes, 17th January. Report of the committee on the state of the gaol.	187
		Further report concerning the public accounts with proceedings.	191
		Minutes on Crown Lands, 29th December, 1794, and 10th and 17th January, 1795. Reports, &c., referred to committees.	197 to 199
		Report recommending the completion of the survey of the St. Lawrence.	200
		Advertisement ordered respecting the survey of townships which have been granted.	201
January 31, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 19). Has sent copies of documents relating to Indian affairs, which are enumerated. Desires an authoritative decision as to the person with whom has been lodged the chief military command.	205
		Schedule of enclosures of various dates, at which they have been calendared.	207
February 24, Whitehall.		Portland to Dorchester (No. 10). Asks him to use his influence with the Council and Legislature to pass an act prohibiting the export of wheat and flour to any other country than Great Britain and the rest of His Majesty's Dominions, as there is far from a superfluity of grain in Great Britain at this crisis of affairs.	37
February 28, Whitehall.		Same to same (No. 11). That the suggested prohibition of the export of wheat and flour in No. 10, should extend to pease.	39
March 31, Whitehall.		Same to same (No. 12). He is to take into consideration an address from the Legislature of Nova Scotia, praying that the produce of the	

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West Indies may be admitted free to that Province, by which means a closer commercial intercourse would be promoted between it and Canada. Page 89

April 6,
Whitehall.

Portland to Dorchester (No. 13). Has sent report on Indian stores to the Lords of the Treasury, with a recommendation to comply with his (Dorchester's) desire for additional stores for presents for the Indians. Has no doubt His Lordship will be able to place the Indian Department in such a position as to check the pillage which has been committed. Approves of legal prosecution of the persons detected in this offence. On the question of tithes to Anglican Rectors refers to letter from Dundas, of 16th September, 1791, extract from which is enclosed. To make the Crown and Clergy Reserves productive, recommends the formation of a Committee of the Executive Council for their management. The value of these lands will, of course, increase as adjoining lots become cultivated. Asks him to consult with the law officers, &c., and report. The last report of the Attorney General is satisfactory; those guilty of perjury, as reported, should be prosecuted. McKenzie's expeditions not only interesting but important; thanks for the information respecting them. His decision to pass the judicature bill approved of. Colonel Danseville is, at the request of Prince Edward, to be allowed to remain on parole in Lower Canada, unless local circumstances make that measure detrimental to the service. 91

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1793.

Continuation of the correspondence with Craigie relative to the Commissariat in Upper Canada:—6th May (p. 249), 27th May (p. 250), 19th July (p. 251). 22nd August (p. 253); account of flour received in Upper Canada, 20th August (p. 255); 3rd September (p. 256); all in 1793. Pages 249, 250, 251, 253, 255, 256

And 8th January, 1795. 265

(The whole correspondence in Dorchester's No. 19 of 31st January, 1795.)

1794.
December 26.
Quebec.

Dorchester to McKee. His satisfaction with him (McKee). Has appointed him Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs to take charge of the department in the absence of the Superintendent General. Transmits him instructions of 1787 and 1790 and the further instructions issued. The Missisauga purchase; complaints of the Caughnawagas to be settled; to investigate the circumstances of the defalcation at Niagara. How accounts are to be transmitted. 294

The additional instructions. 297

(In Dorchester's No. 19 of 31st January, 1795).

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January 21,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Simcoe. Regulations for the purchase of flour and the supply of other provisions. 261

Distribution referred to. 263

Form of transferable certificate for flour received. 264

January 21,
Quebec.

General orders as to the method of purchasing commissariat stores, so that a proper check may be maintained. 271

Extracts from orders respecting purchases, payments, issues of rations, &c. of various dates. 273 to 291

January 21,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Simcoe. Orders for McKee to go to Montreal repeated; he is to explain his delay. The Caughnawagas complain that their lands from Pointe au Baudet are not paid for; McKee to investigate and settle. In the absence of the Superintendent General only the deputy is to be

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	1795.	employed in purchasing Indian lands. If he (Simcoe) cannot attend at the purchase, he is to appoint two men on the part of Government. Has heard nothing further of the defalcation of Indian goods at Niagara; supposes McKee will explain. Page 292	
January 31, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 20). Sends state of the forces. Clothing for the Canadian battalion. Sends requisition for clothing and accoutrements should it be decided to embody a part of the militia in spring. 302 General state of the forces in North America. 304 Requisitions for clothing, &c. 305, 306	
January 31, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 21). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec. 307	
February 20, Quebec.		Same to same (No. 22). The necessity of welding together the different Provinces, so as to bring out their strength. The revival of the system which caused the rebellion and dismemberment of the Empire. The policy now seems to be to divide and subdivide and to form independent governments, instead of consolidating as is done in the United States. All power is withdrawn from the Governor General and communications and directions sent to inferior officers, so that the intermediate authority is virtually superseded; the effect of this is to overturn all authority. Every thing is favourable to insubordination and the fruits of it may be expected at an early season. 313	
February 20, Quebec.		Same to same (No. 23). Sends minutes of Council from 18th January to 14th February. 318 Minutes, 27th January. Schedule of accounts to be laid before the Executive Council. 319 Report on the petition of the inhabitants of the Rivière aux Glaises. (District of Three Rivers). 322 Minutes, 14th February. Report on the provincial revenues and civil expenditures for 1794, journal of proceedings and details. 331 Estimate of expenditure for 1795, and message to the Council and Assembly, relative to the revenues and expenditure. 359	
March 19, Quebec.		Dorchester to Grenville. Desires to have the question cleared up, whether the Superintendent of Indian Affairs is to be subject to the Commander-in-Chief in Quebec. 453 An extract, dated 16th September, 1791, from Grenville, contains the decision that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs is to be subject to the command of the Governor of the Province in which his residence may be necessary. 454 Sir John Johnson's commission of the same date follows. 455	
March 28, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 24). Sends enclosures respecting the steps taken in the Legislature to raise supply for the expenses of Government in the Province. 369 <i>Enclosures</i> —A. Speech to both Houses, 13th November, 1793. 374 B. Message to both Houses, 29th April, 1794. 376 C. Speech to both Houses, 5th January, 1795. 380 D. Message to both Houses, 16th February, 1795. 382 1. Account of cash received for casual and territorial revenue from 6th January, 1794, to 5th January, 1795. 385 2. Account of cash received for duties and licenses from 6th January, 1794, to 5th January, 1795. 386 3. Account of cash received for fines from 6th January, 1794, to 5th January, 1795. 387 4. Account of cash received for duties on wines from 6th January, 1794, to 5th January, 1795. 388 5. Account of the net revenues of the same, from 6th January, 1794, to 5th January, 1795. 351 6. Abstract of warrants for civil expenditure. 389	

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	7. Statement of receipts for wine duties, to defray contingent expenses of the Legislature.	Page 400
	8. Estimate of one year's expenditure for civil government.	401
	9. Amount of Customs duties collected, with the cost of collection.	407
	E. Address of the Legislative Council, 20th January, 1795.	408
	F. Vote of supply, House of Assembly.	409
	G. Statement of salaries and pensions not necessary to be laid before the House of Assembly for the purpose of estimating Ways and Means.	412
	H. List of pensions and salaries not included in the estimate of civil expenditures laid before the Council and Assembly.	413
March 28, Quebec.	Dorchester to Portland (No. 25). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 15th February to 10th March, and on Crown Lands from 18th January to 21st March.	417
	Minutes, 6th March. The 15th Article of instructions communicated.	418
	Additional report on Public Accounts, proceedings and details.	419
	Memorial by James Cuthbert with correspondence and other papers.	422
	Minutes on Crown Lands, 6th March, 1795. Report on petitions respecting the Cul-de-Sac in the harbour of Quebec.	432
	Report on petition of Abraham Cuyler for lands in Sorel.	437
	Petitions. Adam Hartline; Christopher Ebbinger.	438, 439
	Report on petition respecting a wharf to be built in the Cul-de-Sac by Munro & Bell.	440
	Minutes, 21st March. Report concerning lands on Missisquoi Bay presented.	447
April 2, Quebec.	Dorchester to Simcoe. Remarks on his (Simcoe's) demand for alterations in the Indian Department, which he does not consider it necessary to comply with.	451
April 10, Quebec.	Same to Portland (No. 26). Remarks on his correspondence with Simcoe respecting the Indian Department, troops, &c. The embarrassment caused by contradictory orders.	449
April 25, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 27). Dispatches received, but not the copy of the treaty with the United States; its contents, so far as relates to posts, have long been circulated in the States and Indian country. It would be desirable to bring about a termination of hostilities between the States and the Indians, but Pickering, Wayne and their agent show disdain of any interference. All expenses on the other side of the line have been discontinued, except such as are necessary for the health of the troops and preservation of stores. The importance of forts to take the place of those evacuated, particularly those of Detroit and Michilimakinak, but he understands Simcoe has already orders to that effect.	456
April 25, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 28). His thorough conviction of the expediency of peace with the United States. Points out, however, his delicate position in regard to his answer to the Indians at the Miamis in the year 1793. The danger at the Detroit and the threats of Wayne, arrogating as a right all the territory on their side of the treaty line, a doctrine also asserted at Lake Champlain, where the mischief was not considerable, whilst the danger at Detroit was great. To have permitted Wayne's demands would have been to deliver up the troops pinioned and defenceless, and to leave valuable property to the discretion of Wayne and his army. His answer to the Indians was within what the conduct of the States would have justified, who ought to have kept within the limits occupied by themselves at the peace of 1763, nothing on the Western frontier having been given up to them on account of the non-execution of the treaty on their part. "The diplomatic principle they knew	

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“and dictated to us, but their application of it to what took place at the “Miami, served to prove that we were strictly within the rule laid down “by themselves.” The plan of the States was to push their claims to the utmost, short of hostilities, and his fear was that trusting to meek acquiescence under every degree of aggression, they might be hurried too far. Hence it became necessary to quicken their own apprehensions; the effect. Remarks on the use of the “old political engine” in the United States, to impress the multitude with sentiments suited to the schemes of their rulers. The chance of the federal system being overthrown, had the opposing party taken advantage of indiscretions on the part of the other side, and have rendered the continent a scene of great confusion. This explanation is not intended as an objection to the Ministry censuring his conduct as far as the national interests might require. There the line should be drawn. His resolution to resign. The motives for sending him in 1786 and the policy then adopted being totally changed, he would have begged for leave to retire, but in addition his advanced age denies him the activity necessary in a distant command. Page 458

April 25,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Simcoe (No. 29). Recommends Chartier de Lotbinière to be Councillor in room of Collins, deceased. He is Speaker of the Assembly and there are others there well qualified for the Council, should the number of members be increased. Does not wish any alteration made till after the general election. The services of these gentlemen in the Assembly, where they wish to promote the interests of Canada on general principles and united to oppose the danger arising from party animosity. Mr. Collins was deputy Surveyor General; believes that the office may be abolished. 464

April 25,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 30). Sends Council minutes on State business from 11th March, to 22nd instant. 466

Minutes, 22nd April. Memorial of James Cuthbert (p 467). Report p 472. 467, 472

Report on petitions for lands on the Restigouche. 474

Committee appointed to audit the Receiver General's accounts. 476

Salaries recommended to be paid to the sheriff and gaoler of Three Rivers. 477

May 8,
Whitehall.

Portland to Dorchester (No. 14). Dispatches received; orders sent to be careful in packing Indian goods. Duplicate of the warrant for appointments to the Council are sent; an alteration may be made in the mode of summoning. Letters sent since the conclusion of the treaty with Jay explain the policy towards the Indians. The principles on which they are to be governed. Acknowledgements of attention paid to public disbursements. Is sorry that any doubt should have arisen as to the military command being in his (Dorchester's) hands. Has no doubt that His Lordship will listen to representations from the Lieut. Governor, but all matters relating to different departments are under His Lordship's authority and directions. Requisitions for clothing transmitted to the Treasury. 308

May 27,
Whitehall.

Same to same (No. 15). His concern at the dissatisfaction in his letter No. 22 (p 313). Had the particulars been given, that might have been removed. Coinciding in His Lordship's view as to the consolidation of the strength of the North American Provinces, he does not believe a fair and candid reference to the correspondence would support the opinion that it was the policy to withdraw the power from the person in whom it has been placed or to diminish a particle of it. His authority in a military capacity defined as giving him full power. When it was necessary to correspond directly with the Lieut. Governor, &c., it was always distinctly understood that the letters should be communicated to

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His Lordship. The limits of civil authority between the Governor General and Lieut. Governors, who are to send to the Governor all information asked for. The expensive system of collecting license duties and how it may be remedied. Page 364

June 30,
Whitehall.

Portland to Dorchester (No. 16). Free passage given to Bernard Carey, a loyalist and his family; on his arrival in Upper Canada, he is to receive a grant of land and the same advantages as he would have received had he come in 1792. 478

July 6,
Whitehall.

Same to same (No. 17). His Majesty's satisfaction with the manner in which both Houses in Lower Canada have co-operated to provide for the support of Government; remarks. Regret at the unpleasant disagreements between him (Dorchester) and Simcoe. His (Portland's) last letters show that the Indian Department and Commissariat are subject to the orders of the Commander-in-chief, but when the administration of these affects the civil government in Upper Canada, it was hoped that His Lordship would be induced to pay attention to the executive authority of that Province. The hope that in consequence of the raising of the battalions in Canada and the arrival of troops from the West Indies, His Lordship would be enabled to reinforce Upper Canada, did not fetter his authority as commander-in-chief or release Simcoe from the necessity of paying prompt obedience to his commands. Regret that His Lordship has determined to retire. The recommendation of Chartier de Lotbinière approved of and that respecting the Legislative Council shall receive attention. 480

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May 16,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 31). Calls attention to the inconvenience that arises to the trade of the Province from formalities imposed on the import of pot and pearl ashes from the British Colonies, that are no longer required on those imports from the United States. Draught of an address from the Assembly on the subject enclosed. Page 1

Address proposed, but not adopted, as it was thought a less formal representation would be sufficient. 3

Addition to the address. 9

May 16,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 32). The system on which lands are sold by the United States Government; the profits of land jobbers. It would be difficult to say what would be the cost to Government to have a township surveyed. A petitioner for lands could have a township surveyed for £150, and with the same for fees, would cost him seven pounds currency for each 1,000 acres. The change in fees will be to give up those to the Governor to be added to the Surveyor General's share, which was very small. His reason for renouncing fees in 1766 was because the people were poor, and the system appeared oppressive, mean and sordid, as if fees and perquisites made a leading object, to the great disparagement of the King's Government. Circumstances have changed and the people are richer, but he thinks the King's representative should derive all the emoluments of his office from the King alone. 13

May 25,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 33). The appointment of Sewell to be Attorney and Advocate General. P. L. Panet appointed a puisné judge for the district of Montreal. 16

May 25,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 34). Dispatches received; as instructed, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of wheat, wheat flour and pease, to every country except Great Britain and the King's other dominions. Encloses the Attorney General's opinion on the subject. 18

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	1795.	Proclamation (in English, 19); (in French, 23).	Pages 19, 23
		Attorney General's opinion.	27
May 25,	Quebec.	Dorchester to Portland (No. 35). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 23rd April to 18th May, and on Crown Lands from 22nd March to 16th May.	32
		Minutes, 14th May. Extracts from the Duke of Portland's letter respecting the exportation of wheat, &c., laid before the Council.	33
		Minutes, 16th May. Report on the same.	35
		Forms submitted by Ainslie of accounts for the collection of customs, for drawbacks, &c., with report of the committee.	39
		Minutes, 18th May. Report on the draught of a proclamation respecting the exportation of wheat, &c.	41
		Minutes on Crown Lands, 2nd May. Report on petitions for land.	44 to 90
		(The names of the petitioners are in alphabetical list at the end of the calendar of this volume).	
		Minutes, 9th May. Various applications (marked A. to Z) and a referred to Committee. &c. (For names see alphabetical list at end of this volume).	90 to 97
		Report of the character and political principals of applicants for land in Hinchinbrook. (For names see alphabetical list at end of this volume).	97
		On application of inhabitants of Montreal for two lots, on one to build a Court House and Public Offices and on the other a gaol.	97
		Survey ordered for Dunham.	98
		Respecting lots in Godmanchester, Hinchinbrook and Hemmingford.	98
		(For names see alphabetical list at end of this volume).	
		Minutes, 14th May. Boundaries of New Longueuil.	100
		Report on character of applicants for land in Ascot.	100
		(For names see alphabetical list at end of this volume.)	
		Minutes, 16th May. Further respecting the boundaries of New Longueuil. Report in full.	101
		Report in full on the result of the survey of Dunham.	103
May 25,	Quebec.	Dorchester to Portland (No. 36). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at St. John's between 30th August, 1794 and 1st instant.	106
		Report.	107, 108
May 30.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 37). Encloses memorial from John Young, pointing out the injury and loss that will be sustained by individuals, in consequence of Government having appointed agents to buy up wheat in the Province. Other memorials are to be presented, in which Young, as a member of Council, declined to be concerned.	109
		Memorial.	111
June 10,	Quebec.	Dorchester to Portland. (No. 38). Sends journal of Legislative Council and exemplification of the acts passed at the late session of the Provincial Parliament. Remarks on some of the acts.	119
		Journal of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, beginning 5th January and ending 7th May, 1795.	121 to part 2 p. 269
June 27,	Quebec.	Dorchester to Portland (No. 39). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 19th May to 23rd June, containing report of Committee of the Whole Council on the Public Accounts. He has suspended payment of Mr. Gale's demand of an additional sum of two shillings and sixpence a day for services in the Surveyor General's office, for reasons given. Recommends some other method of paying him than to sanction a retrospective account. Has also suspended payment of a claim by the Deputy Clerk of the Crown for expenses at Three Rivers, in addition to the sum fixed for that service. Regrets that gentlemen in Britain should look to America for reward for their services; the evil effects produced	

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in the revolted colonies and what may be apprehended to those which remain. These gentlemen should receive such remuneration in their offices as to place them above pecuniary speculation in the colonies.

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Minutes, 15th June. Petitions from distressed families complaining of the high price of flour caused by forestalling. An investigation to be made. 273

Minutes, 23rd June. Report of the Committee of the Whole Council on the Public Accounts, journal of proceedings and details, with memorial from Gale. 275 to 332

June 27,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 40.) Sends copy of answer from Wayne, with paper which accompanied it. 333

Enclosed. Letter from Wayne dated 24th January, 1794, (that is 1795) to Dorchester acknowledging receipt of His Lordship's letter of 6th October, 1794. Sends extract from official letter from John Jay, Envoy to the Court of London. He (Wayne) will co-operate to promote a lasting and good understanding. 334

Extract of letter from Jay, dated 12th July, 1794, that during the negotiation everything is to remain *in statu quo*. Should prisoners or property have been taken by either side they are to be released and restored. 335

July 11,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 41.) Cannot understand how Dundas came to entertain the opinion that tithes were collected by the Protestant Clergy in Canada. The serious consequences of any attempt to introduce such a system. 336

July 11,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 42.) Death of Campbell, Commandant of the Indians and Superintendent and Inspector of Indian affairs. Sends applications from Captain Claus of the 60th and Brevet Lieut. Colonel Fraser of the 34th to succeed to the office. Recommends that whoever is appointed should be made Deputy Agent in Lower Canada, not Superintendent. 338

Memorial from William Claus. 340

Application from Fraser. 343

July 11,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 43.) Has appointed Finlay auditor for the grants of land. 346

Commission to Finlay. 347

Official letter to Hugh Finlay, dated 17th June, 1795, signed by H. W. Ryland, that a commission has been prepared appointing him auditor. 349

July 11,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 44.) Sends minutes of Council on Crown lands from 17th May to 23rd June. 351

Minutes, 15th June. Reports on various petitions. 352 to 372

(For names see alphabetical list at end of this volume).

Minutes, 23rd June. Petitions for lands referred to Committee. 372

(For names see alphabetical list at end of this volume).

July 18,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 45.) Application for increased remuneration by the Collector and other officers of Customs, in consequence of the act for increasing the duties, has been sent for consideration. The mode of accounting by the Collector of Customs for the duties collected disapproved of, as not in accordance with the regulations of the Treasury. Sends documents showing the loss sustained by the mode of accounting for the revenues. A suit entered by the Crown against Grant and also against Mills the late Receiver General, for money improperly appropriated, Mr. Grant being security for the latter. Suggests that all money collected be paid in direct, any expenditures to be paid by warrant and not left to the discretion of any officer. The loss is not the only evil; the power of discriminating between right and wrong becomes weakened by custom, and perquisites are seized with avidity by inferior servants of the Crown

	1795.	and extended in every direction, affording materials to leaders of sedition.	
			Page 374
		Correspondence and other documents relating to the subject of the letter.	379 to 407
July 18, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 46). Sends printed copies of the minutes of Assembly, from 11th November, 1793, to 31st May, 1794, and from 5th January to 7th May, 1795.	408
		(Not copied, the printed Journals being here).	
July, 18, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 47). Trial of Connolly for stealing from the King's stores at Lachine; his acquittal by the jury. His dismissal from employment. To correct the impression of his innocence transmits Connolly's memorial and confession.	409
		Confession of Connolly.	411
		Deposition of Mrs. Jones.	414
July 25, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 48). The Duke of Liancourt has asked permission to come to Lower Canada, and been refused. The regulations concerning the French emigrants; those now here are in great distress and a subscription has been made for their relief. Has allowed them to remain for four months till they can obtain permission. The difficulty of discriminating among people of this description; asks that instructions be sent to the commanders in the West Indies, that no more emigrants be allowed to come thence to Canada, where they must be a burden and in which their presence may be pregnant with dangerous effects.	430
		List of aliens arrived at Quebec in the schooner "Susan Craigie."	433
		Letter from Henry Hamilton, dated at Dominica 3rd May, 1795, introducing the Marquis du Barail.	434
		Commission to Barail by Hamilton, appointing him commander of a corps of French royalists from the West Indies.	436
July 25, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 49). Sends extract of a report of Council on the proposals from Nova Scotia. The desire of the Assembly to place the finances on a proper footing, the disposition to treat all the Provinces liberally. A Bill for this purpose postponed until the treaty with the United States has been ratified. Conduct of Chief Justice Osgoode and his colleague may give trouble to the new governor. Details given.	438
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September 3, Whitehall.		Same to same (No. 17). Dispatches received. Has transmitted to the Lords of Trade papers relating to the inconveniences to the exporters of pot and pearl ashes (see p. 1). Respecting the expenses of surveying lands being borne by the grantees. Respecting His Lordship's liberality in giving up his portion of the fees; how the proportion to the Surveyor General might be regulated. Remarks on the appointment of Sewell as	

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Attorney General, and P. L. Panet as puisne judge. The power to lay an embargo on the exportation of wheat, wheat flour and pease, is vested in executive authority in the Province. The plan of purchasing wheat by agents, complained of by Young (see pp. 109, 111), was only adopted by Government in consequence of the emergency, and is not to be permanent. Whatever the law, it would require serious consideration before the right to collect tithes could be allowed to be exercised. The importance of preserving peace and good order among the Indians; the necessity of having a proper successor to Campbell; would have been relieved had His Lordship stated his own wishes (see p. 338). Sees no objection to the appointment of Finlay as auditor. The documents relating to the memorial for increased emoluments by the officers of Customs have been transmitted to the Treasury, pointing out that it is desirable that the public taxes should be paid in with the least possible diminution. Approves of the dismissal of Connolly. Journals received. Page 421

September 3,
Whitehall.

Portland to Dorchester (No. 18). Sends copy of letter to Simcoe respecting the Commissariat and Indian Departments, so far as they relate to Upper Canada. 428

(The letter to Simcoe of this date is in Q. 281-2 p. 376).

September 6,
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Portland to Dorchester (private). It has been suggested that the grantees of land in Lower Canada, besides paying the expense of surveying, &c., of £3 6s. 8d. for every 1,000 acres, would be enabled to pay a further sum, which would secure the best settlers. Asks His Lordship to consider the suggestion. 429

(Vol. 73 contains exemplifications of the Acts passed during the session ending on 7th May, 1795, and printed copies of the Journals of Assembly, which are not copied, as the printed volumes are among the Archives. The covering letter, dated 7th August, 1795, is numbered 51).

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1795. January 2, Quebec.	(In Dorchester's No. 68 of 26th October, 1795). Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to King. Has not yet received instruments appointing him to the Executive Councils of Lower and Upper Canada. Thinks the documents must have been sent by the August packet which was lost; hopes they may be renewed and forwarded without delay. The inconvenience and disappointment caused by their non-arrival.	329
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- May 26,
Quebec. Finlay to same. Had sent duplicates of previous letter. Dorchester, he understands, intends to recommend him for auditor, should he (Finlay) desire it. His acceptance of the offer. Should the fees on land grants he doubled, not an acre less would be applied for; applies to have the fees to the auditor increased to ten shillings per 1,000 acres, for which he would have to superintend the Crown and Clergy Reserves. If Mr. Cholmondley's patent includes Canada he (Finlay) can only expect to be his deputy, with additional fees for superintending the reserves. 367
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- June 12,
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(In Dorchester's No. 68 of 26th October, 1795).
- June 27,
Quebec. S. Gale to Pulteney. Cause of delay in writing. Complains of the delays in the land granting department. Has himself unravelled the old French land grants, but reputation does not avail much to a man of his age, with a large family. He would have left Quebec in 1792, but for the promise of recompense held out by the late Chief Justice; the inadequacy of the sum proposed, even if it had been paid. The evil effects of the system of mistaken economy; it costs fully twenty times as much as it would have done had people of ability been employed. The improper manner in which the expenses have been charged. Feels himself compelled to go to the United States to pick up what remains of his property there. His apprehensions respecting intrigues against him, not on the part of Lord Dorchester, but on that of a person in whom he confides. 363, 370
- July 6,
London. Ingram to King. Sends copies of Finlay's letters, &c. 382
- July 11,
Quebec. Finlay to same. Sends a copy of the commission by Dorchester, appointing him auditor of Lower Canada. Repeats his suggestion as to the scale of fees that might be charged on grants of Crown lands. Changed state of feeling in respect to the situation of Crown and Clergy reserves. Hopes that Portland will desire His Excellency to recommend next session of the Legislature that a salary be attached to the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and for additional fees for land grants. 383
Enclosed. Letter from Ryland dated 17th June, intimating his (Finlay's) appointment to the auditorship. 386
The commission. 388
Table of fees proposed by the Land Committee (390) and as proposed by Finlay, (391.) 390, 391
- July 15,
Quebec. The Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec, in answer to the opinion of the Attorney General, that the rector, wardens and vestry of Christ Church,

1795.

William Henry, are not a corporation, and have not any authority to call parish meetings for the purpose of assessing the people. The necessity for legislative interference for the better regulation of the ecclesiastical affairs of the Church of England in the Province. Until parishes are erected and endowed according to the Act of 31st George Third, no Act of the Legislature can effectually remove the difficulties under which Protestant congregations labour, as no act can be framed applicable to them in a collective capacity, whilst they remain in a state undefined and unknown to the law. Proposes that rectories be erected according to the establishment of the Church of England in the cities of Quebec and Montreal and in the boroughs of Three Rivers and William Henry, and that ministers be duly instituted into the churches. Calls attention to the depressed situation of the Church of England in its dependence on the Church of Rome for a place of worship at Quebec, the actual see of the Protestant Bishop. Earnestly solicits His Lordship's interference for the immediate correction of this unfit dependence, and for the relief of the congregation at Three Rivers, who perform Divine worship by sufferance in the Court House. Calls attention to and gives details of the state of education in the Province, where there is not a grammar school worthy of the name, or inferior schools conducted on proper principles. The result of this is to compel the higher classes to send their children to the United States to complete their education, a necessity pregnant with alarming mischief. Proposes that a Protestant school-master should be placed in every town or parish to teach English gratis and writing and arithmetic at an easy rate. Reasons for the adoption of this proposal. Page 207

(In Dorchester's No. 65, of 10th October, Q 74-1 p. 199.)

Petition of the minister &c. of Christ Church, Montreal, dated 29th October, 1792. 214

Opinions by Attorney General Monk (219) and by Attorney General Sewell (222). 219, 222

July 22,
Quebec.

Finlay to Messrs. Ingram. The prospect of being employed in the land granting department at which he has laboured for eight years. He might also be employed to preserve the Crown and Clergy Reserves from depredation. Respecting the table of fees on land grants, and what he proposes. If Cholmondley's patent as auditor does not cover Canada, the inspection of the reserves might be made part of the duty of the auditor. 392

July 30,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dorchester. Three hundred troops of Pennsylvania are at Presqu' Isle to be employed in the construction of a fort. As it had been determined to begin a settlement at Long Point, he will visit that part of the country. Asks leave to establish a detachment (100 men) of the Queen's Rangers at Turkey Point. Thinks no time should be lost in making arrangements. 309

(In Dorchester's No. 73 of 7th November.)

August 17,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Simcoe. As the condition of the King's affairs in Upper Canada appears to have changed, sees no objection to his employing the Queen's Rangers in their civil capacity for provincial projects, particularly those which have met with the approbation of Dundas. But these must not interfere with the transport of military stores and provisions to the posts. 311

(In Dorchester's No. 73, of 7th November.)

August 21.
Twickenham.

Sir John Johnson to ———. Urging the claims of Claus to succeed Campbell, now deceased, in the Indian Department. He (Sir John) is at present obliged to support the family, which is hard after all their exertions in support of Government. Brant has written for his medal and watch, the former left to be engraved, the latter to be altered. 396

Q. 74-2

STATE PAPERS—LOWER CANADA.

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1795.
September 4, Detroit. McKee to Chew. Sends copy of treaty between Wayne and the Indians. The Shawanese and Ottawas have resolved to leave the Miamis and are sensible of their Father's benevolence in suggesting a retreat for them at Chenal Ecarté. He (McKee) will go there in a few days to make an agreement with the Chippewas for a tract of land for the purpose. It does not appear that many, if any, of the Indians knew the extent of the cessions made by the treaty; when better informed they will see how completely they have been duped. It is reported that Wayne will take possession of some of the Indian territory this fall, particularly Turkey Point. Page 286
- (In Dorchester's No. 71 of 26th October.)
- September 14, Detroit. McKee to Chew (extract). Egouchenay, returned from Wayne's treaty, brought a copy with him; on being read over to him, he and other chiefs declared they never heard several of the articles. From the duplicity of the Americans, the fidelity of the Ottawas to the British is more firmly rooted than ever. 288
- (In Dorchester's No. 71 of 26th October.)
- September 30, London. Col. Alexander Lennox to Portland. Asking that his son be appointed to the vacancy in the Indian Department caused by the death of Campbell. 398
- October 12, Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 66). Sends printed copy of the statutes of Lower Canada, since the establishment of the present constitution. 230
(Contained in the first volume of Provincial Statutes.)
- October 12, Navy Hall. Simcoe to Dorchester. The prospect of the treaty with the United States being completed. Hopes that his system which endeavours to blend the civil protection and advancement of the Province with military arrangements for general defence, will be carried into execution. Under His Lordship's restrictions he will do nothing beyond encouraging the erection of saw and grist mills near Long Point and on the Thames. Sends a sketch to show where he had fixed the site of a town at Long Point, barracks, a pier and blockhouse to give protection to the shipping. Had come down to Dockstader's; its convenience for a portage for goods, &c., not taxing the health of the soldier as in the struggle against the rapids at Fort Erie. Sends also report on Chatham. 312
- (In Dorchester's No. 73 of 7th November.)
- October 16, Quebec. Dorchester to Portland. That letter granting leave of absence to Pownall, Secretary of Lower Canada, has been received; permission given accordingly. 231
- October 23, Quebec. Finlay to King. Is sorry to learn of his illness. Apologises for his many letters, but trusts to his (King's) kindness to forward his views. His five boys will serve their King; his second son is a midshipman on board the "Argonaut" and the eldest is waiting orders to join the Royal Fusiliers at Halifax. 400
- October 24, Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 67). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec from 5th July to 10th October. 232
- October 24, Quebec. Same to same (No. 69). Sends requisitions for military stores for 1796, in accordance with letter from the Treasury. 241
- Requisitions. 242, 250
- October 25, Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 70). Packages landed from the transports that carried troops to Halifax, supposed to contain materials, knapsacks, &c., for the use of the corps of Royal Canadian Volunteers; the articles are not in proportionate quantity, but as there are neither letters nor invoices, it cannot be told whether the masters have landed all or not. A survey ordered. 259
- October 26, Quebec. Same to same (No. 68). Representations made by merchants at Montreal of the ill-treatment of their correspondents and traders on the Mississippi by the person acting under the authority of the officer com-

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manding at the Spanish fort of St. Louis on that river. Had written to the Governor of Louisiana, which, with the answer, is enclosed. The merchants concerned will transmit to their agents in London a statement of the loss and the proofs. Page 233

(Letter from Dorchester of 21st August, 1794, and the answer by the Governor of Louisiana, of 12th June, 1795, are calendared at their respective dates.)

October 26,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 71)). Sends copy of treaty between Wayne and various tribes of Indians (named). Sends copy of the treaty, map, &c. Such parts of the treaty as militate against that concluded between Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay can be settled by the two Governments. Indians believe they have been imposed on. 264

Treaty of 3rd August, 1795. 266

October 26,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 72). Sends copy of the lease of the King's posts on the Labrador coast; its terms. The rent is £400 currency or £360 sterling, but more would be got if the lease were fairly put up to the highest bidder. As the revenue from these posts is to be applied to civil government, thinks the King's servants should point out the means of turning this to the best account, as well for the benefit of the Provincial revenue as to deprive promoters of sedition of a pretext for declaiming against the King's Government. 289

Copy of the lease, dated 21st June, 1786, signed by Hope. 291

November 2,
Quebec.

Coffin to A. I. Badeau. That the definite answer of the settlers in the Borough of William Henry will be dispensed with, their case being referred to the King's decision. Dorchester thinks the feudal right should be given up, but that an annual moderate rent should be charged in lieu thereof. 326

November 5,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Simcoe. His satisfaction at the plans transmitted for laying out the harbours, towns and interior communication from Toronto to La Tranche. His (Simcoe's) application on the subject of the intended establishment was unexpected. So long, however, as he is Commander-in-chief he will act on his own knowledge and judgment. The military arrangements he has made in consequence of the treaty. Troops are withdrawn from Upper Canada, but so long as the war lasts they are necessary in Lower Canada. 315

(In Dorchester's No. 73 of 7th November.)

November 6,
Quebec.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Portland. Has received word from Simcoe that £500 have been voted for building churches in Upper Canada; hopes that this step will be followed by the appointment of ministers, with salaries adequate to their decent support. The expediency of fixing them at the various townships mentioned, except at Detroit, which is given up. His reasons for this, given in his letter to Dundas, are gaining strength with the increase of population. Hopes that pious and good men may be found to fill the office even at a smaller salary than that proposed, although he believes that £150 from Government and £50 from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel would not be more than an adequate annual allowance. The reserves will very gradually, he fears very slowly, yield any assistance and Simcoe believes that to collect by tithes in Upper Canada would be in all respects inexpedient, if not impracticable, and Dorchester believes it would be impossible to establish such a claim in Lower Canada and very dangerous to attempt it. Reiterates the request for £150 to four clergymen annually, added to the present establishment in Upper Canada, and for a like allowance to Mr. Addison, minister at Niagara. Has received application from Caldwell's and Christie's Manors at the entrance to Lake Champlain, there being 40 families in the former and 20 in the latter, who have agreed to raise £50 a year in each manor for a clergy-

1795.

man; Caldwell will allot 100 acres for the benefit of a clergyman and help to build a church. Urges their claim for assistance. The anxiety of his commissaries on account of the suspension of their salaries, although he had been authorized by Dundas to employ them. They had not yet been put upon the Quebec establishment, although so far back as June, 1794, King wrote that orders had been given to that effect. Proposed to change the name from commissary to Archdeacon. Asks also for power to issue marriage licences to prevent irregularities. Encloses letter from Simcoe respecting a university for Upper Canada. Repeats the suggestion to apply to the Bishop of Lincoln for clergymen.

Page 403

Enclosed. Letter from Simcoe to the Bishop, dated Kingston, 30th April, 1795, treating at length (18 pages) on the subject of a university for Upper Canada. 414

November 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 73). The enclosures turn on the question of whether he is to receive orders from Simcoe or Simcoe from him. The expectations Simcoe must have had of an independent command in the upper country and by implication, that his control might extend much further. The situation of Nova Scotia and its dependencies did not permit Lieut. Governor Wentworth and Brigadier Ogilvie to extend their control to Quebec, but by the terms of the letter from Dundas, their independence of his (Dorchester's) command was established. "All command civil and military, being thus disorganized and without remedy, your Grace, I hope, will excuse an anxiety for the arrival of my successor, who may have authority sufficient to restore order, lest this insubordination should extend to mutiny among the troops and sedition among the people." 307

(Enclosures dated in July, August, October and November, caledared at their respective dates).

November 7,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 74). The Seigniorly of Sorel bought for military purposes. The lands undisposed of in 1783, to be divided into small allotments and given to the non-commissioned officers, privates and others on lease for ten years. The term having expired, the lands have been surveyed and titles given to the tenants. Many object to receive them on the seigniorial tenure and desire to have the lands in free and common socage. In answer to the statement that they had agreed to accept the feudal tenure, they have sent a second memorial which is transmitted for the King's consideration. Calls attention to the check to settlement that is caused by the feudal tenure. Had warned the tenants that in the meantime they must pay the rents, &c., but that there was no bar to them obtaining grants from the waste lands elsewhere. 319

The memorial. 323

December 4,
Whitehall.

Portland to Dorchester (No. 22). Dispatches received. Regrets the misunderstanding between His Lordship and Osgoode, which tends to damp the reasonable expectations of the services Osgoode might render. Is sorry to learn that the scarcity of the crops had compelled him to issue a proclamation prohibiting exportation; should the surplus in Upper Canada permit, hopes that his desires may be complied with, as contained in letter of 10th October. Has transmitted to the Treasury his letter relative to the arrival of packages containing supplies supposed to be for the militia. A description of the new boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada to be transmitted to him (Portland). Trusts that His Lordship will render the execution of the treaty with the United States, so far as it regards Canada, a matter of as little difficulty or embarrassment as possible. No time should be lost in preparing the

1795.

December 10,
London.

minds of the Indians for the evacuation of the posts, by facilitating traffic, &c. Page 259a
 James Cuthbert to King. Had arrived on the 29th of November from Quebec, but had been unable to see him (King) when he called. The delays in obtaining a decision on his claim for damages, although the papers, evidence, &c., had been sent to the Treasury in 1789. Asks for an interview to have the matter settled. 432

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 U.—Upton, 112.
 W.—Walton, 111.

GOV. LORD DORCHESTER, 1796.

Q. 75—1.

1795.
October 16,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland. The letter giving leave of absence to Pownall received; he has had permission accordingly. Enclosures mentioned in dispatch of 6th July have not been received. Page 31

November 3,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dorchester. Report of the state of the crops. At *Kingston*; diminished by the Hessian fly and summer drought; doubtful if any tenders for flour will be received for the troops. The quality of the wheat better than that of last year. Government can depend on a supply if an advance of fifteen pence a cwt. above the price at Montreal is offered. At *Niagara*. The grain has not turned out as expected before being threshed; scarcity of hands. Prevalence of fever during the late season. At *Detroit*. The price of flour very high, but Colonel England will be forced to purchase at any price. It is doubtful if supplies can be furnished by the Province. The agent for purchases will immediately issue the advertisements and no means will be left untried to obtain the supplies at as cheap a rate as possible. 41

November 28,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland. Has received letter that Prescott is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada, and that he (Dorchester) may suit his own convenience in returning. Thanks for the manner in which the appointment was communicated. 39

November 28,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 75). Dispatches received. Encloses report from Simcoe on the state of the crops in Upper Canada. 40

December 9,
York.

Simcoe to Dorchester. Complains that whilst commending his diligence he (Dorchester) is withdrawing the King's troops and thus prevents the formation of towns, &c., in the Province. The letter is a defence of his own conduct and a criticism of Dorchester's measures. 251

December 26,
Quebec.

(In Dorchester's No. 87, of 17th April.)
Dorchester to Portland (No. 76). A bill has passed indemnifying all who have been concerned in aiding and carrying into execution the proclamation laying an embargo on all vessels laden, or to be laden, with wheat, flour, &c. The failure of the "Phyllis," laden with provisions for the winter use of the troops here and in Upper Canada, has compelled resort to the country for fresh provisions, the price of which had before risen considerably; proposes as a remedy for the distress, to admit provisions from the United States, a measure he believes will be satisfactory to the public, and which the necessities of the time require. 46

December —,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 77). The death of Fraser has reduced the number of Councillors to thirteen; necessity for an increase. Sends list of members and of eight gentlemen whom he recommends. Remarks on their qualifications. Has omitted the name of the Roman Catholic Bishop Hubert, but seeing that the Protestant Bishop has a seat, he cannot but recommend that the same honour be conferred on M. Hubert. All such royal favours should come spontaneously, and not as the result of noise and tumult, which would clothe the leaders with an importance tending to disturb the tranquillity of these Provinces. 48

Legislative Council as it exists, and additional members recommended. 51

December 26,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 78). Transmits and recommends the prayer of the petition of the widow of the late Judge Fraser. Suggests that the pension of her mother, Madame Deschambault, which has ceased by her death, may be renewed in favour of Mrs. Fraser. Recommends also a pension to the widow of Panet, who died in 1778. 52

Memorial of Mrs. Fraser, stating her late husband's services. 54

1796.
January 13,
Whitehall. Portland to Dorchester (No. 23). Dispatches received. The question of tithes shall be discussed in a separate letter. The power of vestries, &c., of Protestant churches must be the subject of Legislative enactment in conformity with the Act of 1791. The settlement of the complaints of the merchants against Spain depends on whether they were on land to the west of the Mississippi, in which case they were not within His Majesty's dominions. Dispatches sent to the Treasury; Indian treaty with Wayne sent to Grenville. Does not understand the charges made that His Lordship's authority has been interfered with. His answer to the holders of grants in Sorel approved of. For reasons given, believes that the titles should be made in free and common socage, which would have been done in any case had the grants been made after instead of before the Act of 1791; this, however, is left to His Lordship. Page 1
- January 13,
Whitehall. Same to same (separate). Desires him to recommend to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec the case of Rev. Mr. Jones, a priest in Nova Scotia. 6
- January 14,
Downing
Street. Report of the Privy Council. That in consequence of the treaty in August last, between the United States and the Indians, Lord Dorchester may be instructed to act in concert with the United States for the transfer of the posts, on receipt of a letter from His Majesty's Minister in the United States that that Government has taken no steps inconsistent with the treaty, and that a clause has been added securing to His Majesty's subjects the right to pass and repass freely into the country south of the boundary line, to carry on their commerce with the citizens of the United States and the Indians. 7
- January 15,
Whitehall. Portland to Dorchester (No. 24.) Sends copy of the treaty with the United States, ratified by both powers. He is to carry out the stipulations of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th articles in concert with a person authorized by the United States. The 8th article of the treaty with the Indians of August last, appears to militate against the second article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The arrangements under that treaty are therefore, to be provisional and dependent on an explanation which the Minister to the United States has been instructed to require. His Lordship will receive from that Minister information of the result of the explanation, and the posts are not to be evacuated until His Lordship is informed that the explanation is satisfactory, nor should steps be taken by Congress inconsistent with the execution of the treaty. All communications are to be couched in the most conciliatory terms and to manifest the most earnest desire for peace. Copies to be sent to Simcoe. Transmits copies of dispatches from Grenville to Bond. 10
Enclosed. Dispatch from Grenville to Bond, dated Downing Street, January, containing substantially the instructions in letter to Dorchester. 14
- January 15,
Whitehall. Note to be delivered to the American Secretary of State. 24
Portland to Dorchester (private.) In forwarding to Simcoe copy of No. 24 (p. 10.), such additional instructions are to be sent as may be necessary for his guidance. 30
- January 22,
Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 79.) Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec from 10th October to 5th January. 57
- January 22,
Quebec. Same to same (No. 80.) Encloses copy of proclamation to authorize the importation of provisions from the United States. Notwithstanding this measure, prices continue to rise. 58
Proclamation in English, 59; in French, 63. 59, 63
- January 23,
Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 81.) Sends requisition for goods for the purchase from the Chippewas of land at the Chenal Ecarté for Western

	1796.	Indians, the other on the north side of the River La Tranche (Thames), in compliance with a requisition from Simcoe.	Page 67
		Requisition.	68
February 20, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 82). Sends copy of diagram and first grant of the waste lands of the Crown, according to the Act of 1791, as also statement of the expenses to the grantees. Reason for the additional sum of ten shillings on the fees of the Surveyor General.	70
		Diagram of Dunham.	71a
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		Statement of expenses incurred in obtaining a patent for the inland township of Dunham.	105
February 20, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 83). Discusses the policy of imposing any charge on the grantees of land to be laid out in defraying the public expenses of the Province in addition to the established fees. How far would it be consistent with the dignity and faith of Government to lay an additional charge on the grantees beyond that fixed and announced by proclamation.	106
February 20, Quebec.		Same to same (No. 84). Sends minutes of Council on State business from the the 10th September, 1795, and on Crown Lands from 8th September, both to 2nd January, 1796.	110
		Minutes, 16th November. Appointment of committees and subjects referred to them.	111
		Minutes, 19th November. The Bishop (Anglican) takes the oaths and his seat.	113
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		Report on Hemmingford, with list (C).	196
		A description follows each report (A. B. C.) (For names in these and subsequent reports see alphabetical list).	
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		Minutes, 19th December. Draught of patent, &c., for the township of Dunham to be prepared.	210
		Minutes, 2nd January, 1796. Report of Land committee on petitions, memorials, &c., with names and decisions.	212

1796.
February 20,
Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 85). In consequence of the increase of the revenue, it has been thought advisable to appoint an inspector of accounts. Coffin has been named to the office, and the Treasury asked to fix a salary. Page 240
- March 17,
Quebec. Commission to Inspector of Accounts. 242
Dorchester to Portland (No. 86). Dispatches received. Has written to Bond to inform the Government of the United States, that he will be ready to evacuate the posts on the date fixed by the treaty, provided its terms are carried out by the United States. Has already made arrangements for the service, so as to protect the trade, but as these must in some measure depend on those made by the United States, he has asked Bond to send the necessary information. The present condition of things will not justify any scheme requiring a larger supply of money or troops for the upper country, beyond what is necessary for the protection of trade and preservation of peace. 244
- April 4,
Quebec. Same to Simcoe. Is sorry that the intended distribution of troops does not meet his (Simcoe's) approbation. The present posture of affairs would condemn unnecessary expense, or leaving troops in Upper Canada to advance its growth and prosperity. The impolicy of placing so many troops out of the way in time of war; the expense of such a measure, the enormous abuses in the public expenditure for the last twenty years are not the only objections to this mode of encouraging settlement. A wise administration of justice and natural advantages are found sufficient to raise Provinces to importance without large expenditures. Has no intention to authorise expensive permanent works, but reserves should be made round every place likely to become of consequence. Sends sketch of the application of this plan to Toronto or York. The Adjutant General will transmit preparatory orders for the distribution of troops after the evacuation of the post. 261
(In Dorchester's, No. 87 of 17th April).
- April 4,
Quebec. Order for the distribution of troops, signed by George Beckwith, Adjutant General. 264
- April 7,
Whitehall. Portland to Dorchester (No. 25). Introduces Lieut. General Prescott, appointed Lieut. Governor of Lower Canada, and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in North America. The "Quebec," carrying Prescott, has orders to receive His Lordship and suite. All instructions to be given to Prescott, and should circumstances prevent or postpone the final arrangements with the United States for the evacuation of the posts, all information is to be given to Prescott on the subject, and on all proceedings which may have taken place with the United States Government on the points mentioned. The military stores in the posts unquestionably belong to His Majesty, and are of importance for such new posts as may be formed on the British side of the boundary line. 32
- April 7,
Whitehall. Same to Prescott (No. 1). Sends commissions as Lieut. Governor of Lower Canada, and Commander-in-Chief in North America. Should the posts not be evacuated when Lord Dorchester leaves, he is to get full information regarding past proceedings, the situation of affairs, &c., and such other details as are necessary to enable him to promote His Majesty's interests and the good government of the Province. 35
- April 9,
Whitehall. King to same. Sends proposal by Lieut. Colonel Stephenson for raising a Negro legion of 1,000 men to serve in the Canadas. To consider and report on the proposal. 37
- April 12,
Whitehall. Same to same. Orders have been sent to Admiral Sir Peter Parker to detain the "Active" till the arrival of several ships from the river to proceed under convoy. 38
- April 17,
Quebec. Dorchester to Portland (No. 87). Differences of opinion between him and Simcoe as to the distribution of troops in Upper and Lower Canada.

1796.

Sends Simcoe's reasons. He (Dorchester) has sent orders on the subject. The arrangement of the troops, should no alteration be required by the evacuation of the posts; (the arrangement given). The object is to form a rendezvous for the Indian traders, where they may meet the merchants or their agents from Lower Canada. This commerce has hitherto been carried on at Michilimakinak in June, when about 800 persons, besides Indians, assembled. A block-house may be necessary on Cariboux Island; in the meantime he has sent only an officer and a few men. An engineer is to go up who will also view the rapids at St. Mary's and give his advice to the North West Company respecting a road they project. The transport being lessened by the removal of the troops, the Marine will be proportionately reduced. Sends sketch of the Falls of St. Mary with Cariboux Island, Michilimakinak, &c. Quebec requires attention, all besides require little expense; a block-house at Isle aux Noix and one at St. John's appear to be sufficient. These are the general points on which he will instruct his successor. It would be an advantage were all the block-houses on the frontier garrisoned by incorporated militia, the Canadian Volunteers might serve as a basis for that purpose. Desertion from the regulars would be more difficult; the people of the Province would learn that disputes and bickerings on the frontier were their own immediate concern and be taught to defend themselves, and would entertain a more just esteem for the protection they receive from Great Britain. Page 246

Sketch of the rapids of St. Mary, including Cariboux Island and Michilimakinak (264a) part of the entrance of the Detroit river (264b) two of Niagara river (264c and d) 264a to 264d

Gov. LORD DORCHESTER, 1796.

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1795.
October 24,
Detroit.

McKee to Chew. Has returned from a council on the Thames and Chenal Ecarté and entered into a provisional agreement with the Chippewas for the purchase of twelve miles square at Chenal Ecarté for the residence of the Western Indians; about 2,000 or 3,000 may settle there. The Chippewas the only proprietors; their cheerful consent to the sale. The satisfaction of the Ottawas, &c., at the situation and the desire for an early settlement. Page 474

(In Dorchester's No. 97 of 18th June, 1796).

1796.
April 23,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Simcoe. Shall delay evacuating the posts until there is a satisfactory assurance that the additional articles relating to the Indians shall be fulfilled by the United States. 471

(In Dorchester's (No. 97 of 18th June).

April 30,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 88). Dispatches communicated to Simcoe. (See Q. 75—1 pp. 14, 24, 30). The treaty with the United States communicated to the Council and Assembly. The Legislature had passed an Act for the temporary regulation of trade between the Province and the United States. Proposes to dissolve the present legislature. The proceedings of the present House have been conducted with good sense and unanimity. 271

Message to the Legislature transmitting copy of treaty between Great Britain and the United States. 273

Address on receipt of the treaty, from the Council (p. 274), from the Assembly (p. 276). 274, 276

April 30,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 89). Transmitting memorial from the widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel Morris, of New Jersey. 277

Petition enclosing memorial. 278

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	1796.	Memorial.	Page 279
		Certificate by the Bishop of Nova Scotia and others.	283 to 288
April 30,	Quebec.	Dorchester to Portland (No. 90). Sends minutes of Council from the 3rd of January to the 7th of March.	289
		Minutes, 13th February. Additional reports on the Public Accounts with proceedings, details, &c.	290 to 364
May 10,	Philadelphia.	James McHenry, U. S. Secretary of War, to Dorchester. He has been desired by the President to communicate that the provisions of the treaty have been duly made by the United States. Captain Lewis instructed to arrange for taking possession of the posts. His pleasure at the good understanding between the two countries.	451
May 14,	Quebec.	(In Dorchester's No. 95, of 11th June). Dorchester to Portland (No. 91). An exemplification of the Acts passed during last session; now sends copy of the consolidating Act which he has reserved. Arrangements for the disposal of the duties imposed by the Act of 1774. Copy of bill consolidating acts respecting duties passed by the Assembly but rejected by the Council. Objection to the third article of the treaty with the United States, which gives greater privileges to American commerce than to that of British subjects. Calls attention to the enclosure relating to what is said respecting the importation of wines, which may be applied to all articles imported from Great Britain, when a part of the original duty is retained there.	365 368
		Copy of the reserved Act consolidating the duties.	368
		Statement of duties collected in accordance with various Acts, Imperial and Provincial, the statements being given separately.	403 to 408
		Copy of the Act granting new rates and duties which was rejected by the Council.	409
		Statement of duties collected under various Acts, with duties proposed to replace the old ones.	425
		Memoranda regarding the Revenue Bill passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada, session 1795-6, and the commercial treaty with America.	426
May 20,	Navy Hall.	Simeon to Dorchester. That as an officer he has nothing to say respecting the distribution of the troops ordered by the commander-in-chief. He had never thought of placing troops so far away as Bois-blanc. Criticises the charge of abuses in the public expenditure, laments that the proposals he made to correct such abuses were not approved of; it is incumbent on him to represent that no former or uncorrected abuses ought to occasion the public to cast an averted eye on this Province. "Were I in the least inclined to accede to Your Lordship's opinion, that "the advancement of the growth of a colony by the proper disposition "of the troops therein, has at all times been evinced to be an erroneous "principle, I should certainly not admit it, in respect to the present "state of affairs, nor as it regards Upper Canada." Is still in ignorance of the principle on which the buildings at Navy Hall are to be constructed; asks for instructions. Respecting the military and civil reserves. Desires to know the strength of the detachment of Canadian volunteers to be sent to the Province and where it is to be stationed; 50 or 100 men should be established at Penetanguishene; the average passage of troops from York to there is six days; stores and provisions can be sent round by Lake Erie. Comments on his (Dorchester's) military arrangements when he is on the point of leaving, which blight all his hopes and defeat the measures approved of by His Majesty's Ministers. Had he known that these were to be checked, counteracted and annihilated, he would have been dishonest to the public and it would have been dishonourable to himself not to have requested permission to resign.	462
		(In Dorchester's No. 96 of 11th June.)	

1796.
May 26,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Simcoe (No. 52). Cannot comprehend how any difficulty can arise with the Indians; not an acre of their land will be taken till they are satisfied. If the Five Nations choose to hold the tract on the Grand River under the title given by Haldimand, no other should be forced upon them; it would be very impolitic to enter into a dispute respecting land given them as a reward for services. A purchase once made of Indian land for the King's service, the distribution depends on the local government; he shall give every facility for the purchase of such lands in Upper Canada as he (Simcoe) shall think the King's service may require. Page 476

(In Dorchester's No. 97 of 18th June).

May 28,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 92). Sends copy of petition from Percé, Point St. Peter's and Gaspé, in the Bay of Chaleurs, complaining of the detriment to their trade and families by new regulations of the Customs, prohibiting the importation of British goods shipped from Nova Scotia in accordance with the clause, "that no European goods, even the produce of England and shipped from London can be carried from one colony to another. The petition is an additional reason for the repeal of the statute on which the regulation is founded, and of all the other statutes which under the treaty place His Majesty's colonial subjects in a less favourable situation than those of the United States." 431

Petition, with signatures. 433

Ryland (secretary) to Ainslie, Collector of Customs, for information in regard to the regulation complained of. 436

Ainslie explains that the law was put in force in consequence of the seizure at Jamaica of a vessel containing a case of hats and five crates of earthenware from Liverpool, transhipped at Quebec; on this occasion he referred to the Board of Customs, by which he was ordered to enforce the law. 437

May 28,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 93). Dispatches received. Remarks on the conduct of Osgoode, the Chief Justice, and on the system of government. "This unnatural disorder in our political constitution, which alienates every servant of the Crown from whoever administers the King's Government, leaving only an alternative still more dangerous, that of offending the mass of the people, cannot fail to enervate all the powers of the British Empire on this continent and render it unable to resist any of those commotions to which every government is subject in the ordinary course of human affairs." 439

Copy of Dorchester to Dundas, dated 31st December, 1793. (See No. 12 in Q 67, p. 45). 441

May 28,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 94). Has received word from Bond, that appropriations have been made by the Government of the United States for carrying the treaty into effect, and that the additional article relating to the Indian treaty has been ratified. Captain Lewis has arrived from the United States to make arrangements for the delivery of the posts. Lewis has asked for delay till the arrival of United States troops to occupy them. Has written to Liston with information of the regulation of duties to be paid by subjects of the United States on goods imported in accordance with the treaty. A copy of letter to Liston enclosed. 446

Letter to Robert Liston, His Majesty's minister plenipotentiary, referred to. 448

June 1 and 2,
Quebec.

Beckwith to commanders of posts. That these are to be delivered to the officer of the United States army, who shall produce proper authority. Arrangements for the transfer, &c. 457, 458

(In Dorchester's No. 95, of 11th June).

1796.
June 3,
Quebec.

Beckwith to McHenry. That the necessary orders have been given for the evacuation of the posts, but troops are to be left for the security of the works until the United States troops are ready to take possession; the guards will, however, be withdrawn in a few days from the posts on Lake Champlain and at Oswegatchie, not much importance being apparently attached to them. Dorchester trusts that the most solid and lasting friendship may be established between the two countries.

Page 453

June 6,
Quebec.

(In Dorchester's No. 95 of 11th June).

Dorchester to Liston. He had passed over irregularities at St. John's on the importation of goods, and given instructions to admit importations, taking security for the payment of duties to be established. The arrangements made with Lewis to retain a guard at the posts till United States troops should be ready to occupy them.

455

(In Dorchester's No. 95 of 11th June).

June 9,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Simcoe. His observations on the measures he (Dorchester) has been carrying on shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State. Has no doubt Prescott's conduct will also be directed by his own judgment or by orders from competent authority. There is a mistake to be cleared up; he does not understand how the Lieutenant Governor can be interfered with in his public duties by the Commander-in-Chief and must suppose, till further explained, that the Commander-in-Chief is as little under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor. No more posts are to be established, than are already ordered; he purposes sending to Kingston as many Canadian volunteers as may be necessary before ordering down the detachment of Royal Americans, unless Prescott can show him reasons to the contrary, and for leaving that duty to be performed by the Queen's Rangers.

467

(In Dorchester's No. 96 of 11th June).

June 11,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 95). Dispatches received. Sends copies of correspondence respecting the evacuation of the posts. Captain Lewis has returned to Philadelphia, taking with him the orders to the respective officers of the posts.

450

June 11,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 96). Is sensible of His Grace's readiness to support the King's Government in the Province, but the disorganization of the command was too far gone for remedy under his (Dorchester's) administration, when His Grace came into office. The encouragement to disorder shown by public censure rendered it necessary he should retire, even if he had not found the old colonial system strengthened; all his endeavours to show its ruinous consequences but increased the zeal of its supporters. He could only state these dangerous arrangements and point out instances requiring more immediate attention. The enclosure (A) is another instance and appears to deserve further notice than his answer; the notice should come from a higher authority.

460

June 18,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 97). No time has been lost in preparing the minds of the Indians for the evacuation of the posts; they have been impressed with a due sense of the attention paid to their interest. Can see nothing to complain of but the contrary, as the treaty has relieved them from the servitude they had submitted to in their treaty with Wayne. The Western Indians are satisfied with the land purchased for them on the Chenal Ecarté, to which 2,000 or 3,000 were to remove in spring. There is some appearance of discontent among the Five Nations, but as it is only on account of the mode of holding the land, does not doubt it will soon be removed. Has written Simcoe on the subject.

469

June 18,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 98). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 8th March, to 23rd May, and on Crown Lands from 3rd January to 11th May.

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1796.	Minutes, 2nd April. Petition (in French) from J. F. Perrault concerning the ancient French Archives.	Page 479
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	Report on Coffin's application for the Magdalen Islands, with correspondence.	509
June 22, Whitehall.	Portland to Dorchester (No. 26). Authorizes an allowance of £100 a year for a clergyman at Caldwell's and Christie's manors, provided the situation is suitable and that the people give the £25 annually, as promised. The people should be reminded that they should make suitable provision for their own clergy and that the Government allowance should only be considered as temporary. Considerations as to giving the title of Archdeacon to the Anglican Bishop's commissaries, and as to giving the Bishop power to grant marriage licences. Asks His Lordship's consideration and that he submit the letter to the Bishop.	265
July 7, Whitehall.	Same to same. Sends explanatory article to the treaty with the United States, ratified by His Majesty and the President.	270

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S.—Sheen, 145, 164; Shefford, 227; Shenley, 146, 165; Stanbridge, 145, 147, 164, 165; Stanfold, 146, 165; Stanhope, 146, 168, 231; Stoneham, 147, 166; Stratford, 146, 164; Sutton, 145, 147, 164, 165; Sympson, 177.

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GOV. LORD DORCHESTER, WITH JOURNALS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
1796.

Q. 76.

1796.
May 29,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dorchester. For instructions as to the conduct to be observed by the officer commanding at Isle Bois-blanc, on which batteries are ordered to be built, should the United States offer to take possession. Page 120

(In Dorchester's (No. 101 of 5th July.)

June 13,
Quebec.

Beckwith to Simcoe. A sergeant and eight men to be posted on the Island Bois-blanc, and not to be withdrawn without a special order of the Commander-in-Chief. 121

(In Dorchester's No. 101 of 5th July.)

June 13,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Simcoe. Has no apprehension that any attempt will be made by the United States to take possession of Isle Bois-blanc, but should any difficulty arise it will be settled amicably. The batteries marked are all on the British side of the treaty line and Colonel Mann is distressed at the inference to be drawn from his (Simcoe's) statement that the island is within the United States line. His (Mann's) tracing of works and batteries is only to show his opinion of the ground proper for military purposes, and the yellow line denotes the reserve it might be advisable to make. 122

(In Dorchester's No. 101 of 5th July.)

June 18,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 99). Sends exemplification of the Acts passed at the last session with journals of the Council and Assembly. 1
Journal of the Legislative Council beginning on 20th November, 1795, and ending on the 7th May, 1796. 2 to 110

Journals of Assembly for the same date not copied, the printed report being here. 111

June 19,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Portland (No. 100). Had received dispatch brought by Prescott. Everything relating to the treaty has been satisfactorily settled and measures taken for the evacuation of the posts. Every information in his power shall be communicated to Prescott. If there is nothing to detain him he shall sail by the frigate that brought Prescott. 112

June 25,
Quebec.

Same to Commissioners of Customs. Demand for necessaries wanted for the office, made by the Collector of Customs. Being new, inquiry was made as to the cause of the demand; orders given to make no unusual or unnecessary expense in the collection of duties. Desires advice with regard to the future management of this branch of the revenue, which may be expected to become much more productive than heretofore. Being dissatisfied with the payments made by the Collector of Customs to the Receiver General, the Governor and Council gave orders that an account should be sent to the clerk of the Council of all moneys collected, to ascertain the deductions; it was then found that the revenue was diminished by 13½ per cent before being paid over by the collector, in addition to his salary and fees and emoluments granted by Act of Parliament, and the incidents allowed by the commissioners. The unauthorised charges are still continued, besides a profit on the duties paid in silver of about 5½ per cent. Enters into details on the subject, showing the manner in which charges are made and the consequent diminution of the revenue to the profit of the officers, who consider the office hours to be from 10 to 1 o'clock, double fees being taken for duty performed over and above these three hours; additional charges made for gauging, measuring, &c., for duties levied in accordance with separate Acts, although the gauging, &c., were ascertained already. Is far from think-

	1796.	ing that the services of the collector and other officers of Customs should not be liberally paid for, but whatever is granted in addition to their fees should be fixed and not left to the discretion of officers who recognize no control in this Province over the disposal of public money. Page 127	
July 5, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 101). Simcoe has asked instructions as to his course should a demand be made for Isle Bois-blanc and Cariboux Island, which he believes to be within the limits of the United States. Orders sent.	119
July 5, Quebec.		Beckwith, Adjutant General. Order that a sergeant and 12 men are to take post on the Caribou or St. Joseph's Island, and are not to be withdrawn without special orders.	124
July 5, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 102). Sends copy of a communication to the Commissioners of Customs, asking how the business can best be arranged for the King's service. The great ends of sovereignty cannot be attained, if the local administration be warped and made subservient to fees, profits, perquisites and all their dirty train. The splendour of the Crown is sullied and the national interests sacrificed to gentlemen who possess or are looking out for good places for themselves and their connections, and practices are thus introduced which besides enervating the King's authority must infallibly alienate the affections of the people from the British Government.	125
		(No. 103 of 5th July, in Q. 77, p. 85, and No. 104 of 8th July at page 173 of the same volume.)	
July 8, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 105). Transmits plan of part of Lower Canada with book of reference.	134
		Book of Reference.	
		1. To the French grants. North side of the River St. Lawrence.	136 to 178
		2. French grants in the tongue of land between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence.	179
		3. South side of the St. Lawrence, district of Montreal.	180 to 211
		4. French grants that have their dependence on the River Chaudiere.	211 to 214
		5. French grants on the Yamaska.	215 to 217
		6. French grants on the Sorel.	217 to 220
		7. County of Huntingdon.	220, 221
		8. New grants or townships ordered to be laid out since 1792 on the north side of the Ottawa.	222 to 229
		9. North side of the St. Lawrence, townships District of Montreal.	230 to 232
		10. The same. District of Three Rivers.	233, 234
		11. The same. District of Quebec.	234 to 236
		12. The same. Tongue of land between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	237
		13. South side of the St. Lawrence, south of Lake St. Francis.	237
		14. The same. Townships east of the Sorel.	238 to 245
		15. The same. District of Three Rivers.	246 to 252
		16. Townships on the west side of the St. Francis.	253 to 256
		17. The same on the east side of the St. Francis.	256 to 262
		18. The same on the Becancour, south and north sides.	262 to 266
		19. District of Quebec. Townships on the west side of the River Chaudiere.	266 to 269
		20. The same on the east side of the Chaudiere.	269 to 272
August 3, Whitehall.		Portland to Prescott (No. 2). Dispatches from Dorchester (75 to 87, and 91 to 100) received. Authority given to summon Sir John Johnson and M. de Lotbinière jun. to the Council. Does not see that it would promote either the temporal or spiritual interests of His Majesty's	

1796.

Catholic subjects, to give Mgr. Hubert, the Catholic Bishop, a seat in the Council. Mrs. Fraser may receive a pension, not to exceed that given to her late mother (Madame Deschambault). Should Mrs. Panet stand in the same need of support, the amount (£200) may be divided between her and Mrs. Fraser. The Treasury has been desired to send goods to Quebec as speedily as possible for the purchase of the Chippewa lands. The public accounts of Lower Canada have been hitherto so ably conducted, that although he does not object to the appointment of an Inspector, yet he strongly desires the same system should be continued by the Board as hitherto. His satisfaction in learning that the necessary steps had been taken by the American States for carrying the treaty into execution, and arrangements made for the evacuation of the posts. The consolidating Acts and other documents relating to duties laid before the Treasury. Attention to be paid to the prevention of fraud by small vessels trading between Quebec and Montreal. Urges that the formation of the two Canadian battalions be encouraged in every way, and the adoption of some regular plan for placing the Church and Crown lands on such footing as shall secure them from encroachments, and render them profitable. A vigilant attention to the public expenses of Lower Canada. Page 113

GOV. LORD DORCHESTER AND LIEUT. GOV. R. PRESCOTT, 1796.

Q. 77.

1795.
November 16,
Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Portland. Instruments for his appointment to the Executive Council of Lower Canada received. The object of his desiring the appointment; his thanks. Page 229
- November 27,
Quebec. Same to same. Has been summoned to the Executive Council. Mr. Stuart has received his salary as commissary, but Mr. Toosey has not yet heard of his being put on the Quebec establishment. Calls attention to land granted in Vermont to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel which has been confiscated, and also to an estate in Great Britain, called Brafferton, still applied to the purposes of the college in Williamsburg. 307
1796.
January 8,
Quebec. W. Grant to same. That the Protestant clergy cannot collect tithes, unless the power shall be conferred by Legislative enactment. 226
- March 2,
Quebec. Cuthbert to King. It is a long time since he sent his memorial to be laid before Portland. His quarrel with Haldimand leading to the dilapidation of his property. The acknowledgment of the justice of his claim, but the delays in getting a settlement caused by the various excuses of the Governor General (Dorchester). Other rights from which he has been debarred. 231
- March 12,
London. Observations suggested by Cuthbert to King, respecting his claims. 236
- March 12,
Mark Lane. Phyn, Ellice and Inglis. Transmit memorial of merchants trading to Canada, calling attention to previous memorials on the Indian trade. 239
- March 16,
London. Memorial on the Indian trade and praying for the appointment of Fraser to succeed Campbell, deceased. 240
- Cuthbert to Portland. Complains of the delays caused by his memorial being sent from one department to another. His claim to a baronetcy for his services at Three Rivers. Desires also to be reinstated in his office of Councillor, or to state why he was left off. Should he return to Canada without redress, the people would think he had been guilty of a

1796.
 March 19, London. crime. Complains besides that in seven seigniories he possessed the right of high, low and middle jurisdiction, which have been taken away without indemnity. Prays for an amicable adjustment. Page 244
 Ira Allen to Portland. Calls attention to two memorials he had sent proposing to open a canal and praying that the state of Vermont might be permitted to navigate from Lake Champlain through the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic. Additional reasons adduced for the measure. Combats the idea that the measure will tend to disseminate republican principles. The power does not, as represented by King, reside in the Legislature and Government of Lower Canada, but in His Majesty's Ministers. 247
- April 4, London. Cuthbert to same. Complains that his case has been entirely neglected and justice refused him. His only course now is to apply to the Court of Chancery. 251
- April 16, Quebec. Ainslie to Dundas. Transmits resolutions of Assembly affecting the acts of navigation. Had transmitted similar resolutions to the Board of Customs. 326
 Resolutions of Assembly, dated 15th April. 327
- April 19, London. Sir John Johnson to Portland. Submits a statement of his services for consideration. Desires an early interview as he leaves in eight days. 255
 Statement by Sir John Johnson referred to. 256
 The documents in support of Sir John's claim include letters from Haldimand in 1784 (pp. 264, 266); statement of his lands confiscated by the State of New York, with account sales (268 to 288); certificate by the Board of Claims of the amount to which he was entitled (289); letter from Henry Motz, Secretary to Dorchester, respecting the Executive Council (290); other letters respecting the same (293 to 296). 264 to 296
- May 6, Whitehall. King to Sir John Johnson (private.) Is sorry he had lost his passage. The rule as to passages is rigidly observed; will, however, use his personal influence. Believes that Portland is desirous to bestow a title of honour on him (Sir John). The steps to be taken to obtain the succession to his son. In the succession to Campbell, Portland will be guided only by considerations of fitness. 301
- May 7, Whitehall. Portland to the Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec. Several of the subjects in his letters have not yet been considered. Orders given for the salary to be paid the clerical commissioners. If these have not been paid it arose, no doubt, from the failure to appoint an agent to receive the amount. He (Portland) has answered directly, but reminds the Bishop that all official communications must be made through the Governor General or the Lieut. Governor in his absence. 297
- May 7, Portsmouth. Sir John Johnson to King. Is concerned that his not being in the situation to which it was thought his services would entitle him should preclude him from an indulgence which would be of essential service. Thanks to King for his offer of personal intervention; he only hopes to have a passage by a store ship or merchant man going under Sir James Wallace's convoy. His desire to send his son among the Indians to qualify him, which he would not do without the certainty of his appointment. His nephew (Claus) is best qualified to succeed Campbell. 304
- June 7, Lambeth House. Archbishop of Canterbury to Portland. Had received communications from Simcoe to the Bishop of Quebec and from the latter to Portland. The proposal to change the name of commissary to that of Archdeacon is reasonable. Suggests that the application of the Bishop of Quebec for power to issue marriage licenses should be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown. Another reason for this and for considering all points, is the amount of revenue involved should a change take place. At the same time, if jurisdiction could be given to the Bishop, many irregularities

	1796.	might be prevented. Believes that from the dearness of provisions &c. the missionaries should receive a fair salary to enable them to meet their wants, and this would be attended with essential advantages. Page 322	
July 5, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 103). Respecting the steps taken to check defalcations in the Indian Department at Niagara. Documents enclosed. Provisions issued contrary to the regulations to persons not belonging to the Army or Military departments. Accounts sent to Simcoe charging these issues to the Province, with the choice of paying them or referring the question to the Treasury. Simcoe has chosen the latter course. 85	
		Correspondence, tabular statements and various documents relating to the defalcations in the Indian stores at Niagara. 87 to 172	
July 5, Quebec.		Prescott to Portland (No. 1). Before his arrival Dorchester had arranged every thing for the evacuation of the posts, of which His Lordship will send a report. Has received from him all the information necessary for His Majesty's service. 175	
July 7, Jersey.		General Gordon to same. Transmits a paper from some emigrants on the island, and desires to be honoured with His Grace's commands. 331	
		Memorial (in French) that a society of French gentlemen desire to go to Canada, near Montreal, and ask:	
		1. The quantity of land which would be granted them.	
		2. If they would be furnished with agricultural implements and other necessaries for clearing.	
		3. If they may hope to obtain lodging, and	
		4. A small number of work oxen.	
		5. If any funds are available for their support, whilst waiting for the first crops.	
		6. If they would be furnished by Government with transport to their destination. 332	
July 8, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 104). Bills of lading and invoices for goods for the Military department shipped on board the "Jane," also invoices for clothing for the Canadian volunteers. Arrival of a vessel from Nova Scotia with clothing supposed to be for the volunteers and militia. 173	
July 8, Quebec.		Same to same (No. 106). Sends copy of Order-in-Council regulating the trade between the Province and United States and of the order to the Customs at St. John's. These are calculated to convince the Americans of the good faith exercised in the carrying out of the treaty. Desires that such regulations may be adopted by the Imperial Government as will place His Majesty's Colonial subjects on at least an equal footing with citizens of the United States. 2	
		Copy of order to the Chief Officer of Customs at St. John's. 3	
		Order-in-Council referred to. 4	
		Proclamation calling the Legislature together. (English 24; French 26). 24, 26	
July 8, Quebec.		Dorchester to Portland (No. 107). Sends minutes of Council on State business from the 24th of May to the 1st July and on Crown Lands from the 13th of May to the 27th June. 28	
21st June		Minutes, 21st June. Appointment of Prescott announced; his commission read. 29	
		Report on trade regulations laid over. 32	
		Report on public accounts, with proceedings and details. 33 to 54	
to		Minutes, 24th June. Petitions by Seigniors of Restigouche and Port Daniel referred to Committee. 54	
		Minutes, 27th June. Respecting customs regulations. 55	
1st July.		Minutes, 1st July. Ryland sworn in as Clerk of the Executive Council. 56	
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1796. June 24,	Minutes of Executive Council on Crown Lands, 24th June. Report on the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada referred to committee. Page 58
	Report on letter from the Lieut. Governor of Gaspé, enclosing petitions, &c., with correspondence. 59 to 66
	Report on warrants of survey for Brome and Upton. 67
	Questions referred to Committees. 68
	Reports of Land Committee on petitions. 59 to 78
	(The names of petitioners are in alphabetical list at the end of the calendar of this volume.)
July 8, Quebec.	Dorchester to Portland (No. 108). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec from 5th April to 5th July. 79
July 8, Quebec.	Finlay to King. Sends memorandum of a conversation he had with Dorchester, respecting the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. If the land reserves in each township could be put under his care, the business might be compensated by a fee, a fixed salary, or a certain portion of land; he would prefer the latter. The advantage this would be to himself and to the public. The Clergy Reserves might perhaps be more properly placed in charge of some person belonging to the Church. 349
	Memorandum of a conversation between him and Dorchester, respecting the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. 352
July 13, London.	J. Brickwood to King. That he has requested Colonel Fraser to call on him (King). Elmsley has promised to fix a day with him (King) to dine with him (Brickwood). 334
	Memorial of the merchants trading to Canada in favour of Fraser to succeed to the office vacant in the Indian Department. 335
July 23, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 2). Does not think Colonel Stevenson's proposal to raise a negro legion is practicable, nor would he consider such a measure expedient. 179
July 23, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 3). Has appointed Major Bunbury to be deputy agent for Indian affairs in Lower Canada; his services. The arrangements for the control of the department; has given Bunbury a military commission. 181
July 23, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 4). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 1st to 12th July. 183
1st July	Minutes, 1st July. Attorney General ordered to prepare a report on the regulations of trade with the United States. 184
	Minutes, 5th July. Attorney General's report received. 185
to	Petitions for allowance to export flour and biscuits, received and laid on the table for consideration. 186
	Regulations respecting trade with the United States approved of, to be printed and circulated. 187
	Other subjects laid over. 189
12th July.	Minutes, 12th July. Oaths of Judge of the Court of Appeal and of office taken by Prescott. 190
	Proclamation continuing the officers of Government in their respective offices and employments. 191
	Resolution not to comply with the petition for leave to export flour and grain. (See p. 186.) 192
August —, Whitehall.	Portland to Prescott. Owing to the equivocal proceedings of the Court of Spain, he is to make provisional arrangements for the defence of the Province. 81
August 6, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 5). Sends report of survey on the goods for Indian presents, imported by the brig "Earl of Marchmont." Part of the goods of an inferior quality and charged at too high a rate, others are unfit for service. 195

	1796.	Report of survey.	Page 196
August 6,	Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 6). Sends requisitions for clothing, colours, accoutrements and knapsacks for the two battalions of Royal Canadian Volunteers.	198
		Requisitions.	199 to 206
August 15,	London.	Ira Allen to Portland. His return from the continent; again calls attention to the petition for leave to cut a canal from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence. Is anxious for an early and precise answer, as he must return to America.	339
August 24,	London.	Coutts & Co. to King. Desire to know whether General Clarke's salary as Lieut.-Governor is to continue till his successor is appointed.	341
August 25,	Whitehall.	Portland to Prescott (No. 3). Major General Clarke's salary as Lieut. Governor of Lower Canada to be paid up to the midsummer of 1795, when it is to cease.	80
August 30,	London.	Beckwith to Portland. Had called with note (enclosed) respecting the loss of the "Active" frigate, in which Lord Dorchester was returning. Sends also copy of Order in Council respecting trade with the United States.	343
		Memoranda of the loss of the "Active" on the 15th July, on the west end of Anticosti, everybody saved and many of the stores and provisions. Lord Dorchester and family had left in a schooner for Percé. The "Pearl" frigate will remain to save stores, and afterwards carry Dorchester from Percé to Halifax.	345
September 2,	Quebec.	Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Portland. Apologises for writing direct; his reasons. The office of Executive Councillor is held by him without salary. The order to pay the Commissary for Lower Canada has never reached Dorchester. He (the Bishop) shall govern himself by the instructions respecting the appointment of a financial agent.	356
September 3,	Quebec.	Prescott to same (No. 7). Lord Dorchester had sent copy of the first grant of the waste lands of the Crown; it was intended to proceed speedily with the settlement, but His Grace's letter marked private, of 6th September, 1795 (see Q. 72, p. 429), led His Lordship to stop all further grants until he learned the decision on the objections to the proposal of a sum to be paid by the grantees, in addition to the established fees. Laments that he has not yet learned of the decision. The importance of settling the waste lands; shall proceed to make such grants as the faith of Government has been pledged to. The others he shall reserve for further consideration.	207
September 3,	Quebec.	Same to same (No. 8.) Sends list of Legislative Councillors; their number is less than the act directs. Dorchester has recommended gentlemen for the vacancies; is anxious to learn the decision. The return of members for the Assembly completed; the great majority are Canadians, several of a rank and description ill suited to the situation. It is, on this and other accounts, of consequence to have a decided majority of English members in the Council; recommends, therefore, in addition Jenkin Williams and H. W. Ryland.	209
		List of the present Legislative Councillors and of those recommended.	211
September 8,	Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 9.) Sends letter from the Commissary General representing the failure of a part of the supplies for the forces in Canada, with a return of the provisions hitherto received.	212
		Craigie, Commissary General, reports the capture of a victualler and the arrival of another in ballast, having landed her provisions at Halifax; the reasons given by the master of the vessel for landing his cargo. The reduction made by the Treasury; the failure in receiving the remainder leaves room for serious apprehension.	213
		Return of provisions received.	215

1796.
September 8,
Whitehall. Portland to Prescott (No. 4.) Dorchester's dispatches received. The King's satisfaction at the wisdom and unanimity of the Legislature of Lower Canada. Documents respecting the Customs transmitted to the Commissioners. Until the limits of the treaty line are ascertained, the main object to be attended to in fixing lines of communication, is to select such as shall secure the passage of the Indian trade. Should any doubt exist as to the side of the line on which the forts selected shall fall, they should at least be so circumstanced as not to occasion any difficulty to trade in changing them. The Order in Council for regulating trade is approved of. Page 82
- September 9,
Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 10.) Serious fire in Quebec; the church and convent of the Recollets burned; these would have fallen to the Crown on the death of the Superior, who is very aged and infirm. He wishes Government to take immediate possession and make a moderate provision for himself and the few lay brothers remaining. The Roman Catholic Bishop has offered the use of the Jesuit chapel for Protestant service. 216
- September 10,
Lincoln. T. King to John King. Mitchel may be reckoned on as an excellent Canadian Church Militant recruit. Has no doubt he (T. King) could raise a respectable company for the same service. Respecting his (John King's) proposed resignation of office. 354
- September —,
Lambeth. Petition of Mrs. Reichell for relief, her husband having died of a broken heart from his services being rejected, after he had come from Russia, to be sent to Canada to establish the cultivation of hemp. 347
- October 4,
Whitehall. Portland to Prescott (No. 5). Dispatches laid before the King. Is glad that measures have been taken to correct abuses in the Commissariat. Has sent letter (No. 104) to the Treasury, requesting that directions be given relative to the stores to be sent in future to Canada. 176
- October 4,
Whitehall. Same to same (private). Arrival of Dorchester. As soon as there is an opportunity of communicating with Dorchester and Simcoe (hourly expected), the commission shall be prepared for him (Prescott) either as Governor, in the terms of Dorchester's commission, or for Lower Canada only, according to the determination arrived at. 178
- October 22,
London. Robert Hunter to Portland. Reminds His Grace of the application made by the merchants trading to Canada on behalf of Colonel Fraser. 361
- October 31,
Whitehall. Portland to Prescott (No. 6). Respecting the appointment of Bunbury to be Deputy Agent for Indian affairs in Lower Canada; two have been already recommended. The importance of the situation. No decision will be come to till Dorchester's views are ascertained. He (Prescott) is also to report. Reports respecting Indian goods sent to the Treasury, with instructions to check abuses; also to send out clothing, &c., for the Canadian battalions and to replace the deficiency of supplies. Approves of his proceeding with the land grants as proposed. Authority has been sent to appoint Sir John Johnson and M. Lotbinière, junr., to the Council. The question of the terms of his commission has not yet been decided. 218
- November 15,
London. Tatham to King (confidential). A dissertation on general politics, on affairs in the United States, on his own personal position and his fitness for the undertaking he proposes. 367
- Paper A. Tracing his (Tatham's) descent; discussing the differences between *malum in se* and *malum prohibitum*, and the bearing of the doctrine on his present propositions. 380
- Inventory of books left by Tatham in Spain. 386
- November 16,
London. W. Tatham to King (confidential). Bringing forward a plan for surmounting Niagara; the advantage of the cheapness of land that

1796,	could be purchased at present; if it is to be a private undertaking the matter should be kept secret.	Page 363
December 13, Whitehall.	Portland to Prescott (No. 7). His commission as Governor of the North American Provinces sent. The Indian Department in Upper Canada is placed under the Lieut. Governor, subject to such special orders as he (Prescott) may send, but no change will be made in the mode of paying the expenses of the Department in Upper Canada; to communicate on the subject with President Russell. The services of the Queen's Rangers were designed for the Provincial duties of Upper Canada, as shown by letter from Dundas to Dorchester of 16th September, 1791, (No. 3, in Q. 52, p. 221). To consider whether this corps should not be returned to its destination, and such other forces sent as may preserve influence with the Indians.	222
December 24, Quebec.	Cuthbert to Portland. Encloses memorials to Prescott, to have his affairs settled. Repeats his statement of services. His desire to be made Colonel of militia on his own estates, an office now held by Lavaltrie, who is not yet naturalised and who refused to take the accustomed oath when appointed a magistrate.	309
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 October 13,
 Montreal.

Magistrates of Montreal to Prescott. Opposition to the road law in the suburbs of Montreal and neighbouring parishes; it has been determined to resist the attempt of the civil power to enforce it. Emissaries sent out to foment dissatisfaction; rescue of a ringleader. The civil power insufficient to compel obedience. Page 10

(In Prescott's letter No. 13 of 24th October.)

October 14,
 Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 11). Dispatches received. The caution necessary in determining upon the ecclesiastical powers to be vested in the Protestant Bishop of Quebec. 2

October 15,
 Quebec.

Ryland to the Magistrates of Montreal. Prescott has received their letter; he is concerned that lenient measures were attended with no better effect. Is persuaded that the Magistrates will take means to secure the ringleader with any others that have resisted the law, that the supremacy of civil government may be asserted and supported. Orders are sent to the officer commanding the troops at Montreal to afford every military aid which the magistrates may require, but this is not to be resorted to till civil power be found inadequate. 12

(In Prescott's No. 13 of 24th October.)

October 24,
 Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 12). The "Hind" arrived but not her convoy. It is feared that the ships under her charge for Quebec have been captured. A French fleet reported to be on the coast of Newfoundland early in September and to have captured St. John's; word sent to Prince Edward (Duke of Kent). Should the ships for Quebec have been captured, it is essential that provisions detained at Halifax should be sent to Quebec. It would be of service to have a small armed vessel stationed at the port during the war, to be of use in various ways. A P. S. announces the arrival of three provision ships; one still missing. 3

Same to Prince Edward (enclosed) dated 3rd October, reporting the presence of a French fleet off Newfoundland and that St. John's was taken; is afraid the Fall fleet has been intercepted. The cargo of the transport "Allison" to be forwarded. 5

October 24,
 Quebec.

Same to Portland (No. 13). Seditious conduct in Montreal on pretext of opposition to the road bill. The proceedings at Quebec sup-

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pressed; leniency in Montreal has produced a different effect. Sends copy of correspondence between the magistrates and him; it is necessary to show that the laws are not to be outraged with impunity. Has sent a new Commission of the Peace, omitting the names of some who had connived at the tumultuous meetings. The law officers have been ordered to trace the rise and progress of the seditious movements and to report. Adet, the French Minister to the United States, has sent emissaries into the Province; the favourable disposition of the lower classes towards the French cause. The news of a French squadron being on the coast gave manifest satisfaction, and encouraged disorderly proceedings at Montreal.

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October 28,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 14). Has received *Mandamus* appointing Sir John Johnson and Lotbinière to the Council, also report in favour of three French priests which he had certified to the Superior of the Seminary of Montreal. The report of a French squadron being on the coast of Newfoundland has produced a sensation, showing a decided partiality among the Canadians for the French cause. The danger of allowing Frenchmen of any description to come to the country. Some recruits for the 60th attempted publicly to broach their political doctrines; they have been sent on board the "Hind" to be taken back. On account of the complexion of the Assembly and the spirit of insubordination it is not advisable to call it together as early as usual; will not, however, put it off longer than till the end of January.

October 28,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 15). Sends requisitions for goods.

Two requisitions.

October 28,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 16). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 13th July to 22nd October.

31st August

Minutes, 31st August. Petition from the inhabitants of Montreal respecting the ruinous state of the fortifications, &c., referred to a committee.

to

Minutes, 24th September. Petitions and other business referred to a committee.

22nd October.

Minutes, 22nd October. Report of special committee respecting the Seigniories of Restigouche and Port Daniel; (the report is in French, with explanatory documents).

Report on the petition of the inhabitants of Montreal respecting the fortifications.

Report on petition from the Collector and Comptroller of Customs respecting the Provincial Revenue and charges of collection.

Orders consequent on the report.

October 28,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 17). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec from 5th July to 10th October.

October 29,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 18). Sends requisition for goods intended for the purchase of Indian lands including land for Brant and Cariboux Island.

Requisition.

October 29,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 19). Dispatches received.

November 5,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 20). Sends memorial from Finlay; recommends that a salary should be attached to his office as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Memorial from Finlay.

Commission to Finlay.

November 5,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 21). Sends observations by the Commanding Royal Engineers, concerning the quarters for troops in Upper and Lower Canada. The effect of the present system of quartering troops on the inhabitants requires the building of barracks. In consequence of the

	1796.	late proceedings in Montreal, the 26th, King's Own, (4th) and 24th Regiments have been sent there; the new magistrates are exerting themselves, and there is every appearance that tranquillity will be secured. The want of barracks makes it necessary to propose occupying the Recollet Convent, for which a reasonable compensation will be made. Act passed to regulate the trade between Canada and the United States in accordance with the treaty. Will give every attention to the two Canadian battalions not yet completed. Will recommend the Council to adopt some regular plan for the Church and Crown Lands; the land granting department in great confusion. Will attend carefully to the public expenditure.	Page 65
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Gother Mann. Observations concerning the quarters for troops in Upper and Lower Canada.	68
		Order of the Governor-in-Council of the 7th July, 1796, for the regulation of commerce between Lower Canada and the United States.	72
November 5, Quebec.		Prescott to Portland (No. 22). Sends copy of minutes of Council with Attorney General's verbal report concerning the late seditious movements in Montreal. He is preparing a more ample report.	95
		Minutes, 30th October. Respecting the issue of a new commission of the Peace for Montreal and the late seditious movements there.	96
		Proclamation against seditious practices; English 104; French 107.	104, 107
		Order in Council ordering the removal of aliens; English, 110; French, 112.	110, 112
November 10, Burlington.		Joseph Peters to his uncle in Montreal (in French). (Note says that the real name is du Calvette). Desires reply to his letter and to send him his commission, as he intends to go to New York and to France, whence he will return in spring and make the English dance the Carmagnole. Had the papers he sent been circulated?	156
		Copy of Joseph Ducalvet's commission.	158
		(In Prescott's, No. 29 of 17th December).	
November 15, Quebec.		Prescott to Portland (No. 24. No. 23 is missing). Dispatches received. Warrant issued for salary of Clarke as Lieut.-Governor of Lower Canada to 24th June, 1795. Sends minutes of Council containing the proclamation respecting the hostile proceedings of the Spanish court. Asks for instructions to prevent wheat from finding its way to Spain through the United States.	115
		Minutes, 11th November, 1796. Draught of proclamation respecting war with Spain, which was ordered to be published.	117
		Report on the contingent accounts, with proceedings, &c.	119
November 17, Quebec.		Prescott to Portland (No. 25). Transmits memorial from Dechenaux, Judge of King's Bench, Three Rivers, that his salary may be the same as that to the Judges of Quebec and Montreal.	123
		Memorial (in French).	124
November 18, St. John's.		William Stanton to Colonel Barnes. Has been at Rouse's Point, but can pick up no papers or letters. About the middle of October, five men from France came to Rouse's Point, engaged a guide to take them to Canada, to distribute papers among the Canadians; the guide led them astray and they dispersed, but one remained who is living close to the line; his name is du Millière, and he talks of Canada being invaded next spring, when he expects to be a general. The French are to drop in by four and five at a time to mix with the Canadians. He (Stanton) does not think him a man of ability. He has no money, as his wife had to sell trinkets to purchase articles for the house. He goes to Caldwell Manor so that he can be taken. Description of two Canadians implicated.	145
		Rough sketch to show where du Millière has settled.	148
		Sketch referred to.	148
		(In Prescott's No. 29 of 17th December).	

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November 18, Quebec. Le Maistre to Prescott. The expense connected with his offices as Lieut. Governor of Gaspé and Inspector of the trade, &c., of Labrador. Asks that the salary be restored to its former amount. His long services. Page 166
168
- Memorial stating his services.
(In Prescott's letter, No. 26, of 26th November.)
- November 23, Montreal. Deposition by Elmer Cushing of the information given him by a certain person (name concealed) that Canada was to be attacked by the French next spring, when a French fleet would arrive in the St. Lawrence with a large body of troops, to be assisted by a force from the United States and by the Canadians. The person (not named) is an agent of Adet, the French Minister at Philadelphia. 137
- (In Prescott's, No. 29, of 17th December.)
- November 24, Newark. Speech of Joseph Brant on behalf of the Five Nations, at a council held by his desire. 176
- Answer by the Superintendent. 185
- (In Prescott's No. 30, of 24th December.)
- November 26, Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 26). Transmits Le Maistre's memorial for increased salary as Lieut. Governor of Gaspé and Inspector of Trade and Fisheries on the coast of Labrador; recommends that the prayer of the petition be granted. 164
- November 26, Quebec. Same to same (No. 27). Has been obliged to refuse a reinforcement asked for by Prince Edward, owing to the state of the Province. Order restored in the town and district of Montreal, more from apprehension of its being enforced than from a change of feeling. 170
- November 26, Quebec. Same to same (No. 28). Sends minutes of Executive Council concerning Crown Lands from 28th June to date. 173
- November 28, Philadelphia. Liston to Prescott (confidential). Since the United States Government has resolved to maintain neutrality and to enter into relations of commerce and friendship with Great Britain, the French agents have suggested the necessity of obtaining a predominant influence in the United States, and the recovery of part of the old French possessions. Fauchet would have been content with Louisiana, but Adet recommends that this should be joined with the repossession of Canada. The success of the attempt to regain Louisiana begins to be rumoured here from causes mentioned. It is uncertain how far the French Government has adopted Adet's views, but a connection of his has returned from a tour of several months through Canada, where the more indiscreet democrats boast of his success and that three deputies of the Canadians are now on their way to Europe, to make proposals to the French Government. Is inclined to think that vanity has caused the adventurer (named Arrison) to overrate his success among the Canadians. 208
- (In Prescott's No. 33, of 21st January.)
- December 1, Quebec. Prescott to Liston. Calls attention to the attempts of Adet, French Minister in the United States, to excite disturbances in Lower Canada; his recent visit to Pointe au Fer confirms the belief. If, as is reported, Adet is collecting a body of men on the frontier to attack Canada, it cannot long be concealed from the United States Government; his confidence in the good understanding between the two countries. The Governor of Vermont has lately apprehended and returned Ephraim Barnes, who had escaped from Montreal gaol. The good effect of mutual service. 133
- (In Prescott's No. 29 of 17th December.)
- December 1, Montreal. Deposition of William Barnard respecting McLean's proposals for him to join in the conspiracy against Lower Canada. 149
- (In Prescott's No. 29 of 17th December.)

1796. December 1, Montreal.	Deposition of Gabriel Sistare respecting the movements of du Millière.	Page 153
	(In Prescott's No. 29 of 17th December.)	
December 8, Montreal.	Sir John Johnson to Green (Secretary). Transmits Brant's speech and recommends granting such a change in their land title as the Indians desire.	186
	Answer by Green, that the decision rests with Russell, President of the Council of Upper Canada.	187
	(In Prescott's No. 30 of 24th December).	
December 17, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 29). Dispatches received; formal acknow- ledgements. Since the Attorney General's report more ample discoveries have been made of plots carrying on against Government; had, there- fore, written Liston, of which he sends copy and other documents.	131
December 17, Quebec	Same to Liston. Sends depositions and other documents relative to the projects carrying on against His Majesty's Government. David Mc- Lean is Adet's principal agent. Matters are in train for a further dis- covery.	135
December 19, Quebec.	Attorney General to Ryland. A spy sent by the French Directory is in Canada; the magistrates at Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec are in search of him. Finds that Vermont is more inclined to support the attack on Canada than was supposed. Ira Allen has purchased a quan- tity of arms in Paris, ostensibly for the Vermont militia, but by law the militia are bound to furnish their own arms.	159
	Extract from the Burlington <i>Mercury</i> , of 1st December, 1796. Letter from Ira Allen that he had purchased arms in Paris for the militia of Vermont.	160
December 24, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 30). Sends copy of speech by Brant, rela- tive to lands granted to the Five Nations by Haldimand. Sends also extract of Sir John Johnson's letter and of the answer. Russell has sub- mitted the matter; does not think that he (Prescott) is called on to interfere in territorial questions arising in Upper Canada.	174
December 24, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 31). Has tried to collect the best information respecting the granting and settling of Crown Lands, to bring into effect the objects mentioned in His Grace's letter, namely:—	
	1. The adoption of an additional fee to defray the public expense of the Province.	
	2. The adoption of some plan to prevent encroachments on Church and Crown Lands and to render them soonest profitable. The lands would bear much larger fees than are charged. Proposal to put them up for sale and invest the amount in the British funds. Approves of this as a means of obtaining more money than by raising the fees.	
	If it is determined to have additional fees, proposes:—	
	1. That each grantee should (if he desired) have 1,200 acres.	
	2. That applicants might apply singly or in companies, the grants to be made either in severalty or to tenants in common as might be desired.	
	3. That the fees should be £25 per 1,000 acres.	
	4. That persons entitled to lands from past services should be charged half fees.	
	How the fees should be divided. In consideration of the augmenta- tion of the fees, the grantees should be given all mines, except those of gold and silver. Under the present plan of selecting the Church and Crown Lands, it will be impossible to preserve them from encroachment. Had obtained observations and plans respecting the method of selecting the Church and Crown lands, which he encloses.	188
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1796. December 24, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 32). Sends report of survey on Indian stores by the "Crosby." Report.	Page 202 203
1797. January 9, Quebec.	Craigie, Commissary General, to Prescott. The want of a storehouse for dry provisions at Quebec. (In Prescott's No. 33 of 21st January).	214
January 19, Quebec.	Remarks by Lt. Colonel Gother Mann, R. E., on the frontier toward Lake Champlain and on the posts of Isle aux Noix and St. John's. (In Prescott's No. 33 of 21st January).	211
January 20, Whitehall.	Portland to Prescott. Dispatches received. Approves of small armed vessel being stationed at Quebec. The prompt measures to repress outrages at Montreal and neighbourhood are commendable; the importance of carrying his proclamation into effect, and to discover not only Adet's emissaries, but also those acting in concert with them. Finlay to be allowed a salary of £100 as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. The temporary regulation of trade between Canada and the United States is judicious; the Board of Trade has had the subject under consideration, so as to prepare a bill for the better execution of the treaty. Requisitions for goods sent to the Treasury. Observations by the Chief Engineer (see p. 68) sent to the Master General of the Ordnance; report received. His Majesty approves of the thorough repair of the barracks in Upper and Lower Canada, but to postpone building additional barracks.	126
January 21, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 33). Had received letter from Liston corroborating the evidence as to the schemes of the French Government against Canada. Sends copy of Liston's letter. Asks for one or more armed vessels to be sent to Quebec in spring. A great majority of the Canadians are disaffected and very few to be depended on. The weak state of the frontiers towards Lake Champlain; sends remarks by the Commanding Engineer. Want of storage for dry provisions at Quebec.	205
January 21, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 34). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec from 10th October to 5th January.	216
January 21, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 35). The report of Council respecting the seigniories of Restigouche and Port Daniel has been confirmed and warrants issued for payment. The circumstances attending the purchase. Sends sketch of the coast and copy of the deed of conveyance. Recapitulates his proposals in No. 31 respecting Church and Crown lands; thinks now that a certain proportion might be appropriated for the benefit of the Indians. The circumstances of the Indians and how the fund might be secured.	217
	Sketch of the Bay of Chaleurs.	220a
	Copy of the deed of conveyance.	221
January 27, Whitehall.	Portland to Prescott (separate). Corn cannot be exported from any part of Canada except in British ships, and not to Spain even in them, during the war. No steps should be taken to obstruct this branch of trade between Canada and the United States (See Prescott's No. 24 of 15th November, p. 115).	129
February 1, Whitehall.	Same to same. Calls attention to the importance of his attending to the disposal of the Crown Lands, and to report if it be not practicable to take measures to make a part productive to the Crown for the creation of a fund applicable to public purposes within the Province.	130
February 6, Montreal.	Richardson to Ryland. Has, with Forsyth, been engaged in the examination of persons committed for high treason; had missed the principal agent. Respecting the course to be followed to get to the Mississippi for survey. How the Indians should be conciliated. The expense of conveyance. (In Prescott's No. 36 of 18th February.)	245

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February 7,
Montreal. James McGill to Ryland. Respecting the survey for ascertaining the boundary line on the Mississippi between Great Britain and the United States. Where the commissioners should meet; how they should proceed. Description of the Mississippi from the Falls of St. Anthony to its source, with its tributaries, with other remarks. Page 238
- February 16,
Quebec. Prescott to Liston. Respecting the preparations for the boundary survey. The difficulty that would attend the forwarding of supplies for the proposed expedition against the Floridas, unless the people of the States were inclined to favour the enterprise. In that case, or were the posts on the south side of the lake still held, there would be no difficulty in the conquest. 236
(In Prescott's No. 36 of 18th February.)
- February 16,
Quebec. List, prepared by Lt.-Col. Gother Mann, of instruments required for the survey of the boundary line on the Mississippi. 248
(In Prescott's No. 36 of 18th February.)
- February 18,
Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 36). Liston has asked his opinion as to the execution of the 4th article of the treaty with the United States, respecting the boundary, and also as regards the proposal for the recovery of the Floridas. Sends copy of his answer. The preparations for the survey from the falls of St. Anthony will delay the business till 1798 or 1799, independent of the political situation of the two powers towards France or Spain. Sends list of instruments needed; recommends Lieut. Price for the survey. Arrest of two of the persons charged with treasonable practices. Du Calvette has fled from Burlington. The proclamations sent by Adet have been traced into the hands of ten persons, but not one can be found; those who had them declared they burned them. The Assembly postpone the consideration of the alien Act. 233
- March 18,
Quebec. Same to same (No. 37). Concerning the petition of the inhabitants of Montreal respecting the fortifications; bill introduced to effect the wishes of the petitioners. His obligations to the Chief Justice. 250
Enclosed. Speech to the Council and Assembly. 252
Extract from the minutes of the Executive Council of 17th March, concerning the town wall of Montreal. 256
- March 18,
Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 38). His reasons for recommending Major Bunbury for the office of deputy agent for Indian Affairs. 259
Return of appointments made by Lord Dorchester in the Indian department. 261
- March 18,
Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 39). Sends letter from the Attorney General relative to the prosecutions in the recent session of the Court of King's Bench. 262
Letter dated 17th March, from J. Sewell, Attorney General, with list of cases tried at the Court of King's Bench. 263
- April 5,
Whitehall. Portland to Prescott (secret). Had received dispatches with enclosures respecting the machinations of the French. Had instructed Liston to send all information to him (Prescott), who is to do the same in return. Cannot understand why McLean was not arrested. 161
- April 15,
Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 40). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 12th November to 17th March. 266
Minutes, 17th March. Message to the Legislative Council and Assembly respecting the fortifications of Montreal. 267
Report on the Contingent Public Accounts for six months, with proceedings, evidence, &c., 270 to 300
- April 15,
Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 41). Sends memorials from the judges of Quebec and Montreal, relative to the Court Houses and Gaols. The improved and improving state of the finances. The right of *quint* due

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on sales could be applied also to the building of Court Houses and Gaols. The rate has not lately been exacted by the Crown, it should either be collected or abolished, as lands held in fief continue to be bought and sold subject to the payment, and its abolition would put all tenants under the feudal system upon an equal footing. Capture of the "Olive Branch" laden with several thousand stand of arms; Ira Allen taken prisoner. Should the vessel be liberated as American property, the United States Government should be put on their guard, as it is for their interest to defeat the schemes of the French. Page 301

Memorials from the Judges referred to, and presentment of the Grand Jury, respecting the Court Houses and Gaols in the districts of Quebec and Montreal. 305 to 309

May 10,
Whitehall.

King to Prescott. Sends extracts of letters from President Russell respecting the Indian Department. 163

July 12,
Whitehall.

Portland to same (No. 10). That in consequence of the detriment to the people of the Bay of Chaleurs, orders have been given that goods which have been regularly imported may be transported from one British colony to another. 310

July 13,
Whitehall.

Same to same (No. 11). Cannot at present recommend any addition to Le Maistre's salary as Lieut. Governor of Gaspé. So soon as the pension to the widow of his predecessor, or any existing provincial grant or allowance shall fall in, he shall recommend an increase to LeMaistre. Sends copy of letter addressed to Prince Edward respecting reinforcements. The minutes respecting new boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada not yet received. Respecting the lands granted to the Five Nation Indians. Authorizes the laying of an additional fee on all future grants of Crown lands, to be used for defraying provincial expenses; this is not to apply to grants already made, but only in case of future applications. How the amount received is to be accounted for. This need not prevent the attempt to sell the Crown lands. Respecting the distribution of fees, &c. Reservations in grants shall only apply to mines of gold and silver. The original plan respecting the Church and Crown reserves to be adhered to. Report of survey on Indian stores transmitted to the Treasury. Armed vessels not necessary to be stationed at Quebec; the North American squadron sufficient. The measures taken to meet the French machinations, cannot fail to secure internal peace. Lieut. Colonel Mann's report on the fortifications sent to the Board of Ordnance; he (Prescott) authorized to erect temporary works, and a proper store-house at Quebec. The decision as to the seigniories in the Bay of Chaleurs is proper. Instructions shall be sent as to the mode of carrying out the fourth article of the treaty. The second point submitted by Liston must be abandoned, owing to its expense and the length of time necessary. The message respecting the fortifications of Montreal judicious. The difficulty of settling the appointment to the vacancy in the Indian Department; to consult Mr. President Russell on the subject. Authority given to comply with the requests of the Judges and Grand Jury respecting Court-houses and Gaols. Approves of the action respecting the *quint*. 311

LIEUT. GOV. R. PRESCOTT, 1797.

Q. 79—1.

1797.
April 9,
Quebec.

Sewell to Ryland. The man Jonson, mentioned in the "True Briton" as engaged in intrigues for the French, came with de Millière to the lines, left the frontiers on the 24th of September, and probably left New York for Paris by way of Hamburg. Jonson, properly Janson, is

1797.	described by Neau as chief of de Millière's expedition and his superior both in rank and abilities. Capture of the "Olive Branch", an American ship, loaded with muskets, field pieces and camp equipage for 10,000 men. These must have been the arms intended for the Canadians and for the French now in the United States; they were to have been landed at Troy.	Page 123
	(Copy sent to Liston).	
April 10, Quebec.	Prescott to Liston. Sends copy of letter from the Attorney General. Desires that it should be ascertained if Allen was actually employed to purchase arms for the militia of Vermont. If not, there can be no doubt of their destination, and is persuaded that the American Government will take means to discover and defeat the designs of the French against Canada.	122
	(In Prescott's separate of 27th May).	
May 10, Quebec.	Deposition by John Black, ship carpenter, against Frichet and McLane for treasonable practices.	7
	(In Prescott's No. 42 of 13th May).	
May 12, Quebec.	Examination of Charles Frichet, arrested for treasonable practices.	13
	(In Prescott's No. 42 of 13th May).	
May 12, Quebec.	Report by Sewell, Attorney General, of offences against Government, for which indictments were preferred. The report gives details of the charges.	17
	Calendar of persons indicted, with the verdicts.	
	1. Charles François Ferrière, convicted. 2. Amable Content, convicted. 3. François Lafontaine, François Poirier and Antoine Fontrouge <i>dit</i> Crespin Godouin, two convicted, Fontrouge acquitted. 4. Luc Berthelet, Scholastique, Mathieu, Guillaume Blondin, Guillaume Fontaine Blondin, <i>non est inventus</i> , the others convicted. 5. Luc Berthelet, François Chamberlain, Etienne Rastoule and Emanuel Vidriquaie, convicted. 6. Nicholas Depelteau, acquitted. 7. Joseph Peters, <i>alias</i> Joseph du Calvette, Jean Baptiste Bizette, Etienne and Joseph Girard <i>dit</i> Provençal, not tried. 8. Ignace Lambert, Louis Roberge, François Cantin and François Roberge, convicted. 9. Joseph Dusault, François Ale, Louis Lemillier, <i>dit</i> Langlois and Gabriel Lemieux, convicted. 10. Louis Cadorette, François Couture and Louis Gaudreau, convicted. 11. Pierre Huard, Louis Croteau, Etienne Lemieux, senior and junior, Michel Lemieux, the elder, Laurent Levasseur, Joseph Lemieux and Pierre Boucher <i>dit</i> Prisque, convicted. 12. Antoine Dionne, senior and junior, Pierre Noël Pelter and Charles Gagner, convicted, except Gagner, not yet apprehended. 13. Antoine Dionne the elder, convicted.	30 to 35
May 13, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 42). Has received his commission. Has written Russell that the Indian Department in Upper Canada is placed under the management of the persons administering that government, and enclosed His Majesty's instructions, &c. Had determined to leave the Queen's Rangers in the Upper Province; how the corps is distributed; owing to the state of things in Lower Canada, cannot send a stronger force. Provincial Parliament prorogued; a better disposition prevailed at the close; sends list of bills passed. McLane, Adet's principal emissary, and Frichet, an accomplice, have been arrested and are in safe custody. Depositions enclosed.	2
	List referred to of the Acts passed at the last session.	5
May 13, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 43). Minutes of Council on State business from 18th March to 27th April.	36
	Minutes, 17th April. Report on Public Accounts, with proceedings and details.	37

1797.

Committee on Accounts for the six months, beginning 11th October, 1796. Page 47

States of the provincial revenues of the Crown and of the expenditure for twelve months, ending on the 5th of January. 47

April 27

Minutes, 27th April. Prescott presents his commission as Captain General and Governor-in-chief and takes the oaths. 49

Presents his commission as Admiral. The usual proclamation ordered. 50

May 27,
Quebec.

Report on provincial revenues, with proceedings and details. 52

Prescott to Portland (No. 44). Dispatches received. Respecting his proposal for an armed vessel to be kept at Quebec. The necessity of building barracks instead of the posts ceded to the United States. In the present critical state of affairs in Lower Canada, troops should be quartered as contiguous to each other as possible; billeting one or two in a house is dangerous, as their arms might be seized; such an idea was entertained by the disaffected in Montreal. The fort at St. Johns is absolutely in ruins; magazine of powder and military stores removed thence to Quebec; there is only one magazine there bomb proof; a second or third necessary. 56

Provincial Statutes. 59

May 27,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (separate). Further respecting the designs of the French against Canada; suspicion of the real destination of the arms brought by Ira Allen. Sends copy of letter to Liston. Depositions by a brother of McLane and a man named Butterfield arrested at St. John's, which corroborate the evidence against McLane, for whose trial a special commission is issued. Irregularities in accounts of the collector at St. John's; William Lindsay appointed comptroller there; the benefit to the revenue arising from the appointment. The groundless nature of the insinuations against the character of Ainslie. 119

Depositions referred to in the letter (Butterfield's, 125; McLane's, 129). 125, 129

June 10,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 45). Sends minutes of Council on State business from the 28th of April and on Crown Lands from the 27th November, both to the 7th June. 133

Minutes, 7th June. Appointment of a comptroller at the port of St. John's. 134

Minutes Crown Lands, 17th April. Alteration in the terms of granting Crown Lands referred to a Committee. 136

Minutes, 7th June. Report of a Committee on applications for lands for which the faith of the Crown is pledged; report is in full. 138

Order for warrants of survey for the sub-division of the townships of Brome and Bolton. 143

June 14,
Lake Cham-
plain.

John Hunsdon to John Blackwood. Respecting his rafts and the delay on account of low water. Had written recommending the McLanes, for which he apologises, but he was fairly out-generalled, although he had suspicion. He would, however, improve the information to the advantage or for the safety of the Province. Had received information under obligations of secrecy which he did not think he violated when lives were at stake. His letters had been sent before he knew of the arrests which is a guarantee of his good faith. Is seriously affected at the danger to life in Canada, indeed for the safety of America in general, so much depends on its being under British and not French rule. Gives a sketch of the French Directory's plan for the capture of Canada, which was to be accomplished on the 4th of June or July, when the two Provinces would be divided into States. A vigorous attempt will be made, but thinks Congress will prevent many Americans from coming in, as it is reported the United States have declared against France. He will not

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accuse individuals now, but should any come in he will not hesitate to make their names known, but his must be kept secret, otherwise he will be unable to get further intelligence. Page 148

June 23,
Malden.

Elliott to Sir John Johnson. The French and Spaniards tampering with the Indians. One Lorimier employed to carry messages, telling them that they are sorry to see them with the English, who are doomed to destruction. They have also sent invitations to the Indians to remove to the Mississippi. They (the French and Spanish) have troops moving up the Mississippi; Michilimakinak, Detroit and Niagara are the professed objects of the expedition, but it is only a pretext to occasion a diversion should they attack the Lower Province. Faithful Indians sent out to learn the true state of affairs. A number of gun boats mounted with 24-pounders are on the Mississippi. 160

(In Prescott's No. 49 of 22nd July.)

June 24,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 46). Dispatches received; respecting the machinations of the French; the destination of the arms captured in the "Olive Branch." Ira Allen's desperate fortune; his rank as a militia general can give him no consequence; the Governor of Vermont a man of the meanest education and was lately the keeper of a country tavern. The improbability of Allen being employed to purchase these arms for Vermont; the expense is far beyond the means of that State. McLane was nearly out of the Province when his intentions were made known to a magistrate, so that he could not have been apprehended. Sends papers that show definitely the designs of the French against Canada. The blow may probably be deferred till autumn when a French fleet is expected. McLane's trial to take place next month. 145

June 24,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 47). Recapitulates his views respecting Crown lands as formerly expressed. The almost insurmountable difficulties that have arisen owing to the want of a decision on the vast accumulation of petitions for lands. The hardship to those who have made improvements and incurred large expenditures, under the warrants for survey, for which no regular patents have issued; many who sold their lands in the United States to settle here had returned, disgusted and ruined by the delay. These were represented as being chiefly men of property, good farmers and of tried loyal principles. The necessity of settling the question of those to whom the faith of the Crown was pledged; a list preparing by the Council. The decision of the committee of Council on many cases will be thought severe. 154

July 3,
Halifax.

Duke of Kent to Prescott. The enormous price of all the necessaries of life had induced him to recommend the case of Messrs. Binney and Ward for an allowance. The mechanics who have a larger income than many of the officers are unable to make it meet their expenditure. Calls attention also to the case of the soldier in point of clothing and provisions. Enters into details, to show the insufficiency of the allowances, an evil which should be remedied, especially now when there is the spectacle of a dreadful mutiny in the fleet. The much more favourable circumstances in Canada where the necessaries of life are infinitely cheaper than in Halifax, where every thing is so exorbitant as to be wholly beyond the soldier's reach. The importance of taking such measures as may prevent the possibility of insubordination. 189.

(In Prescott's No. 52 of 10th August).

July 8,
Quebec

Prescott to Portland (No. 48). McLane tried, found guilty of high treason and received sentence accordingly. 157

July 22,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 49). Sends letter from Elliott, deputy superintendent at Detroit River, respecting the movements and conduct of the French and Spaniards on the Mississippi and vicinity and their endeavours to stir up the Indians. Should write to Liston that he may, if he thinks

1797. expedient, acquaint the American Government with these proceedings. The weak condition of Upper Canada; the state of things in Lower Canada will not allow of sending help. McLane's sentence was carried into execution yesterday; particulars of the trial are preparing. Page 158
- July 31, Philadelphia. Liston to Prescott. The complaints of Brant against President Russell, for his dealings with the lands given to the Mohawks. His (Prescott's) personal interference may be needed in consequence of Brant's deep seated prejudice against Russell. French emissaries have been tampering with the Mohawks, and not, it is apprehended, without success. 208
(In Prescott's No. 55 of 6th September).
- August 5, Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 50). Sends minutes of Council on State business from the 8th to 29th of June. 167
Minutes, 29th June. Appointment of a committee of Council in virtue of an Act for the better preservation of His Majesty's Government in the Province. 168
Report on the accounts of the Receiver General, with proceedings and details. 169
- August 5, Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 51). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec, between 5th April and 5th July. 186
- August 5, Quebec. Same to Duke of Kent. (Extract). Shall transmit the representation on the subject of an extra allowance to the soldier serving in North America for winter clothing, for an augmentation to the rations of pork and butter and for taking off the stoppage for rations. The magnitude of the measure which must be maturely weighed. The cheapness of certain articles in Lower Canada as compared with Halifax, is met by the cheapness of fish in the latter. The extravagant price of provisions in Upper Canada, but there is no complaint from that quarter. The drunkenness of the soldiers on being paid off their monthly arrears, is a proof that there is not a want of money among them. 195
(In Prescott's No. 52 of 10th August).
- August 10, Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 52). Sends dispatch from Prince Edward and copy of reply, respecting the proposal to augment the allowance to the soldiery in the district of Nova Scotia. Although there is no ground for complaint on the part of the soldiery in Lower Canada, yet if an augmentation should take place in Nova Scotia it would be necessary to extend it to the whole of the command on the Continent. 187
- August 12, Quebec. Same to Colonel Brownrigg. Encloses the correspondence with Prince Edward to be laid before the Duke of York (see pp. 189, 195), The hardship complained of must cease when the fleet is withdrawn, as the crews consume the greatest part of the butcher's meat, &c. The additional expense is a great obstacle. Should the advantages sought by Prince Edward be granted to the troops at Halifax, hopes they may be extended to the whole army in North America, to prevent the ill consequences that would follow. 197
(In Dorchester's No. 52 of 10th August).
- August 12, Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 53). Dispatches received, with his commissions as Governor and Vice Admiral. Sends requisition of Russell for goods to purchase lands from the Indians for public buildings and a town. At a council with the St. Francis Indians they requested land, in addition to their seigniory; suggests that the Governor should have power to make such grants. Has complied with the request of the Lorette Indians to place two of their children at the Seminary of Quebec. Had received dispatch from Liston, respecting arms captured in the "Olive Branch"; there is nothing to prove that the arms were not for purposes hostile to the Province; it is probable that Allen hoped to convert them to his private advantage. 199
Requisition referred to.

1797.
August 23,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 54). The Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec has applied for the further admission of French Emigrant clergy, passports having been refused to some who were desirous of coming. The admission of any considerable number would interfere with the views of Canadians seeking ecclesiastical preferment for themselves or their children; on this ground alone, he would recommend that very few be admitted. But besides their introduction may at a future time form a connection between the Canadas and France. Page 204

August 25,
Missisquoi
Bay.

J. Pennoyer to Thomas Dunn. Introduces Major De la Van, who first informed against McLane. Had advised him to communicate what he knew concerning McLane's confederates. One General Clarke, of Vermont, is as deeply concerned as McLane; he has been made a general by Adet; there are more concerned in the horrid business than was supposed; Chittenden and others strongly suspected; the arms brought by Allen were for McLane's expedition, this is confirmed by a letter from Adet found among McLane's papers, stating that the Directory had shipped these arms for Lower Canada to arm the Canadians. Although the destination of the arms was well known, yet Chittenden had given Allen a certificate that he had requested him (Allen) to purchase the arms for the Vermont militia. Should McLane's papers be obtained, they shall be sent to Quebec; they are said to contain some extraordinary matter. 213

August 31,
Quebec.

(In Prescott's No. 55 of 6th September).
Prescott to Liston. Dispatch received. Had sent printed copies of McLane's trial; is unable to throw any further light on Greenup's connection with him. The indiscretion of the American Ministry in making public the proposal for an attack on the Floridas; does not blame him (Liston) though there is a party in the States which would gladly do so. Russell writes that everything is settled with Brant. The wishes of the Five Nations complied with. Sends extract of letter from New York respecting the importation of arms by one Jacob Oster (Astor?). David McLane ordered to be released, there being no evidence to connect him with his brother's crime. 210

The extract of letter from New York, dated 10th August. "One thing I wish to mention. A German person Jacob Oster, who frequently visits Canada, who deals largely in Furs, and is at present ('tis said) in that country, has imported in the last ship from London 6,000 stand of arms and 100 casks of gunpowder (the latter he has advertised for sale)." 212

September 1,
Missisquoi
Bay.

(In Prescott's No. 55 of 6th September).
Pennoyer to Prescott. Is sorry to find how many were concerned with McLane, among the rest the late Governor Chittenden. A few days before his (Chittenden's) death he was fined \$180 for selling liquor by small measure, without license. Cannot say whether the fine killed him or not. He (Pennoyer) and Coffin have made a trip to the northern part of Vermont. There is not the smallest doubt that Allen agreed with the Directory to deliver the 20,000 stand of arms in Lower Canada. The certificate given by Chittenden and his general officers of militia is so notorious a lie as everlastingly to leave a stain on their character; still he hopes that low, artful subterfuge will not save either Allen or his arms. 215

September 6,
Quebec.

(In Prescott's No. 55 of 6th September).
Prescott to Portland (No. 55). Sends copies of letter from Liston and answer. Sends communication respecting the arms taken in the "Olive Branch," giving additional ground for believing that they were intended to be used against Canada and that persons of more consequence were in the plot than was at first supposed. General Clarke is married

1797.

to a daughter of Governor Chittenden, who died a few days ago; it is said he will be succeeded by Tichenor, who is a friend of the Federal Government. Sends letter showing how much weight can be attached to a certificate from Chittenden. Had received extracts of correspondence with Russell respecting the Indian Department. Page 206

September 11,
Whitehall.

Portland to Prescott (No. 12). The King's pleasure at the harmony in the Provincial Parliament; this and the energy of Government have frustrated the treacherous designs of his enemies and obtained a strength and solidity which cannot fail to impress friends and enemies. Requisition for an armed vessel for Quebec transmitted to the Admiralty. Has been authorized to erect works towards Lake Champlain, a storehouse at Quebec and such works as may be necessary in Upper Canada for the security of the military stores. Copies of dispatches transferred to Lord Grenville; the importance of communicating information to Liston respecting Spanish and French intrigues. Remarks respecting Crown Lands; the decision of Council in respect to the persons to whom the faith of the Crown is pledged is not too strict. The meaning of the instructions to the Governor respecting Crown Lands and his powers. 162

September 12,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 56). Sends minutes of Council on State business from the 30th June, and on Crown Lands from the 8th of June, both to the 2nd September. 217

July 31

Minutes, 31st July. Second report on the public accounts for six months, beginning 11th October, 1796. 218

Memorial of the collector and comptroller of St. John's referred to a committee. Report of the capture of the "Olive Branch," with arms, ammunition, &c., in charge of Ira Allen, stated to be employed by the Directory of France in a scheme to overthrow Government in Lower Canada. Evidence respecting Levi Allen. 221

Minutes, 7th August. Report on memorial from John Youg for water lot in Quebec. 226

to

Report on the memorial of J. Blackwood for the continuation towards the river of a lot in Quebec. 228

Minutes, 22nd August. Report on the memorial from the collector and comptroller at St. Johns. 230

Further report on the public accounts beginning on the 11th October, 1796. 232

Committee appointed to examine the public accounts beginning 11th April. 233

Report as to the enlargement of Hugh Hogan. 233

Commissions to Prescott appointing him Captain General and Governor in chief of Nova Scotia, &c., and Vice-Admiral of the same, were laid on the table. 234

September 2.

Minutes, 2nd September. Report on the enlargement of Levi Allen. 235

Oaths of allegiance taken by the Roman Catholic Bishop and Coadjutor. 235

Error in the table of customs fees at St. John's ordered to be corrected. 236

Minutes on Crown Lands, 31st July. Advertisement respecting claims to land referred to a committee. 238

Respecting the Crown and Church Reserves. 238

Minutes, 22nd August. Report on advertisement respecting claims to land; (it gives details of claims). 240

Report on a proclamation ordering persons who had settled on Crown lands without authority to move off. 250

Minutes, 2nd September. Report respecting fees on town and water lots; with memorial. 254

1797.
September 24,
Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 57). Sends exemplifications of the Acts passed last session, with journals of the Legislative Council and Assembly. Sends also copy of bill prepared by the Attorney General for removing such parts of the old wall, &c., of Montreal, as were not necessary for military purposes. The Legislative Council of Upper Canada not having confirmed the agreement made by the commissioners, Upper Canada will be deprived of any part of the revenue collected at Quebec during the year. The civil expenditure of the Upper Province must therefore be furnished from the military chest. Page 258

LIEUT. GOV. R. PRESCOTT, 1797.

Q. 79—2.

1796.
November 5,
Montreal. Rev. Mr. Toosey to King. That in consequence of the capture of the vessel containing the letter authorising the payment of his salary as ecclesiastical Commissary for Lower Canada, he had not been able to obtain it, and asking that steps be taken to enable him to draw his salary. Page 447

Memorial on the same subject to the Duke of Portland dated 11th November. 449

1797.
January 2,
London. Benedict Arnold to Portland. Calls attention to his claims for land in Canada, in consideration of his services. Believes that there is no other man in England who has made such great sacrifices of property, rank, prospects, &c., in support of Government and that he has the strongest possible claim on the faith, justice and honour of the nation. 426

February 8,
Lambeth. The Archbishop of Canterbury to Portland. Sends extract of letter from the Bishop of Quebec; the interests of the Church of England in Canada may have suffered from the delay in the delivery of the letter; trusts that no recommendation may yet have been made respecting the ground on which the Recollet Church and garden stood. The mortifying state of the Church of England in Quebec for want of a decent place of worship; trusts that consideration may be given to the Bishop's request; asks, however, for an interview, having much to say on this subject. 453

Enclosed. Extract of letter from the Anglican Bishop of Quebec, reporting the burning of the Recollet Church and Convent and that the members of the Church of England had leave to worship in the Jesuit Chapel. Desires that the ground occupied by the Recollets should be transferred to the Church of England. 455

February 13,
Droptmore. Grenville to Portland. Transmits letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury and extract, relating to the establishment of the Church of England in Canada. 457

Note from the Archbishop. 458

March 12,
London. Viscount de Vaux to King. Reminds him of the letter from Dundas to Dorchester and Pitt's promises for a grant of Crown land. Dorchester being no longer in Quebec, asks for a letter from the Duke of Portland. His scheme has received the approbation of English and French royalists; if his plan could not be executed at large it could be for some part of his family. 432

Memorandum (in French) to the Duke of Portland, on the services and claims of the Viscount de Vaux. 434

State of the case of Charles Grant, Viscount de Vaux, addressed to the Duke of Portland. 436

May 2,
Quebec. Journal of the Legislative Council of the Province of Lower Canada. 260 to 320

1797.

Journal of Assembly from 24th January to 2nd May, 1797. (Title only, the journal is in printed form). Page 321

June 7,
Lisbon.

Isaac Coffin to ———— Had applied for the grant of the Magdalen Islands, where he intended to carry on an extensive fishery which was recommended in 1778. His being struck off the list on charges brought against him by the Captain of the "Thisbe," and the steps necessary for redress and restoration, made him neglect the business. The matter again brought before Council. The confirmation by the higher powers is alone wanting to place the property complete in his hands. 460

July 1,
London.

Thomas Lack to King. Returns paper with observations upon it by Lord Liverpool, who does not think the Governor will apply the restriction in a stricter manner than necessary, so as to offend the proprietors of land in Canada. 459

August 29,
London.

Ira Allen to Simcoe. Presumes he is acquainted with the character of Chittenden and the principal officers in Vermont, which induces him to write on the subject of the detention of arms by the "Olive Branch." Sends summary of the evidence; the arms have not been restored or delivered on bail, which would not have injured the captors, as the bail would be equivalent to the value of the arms, whilst the delivery would have given the claimant the opportunity of justifying himself by carrying the arms to their original destination. The delay is injurious to the people of Vermont for whose use the arms were bought by the express desire of the Governor. Argument as to the course the law ought to take. From the interest Vermont has in opening a canal and having commerce, &c., with Great Britain, of which he (Simcoe) is aware, he may make statements to Government that would do away with ill-founded jealousies, &c. 485

September 2,
Quebec.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Portland. Explains at length his reasons for writing directly to the Ministry. His appointment to the Executive Council is without salary; was not aware that the salary of his commissary in Upper Canada had been paid when he had written before. The order to pay the salary of the commissary for Lower Canada had never reached. 428

September 20,
Berthier.

James Cuthbert to same. Sends duplicates of letter, memorials, &c., respecting his claims. States his services and losses in defence of the country. After his long service as a Commissioner of the Peace, his name was withdrawn, without any charge being made, and he is now excluded from that office, as well as from the Council. He had been promised a baronetcy, but at that time refused it; he would now gratefully accept the honour. His reason for applying to be made colonel of the militia on his own estate; seven-eighths of the County of Warwick belong to him; one-eighth to Mr. Lavaltrie, who is colonel of the militia of the county, and who on an emergency would command his (Cuthbert's) tenants. Lavaltrie was an ensign in the French service, and when appointed a magistrate refused to take the oaths. 500

September 22,
Quebec.

Prescott to same (No. 58). Dispatches received; satisfaction at the suppression of the mutiny. Re-capitulates contents of former letters; Russell has adjusted everything with the Five Nations. He (Prescott) will consider the new system proposed for granting Crown Lands. Repairs of fortifications, &c., must be deferred till spring. Respecting the appointment of Fraser and the retention of Claus in the Indian Department. The King's compliance with the requests of the judges of Quebec and Montreal, and His Grace's flattering opinion of the services of the Chief Justice communicated to that gentleman. Hopes that the Royal Assent will be given to the Consolidating Act. 322

Memorials for lands, &c., referred to committees. 325

1797.	Report on the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada. Page 326	
September 22, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 59). Sends state of the forces; also requisition for mortars, howitzers, &c., transmitted last year, but not yet attended to.	331
	State of the forces in North America.	332
	An approved proportion of brass mortars, &c.	333
October 3, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 60). Sends report of survey on Indian goods.	340
	Report.	341
October 4, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 61). Arrangements for carrying out the fourth article of the treaty with the United States. Captain Brice retained for the work. Death of Rev. Mr. Toosey; appointment of Rev. Salter Mountain, nephew of the Bishop, to succeed as minister of the Protestant Church at Quebec.	343
	(No. 62 of 18th October in Q. 80—1, p. 2).	
October 9, Walford Lodge.	Simcoe to Ira Allen. Delay caused by his absence from home. The regret of Government at being obliged to authorise proceedings that harass any of the subjects of the United States; is gratified that he (Allen) admits that in the circumstances it was the duty of Government to prevent such formidable military apparatus from passing without the strictest scrutiny. The matter is undergoing judicial inquiry, with which Government cannot interfere. Although convinced of the probity of Chittenden and leading Vermonters, yet in the present state of anarchy many are led away, among others, according to the newspapers, is Levi Allen. Believes in his (Ira Allen's) probity, and cannot suppose that the cargo of the "Olive Branch" was to be used against Canada. The canal of which he (Allen) speaks will no doubt meet with the fairest discussion when the time comes that the work could be safely executed.	489
October 16, London.	Ira Allen to Simcoe. By the treaty of 1794, His Majesty's servants might stop and examine the "Olive Branch"; this was the result of an examination of the treaty by Monroe, Minister at Paris, in June, 1796, when he (Allen) was in treaty with the Directory for arms for Vermont. Complains of the delay in the Court of Admiralty in the decision of the case. The character of the people of Vermont and their interest in securing a canal and the commerce by the St. Lawrence. There may be some inclined to disturb the peace of Canada, but does not see how this can be used against the legal rights of the great body of the people. Is surprised at the charge against his brother Levi; he may have used some expressions of natural indignation at Ira's treatment, many others are dissatisfied at the same thing. Thanks for the friendly representations he has offered to make to Portland.	493
October 31, Quebec.	Memorial by Lester and Morrogh respecting the township of Barnston.	463
November 1, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 63). Sends requisition for a supply of Indian presents.	345
	Requisition.	346
November 1, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 64). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec between 5th July and 10th October.	351
November 3, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 65). Concerning the new arrangements for granting the waste Lands of the Crown; the difficulty arising from the number of applications, which must be settled previous to the introduction of the new system. The dissatisfaction expressed by applicants at the report of the committee on claims; the justice of many complaints; redress must be given by His Grace's directions. The classes into which applicants were divided: 1. People who had been always attached to the British cause, and who desired to settle under His Majesty's Government. 2. People who had been led astray, but from experience were	

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led to prefer the situation of a British colonist to that of an American citizen. The reduction in these two classes from delays. 3. Mere speculators, whose applications were numerous. The causes of the delays. The reasons for and against granting the demands of applicants; sends documents relative to the grants from 1792 to 1795. His own ideas for extricating the business from its present embarrassed state preparatory to the introduction of the new system. Propositions for meeting the views of the applicants and settling their cases equitably, the suggestions being divided into articles referring to the different classes of settlers. The letter enters minutely into the whole subject. Page 352

Enclosed. Proclamation by Governor Clarke, respecting the granting of land, dated 7th February, 1792. 385

Warrants of survey, dated 3rd August and 3rd May, 1792. 390 to 393
Extracts from the minutes of Council, various dates, respecting land grants. 396 to 423

November 3,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 66). Sends requisitions for clothing for the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Royal Canadian Volunteers. 424

November 4,
Whitehall.

Portland to Prescott (No. 13). Dispatches received and laid before the King. The proceedings respecting Levi Allen and others, and the vigilance to guard against the machinations of the enemy approved of. His judicious answer to Prince Edward respecting allowances to the soldiery in Nova Scotia; the increased pay to the whole army renders further discussion unnecessary. Has transmitted to the Treasury Russell's requisition for goods to pay for Indian lands. Power given to the Governor to grant additional lands to the St. Francis Indians, but such lands must not be alienated; the difficulty caused by Haldimand's grant must be a warning to provide against a similar difficulty. Reports respecting the connection between McLane's proceedings and Ira Allen transmitted to Grenville. The bill for the taking down the old wall of Montreal shall be returned. The trial of McLane creditable to the administration of justice. Consolidation Act assented to. 335

December 4,
London.

Ira Allen to Robert Slade. Will accept the arms on board the "Olive Branch" in their present condition, or the fair value in money; if the cargo is delivered, will give reasonable security that the arms shall be carried to the United States and distributed to the militia of Vermont to supply their deficiencies. As he will receive compensation for damages, proposes to take six townships in full of the amount and pay all the fees, with the obligation to put no settlers on them except such as are approved of by the Government of Canada. The township of Albany, which he owns, was settled by American Loyalists. Believes, if his proposals could be carried out, he could, on his return to America, take measures to preserve peace, order and tranquillity and the friendship now existing between the United States and Canada and to extend an extensive commerce between Lake Champlain and Great Britain. 497

December 7,
London.

Same to Portland. Desires to give an explanation respecting a cargo of arms purchased for the militia of Vermont. 484

December 13,
Whitehall.

Portland to Prescott (No. 14). Ogilvie placed at the head of the Government of Cape Breton, 339

December 23,
Quebec.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Portland. Mr. Elmsley and Mr. Reddish had passed to Upper Canada by way of New York; His Grace's letter sent from Niagara. His consolation in the hope of receiving material assistance in the religious concerns of Upper Canada; his satisfaction at the prospect of seeing three more Clergymen soon sent there. 451

LIEUT.-GOV. R. PRESCOTT, 1798.

Q. 80—1.

1797. October 18, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 62). Encloses copy of petition from the Abbé Desjardins on behalf of several inhabitants of the Island of Martini- que, who solicit permission to remove to Lower Canada, under the idea that the island will be restored to France at the peace. Leaves the decision in the hands of His Grace, having already given his opinion on similar applications.	Page 2
	Petition (in French) from Abbé Desjardins.	4
	(Letters dated November 1 and 3, numbered 63 to 66, are in Q. 79-1).	
December 16, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 67). Long statement of the regulations he proposes for the disposal of the waste lands of the Crown.	28
December 23, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 68). Has received the announcement that George Leonard has been appointed Superintendent of Trade and Fisheries in the King's American Colonies, but has not yet heard from that gentleman. Shall take measures for carrying into execution the works authorized on the frontiers towards Lake Champlain, for storehouse at Quebec, and for the erection of fort for the security of Ordnance and Military Stores in Upper Canada. Intelligence sent by Elliot from Detroit is a fabrication of his own. Shall communicate to Liston all information respecting hostile designs; since the trial of McLane public tranquillity has been restored. Had reported fully on land grants, but sends all information that would enable those aggrieved to meet redress. Sends petition from applicants; orders for redress must come from Government.	48
	Proceedings at a meeting of applicants for waste lands of the Crown at Missisquoi Bay on the 28th November, representing 29 townships (named).	52
	Memorial prepared by a committee appointed at the meeting.	55
December 27, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 69). Dismissal of Elliot, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the District of Detroit, now Amherstburg. As soon as the management of Indian Affairs was transferred to the Governor of the Province, the greatest irregularities were attempted by the officers of the Indian Department, especially by Elliot, in direct violation of the regulations. McLean, in command at Amherstburg, firmly resisted attempts to obtain extraordinary issues of provisions upon false returns, and has represented other irregularities. Captain Mayne, of the Queen's Rangers, now in England, will give full information. The appointment of Major Fraser would contribute to the good of the service.	70
	Extract of letter from Prescott to Russell, with account of Elliot's conduct and dismissal.	72
11798. January 23, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 70). Sends minutes of Council on State business and on Crown Lands, both from 3rd September, 1797, the former to the 4th and the latter to the 2nd January.	75
5th October, 1797	Minutes, 5th October. Further report respecting the Public Accounts to 11th April.	76
	Minutes, 4th November. Additional respecting the Public Accounts, with proceedings.	77
	Memorial of Thomas Faunce, Naval Officer, for an allowance for collecting the pilotage duty, referred to committee.	82
to	Minutes, 4th December. Report by committee on Memorial of Faunce.	83
	Minutes, 2nd January, 1798. Further respecting the Public Accounts, with proceedings and details.	84
4th January, 1798.	Petition of John Young, respecting duty charged on molasses.	105
	Minutes, 4th January. Report of committee on Young's petition.	105
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1798. 5th October, 1797	Minutes on Crown Lands, 5th October. Lauchlan Maclean's application for warrant of survey.	Page 108
	William Walter for lot in Hinchinbrooke.	109
	Minutes, 4th December. Respecting grant of the Magdalen Islands to Isaac Coffin.	110
	Land for Rev. J. M. Bourq, in the Bay of Chaleurs.	110
	Respecting table of fees for granting lands.	111
to	Respecting oaths to be administered to applicants for certain lands mentioned.	112
	Report on the petition of William Walter, to take the oaths for lands in Hinchinbrook.	114
	Applications for lands.	115
	(The names are in alphabetical list at the end of the calendar of this volume).	
2nd January, 1798.	Minutes, 2nd January, 1798. Report on the grant of the Magdalen Islands; respecting fees to be allowed to the officers passing the same.	117
	Report on petition from the Clerk of the Executive Council respecting fees.	118
January —, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 71). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec, between 10th October, 1797 and 5th January.	123
February 7, Whitehall.	Portland to Prescott (No. 15). Dispatches received. Report of Survey on Indian presents and requisition for clothing sent to the Treasury. Has communicated to Lord Grenville the recommendation that Captain Brice be employed in carrying into execution the fourth article of the treaty with the United States. Has received his information of the proceedings of the Land granting department and the regulations proposed. As a matter of expediency and policy, he is at liberty to carry out his proposed regulations, subject to the qualifications contained in the observations made on each of the regulations. Sends copy of Grenville's letter to Liston relative to the mutual delivery of military deserters; he is authorized to make arrangements with the officers commanding the military posts of the United States to that effect.	6
	Qualifications on the regulations respecting the granting of lands in the townships.	10 to 20
February 9, Whitehall.	King to Prescott. Transmits letters from the Treasury, relative to the report of survey on Indian presents. The strict scrutiny by the Board of Survey is highly approved of by the Duke of Portland.	21
February 9, Whitehall.	Same to same. Transmits a memorial of Alexander Ellice for the opinion of the Land Committee of the Council.	22
March 10, Whitehall.	Portland to same. Robert Shore Milnes appointed Lieut. Governor of Lower Canada.	23
March 19, Whitehall.	Same to same and to Sir John Wentworth. Sends copy of an explanatory article signed by Lord Grenville and by Mr. King, American Minister, to be added to the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between His Majesty and the United States of America.	24
May 13, Quebec.	J. Sewell, Attorney General. Report that the Consolidation Act assented to by the King has lapsed, the two years prescribed by law having expired, so that the proposed proclamation can have no effect.	171
	(In Prescott's No. 74 of 16th May.)	
May 14, Whitehall.	Portland to Prescott (No. 17). Owing to the serious inconveniences experienced in Newfoundland, by its great distance from the seat of command, a new commission has been issued to him (Prescott) as Commander-in-chief, in which the island and its dependencies are not to be inserted. The measure is not dictated by any want of attention to him (Prescott), whose conduct, both in a civil and military capacity, has given His Majesty the most perfect satisfaction.	25

	1798.	• Report by the Respective Officers on the state of the Ordnance stores, storehouses and magazines at Quebec.	Page 173
May 14,	Quebec.	Description of the stores, &c., follows.	176
		(In Prescott's No. 74 of 16th May.)	
May 14,	Quebec.	Prescott to Liston. Has communicated to the merchants of Montreal, the representations he (Liston) had made to the American ministry to prevent interruption to their trade from Detroit with the Indians. The taking possession of the island of Bois-blanc cannot be considered as hostile to the Indians. The importance of the communication respecting the designs of the French. The British navy will oppose a formidable obstacle, but he shall not fail to use means to discover the friends and correspondents of the person mentioned. Approves of his employing a trustworthy Frenchman to obtain the desired information. If he succeeds, money to pay for his services shall be regularly transmitted. He may get a pass to come into the Province. The impossibility of diffusing among Canadians information of what is passing in France. The change towards France in the United States will contribute to the security of the Province. Were it to fall into the hands of the French, the independence of the United States would be at an end.	180
		(In Prescott's No. 74 of 16th May.)	
May 16,	Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 72). Transmits petition from Black, who was chiefly instrumental in bringing McLane to justice. His good character. Recommends he should get a grant of land.	136
		John Black's petition.	138
May, 16,	Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 73). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 5th January to 1st May.	140
17th February		Minutes, 17th February. Memorial of the lessees of the Iron Works of St. Maurice respecting the renewal of the lease. Referred to a committee.	141
		Minutes, 7th April. Further reports on the Public Accounts, with proceedings and details.	145
		Business referred to committees.	149
	to	Statements of the Provincial revenue and expenditure to be laid before the Legislature, with schedule; referred to the Board of Accounts for consideration.	149
		Petition of the widow of Thomas Lee referred to a committee.	152
		Report on the statements (p. 149) of revenue and expenditure.	153
7th April.		Report on a letter from the collector at St. John's stating the difficulty of compelling persons to report at the Custom House.	154
		Report on the memorial of the lessees of the Iron Works of St. Maurice.	155
		Report on the petition (p. 152) of the widow of Thomas Lee.	159
May 16,	Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 74). Dispatches received; his satisfaction at the approval of his conduct. When the proposal to give an additional tract of land to the St. Francis Indians is finally considered, care shall be taken to prevent the embarrassment caused in Upper Canada by Haldimand's grant to the Six Nations. The bill for removing the old wall and fortifications of Montreal was not taken up last session. An ordinance has been discovered, showing that the ground on which these stood was purchased from the inhabitants by the King of France, which removes the principal difficulties in its disposal. The two Houses were prorogued on the 11th, the day before the dispatch was received announcing the Royal Assent to the Consolidation Act, so that it could not be carried into effect. Opinion of the Attorney General that the time has elapsed during which it could come into operation. The bill may be brought forward anew at the next meeting of the Legislature. Sends minute of a meeting of the Respective Officers, showing the	

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necessity for an Ordnance storehouse and magazine at Quebec; plans and estimates to be prepared. The papers tending to prove that the arms taken in the "Olive Branch" were intended for McLane's expedition, have not been obtained, but this will now be of no consequence, the vessel having been condemned. Encloses copy of letter to Liston relative to the views of the French on Canada, &c. Page 162

Extract from the *Régistres du Conseil d'Etat* dated 14th October, 1724 (p. 165), and of Ordinances 6th July, 1714 (p. 168), and of 7th September, 1726 (p. 169), respecting the walls and fortifications of Montreal. 165, 168, 169

June 11,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 75). Thanks for the promised supply of Indian presents and of clothing for the Royal Canadians. Will faithfully carry out the regulations for land grants. The attempts of applicants to obtain large tracts of land for purposes of monopoly; their dissatisfaction at their schemes being frustrated. Will be able to bring into practical effect the intention to raise by the sale of land a fund towards defraying the civil expenditures of the Province. Has called the attention of the Council to the Clergy and Crown Reserves, so that they might be secured from depredation and rendered productive. Shall attend to the proposal for the mutual surrender of desceters. Prince Edward regrets losing 700 men, sent from Halifax to Cape Breton and Bermuda. Nothing yet discovered as to French schemes in Canada, but Liston's information is but too well founded. 189

Observations respecting the means of preventing depredations on the reserved lands in the new townships and rendering them productive. 193

June 12,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 76). Has received letter with information of the appointment of Robert Shore Milnes to be Lieut.-Governor of Lower Canada, and also copy of the explanatory article of the treaty with the United States relative to the River St. Croix, which forms the boundary between the United States and New Brunswick. Suggests that it might be advisable to fix at the same time the boundaries between Quebec and New Hampshire. 198

June 12,
Quebec.

Same to King. Has received circular respecting attempts that may be made to introduce counterfeit dollars into the country. Had not issued a proclamation on the subject, in case of frightening instead of putting people on their guard. Had inserted an article in the *Gazette* which will answer the purpose. 200

Article on the base coin. 201

June 26,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 77). The "Cotton Planter," with Indian goods for 1799, has not arrived; it is feared she has sunk. The other ships have arrived. Desires that another ship be sent out with the goods required. Sends copy of the previous requisition. 214

Requisition. 215

June —,
Whitehall.

Portland to Prescott. Encloses letters from Liston, respecting further attempts of France to raise commotions in his (Prescott's) Government. The first relates to Upper Canada, a copy has, therefore, been sent to President Russell. The friendly disposition of the United States will throw obstacles in the way of such attempts, but the nature of the spirit which characterizes the French system, will lead him not to relax in his attention to every motion it may make. 124

June —,
Whitehall.

Same to same (No. 18). Dispatches received. The regulations for granting lands stated at length. The advantages to loyalists not to be extended indefinitely. Concerning fees. How lands should be sold so as to guard effectually against speculators and land jobbers. The disadvantage of offering land in too large quantities or making the sales too frequent. It may often be prudent to make the sales barely equal

	1798.	to the demand but they should never outrun it. Concerning the minimum price at which lands shall be allowed to be purchased. Refers to previous instructions. The late instructions relative to the Indian Department in Upper Canada were intended to make the officers directly responsible to the Executive Authority in that Province and to enforce the strictest regularity and economy. Elliot's dismissal approved. Fraser has died in the West Indies. Gabriel E. Juchereau to be a member of the Legislative Council. Page 126	
July 25, Quebec.		Prescott to King. Has received his letter respecting M. Pierre Gilbert; shall notify the particulars when called on. 202	
July 26, Quebec.		Same to same. Is surprised at receiving his (King's) letter of 9th February, duplicate of memorial by Alexander Ellice, respecting the seigniory of Beauharnois. Memorial, with answers, plan, &c., referred to a committee, which reported that they could not discover where the answers were not satisfactory. Sends copy of the memorial, of the answer, of letter from the agent of Ellice and of the answer, with a map of the premises from actual survey, showing that the sketch annexed to the memorial is erroneous, and that the boundary lines exceed the limits of the actual grant. 203	
		Memorial by Alexander Ellice, (p. 205). The answer is noted on the memorial. 206	
		Rough plan of the seigniory of Beauharnois. 207	
		Letter from Francis Winter, dated 8th March, to Mr. Ryland, Secretary, that only a portion of the boundary line (specified) of Beauharnois requires to be surveyed. 208	
		Plan of the seigniory enclosed. 209	
		Ryland to Winter, dated 22nd March, respecting the boundaries of Beauharnois. 219	
		Coloured plan by Holland, showing Beauharnois and adjacent townships. 212	
August 1, Whitehall.		Portland to Prescott (No. 19). Dispatches laid before the King. Is authorised, from the good report of him, to grant Black a tract of land. The purchase by the King of France of the ground on which the walls, &c., of Montreal stood, removes the chief difficulty, but the inhabitants are to receive it as an act of grace. Is sorry at the late arrival of the assent to the Consolidation Act. If, after consulting the Chief Justice and other legal authorities, doubt of its validity remain, as in the opinion of the Attorney General, a new bill should be introduced next session. In regard to Liston's communications, has confidence in his (Prescott's) vigilance. Is glad to see the attention paid to the public accounts by the Executive Council. 183	
August 2, Whitehall.		Same to same (No. 20) Desires him to recommend Mr. Gilmer to the Catholic Bishop of Quebec, that he may have the care of a parish, or some other situation as a clergyman. 186	
August 2, Whitehall.		Same to same (No. 21). Change to be made in the mode of paying the purchase money for lands bought from the Crown. 187	

LIEUT. GOV. R. PRESCOTT, 1798.

Q. 80-2.

1798.
August 1,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland. Observations on the conduct of the Executive Council in regard to the waste lands of the Crown, and on the attempts to secure a monopoly. Letter written with his (Prescott's) own hand, as he considered some of the observations improper to be contained in public dispatches. Page 401

Q. 80-1

1798.	Portland to Prescott (No. 78). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec between 5th April and 5th July. Page 216	
August 1, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 79). Sends exemplifications of the Acts passed last session. Manuscript Journal of the Legislative Council and printed copies of the Journal of Assembly.	217
	Journal of the Council.	218 to 269
	Journal of Assembly. (Title only, the printed volume being here).	270
August 7, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 80). Sends requisitions for clothing for the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Royal Canadian Volunteers.	272
	Requisitions.	273, 275
August 13, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 81). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 2nd May, and on the waste Lands of the Crown from 3rd January, both to the 9th of July. The report on waste lands of 20th June, and his communication thereon may excite surprise; his explanation in other letters. No positive attempts have been made by the enemy on the Province, although spies have been passing in and out. The precautions taken to prevent the improper use of passports by persons employed by the enemy.	318
11th June	Minutes, 11th June. Thomas Cary to act as Clerk of the Council in the absence of Ryland.	320
	Minutes, 9th July. Report on Public Accounts with proceedings, &c.	320
to	Report of the committee for the better preservation of Government.	
	Arrest of Benjamin Seaman.	337
	Statement of Contingent Expenditure.	343a
	Minutes on waste lands, 11th June. Applications, royal instructions, &c., referred to committees.	344
9th July.	Minutes, 9th July. Report on applications for specific quantities of land.	354
	Lists of applicants.	357, 362
	(The names are in alphabetical list at the end of the calendar of this volume.)	
	Report on application of Alexander Ellice.	366
	Comments by Prescott, on the report, with extracts of previous reports, &c.	373 to 395
August 13, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (separate and private). Long and elaborate statement of the schemes made to obtain a monopoly of the waste lands of the Crown in which members of the Council were involved, and of the manner in which these schemes were carried into effect, which easily account for the delay and difficulties in which the land business had been so long involved. The proofs of complicity. The character of many of the applicants for townships, some of whom did not possess a quarter of the amount necessary to pay the fees for taking out the patents; these were evidently employed to shield the persons who were trying to elude the regulations. Sends copies of papers in support of the charges, namely:	
	1. Copies of letters from the chairman of the Council committee (the Land committee) to the late Mr. Ruiter one of the commissioners for administering the oaths of allegiance, &c., to the applicants for land, authorizing him (Ruiter) to employ proper persons to go into the neighbouring States to procure such people for nominal or apparent grantees (commonly called Associates) as could be depended on, for conveying all but 200 acres to other persons.	
	2. Copies of the instructions given by Ruiter to Levi Presbrey, one of the persons employed by him for that purpose.	
	3. Copy of the advertisement published in several of the newspapers in Vermont and neighbouring States, jointly by Presbrey and Amos	

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Lay, who was also employed by Ruiter, under similar instructions, with copy of certificates given by them in conformity with the advertisement.

4. Deposition of Simon Z. Watson, a land surveyor employed by the monopolists, but who left them on finding that their object was to get the land away from former applicants without their privy or consent; the case of Shefford. The inefficiency of the out of door agents to conduct this business; they seem to have relied on influence at the Council Board, but the imbecility shown in the practical working of the plans of the monopolists does not lessen the existence of the plans themselves; how the instructions for administering the oaths are fitted to promote the schemes; instances of how they are used. The only remedy is to redress the grievances of the old settlers and then to dispose of the land, from time to time, at open and public sale. The good effect of the new regulations, which have become known, although not yet in print. Objections made to the new regulations by members of the Council on the ground that there will not be land left for raising a revenue; the erroneous nature of the statement. The chairman of the Land Committee has been no more culpable than other members, although the papers sent reach only him; he has been less prudent. He is sorry for the part he has acted and would now vote for putting the new regulations into immediate execution, were it not for certain other members. Page 277

The documents, of which a list is given in the letter, relating to the land grants. 294 to 317

August 14,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 82). Sends estimate of the expense of building Ordnance storehouse, &c., at Quebec. 396

Estimates. 397, 399

August 15,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 83). Further respecting the waste lands of the Crown. Sends copy of memorial to show that the committee of Council was mistaken in thinking that the new regulations would be unsatisfactory. The cause of this mistake stated in other letters. 411

Memorial by W. Grant for self and associates in the township of Grantham. 413

List of the leader and his associates for Grantham. (Names in list at end of volume.) 419

October 11,
Whitehall.

Portland to Prescott (No. 22). Dispatches received. The substance of the letter No. 76, respecting the boundaries between Lower Canada and New Hampshire shall be communicated to Grenville. Is afraid it is too late to replace this year the Indian stores lost on board of the "Cotton Planter." 421

October 11,
Whitehall.

Same to same (No. 23). The necessity for unity in the Council, which alone can prevent injury to the interests of the King and the Province. As there were circumstances of a local nature which he (Portland) could not guard against, regrets that copies of the correspondence were not laid before the Council, that it could have been more clearly apprised of the regulations proposed for his consideration and of his observations thereon, so that the Council could have formed a more correct view of the whole design, and could from local knowledge have corrected any errors, without departing from the general principle of the regulations. Remarks and suggestions as to the manner in which the regulations should be carried out, specifying the different classes and circumstances by which these may be affected. 423

October 11,
Whitehall.

Same to same (Private and confidential). The fatal effects of the differences which have arisen between him and the Executive Council. Appeals to his own good sense, integrity and zeal to exert himself to re-establish union between himself and his Council, and in regaining the assistance of Chief Justice Osgoode, of whose character he (Portland)

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speaks in high terms, although he has failings like other men. "The Governor of His Majesty's North American Provinces cannot lower himself by placing the Chief Justice of Canada on his right hand, and being known to advise with him on the best means of composing and reuniting the jarring interests of his Government, nor can you render a more acceptable service to His Majesty, or any one which can so effectually tend to promote His wishes for the welfare and prosperity of his North American subjects." Page 435

October 18,
Whitehall.

King to Prescott. The Duke of Portland approves of his mode of cautioning the inhabitants of Lower Canada against the attempts to introduce counterfeit dollars. What he (Prescott) has stated relative to the memorial of Alexander Ellice sets aside his pretensions. 438

October 19,
Whitehall.

Portland to the same (No. 24). Shall give directions to comply with requisition for clothing the 1st and 2nd battalions of Royal Canadian Volunteers. The satisfaction it would give to see these battalions approaching their full complement. Has no doubt the estimate for building the ordnance storehouse and powder magazine on Cape Diamond is as low as possible. 439

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F.—Ferguson, Alexander, 359, John, junior, 358, Robert, 359; Fisher, James, 359; Jane Grant (widow of Alexander), 116; Fortune, William, (for children) 364; Friott, Abraham, senior, 359, Abraham, junior, 359, Joseph, 359.

G.—Gagnion, Francis, 419; Gale, Samuel, 115, 116, 357, 358, 359, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365; Gordon, Charles, 358, Rachael, 115, 116, 357, Robert, senior, 357, Robert, junior, 357; Goudy, John, 363, John, junior, 363; Grant, Jane, (see Fisher), William, 419, 420.

H.—Hall, Benjamin, 358, Isaac, 365; Hawes, George, 364; Hawley, Reuben, 359; Hoiste, George, 357; Holgett (or Scott), Jane, 365; Holmes, Elias, 361; How, Amariah, 363; Hulbert, Philo, 358.

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J.—Johnson, William, 359; Jones, John, 362; John Senior, 115.

K.—Kennedy, Hugh, 358; Kilborn, Charles, 359.

L.—Lellain, Charles, 419; Lemain, —, 419; Lemair, Joseph, 420; Lesperence, Gagné, 420, Pierre, 419; Lewis, Charles, 359, James, 357, Morris, 360, Oliver, 357, Samuel, 358, William, 358; Liddle, Margaret, 365; Logan, David, 360; Luke, Philip, 365; Lunney, William, 360.

Mc.—McAllum, Peter, 359; McBeath, George, 363; McCanty, Francis, 358; McDonald, James, 361; McCumming, James, 357; McGregor, Duncan, 360; McKercher, Donald, 361.

M.—Maistment, Richard, 359; Manning, Isaac, 358, John, 357; Marsh, Jacob, 360; Mathews, William, 363; Mebrio, John, 363; Miller, Gilbert, 361; Mills, Cornelius, 359; Mott, Jacob, 359, Richard, 360; Moses, John, 361.

N.—Nash, Ephraim, 362; Norton, Daniel, 358, John, senior, 358, Ebenezer, 360; Noxon, Simon, 357.

O.—Odel, Charles, 358, James, 357, John, 357, Joshua, 357, Joseph senior, 358, Joshua junior, 357, Joseph junior, 358, William, 357; Olow, John, 364; O'Neal, James, 358; Orra, Philip, 361.

P.—Page, Presque, 419; Palon, Gilbert, 358; Panet, Pierre Louis, 364; Paradise, Augustin, 364; Parnel, Abraham, 361; Perry, Samuel senior, 358, Samuel junior, 358; Petit, Dunham, 360; Prefontain, Anthony, 419, Alexander, 419, Charles, 419, Joseph senior, 419, Joseph junior, 419, Toussaint, 419.

R.—Ramsay, David, 361; Reid, William senior, 361, William junior, 361; Reybert, Joseph, 364; Rowse, George, 365.

S.—Salls, Enoch, 365, Hix, 365, Isaac, 365, John, 365; Sanford, Ephraim, 357, 363; Savage, Edward, 360, James, 360, John, 360, Peter, 359; Sawers, James, 363; Sax, John, 364; Scott, Abraham, 360, Daniel, 360, James, 365, Jane, *see* Holgett, Samuel, 360, Thomas, 365, Walter, 365; Shaffaliski, Frederic, Baron de, 362; Shut, Alexander, 363; Siebert, Godfroye, 364; Simpson, Adam, 360, Edward, 360; Sowles, John, 360; Spinks, Job, 361; Steele, John, 363; Stewart, David, 364; St. Ours, Charles, 363; Streit, Ludowig, 364; Sullivan, Owen, 359, Thomas J. 357; Sutherland, James, 362.

T.—Thompson, James, 365; Tiler, Thomas, 359; Tofelt, William, 357; Townes, Ithiel, 357; Townsend, Micah, 362; Tucker, Margaret, 363; Tyler, Samuel, 359.

V.—Vaughan, Benjamin, 365, William, 360; Vincent, Alexander, 419, Francis senior, 419, Francis junior, 419; Visher, Frederic, 359; Vondenvelde, William, 359, 362, 363, 364.

W.—Wallace, William, 357; Waller, William, 361, Watson, James, junior, 359; Welden, Edmund, 358, John, 357; Wells, David, 362; Oliver, 372, Richard, 362, Robert, 362, Samuel, 115, 362; Willement, Anthony, 364; Wilsea, Isaac, 358, William junior, 359; Wilson, William, 358; Wragg, Benjamin, 361, Richard, 116, 358, 361, William, 361.

Y.—Young, Alexander, 359.

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 B.—Barford, 365.
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 F.—Farnham, 115, 116, 362, 363.
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 P.—Potton, 365.
 R.—Rawdon, 115, 363, 364.
 S.—Sutton, 365.
 T.—Tring, 365.

LIEUT.-GOV. R. PRESCOTT AND MISCELLANEOUS—1798.

Q. 81-1.

1798.
 August 22,
 Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 84). Brant's ill-temper originated in the delay on the part of the Government of Upper Canada in fulfilling the promises respecting the land on the Grand River. That being settled, it is difficult to account for his conduct, except that he was not sincere in declaring himself satisfied. He seems disposed to begin a quarrel with the Seven Nations of Lower Canada, respecting assertions that the Mohawks had sold a part of their land situated within the boundaries of the United States. The Caughnawagas invited by Brant to Buffalo Creek to settle the matter. They refuse and invite Brant to come to Caughnawaga. New York newspaper reports contradicted by the Caughnawagas, who are advised to go to Buffalo Creek. Brant's attempts to take the management of the Missisaugas. A faithful adherence on the part of Upper Canada to engagements must cause Brant's attempt to become head of the Missisaugas to fall to the ground. From the favourable disposition of the Americans, Mr. Russell will not have occasion to apply for means to strengthen the Government. It would be highly imprudent to detach any of the forces from Lower Canada, even were there barracks in Upper Canada to receive them. State of the troops in Upper and Lower Canada. No dependence to be placed on the militia of Lower Canada in case of an attack from the French; the only reliance is on the troops and a few natural born subjects. His anxiety for the arrival of the expected regiment. G. E. Taschereau appointed to the Council, in room of the late Chaussegros de Léry. McKee doing the duty of Elliot in the Indian Department; the good effects of the latter's dismissal.

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Report in the New York papers respecting the arrival of the Caughnawagas. 10

Contradiction by de Lorimier to the reports that the Caughnawagas were in New York on their way to Philadelphia. 13

Messages to the Mohawks from the Caughnawagas. 14

October 1,
 Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 85). Arrival of Jules Le Fer, selected by Liston to ascertain and report whether there were any plans on the part of the French to regain possession of Canada. He reports that emissaries were here, but there are none at present, pending the final decision of the Directory; that Volney has returned to France to assist in concerting measures for carrying out the plan of attack by the St. Lawrence and by way of Upper Canada. The force here is sufficient to preserve internal tranquillity, but not to afford assistance to Upper Canada, in case Collet's

1798.

plan should produce difficulties there. The militia of Lower Canada would have been in a better state had the settlement of the Crown Lands proceeded in any rational manner; repeats statements of the private views of Councillors respecting these lands, and gives his reasons for submitting the plan contained in his letter No. 67 of 16th December. These are given at length and the manner of settling the waste lands discussed; the mode of meeting the claims of those who had served and suffered losses in behalf of Government; the benefit to be derived from an equitable settlement of the lands and the dissatisfaction caused by delay. The necessity of attending to the various circumstances and qualities of the land to be disposed of by grant or sale, and the precautions to be used to protect the actual farmers against speculators and land jobbers. The concurrence in opinion between him and President Russell as to shortening the term of payment for lands bought. The prejudicial effect of the views held by the Council. Page 21

United States Act for the relief of refugees from the British Provinces. 40

October 23,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 86). Sends minutes of Council on State business and on Crown Lands, both from 15th July to 20th September, and so much of the minutes of 11th June and 9th July as relates to the regulations for administering redress to old applicants. Complains of the gross misrepresentations in the Council's report, which he had treated very mildly in his observations on the minutes of Council of 9th July. But after the report of the 9th of August, kept back till the 16th when the fleet had sailed, he expressed more firmly his disapprobation at the attempt to mislead him. Had, however, desired that their misrepresentations should not be exposed and therefore proposed that the reports and remarks should not be entered on the records, but put on a special file to be open only to the Governor and Council, but the Chief Justice advised that they should be entered but not contrary to the standing orders, be open to inspection. The proceedings have been printed by some of the applicants, so that confidence in the honour and good faith of His Majesty's Government, which had been nearly extinguished, is beginning to be restored. Sends printed copies of the extracts. Had disapproved of, but not interfered with, the proposal to print the proceedings of the 20th of September. Sends affidavits, &c., to show the obstacles thrown in the way of loyal and faithful applicants obtaining grants ordered by the Governor-in-Council. In addition to the evidence sent in letter No. 83 of 15th August, sends copy of address lately presented by applicants who signed the petition in No. 68 of 23rd December last, showing that they are sincere in their intention to settle the lands, and that the new scale of fees will not be a material burden as compared with what they now suffer by the delay. Sends copy of the answer. Reasons for not, in his answer, holding out encouragement. Remarks on the present land regulations and proposed alteration. Other addresses received; remarks. 45

Minutes, 20th September. Public Accounts referred to a committee. 57

Minutes on Crown Lands, 20th September. Remarks of Prescott on his proposal not to enter the proceedings on the minutes, but to file them, had been overruled. His regret at this as the minutes were open to the inspection of all concerned, but by the other course a temporary difference of opinion might be reconciled before the proceedings were entered; the statement elaborated. Remarks on the report of 9th August. Report in full, the paragraphs numbered in red ink being the subject of the Governor's remarks. 58

The journal being addendum to report from 16th July to 20th September, (the Governor's remarks at p. 123). 95 to 179

1798.	Extract from the minutes of 11th June.	Page 180
	Extract from the minutes of 9th July.	189
	Extract from the minutes of 11th October, 1792.	202
	Other extracts.	228 to 241
	Affidavit by Nathaniel Coffin of the obstacles in the way of settlement.	242
	Report of the proceedings at a meeting of the committee of applicants held on the 25th and 26th July, with copy of the memorial agreed on.	243
	Answer by Prescott to memorial.	250
	Address respecting Crown Lands, dated at Newport, signed by Edmund Heard on behalf of the inhabitants.	253
	Address from Montreal on the same subject.	257
	Address from William Henry on the same subject.	258
	Answer to the latter.	260
	Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of applicants at Missisquoi Bay.	261
	Memorial adopted.	263
October 23, Quebec.	Prescott to Portland (No. 87). Further respecting the waste lands of the Crown; a long and elaborate statement of his differences with the Executive Council, with relative documents.	277
	Address signed by the following members of the Council, in answer to Prescott's remarks: W. Osgoode, Chief Justice; the Anglican Bishop of Quebec; Hugh Finlay, F. Baby, Thomas Dunn, and John Young.	321
	Deposition by Thomas Cary as to the conduct of members of the Executive Council towards him.	333
November 6, Whitehall.	Portland to Prescott (private). Next session of the Legislature should give an opportunity to him to notice the King's attention to the representations regarding Courts of Justice, and to recommend the passing of the Consolidating Act to which the Royal assent has been given.	2
November 6, Whitehall.	Same to same (No. 25). That the salary for the Registrar and Clerk of the Executive Council is to be increased to £400, an addition of £80.5s., out of which he is to defray every expense incidental to the office.	3

LIEUT. GOV. R. PRESCOTT, MISCELLANEOUS, 1798.

Q. 81—2.

1797.	Lieut. Col. Dalton to Prescott. Swearing to his innocence of the charges brought against him, of being disrespectful to him (Prescott).	Page 593
July 10, Quebec.	Prescott to Dalton. Accuses him of having entered into a faction with Ryland and Major Thomas to remove Captain Baldwin from being Aide-de-Camp.	593
July 10, Quebec.	Dalton to Prescott. Denials with solemn oaths that he was concerned in any faction with Ryland.	595
January 23, London.	Arnold to King. Reminds him of his promise to speak to the Duke of Portland for directions to send an order to Upper Canada for the usual grant of land to field officers, that is 5,000 acres for himself and 1,200 to each member of his family. His family consists of his wife, six sons and one daughter (names given), making for them 14,600 acres. But as he commanded a legion of cavalry and infantry, which he was at great expense in raising, he thinks himself entitled to 10,000 acres, which, if allowed, would give him 19,600 acres, to be granted to him for himself and family, and to be selected where his sons or agents may choose,	

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where there are ungranted lands. To this quantity he hopes His Grace may make an addition, as some compensation for his (Arnold's) losses. Calls attention to a balance due by the Treasury to contractors for the supply of provisions to the West Indies. Page 533

February 23,
Edinburgh.

Memorial of J. Plenderleath, Deputy Barrack Master General of Canada, to the Duke of Portland, stating his services and the circumstances under which he was deprived of his situation, praying for such relief as his services may deserve. 537

April 19,
London.

Tatham to King. Since the release on bail of the arms taken by the "Olive Branch," Ira Allen has, through the United States' Minister, offered to give the immediate use of them to the British Government. Has opened overtures on this basis with Lord Cornwallis. Explains the act in case of being misunderstood and states the reasons that should lead to confidence being placed in him. His favourite policy towards America has been conciliation and consolidation. It is a good point to be officially well with Congress, but a strong hold in the hearts of the people is a better. The bad effects of the condemnation or detention of the arms, which would be removed by a contract with the proprietor, and he did not see why the arms could not be received on bail, so as to accommodate Allen. Suggests, however, that it would be better to make the man serviceable, owing to his influence in the United States. Sends map of the country concerned, where 100,000 effectives might be added to a prudent political disposal of the arms in question. Allen will be able to satisfy the point of proof reserved. 542

Map of the State of Vermont, drawn under the direction of Ira Allen. 546

May 19,
Quebec.

Ryland to Prescott. That he intends to resign his office of Civil Secretary; his reasons for continuing in the position when Dorchester was recalled. The change of treatment during the last twelve months. Had been informed that he was charged with being in a plot with Colonel Dalton and Major Thomas to remove Captain Baldwin from being aide-de-camp; positively denies the truth of the accusation; appeals to him (Prescott) if he had ever said a word against Baldwin, yet his displeasure is still kept up, in such a manner, however, as to prevent any explanation. Cannot under the circumstances continue to serve longer, but he has the consciousness of having always faithfully executed the duties entrusted to him. The strong inducements he had to return to England with Dorchester; now that his prospects are destroyed and he can no longer hope for any advantage from his position, he would try what his friends could do to procure him a more eligible provision. The qualifications of Cary to succeed him. Sends two volumes containing the abstracts of all the civil correspondence, &c., one having those received or written during his (Prescott's) time; the other a general schedule of letters and documents on record in the Office of the Governor's Secretary's comprehending those left by Haldimand, Clarke and Dorchester, with a memorandum of the books in which the correspondence is entered. Every part of the official business has been communicated to Gale for the last twelve months, although the intention to resign was not communicated to him. 596

Contents of Ryland's desks at the Chateau (in detail). 603

Contents of the boxes. 604

May 21.

Ryland to Gale. Sends a form of leave of absence to be made out fair for the Governor's signature. Desires to know if His Excellency approves of Mr. Cary acting as Clerk of the Council. Asks for copy of the schedule (pp. 603 to 606), with a certificate that the papers were examined in presence of the Governor and found to correspond. 607

- 1798.
- A note states that Cary had called and mentioned that the Governor had himself examined the papers and found them to correspond with the schedule. A note is appended in Prescott's own hand writing to say he had no objection to the leave of absence, and would look over the books and papers when he had time. Page 608
- May 31, Osgoode (Chief Justice) to King. Introduces Ryland; his good qualities, &c. 554
Quebec.
- May —, Memorial of the Marquis de Vaquier (in French) relative to his going to Canada to enter on the 'cultivation of hemp; asks for a salary of three guineas a month, or an advance of £200, which he would repay in ten years. This, with the sum he has, would enable him to found the important industry he has in view. 547
London.
- June 3, Chief Justice Osgoode to Ryland. Regret at his departure; the esteem in which he is held by the persons of better condition. His own high sense of his (Ryland's) merit, &c. 609
Quebec.
- June 3, Mgr. Plessis, Coadjutor of Quebec, to Ryland (in French). The general regret at his departure; the esteem in which he is held by the Bishop and himself. 611
Quebec.
- There is also a letter from W. Deane Poyntz, Deputy Paymaster General, to Ryland, dated New York, 16th December, 1782, that he had done all in his power for his (Ryland's) son, who had discharged his duty with fidelity and honour; the result is due to his father's teaching. 613
- June 9, John Young to Ryland. Regrets the loss sustained by his departure, and still more the necessity that caused his resignation. Hopes for advantage in the opportunities he (Ryland) will have in representing the state of the Province, as the Provincial Administration reflects no great lustre on the King's Government, nor holds out flattering prospects to his Canadian subjects. The services of Black and the suspicions attached to him from his zeal to discover the plans of the French, which led to his arrest and loss of business, &c. His election to the Assembly and his support there of Government. He is entitled to consideration on the part of His Majesty's Government. 615
Quebec.
- June 23, Arnold to Portland. For grant of land. The letter is substantially the same as that to King, Under Secretary. 536
London.
- July 5, Sir Joseph Banks to same. The attention paid to Cook when he called at Kamschatka on his voyage round the world, led the Board of Admiralty to return thanks to the Russian Government and to present a piece of plate to the Commandant, Colonel Van Behm. Asks that a tract of land in Canada be given to Behm's son-in-law, the chevalier de la Garde, who had lost everything by the revolution in Poland. His father-in-law will supply superintendents and labourers; sufficient remains of the ruins of his fortune to enable him to prosecute his undertaking successfully. Encloses certificate and documents which will explain the whole business. 549
London.
- July 13, H. W. Ryland to King. Sends package from Chief Justice Osgoode. Had thrown over board other letters, when the ship was captured by the "Gironde," according to Osgoode's instructions. Has obtained six months leave of absence; asks for an extension of twelve months from the present time, will arrange for the execution of his duties as clerk of the Executive Council. 552
Falmouth.
- August 9, Draught of the committee of the Council respecting the waste lands of the Crown, entering into details of the motives that led to the regulations communicated in the order of reference of 11th of June. The report fills 28 pages. 621
Quebec.
- August 14, John Young to Ryland. The state of affairs in the Council between the members and Prescott, who has ordered all its records to be open, 621
Quebec.

1798.

which are getting into circulation. The consequence of this contempt of the Council is not difficult to foresee, but what may ultimately arise from this and from a door being opened, almost without a shadow of restraint to the occupation of the waste lands, is not so clear. An open rupture has taken place between the Governor and Council and left the field to secretary Gale, who is now understood to be sole adviser. The conduct of Cary in declining to comply with the directions of the Council; is supported by Prescott. Details of Prescott's treatment of the Privy Council, with remarks. The attempt to detach the Bishop of Quebec from the other members of the Council, which did not succeed. How the reports of Chief Justices Osgoode and Monk were both entered on the minutes. The seeds of mischief sown in the country; the Council must either get a new Governor or the Governor a new Council. The difficulties caused by delay in settling the question of Church lands. The consequences of Prescott being so ill advised as to go on granting the lands alone. Reports shall be sent to the Board of Trade and to Messrs. Nepean, King and Watson, besides Prescott's to the Duke of Portland. The affairs of Government must be put in a different train or it will crumble to dust. He wishes to see a firm and efficient government. The reports circulating about him (Ryland) at the great house, &c.

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(In Ryland's letter of 28th September).

August 14,
Quebec.

Chief Justice Monk to Dundas. Long statement of the position of affairs between the Governor and his Council, the withdrawal of the Governor's confidence from Chief Justice Osgoode; many leading characters standing aloof from His Excellency. The zealous part the Governor has taken in forwarding grants of land and the policy of advising that the grants should be withheld for a time has been used to cause a belief that the Councillors are interested. Comments on the course of the Governor in making public all the proceedings of the Council, which has excited the public mind; the insinuation that members of the Council have taken an improper interest in land grants, and by speculations superinduced evils of which the Council now complains. His fears that by the execution of the present directions, the best part of the ungranted lands will be given up to land jobbers; that the source of a just revenue will be greatly exhausted; that the country will be filled with bad subjects, and that a spirit of discontent will follow. The attempt to persuade the Council to treat as private and not enter in the minutes, dispatches communicated by the Governor; the prejudicial effects of His Excellency's general policy in respect to the Council. His opinion as to the fees on land grants. Suggests:—1. That lands should be granted in all cases where the faith of Government is strictly pledged. 2. That the peculiar circumstances of every leader, or applicant, should, after local and due consideration, entitle him and his companions to that portion of land which full evidence of these circumstances should in equity and justice direct. 3. That in the grants to be made, the King's servants in Canada should be guided by the Governor's proclamation in February, 1792, so far as respects actual promises for specific quantities of land, and by Mr. Secretary Dundas's letter of Instructions to the Governor of the 2nd October, 1793, upon the equitable claims of any. Observations on these suggestions. Submits, on a grant or sale of land with respect to a revenue:—1. That a plan should be prepared, reported by the Governor and Council and approved, previous to any step taken thereupon for a sale of the waste lands. 2. That a small portion of fees should be allotted to the King's servants on such sales. 3. It is part of the laws of Canada, that every adjoining neighbour shall bear an equal part in ditching and fencing lands, and also shall be bound to clear the woods for half an acre from the line of division of the enclosed grounds. Remarks. Sends

1798.

letter from a member of the Executive Council to his friend in London on the real cause of the apparent supineness in joining in preparations for defence with other parts of the Empire. Page 649

Enclosed. Extract showing the cause that no aid has been offered by the Province of Lower Canada to the national defence. 667

Also conclusion to a report of Council in Monk's letter referred to therein. 671

August 15,
Northampton.

Ryland to King. Encloses a letter to the Duke of Portland concerning the clerkship of the Executive Council of Lower Canada, that it may be put on a more respectable establishment; has advanced no other claim than what arises from the nature and extent of the duties. His (King's) situation enables him to judge of his (Ryland's) claims on other grounds. Has avoided, in the letter to the Duke of Portland, saying anything of Prescott's unjust and illiberal conduct, but he may remark that after five years' service in an office of great trust, he has returned poorer than when he left. A comparison of his salary with those of his inferiors in office, who have other official sources of emolument. Has been obliged to resign his office of secretary to Prescott, whose conduct towards him has no parallel. Besides he had lost the hopes of advancement he had if he had returned with Dorchester. 555

Letters introducing Ryland to the Bishop of Lincoln. 559

August 15,
Northampton.

Ryland to Portland. Stating the circumstances under which he was appointed clerk of the Executive Council; his salary, allowances, &c. The disadvantageous position occupied by the clerk of the Executive Council; prays for a fixed salary and a new commission specifying the same. Asks for twelve months' leave of absence, stating the arrangements he had made for the execution of the duties of the office. 561

August 15,
Quebec.

F. de Chambault to Ryland (in French.) His departure had caused general displeasure; it is a satisfaction to his friends to see that the friendly sentiments are dictated by his own merit. The charges brought by Prescott of his divulging secrets. In this charge malice is losing its time. The sad state of affairs; the Governor quarrelling with the Council and sees no one. 585

August 24,
Northampton.

Ryland to King. States the polite and humane conduct of M. E. Cazalés, late of the French privateer "Gironde," now a prisoner at Portchester. How he and his prize crew behaved towards the passengers and crew of the "Lively," before she was recaptured by the "Cleopatra" frigate. Asks for his release and that of the other officers, as a mark of the esteem which their exceptionally kind treatment of prisoners had caused. 566

August 24,
Northampton.

Same to same. Letter received. Could furnish additional reasons in support of his application concerning the Council office. Asks that the original and duplicate of his leave of absence be sent to Prescott. 569

August 26,
Northampton.

Same to same. The exchange of Cazalés for Captain Preston. Asks that steps be taken to have his (Ryland's) fellow passengers, John Black, Henry Cull and Henry Davis, exchanged for the inferior officers with Cazalés. (Black made his escape from Bayonne, see p. 675.) 570

Enclosed. Letter from Alexander Henderson, dated at Edinburgh 22nd August, to Ryland asking for his influence to obtain the exchange of Captain Preston. 572

September 15,
Northampton.

Ryland to King. In favour of the claims of John Black. 574

September 26,
London.

John Black to same. Sends a document in consequence of their last conversation. Offers of service, &c. 589

Enclosed. Remarks on the most particular discourses that took place on politics whilst he was in the hands of the French. 590

	1798.	(Black was taken prisoner on his way to Quebec, and carried into France. He arrived in London about ten days before the letter was written).	
September 28, Stamford.		Ryland to King. Sends two letters from gentlemen in Canada. Believes it unnecessary to enter into a refutation of charges that may be circulated against him, as he does not think Prescott would be so weak or ill advised as to attempt to injure his (Ryland's) character in the Colonial Office. How, from his position with regard to the Executive Government, he could justify himself.	Page 575
September 28, Brompton.		Walter Blake. Memorial respecting his being allowed to retire on half pay.	586
October 23, Quebec.		Documents accompanying the memorial.	587, 588
		Continuation of documents sent with Prescott's No. 87, of 23rd October, (Q. 81-1, p. 277), respecting his differences with the Executive Council on land grants. The documents include orders, reports of land committee, memorials and list of applicants for various townships, &c.	348 to 499
October 25, Quebec.		Prescott to Portland (No. 88). Sends list of the Executive Councillors.	500
		List.	501
October 25, Quebec.		Prescott to Portland (No. 89). Sends copy of memorial from M. de Lotbinière, proprietor of the seigniori adjoining the line between Upper and Lower Canada, to have the boundary regularly established.	502
		Letter from Chartier de Lotbinière referred to.	503
		Minutes of Council of 26th November, 1796, describing the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada.	506
October 25, Quebec.		Prescott to Portland (No. 90). Sends requisition for goods to supply the Indian stores for the year 1800. Clothing for the Royal Canadian Volunteers, and the brass mortars and howitzers, have not yet arrived.	510
		Requisition.	511
October 25, Quebec.		Prescott to Portland (No. 91). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec, from 5th July to 10th October.	515
October 25, Quebec.		Same to same (No. 92). Has received dispatch stating the arrangement for a separate command in Newfoundland. Thanks for approval of his conduct. Is sorry that Mr. Gilmer did not accept a living worth \$300 a year, until something better became vacant. Sends printed copy of the laws.	516
October 26, London.		Lord Amherst to ————— That books and papers, respecting the Jesuit Estates, which have not been found, must be in the office of the Secretary of State.	674
October 27, Quebec.		Memorial to the Duke of Portland from members of the Executive Council in reference to the charges by Prescott respecting the decisions concerning Crown Lands. (Four of the enclosures, A. B. D. and E., previously copied, the pages at which they appear being marked where mentioned in the memorial, are here omitted.)	522
		Enclosure C. Answer by the Council to Prescott, that the records generally are not open to investigation, as held by Prescott. The memorial states that this should have formed part of the minutes of 20th September, but was omitted and a paragraph inserted by the Clerk to take its place, in accordance with Prescott's order. (For this paragraph see Q. 81-1, p. 64).	527
December 6, Whitehall.		Portland to Prescott (No. 26). It is evident that Brant wishes to connect as many Indians as possible and then to manage their concerns as a general agent. His designs to be prevented. Considering the advantages of the Indian Superintendents over Brant, is surprised that he or	

1798.	any other Indian can counteract their measures. The state of the Indians and of the French Marine should render the additional force he requires unnecessary, but he must, of course, not relax in his vigilance. Page 518	
December 6, Whitehall.	King to Prescott. Brigadier General Murray is placed at the head of the Council in Cape Breton and in the chief command of that colony, in the absence of the Governor and Lieut. Governor.	520
December 6, Whitehall.	Same to same. That in all future grants of land in Lower Canada, except in cases mentioned in the Instructions, only mines of gold and silver are to be reserved.	521
December 17, London.	Memorial of John Black to Prince Edward. Had brought letters of recommendation from the Governor and Council to the Ministers, but being taken prisoner by the French, had been obliged to destroy them. Prays for a grant of land or employment either in Canada or elsewhere.	675
December 20, London.	Another memorial, by Black. Duplicates of letters from the Governor and Council, originals of which he had destroyed, have been received by the Duke of Portland. He now urges his claim for the township of Barford and for two islands off William Henry, suitable for ship building. Points out posts for which he is qualified, that of Captain of the port, or Kings Ship Builder at Quebec, or would go to Alexandria or Minorca, if they are reduced.	680
December 22, London.	Lieut. Colonel Vesey to King. Is desired by Prince Edward to enclose memorial and a letter from John Black and to recommend his application to favourable consideration.	683

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LIEUT. GOV. R. PRESCOTT, 1799.

Q. 82.

1798. June 24, Amherstburg.	Return of provisions and rum issued to Indians at Amherstburg and Chenal Ecarté from 25th June, 1796, to 24th June, 1798. (In Prescott's No. 93 of 13th November.)	Page 27
September 9, York.	Peter Russell to Prescott (No. 63). Application received from North-West Co. for land from half a mile below the Falls of St. Mary to the uppermost part of Pointe au Pin, with the channel and small islands, North of Belle Isle, so as to be able to carry on their trade securely. The justice of their claim admitted; doubt of the power of the Council of Upper Canada to comply with the prayer of their memorial in its full extent. The Council advised him (Russell) to take measures for a cession from the Indians, of a tract about 40 miles from the North-West end of St. Joseph's, and about 12 miles back, from which such portion might be granted to the North-West Co., as should be hereafter judged expedient. McTavish instructed to sound the Indians through McKenzie. The Indians are reported to be willing to cede as much land as is desired. To test their expectations, a tract of ten miles square was bought for £95. 10s. currency, with which they are satisfied. Believes that the whole tract could be bought for less than £300. The Company desire to obtain the Royal permission to occupy the land purchased, should Government not be inclined to ask from the Indians the cession of the whole tract. Sends the documents relating to the purchase, and asks that Sir John Johnson be instructed to enter into a provisional treaty with the Indians. The prosperity that would follow the trade if attracted to York.	10
	The memorial of the North-West Company referred to.	14
	Resolution of the Committee of Council on the memorial.	18
	Deed of sale by the Indians.	19

1798.

Account of articles given in payment. Page 24
(Russell's letter and accompanying documents in Prescott's No. 93 of 13th November).

November 8,
Quebec.

Prescott to Russell. The desirableness of having communication through British territory. The proposed purchase, if it can be made at so easy a rate and without the interference of Brant or any other, would seem to be advisable. But it may not be improbable that the grant asked for by the North-West Company is to secure a monopoly. It would, therefore, be prudent to consult His Majesty's Ministers before anything be done, particularly as others are said to be making arrangements for employing considerable capital in the trade, who may have submitted additional information to His Majesty's Ministers. 25

(In Prescott's No. 93 of 13th November).

November 13,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 93). Sends documents relating to an application from the North-West Company for lands at the Falls of St. Mary, forwarded by Russell. Refers to the dismissal of Elliot in 1797 and sends a return of the issues of provisions and rum for two years at Amherstburg and Chenal Ecarté, showing the saving in one year of 21,642 rations of provisions, 1,191 gallons of rum, and 7,238 bushels of Indian corn, amounting at Quebec prices to upwards of £3,000, exclusive of the cost of transport, and that the Indians had actually received more this year than last, except of rum. 8

December 12,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 94). Russell's information of the transactions of General Collot with the Western Indians. The dangerous cloud over Upper Canada; his desire for regular troops before spring in case the Province should be attacked. He (Prescott) does not think the danger to be so great as Russell apprehends, unless the French should attack Lower Canada, in which case the Western Indians might attack Upper Canada as part of a more extensive plan of operation. Had informed Russell that the detachment of the Queen's Rangers would be relieved at the Forts by the Royal Canadian Volunteers and sent to York. This is all the regular force that can be sent. Believes that the Upper Province is stronger now than the Lower. An increase of troops to the Provinces would be desirable. Has reason to believe that emissaries from the enemy are in the Province, but they manage to avoid detection. Dr. Nooth reports that Jay, Governor of New York, and others, are suspicious of correspondence being carried on between French emigrants in the States and Canada. Sir John Johnson reports suspicious persons, above the common class of Frenchmen, have been seen at Caughnawaga; he took measures to apprehend them, but they have eluded capture. Suspicious circumstances connected with the arrival of Dr. Stephen Dickson; is using means to discover his real views and the motives which brought him here. P. S.—Russell has stated that it will be necessary to make considerable purchases of land from the Indians before disposing of the waste lands. Has recommended him to lay a plan and statement before His Grace, of the lands granted and of what remains. It is said that great complaints are made in the Upper as well as in the Lower Province with respect to the proceedings of the Council in the disposal of the waste lands. 28

1799.
January 7,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 95). Means taken, but unsuccessfully, to confirm or remove the suspicions against Dr. Dickson. He has obtained an introduction to the Chateau. He has published "Considerations respecting the establishment of a college." He (Prescott) does not consider the country ripe for such an establishment; thinks it strange a man should leave an eligible situation for so wild a scheme. 34

1799.

January 8,
Quebec.

"Considerations on the establishment of a college in Quebec, for the
"Instruction of Youth in literature and philosophy," by Stephen Dick-
son, &c., &c., &c. Page 36

Prescott to Portland (No. 96). Sends minutes of Council on State
business from the 21st of September to the 22nd of December, and on
waste lands from 21st September to 5th January. Intelligence received
of the victory of Nelson at the Nile. In concurrence with the Anglican
Bishop, the coadjutor of the Romish Church and the Council, he had set
apart a day for Thanksgiving. This was all the business he intended for
the 22nd December, but the Chief Justice introduced the motion relative
to waste lands in a long speech. Is sorry that he did not reply that
such a motion required previous notice. Summary of reply to
a speech of the Chief Justice at a subsequent meeting; offer
to have objectionable minutes expunged. The inconsistent conduct of
the Chief Justice. The want of uprightness in some of the Council;
their proceedings acquiesced in by the others, no doubt from want of
care in examination; regrets that the Lord Bishop should be of this
number, as his own uprightness cannot be doubted. The coalition kept
together by the Chief Justice. The propriety of the regulations sent
by His Grace to preserve the real holders of land in their rights as
against speculators. About one million acres will be required to carry
into effect the regulations respecting the old fees. 55

Minutes, 22nd December. Thanksgiving Day fixed on account of the
victory of the Nile. 64

Minutes on waste lands, 22nd December. Discussion on a motion by
the Chief Justice, respecting a paper omitted to be entered. The
remarks on the motion by His Excellency. 68

The paper omitted in the Minutes of 20th September. 73

Minutes, 5th January. Report on applications for specific quantities
of land. 91

The report giving the decisions on the applications for lands in certain
townships. 93

(The names of the petitioners are in alphabetical list at the end of the
calendar of this volume.)

Paper marked No. 1. List of applicants for land in the townships of
Sutton and Potton. 103

(The names are given in the list at the end of volume.)

Copy of the motion made by the Chief Justice. 108

Mandement of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, for the obser-
vance of a Day of Thanksgiving for the victory over the French
fleet. 111

Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the Victory of the Nile. 115

January 27,
Grand River.

Brant to Russell. Reporting the intrigues of the French among the
Western Indians. 247

(In Prescott's No. 98 of 5th March).

February 4,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 97). Dispatches received. Sends copy of
letter from Lieut. Governor Carleton respecting boundaries. How
Thanksgiving Day was observed; copies of sermons sent. Calls atten-
tion to the number of emigrant clergy received into the Seminary of
Montreal. How the revenues of the estates of the Sulpicians should be
administered. Shall see that the Jesuit Estates are taken possession of
on the death of Pere Casot, the only remaining member. Calls attention
to the uncertainty in the administration of the law. An attempt made
by the Chief Justice and others to form a party in the Assembly. 126

Letter from Lieut. Governor Carleton respecting western boundaries
of New Brunswick, with declaration by commissioners. 135

Lists of priests at the Seminary and at the College of Montreal. 140

	1799.	Sermon preached by Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec, on the 10th of January (Thanksgiving Day).	Page 141
		Sermon preached on the same occasion by Rev. Alexander Sparks.	183
		<i>Discours</i> by Messire J. O. Plessis (in French) on the same occasion.	211
March 5, Quebec.		Prescott to Portland (No. 98). Death of McKee; appointment of James Baby, Alexander Grant and Thomas McKee to administer the office till further orders. Report from Brant, sent by Russell, that the Western Indians are shaken in their attachment by French influence. Copy of Brant's letter sent. Cannot apprehend serious danger from the Indians, unless a considerable force is sent to co-operate with them, nor could such a force come up the Mississippi without difficulty; he would certainly receive information from Liston of such a force coming; doubts the correctness of Brant's intelligence; he seems trying to increase his importance. Sir John Johnson sent to investigate; intelligence sent to Liston. It would be satisfactory to have an addition to the regular force. Brant's statement that the Indians are discontented with the alterations in the Department must be explained before it can be laid before His Grace. Does not think it improbable (for reasons given) that the Indians are dissatisfied. Sir John Johnson's report may explain. Brant reports that Elliott's dismissal gave dissatisfaction; this is not correct. Elliott has forwarded a memorial for further investigation into his conduct. Recommends that Captain William Claus succeed McKee. Should the recommendation be adopted, recommends Captain Hector Maclean to succeed to the office held by Claus. Elliott's office still vacant without the service suffering. Fire in the buildings at Cape Diamond occupied by the engineers. Dr. Dickson has left; it is reported that he has gone to England. Although strictly watched, there was nothing in his conduct to justify suspicion.	238
March 6, Quebec.		Same to same (No. 99). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec, between the 10th of October and 5th January.	250
March 14, York.		Russell to Sir John Johnson. Requests him to take charge of Indian affairs, so that he may take measures to promote the King's service at this crisis. The commission to Baby, Grant and McKee, being no longer necessary, is withdrawn. Adds his recommendation to that of the Governor General in favour of Claus, as successor to McKee.	324
		(In Prescott's No. 104, of 10th June).	
March 27, Quebec.		Prescott to Portland (No. 100). Considerations on the impropriety of putting on record in books, declared to be open to the public, the differences between the Governor and the Executive Council.	251
		The motion of the Chief Justice commented on in No. 100, and observations thereon by the Governor.	254
April 2, Quebec.		Prescott to Portland (No. 101). Dispatches received. The apprehended danger to Government from differences between him and the Council have no existence. Sends speech and addresses in return from both Houses. The opposition talked of will be of small amount; the nature of the addresses justifies this expectation. Material for the new Court House ordered, but the site is not yet secured; the remaining Recollet has been offered £50 a year during his life for it but wants £100. The difficulty of raising the Canadian Volunteers arises from dislike of a military life. Respecting the building of an ordnance store house, &c., on Cape Diamond.	262
		Speech on opening the Legislative session.	267
		Address of the Council.	272
		Address of the Assembly.	276

1799.
April 4,
Quebec. Prescott to King. Sends state of the two battalions of the Royal Canadian Volunteers. Explains certain apparent discrepancies. Page 280
State of the two battalions. 282
- April 10,
Whitehall. Portland to Prescott (No. 27). His regret at the continued differences between him (Prescott) and his Council; the only remedy for this state of things is his retirement. It is the King's pleasure, therefore, that he return and by personal communication enable the ministry to decide on measures necessary to be taken. The Lieutenant-Governor has been ordered out so as to take charge when he (Prescott) leaves. The Admiralty has been directed to arrange for the ship on which he is to return. Major General Hunter has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada and Lieut.-General on the staff in both the Canadas. All documents, &c., to be delivered to Lieut.-Governor Milnes. 2
- April 12,
Whitehall. Same to Lieut.-Governor Milnes. Transmits instructions of 9th February, 1765, for distribution of troops within the colonies, by which he is to be governed. 5
- April 13,
Whitehall. Same to Prescott. Transmits the instruments granting to Lord Amherst the Jesuit Estates in Lower Canada, on the terms specified, to be passed under the Great Seal of the Province, previous to which the law officers are to be consulted as to provisions and alterations necessary to be made on account of the differences of tenure, &c., so as to carry into effect the King's intentions in favour of Lord Amherst. He is also to consult with the Council and to report on the advantages derivable from any surplus revenues that may remain from the estates, after what is granted to Lord Amherst. 4
- April 15,
London. Robert Shore Milnes to Portland. Desires to know how the Governor's fees of office are to be appropriated, should he (Milnes) take the administration of Lower Canada during the absence of the Governor General. 121
- April 19,
Whitehall. Portland to Prescott. Respecting the manner of keeping the accounts of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Royal Canadian Volunteers. 123
- April 20,
Whitehall. Same to Milnes. Sends copy of letter written to Russell, relative to the manner of appropriating the Governor's fees. 122
- April 20,
Whitehall. Same to same. That deficiencies in the revenues of Lower Canada are to be made good by the draughts of the Commander-in-Chief as usual. 125
- April 30,
Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 102). Dispatches received. Arrival of the January mail off the coast reported three weeks ago; the expectation of receiving dispatches and other reasons have led him to postpone calling the Legislature together. The state of tranquillity and respect for Government which now exists in the Province, except in the case of a few persons who by their conduct have lost influence in public estimation. The business of the Legislature, which will be finished in ten days or a fortnight, has gone on with harmony; those who were inclined to oppose found their influence gone. The Consolidating Act and that for preserving Government have passed. Has communicated the intention to erect proper buildings for the Courts of Justice; a bill is passing to replace the money advanced for this purpose. Respecting table of fees for the fisheries; objections; he has postponed the measure. Reports from Upper Canada that the apprehensions of an attack by Indians were not well-founded. Will defer giving an opinion till Sir John Johnson's report is received. 302
- Speech to the Council and Assembly, respecting the building of Court Houses. 307
- Answers:—Council, 308; Assembly, 310. 308, 310
- May 6,
Philadelphia. Liston to Prescott. The American ministers complain of the conduct of the late Mr. McKee, in persuading the Shawanese to call a general

1799.

meeting to consider such parts of the treaty of Grenville as are disagreeable to them. The American ministers are determined not to grant permission to hold the meeting, and ask that steps be taken to prevent it, and to discourage all such interference in future. Page 326

(In Prescott's No. 104 of 10th June).

May 27,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 103). The unfounded apprehensions of an attack by the Indians on Upper Canada. Hopes to hear soon from Sir John Johnson on the subject of the Indians. The business of the Legislature conducted with harmony; the only differences were in regard to the Road Act of 1796, which it was proposed to amend; Bill for that purpose passed by considerable majority. No opposition to any measures proposed by him (Prescott). Expects to prorogue by the 31st. 311

June 3,
Montreal.

Sir John Johnson to Prescott. Report of his journey to the upper country. Arrival at York; thence to Fort George; there the son of Delaware Aaron denies having seen Otter, the Ottawa chief, the report he brought having been obtained from a party of Shawanese encamped near Amherstburg. The proposals of the Shawanese to send deputations to Britain and Spain respectively, Spain having offered them an asylum. McKee instructed to point out the impropriety of such a step. His return by the Grand River and reception there. His return to Kingston. The relief of the rangers. Progress of the works at Amherstburg. 318

June 3,
Quebec.

Speech of the Governor at the prorogation of the Legislature. 328
(Both in Prescott's No. 104 of 10th June.)

June 10,
Quebec.

Prescott to Portland (No. 104). Return of Sir John Johnson from the upper country. Account of his journey enclosed, which although not quite satisfactory affords a degree of pleasure in reporting the groundless fears of an Indian attack; the Indians have been tampered with by France and Spain. The bad advice given them by British subjects and, probably, by Americans; the interested motives of the advice. Sends letter from Liston confirming this view, extract of which has been sent to Sir John Johnson. The harmony with which the business of the Legislature has been conducted; prorogation on the 3rd; sends copy of speech. Omission in the Bill for regulating weights and measures; if considered important it can be supplied next session. 314

June 11,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 105). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 23rd December to 25th March. 332

Minutes, 25th March. Report on Public Accounts for six months from 11th April, 1798, with proceedings and details. 333

Committee on accounts from 11th October appointed. 366

Report on the renewal of the lease of the iron works at St. Maurice. 366

June 17,
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland. Had arrived on the 13th. The "Topaz," which conveyed him, was nearly wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland. His meeting with Prescott without the least unpleasant circumstance; he has fixed his departure for the 25th of next month. He (Milnes) has yet had no opportunity of making himself acquainted with the state of things in the Province. The winter has been severe and the spring backward, so that there is some alarm about the crops. Ryland has pressed for some compensating rank for him (Milnes), he having none in the army. The necessity for some distinction, where etiquette prevails. Desires either the Red Ribbon or the baronetage spoken of. 284

June 25,
Quebec.

Prescott to same (No. 106). The real state of the Province is different from what has been represented, as shown by various dispatches received. Will answer these personally. Cannot tell what was in the memorial of the Executive Council, but what was said of other representations leads him to hope that His Grace will have strong doubts of

1799. its truth. Cannot doubt that a full investigation into his conduct and that of his opponents will be accorded. The Governor's conduct is everywhere respected and revered and there is more general contentment throughout the Province than has prevailed since it has been annexed to His Majesty's Crown. Page 372
- June 26, Prescott to Portland (No. 107). Deputation of Caughnawaga and Lorette Indians on behalf of one of them convicted of the murder of a woman of the same tribe. Has granted a respite till His Majesty's pleasure is known. The reasons for this decision. 375
 Memorial enclosed. 378
- June 26, Prescott to Portland (No. 108). Has given written instructions to the Lieut.-Governor (Milnes); sends copy and schedule of documents. 383
 The instructions of same date follow. 384
- June 26, Prescott to Portland (No. 109). Voluntary subscriptions begun towards supporting the present war. Sends copies of the papers on the subject. 392
 Documents relating to the proposals, including the reports of meetings, subscriptions lists, &c., of Quebec, Montreal and Sorel, or William Henry. 393 to 403
- July 18, King to Milnes. Sends copy of letter with enclosures addressed to Lieut.-Governor Hunter, respecting Prince Edward's proposal to place the Provincials on the footing of Fencibles, to serve in North America generally. 287
 Whitehall.
- July 24, Portland to same (No. 1). Sends copy of private letter from the Anglican Bishop of Quebec. The evils complained of have arisen from the want of mutual understanding, which can be remedied by confidential intercourse and by the exercise of discretion, &c. Sends copies of instructions to Dorchester, of 1796. The necessity of building a metropolitan church at the seat of Government; he is authorised to appropriate the site of the late Recollet Church for that purpose, and to expend £400 annually out of the Provincial revenues for its erection. Believes that the inhabitants will assist by liberal contributions. The establishment of rectories, regulations for church wardens, vestries, &c., to be next considered. The powers under the Act of 1791; that Act and the instructions of 1796 are sufficient, with the advice of the law officers, for his guidance. The law does not authorise the collection of tithes, the various Acts being quoted on the subject. It is for the Provincial Legislature to make some provision for the officiating clergy. What is still more urgently to be attended to is the want of parochial clergy and of the means to provide for them; is afraid the means can be more readily found than suitable persons for the office. Has communicated and shall continue to communicate his views to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. How provision may be made for the incumbents in addition to that made by the parishioners. Believes the arrangements for particular parishes proposed by the bishop are reasonable and may receive his (Milnes') sanction. The power to grant licenses, asked for by the bishop, may be beneficial; the difficulties in the way of granting it. The power to license might be delegated by the Governor to the Bishop; the question might be referred to the law officers. The question of appointing archdeacons. The power of the Seminary of Montreal to renew the officers by election, but that of its power to hold the Seigniorship of the island must be reported on. 288
 Whitehall.
- July 24, Same to the Anglican Bishop of Quebec. Letter received; the most essential parts of it have been at once attended to, as shown by copy of letter to Milnes, enclosed for his information. Sends extracts from letters, so far as these relate to ecclesiastical affairs, addressed to

1799.

President Russell. Rev. Mr. Reddish must have arrived in Upper Canada before this letter can reach. Page 300

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S.—Schut, Alexander, 105, Mary, 104; Scott, Dorcas, (widow of John) 101; Sewel, Jabor, 104, Joseph, 105; Sewell, Joseph, junior, 104; Shepherd, Richard, 103, Thomas, 106; Simpson, Isaac, 99; Smith, Daniel, 106, Joseph, 94, 103; Sowles, David, 104, Timothy, 105, William, 94, 104; Spencer, Benjamin, 105, Peleg, 103; Stanton, William, 96, 106.

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 S.—Sutton, 93, 94, 106.

LIEUT.-GOV. PRESCOTT, LIEUT.-GOV. MILNES AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1799.

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Q. 83.

January 5,
Quebec.

Memorial, with accompanying documents, from the Executive Council respecting the disputes with the Governor as to the land granting system. Pages 306 to 330

January 25,
London.

Ryland to Portland. Suggestions respecting the appointment of a Superintendent General of Church and Crown Reserves in Upper and Lower Canada. 300

April 15,
Quebec.

Anglican Bishop of Quebec to same (private). His diffidence at writing direct in consequence of letter of 7th May, 1796 (see Q. 77 p. 297) that all public communications, complaints excepted, are to be sent through the Governor. The expectations entertained by members of the Church of England in this country, from the terms of the instructions to successive Governors, that the Church of England was to be established both in principle and practice, and limitations to be applied to the power and privileges of the Church of Rome. These hopes were greatly strengthened by the appointment of an Anglican Bishop, who they supposed, would come clothed with power to raise it to distinction and ascendancy, with a suitable church, a competent number of clergy and power to set on foot a plan for the education of youth. The interest felt by large numbers in Upper Canada, many of them dissenters, but without ministers or churches and ready to throw off their dissent. The apprehensions of the Roman Catholics in Lower Canada. Both parties undeceived. The Roman Catholics look down with contempt on the fruitless efforts of the Church of England, and the hopes of the Protestants having in the same degree subsided, they naturally attribute their disappointment to his supineness. The power, on the other hand, of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, and the influence this gives him over the clergy and people. The increasing property of the ecclesiastics; the emigrant priests have assumed the principal offices in the Seminary of Montreal and the seigniorial rights over the island. The danger of this should there be a counter revolution in France. Calls attention to the titles assumed by the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics. He casts no personal reflections on the Bishop or his coadjutor, who he truly believes are worthy men and good subjects. His remarks on the want of Church accommodation and the necessity for a separate church building. The steps taken from 1795, to have rectories, vestries, and church wardens, legalized, with instances of the inconveniences arising from the present situation of ecclesiastical affairs, including the difficulty of obtaining clergymen for various districts, as security for the clergyman's salary can only be given by mortgage on private property. The rest of the letter (of 38 pages) discusses the situation at length. 332

Appendix A. "Discours par Messire Plessis," title. For sermon, see Q. 82, p. 211, &c. 370

Appendix B. Ecclesiastical State of Canada, Catholic and Protestant, in detail. 371 to 381

Appendix C. Russell to the Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec, that he had appointed a day of thanksgiving for the victory over the French Fleet. 382

1799.
April 17,
Quebec. Memorandum that a portion of the land granted to Lord Amherst, namely, the Seignory of Jeune Lorette, was in possession of the Indians by a grant from the French King, but secured by the Jesuits by a subsequent grant. Page 331
- July 10,
Quebec. Milnes to Portland (No. 1). His arrival on the 13th of June; Prescott is expected to embark on the 25th of this month. Sends copy of letter from Prescott respecting land grants. Reason for declining to take that question into consideration on the Governor's statement or to give an opinion on the subject. 2
(Letter, called instructions, is in Q. vol. 82, p. 384).
The answer dated 28th June. 5
- July 10,
Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 110). Had received orders respecting the mode of keeping the accounts of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Royal Canadian Volunteers. The Public Accounts transmitted include those of the volunteers. The accounts will after this be kept as ordered. 6
- July 17,
Quebec. Ryland to King (private). The good sense of the leading members of the Legislature got the better of the difficulties apprehended. The consolidation and other less important Acts passed. The satisfaction to one party and the chagrin of the other at the unexpected arrival of Milnes. Hopes not to require to use the word party long, although there is an evident intention to create an opposition to the administration of Milnes. Idle reports from the Chateau that the General will return in spring were intended to lessen the consequence of the Lieut. Governor. The efforts to get signatures to addresses to the Governor on his departure, to show that the people are on his side. The unsuccessful attempt to get Milnes to express a premature opinion on the merits of the differences respecting land grants. 383
- July 17,
Portsmouth. Sir Charles Saxton to same. Packet for Milnes delivered to the captain of the "Hero" Transport, (receipt enclosed). 387
A similar note from Sir Peter Parker, (with receipt enclosed) both dated 25th July. 388
- July 18,
Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 111). Sends exemplifications of the Acts passed last session and manuscript copy of the journals of Council. 8
Journals of Legislative Council. 9 to 77
- July 18,
Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 112). Sends Naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec from 5th April to 5th July. 78
- July 18,
Quebec. Same to same (No. 113). Sends requisition for clothing for the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Royal Canadian Volunteers. 79
Requisitions. 80, 81
- July 18,
Quebec. Prescott to Portland (No. 114). Had sent copy of his letter to Milnes (Q. 82, p. 384.) Now sends the enclosures, returned by Milnes unopened. Why he (Prescott) does not lay all the correspondence before the Council, as desired by His Grace; the dangerous consequences that would have resulted to His Majesty's Government in this country. Shall leave all the public letters with Milnes and also the documents he has returned unopened. Sends newspaper with copy of address from Quebec on his departure. Other addresses in course of preparation at Montreal, Three Rivers and William Henry. 82
Copies of addresses from Quebec to Prescott (in English and French) with signatures. 88 to 111
(For other addresses, see p. 158 to p. 190.)
- July 19,
Quebec. Ryland to King. Sends copy of the report of the Executive Council relative to the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada. 112
Report. 113
- July 23,
Quebec. Lymburner to King. Sends copy of memorial to the Duke of Portland, which Prescott had offered to deliver and asking his support to obtain

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the prayer of it. The circumstances causing the delay in his return to Quebec, and the refusal to readmit him as a member of the Council. Page 393

July 23,
Quebec.

Memorial by Lymburner to the Duke of Portland. Stating his services, &c., and praying for restoration to his seat in the Council. 400

July 24,
Quebec.

Prescott to same (No. 115). Sends minutes of Council on State business and on Crown Lands, both from 26th of March to the 18th July. 118

Minutes, 15th June. Lieut.-Governor Milnes presents his commission and takes the oaths. 119

Minutes, 18th July. Report on Public Accounts from 11th October, with proceedings and details. 121

Minutes on Crown Lands, 18th July. Instructions relative to the granting of land laid before the Council. 413

Table of fees on land grants. 136

List of applications for land. 139

(The names of the petitioners are in alphabetical list at the end of the calendar of this volume.)

July 27,
London.

W. Morrice to King. Would be glad either in his public or private capacity to be instrumental in providing proper clergymen for the two Provinces of Canada, but the Society does not meet till October, and he will be at Bournemouth for some time. Desires to know what encouragement will be given exclusive of the allowance by the Society. 389

July 30,
Whitehall.

King to Morrice. The allowance authorised by Government to be paid to clergymen by the Governor is £100 per annum, until the value of the Church lands render that unnecessary. This is in addition to what is contributed by the people, which though small must produce something. 390

August 7,
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 2). Prescott sailed in the "Topaz" on the 29th July. Sends copy of proclamation on assuming the Government. His intention to call the attention of the Council to the land business. 149

Proclamation. 150

Contributions for the support of the War, with list of subscribers. 152

August 7,
Quebec.

Lymburner to King. Sends copy of letter of 23rd July, and asks for a certificate that it was with his (King's) permission he remained for the benefit of his health. Points out that no precedent could arise from his readmission. 399

August 21,
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 3). Transmits a representation of Chief Justice Osgoode respecting the administration of Justice, in order that he (Milnes) may receive His Majesty's pleasure thereon. The charges against De Bonne. 191

Memorial by Chief Justice Osgoode, dated in August (no day). The Chief Justice in cases of appeal presided over that court, and took no part in the trials at the courts of first instance. By a change in the law the Chief Justice for Quebec presides in the King's Bench for that district and the Chief Justice of Montreal does the same in his district, and in appeals the Chief Justice of Quebec presides in cases from Montreal, the Chief Justice of Montreal in those from Quebec. Objections to the present system. Recent events have shown that these were not unfounded. The course followed in the case of Grant and Lymburner vs. N. and P. Lloyd, in which the Chief Justice of Montreal (Monk), de Bonne and Young decided, not on a point of law, but on a rule of the Court, the decision being entirely subversive of the rule and practice, as shown by the records. The case of Duchesnay against de

1799. Bonne, a judge of the Court; its painful nature; a settlement arranged by friends, but the case revived by de Bonne entering suits against Duchesnay. The public scandal thence arising. Asks that the judicature Bill might be amended, so that the attendance of the Chief Justice could be dispensed with in civil causes in the Court of King's Bench, Quebec, thereby enabling him to preside constantly at the Court of Appeal. Page 193
- The records relating to the procedure in the Court of Appeal referred to. 199
- August 21, Quebec. Milnes to Portland (No. 4). The necessity of having Aides-de-Camp. Has appointed Major Deschambault, late in the 60th Regiment. Trusts that the appointment of a second will be approved of. 203
- August 21, Quebec. Same to same (No. 5). Sends minutes of the Council on Crown Lands from 9th July to 19th August. His satisfaction at the proceedings of Council, which will remove the difficulties hitherto attending this business. 204
- August 21, Quebec. Minutes, 19th August. Correspondence laid before the Council. 205
- Milnes to King. It will be noticed that he has opened the campaign in the land business; hopes it will go on well. The proposal of Chief Justice Osgoode, if adopted, would prevent jealousy between the Chief Justices of Quebec and Montreal. If de Bonne is dismissed, a discretion should be left with him (Milnes) as to the time. De Bonne has influence with the lower orders, but cannot, he thinks, do any harm. Respecting Aides-de-Camp; the importance of their duties. 207
- September 10, Quebec. Same to Portland. The impossibility of keeping up his establishment on his present salary. The great cost of living. Although everything was much cheaper in his time, yet the amount expended by General Clarke exceeded his income by £300 a year; Lord Dorchester's expenses were not less than £5,000 a year exclusive of his rations. The necessity of keeping up an establishment owing to the circumstances of the country. Much depends on the attention paid to bring about a cordial reconciliation between all parties, without which it is impossible for the Executive Government to proceed in any material business. Shall maintain his present establishment till he hears from His Grace. 211
- September 15, Deal. Prescott to same. His arrival in the "Topaz" frigate. Sends copies of the addresses presented to him before leaving Quebec, to be laid before the King. These, with addresses from the Assembly, show that the Province never enjoyed more tranquillity. Repeats his request for a strict investigation into his conduct and that of his adversaries. 156
- (For Quebec address see p. 88.)
- Address from Three Rivers, dated 25th July. 158
- Addresses from Montreal. 167, 176
- Address from William Henry and Parish of Sorel 187
- October 12, Quebec. Milnes to Portland (No. 6). Sends list of Executive Councillors, eight of whom reside at Quebec. 216
- List of Councillors. 217
- October 14, London. Morrice to King. That the Society (for the Propagation of the Gospel) will look for clergymen for Canada to whom they will make an allowance suitable to the situation and circumstances of their respective parishes. 412
- October 14, London. Same to same. In his private capacity he has exerted himself to procure one or more clergymen to go to Canada, but without success. Those who are improper it would be disgraceful to send; those that are proper are most difficult to find. There is a vacancy in the Bahamas with greater emoluments than those from a Canadian mission, but a proper clergyman cannot be found to go. 413

1799.
October 24,
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 7). Sends naval officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec between the 5th of July and the 10th October. Page 218

D. W. Smith to King, with testimonials, which he asks may be read, so as to save him from intruding until there is occasion for his services. 414

(D. W. Smith was Surveyor General of Upper Canada.)

The papers enclosed, include thanks from the Legislature of Upper Canada, letters in his favour from President Russell, from Simcoe, Chief Justice Osgoode, &c. 415 to 424

October 25,
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 8). Encloses letter from the Bishop of Quebec. The want of church room for Protestants. The Recollet Church in which they had service formerly is burned; the Jesuit church too small, besides being damp and in bad repair; the troops can only worship outside, which the severity of the weather will not often permit. The site of the Recollet Church and garden affords room for the court house, now building, and for a church. The increase of the revenue should be more than adequate to the expense of building. Does not think it expedient to lay the matter before the Assembly, two-thirds being Roman Catholics, to whom the discussion might be unpleasant. A sum of £100 a year allowed to a clergyman at St. Armand. Expects the final report of the Attorney and Solicitor General on the Jesuit Estates. Intends submitting considerations respecting the militia; at present there are about 30,000 rank and file of the militia on paper, but not one effective man. The numbers are: Canadian, 28,264; British, 1,376, both exclusive of officers. Respecting the proposal of the Duke of Kent to place the Provincial regiments on the footing of Fencibles. 219

Letter enclosed from the Anglican Bishop of Quebec to Milnes, dated 19th October, respecting the need of church accommodation, and urging that His Excellency's influence may be used to further the object in view. The case of St. Armand; what the Protestants there are prepared to do for the support of a clergyman. The difficulty of obtaining a Government grant if absolute security is exacted before that is given; the necessity for the relaxation of the rule, otherwise no church can be established, &c. 225

October 25,
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 9). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 30th July to 10th October, and on Crown Lands from 19th August till 11th October. Some classes of cases in respect to land settled. People arrived and settled on lands within the last twelve months, in the belief that possession would give them an indisputable claim to a grant, pamphlets distributed having given a foundation for this. The settlement of such questions to be left to the grantees when their cases are decided on. 232

30th July
to

Minutes, 30th July. Proclamation for continuing the officers of Government. 234

19th August.

Minutes, 19th August. Report on the boundary line between the district of Montreal and that of Three Rivers, lying on the north side of the St. Lawrence. 236

Report on an application by Père Berey for an addition to his income. 238

Report on application by W. Lindsay, St. John's, respecting rafts and fees. 240

Report of committee for building a Court House at Quebec. 242

Report of committee on Public Accounts. 246

Minutes on Crown Lands, 19th August. Correspondence between Portland and Prescott laid before the Board for consideration. 251

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October 26, Quebec.	Milnes to Portland (No. 10). Sends printed copies of the journals of Assembly for the last session.	289
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December 3, Whitehall.	Portland to Milnes (No. 2). Before dismissing de Bonne he (Milnes) should inform himself, so as to be able to give an opinion on the subject.	209
December 7, Whitehall.	Same to same (No. 3). The appointment of a second Aide-de-Camp left for him (Milnes) to determine. How the expense is to be met. Has no doubt, from the judicious manner in which it was brought forward, that the settlement of the Land business will give general satisfaction. Sends memorial from Lymburner for consideration and report; doubts as to his claim to a seat in the Council.	291
December 11. Whitehall.	Same to the Anglican Bishop of Quebec. The difficulty of his obtaining persons qualified to perform the duty of ministers leads to the suggestion that the Bishop try to obtain them in the Provinces. But for the fruitlessness of his efforts would not have made the proposal, &c., &c.	293
December 11, London.	James Mackenzie to King. Sends letters from Lymburner relative to the refusal to re-admit him to his seat at the Council on his return to Canada, and a memorial to the Duke of Portland.	392
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December 12, Whitehall.	Portland to Milnes (No. 4). Has sent copy of letter to the Bishop of Quebec.	298

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1799.
November 12,
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No 11). Has appointed a commission composed of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, Chief Justice Osgoode, Sir George Pownall and the Rev. Mr. Mountain, for the purpose of erecting a metropolitan church at Quebec, for which £400 shall be appropriated annually. Shall consult the Bishop and law officers before taking steps regarding the rectories, &c., and also the proposed change in granting marriage licences. Shall send full information respecting the Sulpicians and their property. Page 4

November 15,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 12). Transmits memorial from Alexander Ellice, respecting encroachments on his land in laying out the township of Hemmingford. He offers to accept in lieu of that land 6,600 acres in Clifton. His having paid £1,200 of *quint*, or £200 more than the whole purchase money formerly, is a strong argument in favour of granting his petition. The advantage it would be to the country were he to use his means to improve the lands. 6

Memorial by John Richardson and Francis Winter, agents for Alexander Ellice. Setting out the error in survey, by which Hemmingford has encroached on his seigniory and offering to take land in Clifton instead of that lost by wrong survey. 8

Diagram of Clifton, showing reserves, grants, &c. 11A.

Plan of Beauharnois and Hemmingford showing the encroachment. 11B.

November 15,
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland. Calls attention to the Duke of Kent's proposal respecting Mr. Coffin's place as Inspector General of Accounts, so as to obtain disposal of it. Trusts that no change will be allowed in the mode of nominating to this or other provincial appointments. 12

December 13,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 13). Transmits memorial and documents relating to the establishment of an independent Custom House at Montreal. 14

Memorial of the merchants of Montreal, representing the difficulties, delays and expense that would result from establishing a separate Custom House at Montreal. 16

Order of reference to the Attorney General respecting the intended establishment of a separate Custom House at Montreal. 24

Report by Sewell, Attorney General, that the establishment of a separate Custom House at Montreal would be inconsistent with the Provincial Revenue Act. 26.

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- 1799.
- Report of the committee of Council on the question of a separate Custom House at Montreal and in opposition to its establishment. Page 32
- December 16, Quebec. Milnes to Portland (No. 14). Reports the existence of a fever (a kind of gaol fever), among the officers and men of the 41st, contracted on board of the "Asia" transport; means taken to prevent infection. It will apparently soon be exterminated about Quebec, but has been introduced into several places on the road to Montreal, in which the 41st were quartered. It is much more serious in Montreal, but trusts by the means used it will soon be exterminated. 34
- December 19, Quebec. Same to same (No. 15). Had submitted to the Attorney and Solicitor General the instrument for granting the Jesuit estates to Lord Amherst, and had ordered a special report to be prepared. Memorial presented by Father Cazot, that the estates should be taken into the actual possession of His Majesty, which has also been referred to the Attorney General. Encloses order of reference. 36
- 1800.
- January -- Whitehall. Order of reference. 38
- Portland to Milnes (No. 5). Dispatches received. Had anticipated the request of the Bishop for instructions respecting the building of a church at Quebec and the appointment of a minister at St. Armand, and had endeavoured to lay a foundation for the establishment of the Church of England in the Canadas. The satisfaction it would give him to receive proposals to render the militia efficient and to strengthen the connection between the two classes of His Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada. The difficulty of dealing with the land business, for reasons stated. His proposition to remedy the evils approved of. Has recommended that whilst he (Milnes) administers the Government of Lower Canada, his salary shall be £4,000 from all sources. 1
- January 29, Québec. Bill of exchange for £2,942.11.1. for subsistence and extraordinary expenses of the Army. 156
- January 31, Québec. Milnes to Portland (No. 16). Transmits documents relating to the Jesuit estates. The Council recommend the suspension of the grant to Amherst till all the documents are submitted to His Majesty's Ministers. Had avoided calling attention to the policy of the intended grant, but Councillors have individually told him how unpopular the measure would be and its mischievous consequences. Sends documents showing the claims made by the Province to these estates for the purposes of education, supported by the declaration in France on the dissolution of the order, that the property belonging to the Colleges could only be applied for the purposes of education, and also by the edict of 1763 in respect to such property in French Colonies. The inhabitants trust that, although this decree could not extend to Canada, yet that their rights in this respect would be equally attended to by the British Government. In addition, it would be good policy to encourage an establishment for education, many families being induced to send their children to United States Colleges for want of such institutions here. So great is the want of education, that were any vacancy to take place in either of the Councils, or in any of the superior offices held by Canadians, it would be difficult to find proper persons to fill them. Proposes that only such part of the estates as might be determined by commissioners should be granted to Lord Amherst, the rest to be for public purposes. Shall in the meantime appoint commissioners to take over the estates, rents after allowance to the last surviving Jesuit to accumulate so as to form a fund for the expense of the commission, &c. 41
- Report of the committee of Council, dated 21st January, 1800, asking that their journal may be taken as the report. 1. Recommend suspending the grant. 2. To accept the offer of Cazot, and to take the estates, into

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His Majesty's actual possession. How this should be done. 3. The exceptions in the grant include such lands in Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers as are necessary for public civil uses. They cannot determine what may be necessary for public military uses. 4. The grantee should keep an account of the revenues, so that it might be ascertained what surplus should be devoted to public uses. Page 47

Letter from H. W. Ryland to the Attorney and Solicitor General, dated 7th August, 1799, with copy of letter from the Secretary of State respecting the grant to Lord Amherst. 57

Report by the Attorney (J. Sewell) and Solicitor (L. C. Foucher) General, on the instrument granting to Lord Amherst the estates formerly held by the Jesuits. The contradictions between the deed of grant and the laws of Canada in respect to lands held in seigniority or *en roture*, as well as in respect to lands held in free and common soccage. The terms for the lands conceded to the *ceusitaires* cannot be changed. Objections to the grant of property now held for public uses. Changes recommended in the deed. 58

Letter from Ryland to the Attorney and Solicitor General, dated 16th November, 1799, desiring them to report the pretensions of the Province to the Jesuit estates in the Districts of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, and the steps taken in support of these pretensions, also to specify what part of such property has been appropriated in any manner for public purposes. 67

Report by the Attorney General, 28th November, 1799, upon the claims of the Province to the estates of the late order of Jesuits. 69

Appendix to the report shewing: 1. The estates of the late order of Jesuits claimed by the Province for the purposes of education. 83

2. Petition (in French) signed by 195 inhabitants of Quebec, dated 19th November, 1787, tracing the history of the grants of lands known as Jesuit estates. 87

3. Petition (in English) signed by 230 inhabitants of the City and County of Quebec, dated 4th February, 1793, on the same subject. 140

4. Petition by the Assembly (undated) for the application of the Jesuit estates to the purposes of education. 146

5. Memorial (in French) of Jean Joseph Cazot, S. J., praying to be relieved of the task of administering the Jesuit estates and that they be taken possession of by the Crown. 149

6. Report of the Attorney General on the means of giving effect to Father Cazot's proposal. 152

February 13,
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 17). Has ascertained that the full value of the Jesuit estates could not, for a considerable time, be more than £2,400 a year, and a surplus adequate to defray the expense incurred by Lord Amherst. This induces him to set aside his late proposal of a division of the property. When the estates shall be taken into the possession of His Majesty, he can form a better idea of their just value. In the meantime submits for consideration the policy of the intended grant. 154

March 1,
Quebec.

Same to same (No 18). Sends list of subscriptions towards the expenses of the War, &c. 157

List of subscriptions at Montreal, total £4673. 2. 9. 158

March 8,
Quebec.

Milnes to King. Sends report on the claim to precedence of James Ker, Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court. 169

Report that the Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty is not entitled to any rank at the bar except that arising from his seniority as a barrister 170

March 8,
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No 19). Sends memorial received in October last from the puisne Judges for an increase of salary, which he had not forwarded till he had satisfied himself that the increase was necessary; 175

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reasons given. Besides, barristers make £500 a year and will not give up the profession for the smaller salary, so that only men of inferior abilities can be obtained for the office. Recommends that the salaries of the puisne Judges in Quebec and Montreal should be £750 and at Three Rivers £500. These salaries should cover their circuit expenses nor should they be allowed fees. Suggests that the salary of the Chief Justice should be proportionately increased. Has appointed Davison to succeed the deceased Mr. Justice Walker at Montreal. Transmits memorial of Mrs. Walker and recommends her for a pension. His embarrassment at having to forward such representations, but it is a consolation that the revenues are increasing, so that in a short time he hopes, they will equal the expenditure. Leases of the King's posts, of the St. Maurice Forges and of the King's Wharf at Quebec being about to expire, it is intended to dispose of them by public competition. Page 172

Memorial of the puisne judges for increase of salary, dated 17th October, 1799. 177

Memorial of Margaret, widow of Mr. Justice Walker. 181

March 8,
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No 20). Sends minutes of Council on matters of State, between 11th October, 1799, and 27th January 1800, and on the Crown lands during the same period. 182

Minutes, 11th October 1799. The Council, (three to be a quorum) to be a committee for auditing the Public Accounts. 183

Minutes, 22nd October. Letter of the Bishop of Quebec on Education, referred to the Board. Report of the Board does not recommend the plan proposed. The Bishop's letter is given in full. 183

Minutes, 9th November. Final report of the Committee on Accounts laid before the Council; proceedings, abstract of accounts &c. 191

Minutes, 11th December. Documents relating to the establishment of an independent Custom-house at Montreal laid before the Council. 196

Minutes, 13th December. Report that the establishment of an independent Customhouse at Montreal is inexpedient. 197

List of documents relating to the Jesuit estates laid before the Council, to be considered and a report made. 1. Whether the grant to Amherst should pass without further reference to the Ministry. 2. Whether it would be advisable to accept of Cazot's offer and the means to be adopted for carrying it out. 3. What properties should be reserved for public uses, no reserves having been previously made. 4. The means to secure advantages to the Province from the surplus revenues of these estates.

Report of Council on the reference respecting the Jesuit estates on point. 1. That the passing of the grant to Amherst should be suspended till the documents are transmitted to His Majesty's Ministers. 2. The committee see no inconvenience in accepting Cazot's offers; a special commission should issue for this purpose, as recommended by the Attorney General. 3. The exceptions in the grant include all properties necessary to be reserved for public uses. 4. The full consideration of this point to be deferred for fuller information. 199

Report by Perrault on records in the Bishop's Palace. 210

March 15,
Quebec.

Address of the House of Assembly, for all documents relating to the Jesuit estates filed in the late Council Office, especially the report dated 30th June, 1789, &c. (English and French.) 275-277

The answer, undated, handed to a committee of the Assembly, and reported on the 18th March. 279

(The address and answer transmitted to the Duke of Portland in Milnes' No. 21 of 5th April.)

April 5,
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 21).—Transmits resolution of the Assembly concerning the Jesuit estates, which was passed after some warm

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debates, expressing the anxiety of the House to investigate the claims of the Province to the College of Quebec and the estates thereunto annexed, and asking for copies of all papers in the Council office relative to the estates of the Jesuits. Sends copy of his answer. Death of Father Cazot, the only remaining one of the Jesuits, the day before his (Milnes') answer was sent to the Assembly. Nothing has since been done about the estates in the Assembly. Believes that the grant to Lord Amherst may be carried without further opposition. Suggests how the estates might be divided to avoid litigation on the ground of being diverted from the original condition of the donations. The estates will be put in commission on the 15th; suggests that the issue of the patent might be deferred till a report of the real value of the property can be sent. Repeats that the want of the means of a liberal education is severely felt, and that the conversion of so large a property to other purposes will be very grating; the dissatisfaction would be lessened were measures adopted for the establishment of a college. Sends copy of letter from the Bishop of Quebec (see p. 185), respecting education, which had been laid before the Council and approved of. Suggests that part of the Crown lands be set aside to provide the necessary funds for the establishment of grammar schools and a college, in addition to what may be reserved from the Jesuit estates. The political and moral benefit of the measure. A will was left by Father Cazot disposing of his personal property and the church plate. The will in respect to the former will be executed; recommends that the other be so also. Page 270

April 17,
London.

Prescott to Portland. Is going to Hastings for a few weeks. 13

May 7,
Quebec.

Milnes to same (separate). Respecting Lymburner's seat in Council, which he had engaged to occupy or resign; encloses minute of Council that he was not entitled to a seat. His right being thus done away with, sees no reason to recommend his reappointment. 282

Extract from the minutes of the Executive Council respecting Lymburner's claim to a seat at the Council. 283

May 13,
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 22). Dispatches received. Thanks for the increased salary. Shall do all in his power to forward the pious views of the Lord Bishop of Quebec. Instead of a net revenue of £7.10s. from the St.-Maurice Forges, the offer made by competition for the lease for five years is £800 currency, and the terms will probably rise higher. The lease expires on 1st April, 1801. The session of the Provincial Parliament will be closed in a few days; will then issue writs for a new election. The Assembly has resolved to postpone inquiry into the rights and pretensions of the Province upon the College of Quebec and the estates dependent thereon. 285

May 13,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 23). Asks that instructions be sent that the Indian Department in Lower Canada is, in the absence of the Governor General, to be under the management of the Lieutenant-Governor and that orders be sent to the Commander in chief to pay the salaries of the officers out of the extraordinaries of the army, and that the presents for the Indians should be under the control of the person administering the Government. 288

June 6,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 24). Sends Naval officer's returns. 299

June 21,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 25). Commissioners for the Jesuit estates appointed. They were: Chief Justice Osgoode, Messrs. Baby and Dunn, Executive Councillors, Mr. Hale, Deputy Paymaster General, Mr. Berthelot, a Canadian. The inferior agents in the districts to be appointed by the commissioners. Until a report is transmitted recommends that the order respecting the grant to Lord Amherst should be postponed. 300

1800.

July 8,
Quebec.

Commission referred to in preceding letter. Page 301
Milnes to Portland. Is unable to give a decided opinion as to the expediency of dismissing Judge de Bonne, owing to the difficulty of deciding what degree of private misconduct unfits for a public function; de Bonne's conduct is matter of public notoriety. A memorial has been received from the Chief Justice respecting de Bonne's inattention to the duties of his office. On his application de Bonne has been allowed to send in a written exculpation, but has not yet done so. 311

Memorial from the Chief Justice, respecting de Bonne's inattention to his duties, dated 19th February. 314

Chief Justice Osgoode to Milnes, dated 6th May. Further respecting Judge de Bonne. 317

July 23,
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (N^o 26). Sends memorial of the merchants of Quebec, asking that Captain Donnelly of the "Maidstone" frigate be induced to take under convoy the corn laden ships which will be ready to sail by the 10th of August. Captain Donnelly's instructions are not to leave for two months after arrival, that will bring it to the 1st of September. Encloses report of Council, &c., on the subject. Already upwards of 100,000 bushels of wheat have been exported; should the next crop be deficient, the state of the Province will be deplorable, and cause great discontent. The delay in the sailing of the convoy till the 1st of September will enable him to ascertain how far the Province can depend upon the ensuing harvest. 320

Memorial of the Merchants of Quebec respecting the sailing of a convoy on the 10th of August. 322

Reference of memorial to the Council, with return of the export of grain, &c., from 1792 to 1799. 324

Report by the Executive Council that the grain, &c., proposed to be exported is equal to 130,000 bushels of wheat; that the quantity in the hands of the farmers is not more than sufficient to supply the Province till next harvest, and should the crop be then deficient, it will be impossible to obtain a supply till after the opening of navigation in May. Cannot recommend any step that would accelerate the exportation. Steps to be taken to prevent export to foreign countries. 326

Intimation to the merchants of the decision come to. 328

Instructions to the Collector of Customs respecting the proposal to export grain to a foreign country. 330

July 26,
Whitehall.

Portland to Chief Justice Osgoode. His resignation accepted; he is to have a life pension of £300. His Grace's high appreciation of his services; expresses a desire to make his personal acquaintance. 297

July, —,
Whitehall.

Same to Milnes. Measures for erecting a metropolitan church at Quebec approved of. Authority given to grant Alexander Ellice 6,600 acres at Clifton. (See Milnes' No. 12, of 15th November, 1799, p. 6.) The documents relating to an independent Custom house at Montreal transmitted to the Treasury. Trusts that the precautions taken will put an end to the infectious disease reported in No. 14. The documents respecting the grant to Amherst of the Jesuit estates not received. It will only be a question of the validity of the grant on a point of law that will prevent the King's intentions from being carried out. Copies of all documents sent with originals should also be sent with duplicates. The decision of the Executive Council in respect to Lymburner appears to be just. The original and documents relating to the grant to Amherst are now received and transmitted to the Privy Council. Free schools should be established with the express condition of teaching English to all children without limitation of numbers. What fees should be charged for other branches. Proposed arrangement for higher education; approves of the suggestions of the Bishop of Quebec. Part of the

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revenues of the Crown lands should be appropriated for education. The King's gratitude for the voluntary contributions from Lower Canada for carrying on the war; means to be made use of to make this known. Approves of the increase of the salaries of the puisné Judges to £750; an allowance of £120 a year to be made to the widow of the late Judge Walker. Instructions relative to the appointment of the officers of the Indian Department. Page 290

August 2,
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 27). Encloses report of Council on Abraham Cuyler's memorial. 331

Report. The Council do not think it advisable to recommend that the prayer of the memorial be granted. 332

August 7,
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 28). Sends exemplifications of Acts passed last session, with manuscript copy of the Journals of the Legislative Council and printed copies of the Journals of Assembly. 333

The journals of Council. 334 to 384

The journals of Assembly not copied, the printed volume being among the Archives, the title at 385

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STATE PAPERS—UPPER CANADA.

LIEUT.-GOV. SIMCOE AND MISCELLANEOUS—1792.

1791
February 10,
London.

Q. 278.

Simcoe to Grenville. Sends list of things necessary for the immediate prosperity of Upper Canada; the advantage of an immediate large payment, made with prudence, over many smaller annual payments. The necessity for a force, adapted to military purposes, but with a principle of labour, from which the colony would reap immediate and permanent good and Great Britain might expect an increasing revenue. His idea that temporary barracks might be built at the head of the navigation of the rivers, whilst the troops should be opening roads. These barracks to be afterwards turned into public houses, to be let by auction for revenue to Government. No licenses to be granted except for similar houses. Proposes also that Government furnish material for grist and saw mills, to be the property of Government and let by auction. The advantages of this proposal.

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(See also letter to Dundas of 2nd June, which follows.)

February 22,
London.

Simcoe to Nepean. Asks for copies of the civil establishment of Nova Scotia, the naval armament on the Lakes and the Indian Superintendencies. Believes that changes in these must be made for Upper Canada.

225

March 16,
London.

Same to same. The great utility of his going to Congress on his way to Upper Canada to mediate for the Indians. Elliot has declined this embassy to the United States. The saving of expense should he (Simcoe) go.

226

June 2,
London.

Same to Dundas. His ideas on the Government of Upper Canada, so as to secure habitual influence in support of the British Constitution extended to that country. It will be necessary to establish the frontier government between Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. To prepare for the reception of various classes of emigrants (described) a capital should be established in a central situation and a great body of emigrants collected in its vicinity. The peninsula surrounded by the waters of the Great Lakes the most favourable situation for a British colony. Describes the immediate and future advantages of his proposals. To effect this a corps should be raised independent of the line, to be employed for civil purposes, for public works, &c., having a body of military artificers attached. The necessity of a force for military duty. How the expense could be defrayed. The system of drilling; how the officers should be selected. It is indispensable that a Bishop should be appointed for Upper Canada; has recommended Mr. Peters, late of Connecticut, as a proper person for the episcopal functions, and that if appointed he should go to Connecticut to invite the loyal clergymen of the Church of England, or of those Puritans who would embrace its doctrines, to settle with their parishioners and others in the proposed capital. The administration of justice has been nobly provided for by the appointment of a gentleman of high qualities to the principal office; does not doubt that great care will be taken to fill up the inferior stations. There are loyalists enough to fill up other offices of trust. The utility of appointing a good man to watch the public expenditure and accounts. Every officer in every

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department should be appointed upon the public principle of being capable of performing his duty, and being zealous, active and honest therein. (The document gives at length the reasons for the different proposals.) Pages 228 to 255

July 23,
London.

Simcoe to Dundas. As the season for sailing has almost worn away, desires a decision upon the preliminary establishment stated to Grenville, of which copy is sent. Without this he would be obliged to decline the office for reasons given. 256

July 30,
Wimbledon.

Dundas to Simcoe. Would be sorry to lose his services but cannot give a decisive answer as it does not depend exclusively on his opinion. Hopes soon to have the question considered and settled. 257

August 2,
London.

Simcoe to Dundas. As Levi Allen is to have an interview with him (Dundas) sends account of his previous transactions with Grenville. In 1789, Allen was authorised, under the Great Seal of Vermont, to treat for commercial intercourse. The memorial was reported on in 1790, by the Lords of Trade. He (Simcoe) had pressed on Lord Grenville the necessity of cultivating the good dispositions of Vermont, of which His Lordship valued the importance. His (Simcoe's) determination to press a matter hitherto unattended to, as Allen was about to leave, and the appearance of a Spanish war added to the propriety of forming the connection. Allen compensated for his losses as a loyalist. The misfortune to the southward (the capitulation of Cornwallis) had prevented Vermont from joining, as is evident from the correspondence. There are now two parties in the State. That on the North River wishes for a connection with New York; Robinson, the late Governor, is the head of this party. By far the larger and more important division is disposed to a connection with Canada; of this are the Allens and Chittenden. Levi Allen's proposals for commercial intercourse; purchases a large cargo, but has his ship delayed from various causes, so that he could not reach the Sorel and was obliged to steer for Georgia; he has returned with sufficient cargo to pay his debts. Levi's honesty; Ira has the same policy as during the war, namely, that if neutrality could not be secured it would be to Vermont's interest to join Canada. Report that Chittenden is defeated and Robinson elected Governor, and that Vermont has joined the United States. Allen says that Robinson gained by surprise, that Chittenden is re-chosen, that Congress has resolved to admit Vermont, but that Vermont has not yet definitely resolved to join. The admission of Vermont and Kentucky makes fifteen States. The greater importance of cultivating a connection with these two States rather than with any others for reasons given. The division of interests in the United States; its causes and effects discussed. How Levi Allen could be of service. The importance of Vermont not levying duties on goods from Great Britain; she will thus become the storehouse for British commodities for the Eastern States. The division of opinion on commercial matters between North and South; Vermont should support the policy of the Southern States, as if she has joined the Union, no distinction can be made between her and the others. The example of Vermont would have great influence in Kentucky, the majority of whose inhabitants are averse to a union with Congress, a feeling shared by the settlers on the rivers flowing into the lakes, who reject as unconstitutional and oppressive the levying on them the same federal duties as are raised on the sea coasts. These are presented as Allen's views. The prejudices against the Allens due to misrepresentations of the New Yorkers. His (Simcoe's) anxiety for the welfare of Canada has led him to urge his views as to the policy to be adopted. 259

August 3,
London.

Same to Grenville. The season for getting to Quebec is wearing away; it is of the highest importance that the Governor, whoever he is,

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should be sent out this year, as although the lieutenant-governor might get to Upper Canada from England in Spring, within a week or two as early as from Quebec or Montreal, yet it is of importance that the name of the establishment being carried into execution should reach America, and that terms should be held out to invite settlers. Hears that the Tenesee country has been sold in London for £70,000, and it is not better circumstanced to receive settlers than Upper Canada. States what his military rank is; the dates of his appointments, &c. Presumes that in Upper Canada he shall be subject only to the military authority of Dorchester, whether he (Simcoe) hold the unmeaning title of Brigadier General, or that of Major General. Respecting the salary, he looks rather to future promotion than to present emoluments, and if the appointment of a Bishop is withheld on account of the expense, offers to give up £500 a year, which, with £200 from the casual revenue, should afford a competent salary. The benefit this would be to Great Britain. Has sent observations on Levi Allen and Vermont direct to Dundas. Page 271

August —
London.

Simcoe to Grenville. The painful impression on his mind that no colonial force is to be established in Upper Canada. Reiterates the reasons for the adoption of such a measure in a civil and military point of view. Had hoped that the active exertions of the American servants of the Crown might have placed this colony beyond the reach of insult, but if these exertions are cramped or wholly fettered, he fears that their expectations will be disappointed, and that the situation destined for him will not hold forth inducements to any honourable ambition. 277

(There is no date to this letter, but there seems little reason to doubt that it was written in August.)

August 12.
London.

Same to Dundas. In expectation that the detail of the Upper Canadian Government would be discussed and finally settled next day, sends him a summary of such arrangements as he had previously suggested: 1. The episcopal establishment. 2. Military establishments. 3. A company of Artificers. 4, 5. Independent companies. 6. Deputy Quartermaster General. 7. Legal appointments. 8. Executive Council. 9. The appointment of Mr. W. Jarvis to be Secretary and Clerk of the Council. 10. A printer who might also be post master. 11. Mr. Russell to be collector of customs, auditor and receiver general. 12. Surveyor General. 13. Provisions for settlers. 14. A constant supply of Government stores. 15. The supply of tools and materials to be disposed to settlers at cost price. 16. A supply of copper coinage. 17. Books for the foundation of a public library. Transmits three letters; one from Ethan Allen, with the substance of politics relative to Vermont; another from Elijah Clarke, a general of Georgia, who can neither read nor write; the third from that active adventurer, Bowles. He (Simcoe) is anxious to mediate so as to bring the Indian war to a termination. The hostile movements of the Americans and Indians. Urges the necessity of support to Upper Canada in its infant state, so as to put it beyond the reach of enemies. The uselessness of half measures. (The various subjects in the letter are discussed at considerable length.) 283

August 16
London.

Same to same. Sends sheet respecting the Quarter Master General, which forms part of memoir. (The sheet was put in its place and is embodied in the memoir.) Transmits also recommendations of particular persons for Canada. 312

Observations by Simcoe respecting posts on the lakes. (Copy sent to the Duke of Richmond.) 314

September 6,
Walford
Lodge.

Simcoe to Dundas. States his reasons for desiring to have the local rank of Major General. Desires to employ Littlehales either as Deputy Adjutant General, Brigade Major or Aide-de-Camp. Has induced Captain

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	1791.	Stevenson to go with him to Quebec, so that in case of accident to him (Simcoe) he may leave a protector for his family. Page 321	
September 12.	London.	Simcoe to the Duke of Richmond. The species of armament that should be sent for the defence of Upper Canada. 327	
September 30.	War office.	Sir George Yonge to Dundas. Sends estimate of the military establishment for Upper Canada. 333	
		The names in the estimate, with salaries, are:	
		Major of Brigade, Capt. Edward Baker Littlehales..... £ 172 17 6	
		Commissary of stores and provisions, Capt. John McGill 172 17 6	
		Chaplain, Rev. Edward Drewe..... 115 5 0	
		Surgeon, John McAulay..... 172 17 6	
		Fort Major, Ens. Robt. Eyre..... 86 8 9	
		Barrack Master, Justice Wright (since dead). 69 3 0	
		£ 789 9 3	
November 12.	Quebec.	Simcoe to Dundas. The "Triton" arrived early on the morning of the 11th. Will write by a merchant vessel. Had delivered the letter sent by the King to Prince Edward. 1	
November 13.	Quebec.	Same to same. Arrival of the "Triton" after a stormy passage, in which she received no damage. Delivered Dorchester's commission and the dispatches, Sir John Johnson's Commission and Major General Clarke's. Had also delivered letter to Prince Edward. 3	
November 17.	Quebec.	Same to same (No. 2). Sir George Yonge having stated that he (Simcoe) could not hold the military rank intended for him, until the arrival of part of the corps of which he was, as Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, to be commandant, asks that he may not wait for the uncertain contingency of the arrival of the corps, but may receive letters of service by the first opportunity. Although he has not the name, he has all the responsibilities of a Major General; trusts that in him (Simcoe) Dorchester has in Upper Canada an officer who is anxious to secure his good opinion. Asks, as he cannot do it in person, that he (Dundas) would obtain from Dorchester the definition of the extent of his (Simcoe's) military authority, the same to be notified to Clarke, who now commands in North America. His ideas of the extent of the command. The communications between Lower and Upper Canada are conducted by the blending of civil and military authority, a system which he has made a leading feature in the plans for the settlement and security of Upper Canada, to be extended to the creation of future settlements and the establishment of a capital. Asks for the appointment of a Deputy Quarter Master General for Upper Canada, for which he recommends Captain Stevenson. For reasons given, urges sending out the corps for Upper Canada, the military artificers, &c., at once, and that a British regiment be also sent. The appearance of force in Upper Canada is the best means to prevent a hazardous war, and this argument is not invalidated by the fact of an army being sent against the Indians by the United States. A few years of peace and protection will build up the Government of Upper Canada, and he ardently hopes a solid military and agricultural foundation to resist foreign hostilities. His intention to collect useful information, and to make himself acquainted with the military situation. 13	
November 19.	Quebec.	Same to same (No. 1). Chief Justice Smith has pointed out that as soon as Clarke's proclamation giving effect to the Constitutional Act of 1791 is issued, there will be a deficiency in the powers vested in the Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, as, for instance, that the mercy of the Crown could not be extended in remitting fines or forfeitures, nor	

1791.

its justice in executing sentence of death. For the present there is no remedy; there is not in America a major part of the Executive Council of Upper Canada to administer the oaths, to enable him to assume the duties of office, and Clarke cannot administer the Government of Upper Canada. Has asked the Chief Justice not to make this public. He (Simcoe) holds that all the inferior magistrates hold office in accordance with clause in the Act. The surprise of the Chief Justice that provision was not made for the Governor General nominating Executive Councillors to carry on the necessary business. There are only four now, namely: Chief Justice Osgoode, Robertson, Grant and Russell. Another is to be named from Detroit, and a blank is left for some one else, but does not suppose that either he or Dorchester can legally fill up blanks. Desires that Jacques Baby be appointed to the Executive and Legislative Councils; the other vacancy he asks power to dispose of. The only one of the Executive Council in Canada is Grant. It will be late before a sufficient number can be convened beyond Pointe au Baudet to invest him with the office; suggests that power might be given to call certain men together for this purpose. The necessity of ordering all the civil officers of Government to Montreal. Page 7

Chief Justice Smith's opinion referred to. 12

November 19,
Onion River.

Levi Allen to Simcoe. His arrival at Halifax and his journey by Boston to Windsor, Vermont, the place of the annual session of the General Assembly. There had been an adjourned session held about six months previous to the stated term, at which the resolution agreed to by a convention to join the United States had been confirmed. Had the junction not been completed, it might have been prevented, but in the event of its completion Nepean had instructed him not to interfere, but had spoken in strong Vermont language of the advantages had the State remained as it was, the truth of which was acknowledged and the measure condemned as premature, the people feeling much hurt that a set of designing knaves, merely to obtain places of honour and profit, should have led the State by the nose. Is enraged that the Secretary of State had no information of the convention or adjourned meeting. Is satisfied that had he arrived last year with the goods, Vermont would not have joined the Union, for if it had not been done at the time it would not have taken place, as the goods coming from England through Canada would have opened the eyes of the people more than logical orations by all the learned men in Europe. Ethan Allen was dead; Ira Allen, through his cursed lucrative ideas, was afraid of losing lands on the Canadian line and was silent; a number wanted to go to Congress, and though four only would be sent, forty-four expected the appointment and spread themselves over the State. Chittenden, though against the Union, was afraid of unpopularity should he openly oppose it, and so poor Vermont had no one of influence to say a word for her real interest. Is horribly mortified, especially as the first men, in and out of office, assured him they would not join Congress, but wished to become a British Province. Would have gone to Quebec, but for orders to the contrary. 55

(In Simcoe's No. 4 of 16th February.)

November 20,
Quebec.

Simcoe to Dundas. Had written by a vessel which put back. Sends by a merchant vessel, the "Union," letters on different subjects. 23rd. The vessels being closed in by ice, sends this to New York but not the other letters. 5

December 7,
Montreal.

Same to same. Refers to previous letters, &c. and re-capitulates what he stated in dispatch No. 1. A case to be tried at Kingston before Judge Powell, who suggests that a proclamation authorizing the Courts of Judicature under the new bill should issue, not being aware that he is

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not authorized to assume such powers not having yet taken the oaths of office. Should Judge Powell refuse to act, fears that the inferior magistrates would follow his example. Has to determine whether it would be more prejudicial to the public to permit the opinion that there is no civil government in Upper Canada, or to issue the proclamation, leaving it to be understood, as suggested by Chief Justice Smith, that he has power to create an Executive Council, *pro hac vice*. The Secretary (Coffin) General Clarke and Chief Justice Smith are alone privy to the fact that this power is omitted. Another course is to fill up the blanks with the names of two Canadians, to be informed that the appointments are *pro hac vice*, and to summon Grant to Point au Baudet, so as to have a quorum. This step may afterwards be legalized; will, however, consult Chief Justice Smith and General Clarke before carrying anything into execution that may appear necessary in the situation. Recapitulates the contents of dispatch No. 2. Encloses copy of letter from Sir John Johnson in answer to one from him (Simcoe) in reference to Sir John's dissatisfaction at not being appointed Lieut.-Governor. The explanations had restored his good humour. Sends list of proposed Legislative Councillors in his own hand writing. Sir John's great influence in having members returned to the Assembly; the consequence to the future well-being of the colony that no ill humour should appear at its outset. Trusts that in future, Government will have the means to bring in some of its officers to the Assembly, so as to give it a form that might be adopted by those not accustomed to such pursuits. Sees no reason to apprehend opposition to Government, but the passions that actuate men everywhere may be expected to be proportionately active in Upper Canada. Hopes that the recommendation of Sir John Johnson by Dorchester may be so modelled as to the make it his interest not to be hostile to Government, which by no means seems to be his inclination. Has found in the surveyor's office an actual survey of the River La Tranche. Has no doubt its communication with the Ontario and Erie will be found practicable, so as to annihilate the political consequence of Niagara and Lake Erie. Toronto the best harbour on Lake Ontario and Long Point, the only good road on Lake Erie, are admirably adapted for settlements. These and the country between the Grand River and La Tranche form a body of most excellent land, on which no grants have been made, of which such portions may be retained as may be of permanent advantage and profit. Collins reports a salt spring falling into the Trent above the Bay of Quinté, as yielding a gallon of salt to three gallons of water. Trusts he may make this salt spring a valuable acquisition. Hopes to visit the spring early in the season. His idea is to assemble the new corps, &c., at Cataragui, to take its present garrison, visit Toronto and the heads of La Tranche, then to Detroit; to return and assemble the Legislature in the autumn at Niagara, and in the ensuing spring occupy central position previously chosen for the capital. If possible, could wish to begin a settlement at Toronto. Page 22

Enclosed. Letter from Sir John Johnson referred to. 32

List of proposed Legislative and Executive Councillors, copied from the list originally sent to Lord Dorchester. 35

Map showing the course of the River La Tranche. 35a

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 3). Clarke has issued a proclamation continuing the Judges, etc., in office; for reasons given, has not followed his example. Chief Justice Smith believes that nothing will be heard from Judge Powell on the subject. Is fully confirmed in the opinion he expressed before leaving Great Britain as to the propriety of the ecclesiastical and military arrangements. 40

1792.
January 5,
Quebec.

1792.

January 14,
Matilda.

John Munro to Finlay. Asks advice how to proceed in criminal and civil matters, being now separated from the Province of Quebec. The plot by two men at Augusta to burn the garrison at Oswegatchie. Justice Sherwood took the evidence and instead of sending the men to prison admitted them to bail contrary to law. When examined at the sessions they were committed and sent to Oswegatchie for safe-keeping; the arrangements made for this purpose. The two men are not of the corps of loyalists. The one was a continental soldier, admitted to receive land by Justice Sherwood, in spite of objections being made by the settlers. He has admitted other suspicious characters. The other is a young man of indifferent character. Other two men have run off, suspected to be in the plot, believed to be instigated by a Colonel Coughrin, out-lawed in New York. The plan he had adopted to avoid suspicion. Page 68

(In Simcoe's No. 4 of 16th February.)

January 15,
Cornwall.

J. Gray, J.P., to Simcoe. Is sorry that his first introduction should be in the case of two men now prisoners in the fort at Oswegatchie. How they are secured. If the imprisonment is to be long, they should be sent to Kingston. 60

Deposition of Thomas Goldin against Rice Hunwell and Cromwell Thirby for treasonable practices. 62

Examination of Rice Hunwell and Cromwell Thirby on the charge made by Goldin. 64

(In Simcoe's No. 4 of 16th February.)

January 15,
London.

Dr. Peters to Mr. Davison. Sends list of loyalists who have signed to go to settle in Upper Canada. Others intend to go, but refuse to sign in case that may prejudice their claims for compensation. Recommends advertising, so as to bring forward numbers of loyalists, who are useless here, but would be useful in Upper Canada. A trifling sum will pay their debts and leave them free to make them useful to themselves in the new colony. Immediate steps are necessary, as they should be on ship board by March, to be at Montreal by June, otherwise they cannot reach Upper Canada so as to house themselves before winter. Besides, settlers must in September or October clear and sow their lands for their subsistence in 1793. Putting matters back for two or three months would involve supporting the loyalists for another year. The object of settling Upper Canada is of too much importance to be neglected. Begs his interposition, so that the business concerning Upper Canada may be finished without delay. Desires to know how many loyalists Government will provide with passages for Upper Canada. Is daily teased by the loyalists, who want everything but hunger, nakedness and cold. His pain because he cannot relieve those who are perishing under poverty and naked distress. 340

Enclosed List of loyalists who have signed and agreed to go to settle in Upper Canada under Simcoe, 26th December, 1791. There were 51 families, 186 souls in all. 345

January 26,
Matilda.

Munro to Finlay (extract). Cochran's (Coughrin in first letter) designs, now discovered show that the charge against the prisoners was not groundless. They should be removed to Kingston before spring. Wishes for two or three Russians, to teach the people to raise and cure hemp. 75

(In Simcoe's No. 4 of 16th February.)

February 2,
Quebec.

Simcoe to Gray. Has applied for an order from the Commander-in-chief to have the prisoners, Hunwell and Thirby removed to Kingston and taken charge of by the military authorities. Shall be happy to receive any communications, from him (Gray). 66

(In Simcoe's No. 4 of 16th February.)

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February 6,
Quebec.

Simcoe to Munro. Is gratified at the judicious steps taken by him, (Gray) and the other gentlemen, in the affair of two persons charged with treasonable practices. Had written Gray that the prisoners were to be sent to Kingston. Is sorry to notice that he thinks, by being separated from the Province of Upper (*sic*) Canada, the magistrates have not power to proceed to business. Points out the provisions made in the Act for continuing the administration of justice after the division of the Province of Quebec, should there be any delay in receiving official authorization for the prosecution of such affairs in the separate Provinces, &c.

Page 72

(In Simcoe's No. 4 of 16th February.)

February 7,
Quebec.

Proclamation to those desirous to settle on Crown Lands in Upper Canada, in English, 76; in French, 82. 76, 82

February 16,
Quebec.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 4). Sends copy of Allen's letter and of correspondence between him (Simcoe) and magistrates of Upper Canada, who, whilst not considering themselves empowered to act in ordinary matters, yet have properly taken the duty of securing persons charged with treasonable practices. Suggests forming a new boundary between Lake Champlain to the Lake Oswego, including a river and the country not yet settled. New York, in view of such a possibility, granted lands in 1786, to prevent such a boundary being adjusted in that quarter. Thinks Oswego and even Niagara would be cheap sacrifices for such a limit, which would be strictly defensive. Has heard that Carleton Island is on the British side of the line, the better channel being to the south. Gentlemen selected for the Legislative Council have been informed of their appointment. Has issued the same proclamation for the disposal of Crown Lands in Upper Canada as Clarke has done in Lower Canada. Reports that persons from Pennsylvania and Connecticut desire to settle in Upper Canada. Desires to have instructions as to the rights of persons born in the present United States before Independence and those born since to obtain the rights of British subjects. Asks for instructions on the mode of accounting for the revenues, in event of the post office being established. The recent defeat of St. Clair may have a beneficial effect on Upper Canada, by bringing about a peace on equitable terms between the Indians and Americans. The effects of mediation between them by the King. The necessity for a central force being established at the Capital, so as to keep watch on the Indians in case they should be induced to show hostility. Should the frontier posts of Niagara and Detroit be given up, new arrangements must be made, a large force will be necessary to protect the infant Colony, and the new corps must be trained to the peculiar duties the country requires. St. Clair's determination, had he not been defeated, to establish with a strong hand a post in the Indian country near Detroit, which according to European politics would be deemed a most dangerous aggression. The due support of the colony in its infancy will, in a few years, be amply repaid. 44

February 27,
Niagara.

John Butler and R. Hamilton (in name of other magistrates) to Simcoe. Transmit address, which offers an opportunity at the same time of stating the promising prospects of the districts. The abundance of last crop was beyond their utmost expectations. The courts of Common Pleas and Quarter sessions perform their usual duties. From the attention of the magistrates and peaceable deportment of the people, there are but few cases; do not understand that any appeals are intended against the last decisions of the Quarter Sessions. Offers of personal service. 131

The address, with signatures from the magistrates and others of the district of Nassau, dated 24th February. 133

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Memorials signed by McTavish, Frobisher & Co., Forsyth, Richardson & Co., and Todd, McGill & Co., in the fur trade, one dated Montreal 9th December, and the other 23rd April. Pages 136, 146

Warrant for the great seal of Upper Canada. 37a

March 8,
St. James.

March 10,
Quebec.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 5)—Asks for instructions as to the authority of the Superintendent General of Indian affairs. The changes apparently made; the necessity for his possessing influence over the Indians at the present moment. Is anxious for early instructions, as it is of importance to the prosperity of the province to purchase a tract of land from the Indians of which he subjoins a sketch (p. 94 a). As the civil government is responsible for the propriety of the purchase, it does not seem proper that it should be subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief, but should act on its own authority and directly issue orders to the superintendent to carry its decisions into execution. The land is on a carrying place from Sturgeon Lake to another part of Lake Huron. Sends a sketch of part of Upper Canada, with the land proposed to be bought; this summer will be a good time to buy. The lands promised to Brant and other Indians have also been marked. It is particularly unfortunate that one of the first acts of his administration will be the trial of two Indians, connected with Brant, on a charge of murder. 90

Sketch of part of Upper Canada, with lands marked, which it is proposed to buy from the Indians. 94a

Commission to Sir John Johnson, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. 95

Extract of letter from Dundas with Sir John's Commission. 97

March 15,
Quebec.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 6). Had received answer from the magistrates of Lunenburg. Thanks for letters and acts respecting the courts of justice. Has not heard of any other difficulties arising from the suspension of his taking office. It is fortunate the troops of the United States have been disappointed in the attempt to establish themselves in the vicinity. Sends return of people who came into Oswego during part of the last year. 98

Return of the number of souls entered at Oswego from the United States, sent to the new settlements. 100

March 16,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Simcoe. Transmits copies of letters from Grenville to Dorchester and Hammond, respecting the disputes between the Indians and the United States. The King has proposed his good offices for the establishment of a permanent peace between them on the principle of securing to the latter such a territory as is stated in the letters. He and Clarke are to send to Hammond such a person and such documents as may be of the greatest assistance in the negotiations, in forming a proper judgment of the territories to be secured to the Indians and in ascertaining the boundaries. Mr. Givens recommended to be the bearer of dispatches to and from Hammond. McKee from his local knowledge &c., should be sent to Hammond, but if his services cannot be obtained some other suitable person is to be selected. 36

March 16,
Whitehall.

Same to same (private). Recommends Givens for employment in carrying confidential communications to and from Hammond. 38

April 10,
Whitehall.

Same to same. Dispatches received. As the corps for Upper Canada is leaving at the same time as the dispatch, nothing need be said of his assumption of military authority; so soon as the other points are decided on he shall be informed. If the proposals in his last dispatch (see 10 March, p. 36) can be brought to a happy conclusion, they will have a considerable effect in establishing the future peace of Upper and Lower Canada. The arrival of Osgood and Russell will relieve him of his difficulties. Hopes they will arrive in time to prevent the necessity of

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any extraordinary mode of proceeding. Leave of absence to Sir John Johnson. Page 42

April 21,
Philadelphia.

Hammond to Simcoe. Resignation of St. Clair and appointment of Wayne to command the Western Army, with Morgan, Brooks, Willet and Wilkinson as Brigadiers. Wayne the most active, vigilant and enterprising officer in the American army, but his talents purely military. His services during the last war were those of a partisan rather than a general. The forces recruited in the Eastern States cannot be prepared to take the field till October. In the meantime detachments and militia enlisted for six months will be placed on the frontier to repel straggling bodies of Indians, no other military service can be expected from them. The universal desire to possess the posts renders it probable that the troops may be inspired with the same feeling; it depends on the Commander-in-Chief whether an attack may not be made, and it is likely from Wayne's character that this might be the case. No doubt the Government will be cautious, but if the attempt is made and succeeds, can conceive they will add their sanction to the popular approbation. Does not wish to create alarm, but will watch every movement. 187

(In Simcoe's No. 10 of 21st June.)

April 28,
Quebec.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 7). Munro of Lunenburg disappointed of coming to Quebec owing to bad weather. He writes that a report circulated by lawyers in Montreal that there is no law in the district, has been counteracted by the circulation of the proclamation and letter to Judge McDonell. Emigrants flocking in. Had expressed his satisfaction at the steps taken by Munro. Sends copy of address from Niagara; has not heard from Detroit since his arrival. Hopes that no inconvenience will arise from his being unable to take the office of Lieut. Governor; hopes for the speedy arrival of Osgoode and Russell to enable him to do so. The inconvenience arising from the limited number of the Executive Council. Has taken advantage of his stay here to get a competent knowledge of the system of disposing of waste lands. It is almost impossible to comply with them; shall direct the Surveyor General to make arrangements to promote the settlement of the district of Hesse, as conformable to the instructions as possible. Neither on general principles, nor for military defence, does he conceive it necessary to erect a town or fortify the pass opposite the Isle of Bois Blanc, not even should Detroit be ceded. The position of the two countries is that of a truce, which Great Britain desires to convert into a perfect peace; the Government of the United States mean otherwise. For this reason, in ceding the forts, no measures should be taken, such as erecting new forts, to give evidence of suspicion. This is a question of policy. Gives reasons in support of this policy. His reason for specially opposing the erection of a town opposite Bois Blanc is that it is urged by the land board of Hesse as a reason for purchasing lands from the Indians, which McKee declares to be essential to their comfort. His disagreeable situation in not being able to act in any military situation or assume the Government of Upper Canada led him to send Capt. Stevenson to New York with dispatches that they might the sooner reach the Ministers, it not being considered safe to send dispatches through the United States in the usual way, especially at the time when the result of the engagement between the Indians and United States was not known; he was particularly induced to send in this way, so that memorial respecting the fur trade from merchants of Montreal might be sent to Hammond at Philadelphia. The importance attached by Hammond to the memorial. Sends copy of this and of another memorial on the same subject. The Americans threatening the trade with the Indians contrary to the provisions of the treaty of Utrecht, which regarded

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them as free nations. The violation of this treaty by France alleged to be the cause of the war in 1756. Refers to Sir William Johnson's views on this subject contained in his report to the Lords of Trade in 1763. Why he makes his present representation. The fur trade as now carried on, is of no use to Upper Canada; even if a change took place, doubts if it would do good as it would probably injure the industry, the source of future revenue. The fur trade should be left to the North-West in the hands of the companies. How the Indians in the settled parts might be dealt with to encourage them to bring in their furs, instead of the traders going to their villages. Settlements should be prohibited within the Indian lands, and the Indians on the Grand River and opposite Detroit should be encouraged partially to continue their hunts, the produce of which would be a medium of traffic between them and the petty merchants, which would encourage other Indians to follow their example and to bring their products by water. Upper Canada would thus have a share of that trade and Great Britain a vent for her commodities. How the consumption of such goods may be increased. His uneasiness at the continuance of the war between the Western Indians and United States; the time for open mediation is past. The object of St. Clair's movement has been fulfilled and, as Washington says, only men have been lost, owing to the Indians not having followed up the blow and destroyed the forts, and their having given up the Miamis villages and fallen back towards Detroit. Thinks the Indians may have made an unsuccessful attack on Fort Jefferson. Regrets that the Six Nations sent deputies to Philadelphia, as no effort would be spared to cajole them into a war against the Western Indians. The Six Nations have themselves a claim to the lands involved in the dispute, as appears by the reports of Sir William Johnson in 1763, and the negotiation of the treaty of 1768, and there is little doubt the United States will try to revive these dormant claims. Refers to previous recommendations as to the force needed in Upper Canada, as respects existing circumstances, but not to what would be adequate in case of war. The advantage to be derived from the admission of loyal clergymen and settlers from Connecticut. The application for townships on the line between Lower Canada and the United States are founded on the hope of individual emigration. Were his idea carried out this might be made collectively. How the conditions might be made public. Proposes to send a proper person to the Quakers in Pennsylvania, owing to some intimations he had received of their wishes to remove. Respecting the difficulties, owing to the non-arrival of the Council, to advertise the mode of applying for Crown Lands in Upper Canada. Shall propose to the Assembly to pass an Act to legalise the ownership of the land in loyalists who have received promises or certificates from competent authority, thus saving to these valuable men the fees of office and much trouble to the officers, and establishing the foundations of the colony. The necessity for coinage; had recommended a copper coinage, now recommended an issue of sixpences also, £500 of each kind, which would be of great use. But the question of higher education is of still more importance, lower education being less expensive may in the meantime be provided by relations and more remotely by school lands. The higher must be indebted to the liberality of the British Government, as owing to the cheapness of education in the United States the gentlemen of Upper Canada will send their children there, which would tend to pervert their British principles. He proposes: two school masters at Kingston and Niagara at £100 per annum; a University, with a head and professors in the capital, all of whom should be of the Church of England, and, the medical professor perhaps excepted, clergymen. Rectories

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might be appropriated in room of salaries, with other means suggested for lessening the expense. Is impatiently expecting the next dispatches, so that he may be enabled to proceed to Upper Canada. The fitness of places already recommended for settlement, namely Toronto, the capital on the river La Trappe and the vicinity of Long Point. Considerations affecting the choice of these places. Proposes to call the Houses together near Niagara, as the most central spot for the convenience of the different settlements. Page 104

May 5,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Simcoe and Clarke. Sends copy of letters to Hammond, respecting the good offices intended to be interposed by His Majesty between the American States and the Indians. 88

May 26,
Quebec.

Simcoe to Dundas, (No. 8.) Sends sketch of the communication between Lakes Ontario and Huron in the vicinity of a Salt spring, as reported on by John Collins. Has sent a proper person to analyze the spring; should it bear only a distant proportion to the estimate by Collins it will be most valuable. Dr. Nooth is to superintend. The great value of salt from the increased consumption necessary for the preservation of animal life at such a distance from the saline particles of the ocean. The cost of carriage &c. The other advantages to be expected from the production of salt. 165

Sketch referred to. 167a

Remarks by John Collins. 167b

May 26,
Quebec.

Simcoe to King. Sends key to the cypher in a letter to Nepean. 168

May 28,
Quebec.

Same to Dundas (No. 9). Dispatch with enclosures received. It is the first dispatch that has reached him from the Ministry since he left Great Britain. Is pleased that he has sent Hammond communications that may be useful and shall be happy if peace on the frontiers of Upper Canada shall be established on the principles adopted by the Ministry, but fears it is not the intention of Congress to listen to such terms, even if it had the power to carry them into execution. There are strong parties against the federative powers of Congress being competent to any interference in the territorial jurisdiction of the separate States. Had lately informed Hammond that Vermont would have little difficulty in getting an extension to the westward, as the people of the City of New York are jealous lest their increasing possessions in that quarter should give such an ascendancy to Albany as to occasion the State to fix on it as the capital. The demolition of Oswego, might secure a revised boundary, which would give possession of the Genesee, the product of whose lands would be most advantageous to Upper Canada, and in case of hostility, they would afford the most accessible and defensible magazines. New York will scarcely admit these lands to revert to the Indians, nor will New England, which sold the property. Arrival of the transports the "John" and "Betsey," with part of the Queen's Rangers. Is anxiously expecting Chief Justice Osgoode. 169

June 9,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Simcoe. Dispatches received. Refers him to previous letters for information respecting boundaries between the American States and the Indians and between Upper and Lower Canada. Conceives the definition of privileges to persons from the United States to be a proper object for a Provincial Bill. Any Bill respecting the establishment of a Post Office should be reserved for the Royal assent, so that it need not be now discussed. Will prepare such a warrant for the office of Superintendent General of Indian Affairs as will serve the purpose intended, but will be able to consult personally with Sir John Johnson. 101

June 20,
Whitehall.

Same to same. Sends two reports by Lord Dorchester, respecting loyalists desirous of settling in Upper Canada, for whom provision has

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been made, with details of gratuities of necessaries and implements of husbandry to be furnished. They are to receive the quantities of land specified. Page 163

June 21,
Montreal.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 10). Dispatches received. The early arrival of the Queen's Rangers has enabled him to exercise military authority, which he could not do before. The water force on the Upper Lakes should be under his authority and the officers' commissions issued by the civil Governor of Upper Canada; being a provincial force, it may as soon as possible be provided for by the province. Reiterates his request for the appointment of Captain Stevenson as Deputy Quartermaster General, for reasons given; also the request for a company of artificers on account of the saving that would be effected. Reasons why another regiment should be sent to Upper Canada, where its immediate appearance might prevent war; asks also for a competent field train. A letter from Hammond confirms his belief that Washington, Mifflin, who governs Philadelphia, and Lee, the Governor of Virginia, would zealously support Wayne should he attack the posts, an object generally believed to be necessary to the success of the Indian war, and should the commander in such a war succeed, he would look to be successor to Washington. He (Simcoe) will be cautious so as to give no reason to the United States for a war with Great Britain, but he knows the leaders in the United States too well to believe that the most temperate conduct can avert a war, should it be necessary to maintain them in power. Hopes for the settlement of an Indian boundary. The arrival of Osgoode and Russell has relieved his embarrassment. The defeat of St. Clair had freed him from the necessity of taking extraordinary steps to avoid the disability he lay under. Asks for power to appoint councillors *pro tempore* in case of vacancies from death or other cause. Respecting lands for the Indians. The Chief Justice has left for Kingston; he will follow next day; Shank with the first division of the Queen's Rangers is already at Kingston. In the list of officers voted by Parliament, no salary is attached to the office of Surveyor General; the importance of the office, requiring great professional skill and equal integrity in the officer; is afraid of mischievous effects from incompetent persons being employed. The system of paying the Assistant Surveyors. The necessity of paying a competent person a good salary to take charge. Has no one here he can recommend. 178

Suggestions respecting the boundary by McKee, sent to Hammond, and remarks on the policy of retaining Detroit as an equivalent for the Genesee country by Simcoe, also sent to Hammond. (Enclosed in No. 10 of 21st June.) 191-192

July 12,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Simcoe. Letter (No. 7) received and laid before the King. One or two members to be added to the Council from the the principal Canadians of Detroit. He is to transmit the names of three or four of the most competent for the duties. Is obliged for his transmission to Hammond of information respecting trade, which is valuable. The favourable result of successful interposition by the King between the United States and the Indians; it would do away with the necessity of considering the best situation for posts. If his (Simcoe's) ideas were carried out, the Indians could secure the part of the fur trade best adapted to their nature. Doubts the benefit that would arise from the great emigration he expects; it is the effect not the cause of prosperity. The want of control over an ungrafted population; observance of the laws must grow up with a progressive and regular population. Does not wish to check emigration, but it appears as if settlers were coming in sufficient numbers of their own accord, without going out of the way to seduce or allure them. By making their situations comfortable and happy, others would be attracted, but nothing could be

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more offensive to their notions than to make the emigration of their subjects a professed object of Government. Steps will be taken to stop emigration from Britain, but it is to be wished that those who go should settle in the Colonies. Respecting fees, which may be fixed by the Council. As to schools and a university, thinks the first will be sufficient for some time. Schools, or at least one of them, should be of the first order, and whenever steps are taken by the province to establish such a seminary as may meet the approbation of His Majesty, he (Dundas) shall with great satisfaction receive his pleasure as to the extension of the royal bounty towards its support. Page 172

August 15,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Simcoe. Dispatches received. Hopes the salt spring will turn out as expected. The negotiations of the United States with the Indians are not favourable to the proposed interposition, although that was conceived on the most liberal grounds. Desires to have report from the Secretary at War before forming his opinion respecting the appointment of a Quarter Master General. The pacific dispositions of the country towards all foreign powers and the reductions in aid of the revenue, are strong objections to the increase of military or naval establishments, where not absolutely necessary. Two regiments have been withdrawn from Nova Scotia, not to be replaced. It is intended that the Surveyor General of Lower Canada shall fill the same office in Upper Canada, but without additional salary. 194

August 20,
Niagara.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 11.) Shall send Hammond such information as may be useful. Sends copy of the proclamation for the divisions of the Province. The militia return was chosen in equalizing the numbers for representation. The present courts of Justice and magistrates continued in the meantime. Large emigration expected; has promised the Quakers exemption from militia duties. Has in the meantime decided to hut the Queen's Rangers at the new landing on the Niagara; will, in spring, occupy a post near Long Point, and another at Toronto, and to settle himself on the river La Tranche. 197

September 27,
Niagara.

Proclamation dividing Upper Canada into counties, &c. 199
Simcoe to Dundas. Leave of absence to Justice Powell. Contradicts the reports respecting his loyalty founded on a most atrocious forgery. His conduct has been such as becomes his station. 217

December 6,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Simcoe. Dispatches received. No means will be neglected to obtain a final adjustment of the boundary between His Majesty's Dominions and the United States. Care to be taken to prevent any ill-humour at a time when propositions of so desirable an object are likely to be brought forward. 219

No date.

Memorandum by Simcoe respecting the rank that might be given to Captain Stevenson and Lieut. Spencer, two members of the staff of Upper Canada. 335

Estimate of the charge of a corps of foot of two companies, each of 200 rank and file. 337

Note of objects that may be worth the attention of the new settlers in Upper Canada. 338

State of the subsistence of Colonel Simcoe's corps of foot for 1792. 339

1792.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR SIMCOE AND MISCELLANEOUS—1792—1793.

Q. 279—1.

August 30,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to McKee. That it is desirable the Indians now meeting from the furthest parts of Canada should spontaneously solicit the King's good offices to bring about terms with the United States. It must be impressed on them, if they do, that the King is neutral and will support no hostile movements on their part. To offer mediation without this would be to make it appear as if it was offered without a request from either side, whereas to accede to the solicitations of the Indians would be only a compliance with the wishes of nations in alliance with them (the British). As the Indians cannot get copies of the treaties except from the United States, which are a party concerned, or from Great Britain, which has only a general interest to prevent a war, the Indians could with propriety apply to the British Court to supply them with copies of their former treaties and deeds of cession, to show what the claims of the British were before the grant of independence, and the treaties subsequent to that event. Sends extract from letter of Sir William Johnson to the Board of Trade in 1763; a comparison of this with the treaty at Fort Stanwix, in 1768, will show that neither the Canadian Indians nor the Six Nations to the northwards have sold land to the United States. Land jobbers have been selling this land which they say they bought from the United States, although the Indians do not acknowledge to have sold it. Sends also letter from Knox to Brant, respecting the rights of the Indians in the western territory, and other titles giving the Indians a right to appeal to the King for his mediation. What may be done at the council to be held at Buffalo Creek. Bunbury, who carries this dispatch, will give further particulars. Page 13

(In Simcoe's of 4th November.)

September 27,
Niagara.

Same to Hammond. Approves of his not having as yet offered to mediate between the Indians and the United States. The effect of another defeat of St. Clair and of the transfer of the posts in securing a proper boundary. Considerations as to the policy of agreeing to a limited military and naval force at the posts and on the lakes, the latter of which is necessary for carrying merchandise and stores. Should rather, on these grounds, advise augmenting than limiting the naval force. Respecting the means of communication for the fur traders and of free passage to the Mississippi, the Wisconsin River being best adapted for this purpose. The stipulations in the Treaty of Utrecht, where not otherwise modified, should be insisted on. Britain must lose the fur trade of Detroit, but that to the North-West the States cannot expect to obtain. Further respecting the Indians and the delivery of the posts. 21

(In Simcoe's of 4th November.)

October 6,
Quebec.

J. F. Holland to Simcoe. Encloses his proposal to explore the North-West quarters lying between the Slave Lake, in about 60° of latitude and 140° of longitude and the line of coast traversed by Cook. His reasons for the proposal; its advantages, &c. 207

Proposals. 213

(In Simcoe's No. 12 of 23rd November.)

October 9,
The Glaize.

Proceedings of a Council of Indians (names given), held at the Glaize from the 30th September till date. 31

(In Simcoe's of 4th November.)

October 23,
Fort Erie.

Journal of the proceedings of William Johnson, Interpreter, from Niagara to the Westward, to the Indian Council. 62

Map of the St. Lawrence from the eastern end of Lake Ontario eastward to the Cascades. 71a

(In Simcoe's of 4th November.)

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1792.

November 4,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dundas. Dispatches received. Had done everything in his power to assist the loyalists and sent Stevenson for that purpose to Kingston. They had not arrived there till the 3rd of October, when they were furnished with such accommodation as could be procured, but many preferred to go on their own lands. The King's vessels to go to Kingston to bring up those who wished to settle in Toronto (York), provided there was a sufficient number. Very few were found willing to come to so remote a distance from settlements. Most of them had gone to ungranted lands in the neighbourhood of Kingston, which the Surveyor General has been ordered to lay out. Disappointment at the result of the investigation respecting the salt spring. Offer from Genesee to sell salt for one dollar a bushel, that from Quebec costing three. The value of the springs already worked between Niagara and the head of the lakes. Acknowledges the propriety of lowering all permanent establishments, but still urges the establishment of a military force. In event of a settlement of the Indian question and matters in dispute with the Americans, would consider any other force unnecessary, although useful. A company of military artificers is, however, absolutely necessary. Has given commissions, as Governor of Upper Canada, to officers of the naval Department. Does not ask for more expense in this service, but he and the Deputy Quarter Master General should have the sole management. Naval articles of war should be framed for the discipline of the service; how it could be recruited, so as to get better seamen than the profligates picked up from the refuse of the merchant vessels. Will propose a militia bill at next session. Has appointed an Adjutant General, an officer indispensable for the management of the corps. Hopes that arms may be furnished to the militia; the Macdonells of Glengarry have asked for a competent number of broad swords. The Queen's Rangers are huttet at the landing, now Queens-town. Mr. Street disputed the right to the land, but judgment has been given in favour of the Crown. The question of reserves, many of which are occupied by private persons. Has appointed a superintendent of these reserves, and will transmit a more particular report drawn up by Lieut. Smith of the 5th Regiment. The resignation of Mr. Robinson from the Executive and Legislative Councils. The inconvenience arising from the small number of Councillors; recommends Captain Lieutenant Aeneas Shaw and McGill, Commissary. Capt. Stevenson carries this letter. Sends copy of correspondence respecting Indian affairs and a map of the St. Lawrence.

Page 1

November 4,
Navy Hall-

Same to the same. Sends Journals of Assembly and Council. Had found that the general spirit of the country was against the election of halfpay officers and in favour of men who dined in common with their servants. Had been enabled at Kingston to secure the return of Mr. White, the Attorney General. Lieutenant Smith had also been returned from the services he had rendered as clerk of the Land Board. The composition of the two Houses. The members of Assembly active and zealous for particular measures, which were soon shown to be improper or futile. Their over liberality in providing for the officers of the House; the Council's expenses cannot be less. Bill proposed for building gaols and court houses. To provide for these a bill was passed for imposing a tax on spirits to produce £1,500. Proposal for a county rate for county purposes rejected, on the plea that it would prevent emigration, and all argument was useless as the members were all land holders. The bill imposing a duty on spirits rejected on the ground chiefly that it would probably produce vindictive measures on the part of the other Province. The Council cautious and moderate, and will constitute a valuable check upon precipitate measures. The rejection of the rum

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tax bill caused resentment in the Assembly which soon subsided. The attachment of the members to the elective principle in town affairs. A bill provided for this postponed. A bill to make irregular marriages valid is the favourite measure of Council. An ill-digested bill only withdrawn on the promise that a bill should be prepared for the consideration of Government. On the whole has had no reason to be dissatisfied with the disposition and conduct of the Assembly. The dividing of the province into counties is necessary as a certain basis for representation in a country where there is not yet a village, as well as to unite and melt the several districts which had seemed to acquire distinct interests. To promote an aristocracy, he had appointed lieutenants to the populous counties, and has given them the recommendatory power for the militia and magistrates as in England. Is at a loss for a proper subject for taxation. Is in hopes that the reserves will in a few years yield a great revenue.

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Journals of Legislative Assembly from 17th September to 15th October. 87

Journals of Legislative Council for the same period. 135

November 5,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Nepean. Asks that tables of fees should be sent, one for those chargeable on grants of land; the other for the general fees for officers. Sends requisitions for stationery; its high price. Request sent for materials to work a salt spring in the neighbourhood. 72

Requisition for stationery for the Surveyor General's Department. 74

The same for the Governmental printing office of Upper Canada. 76

For sundry articles necessary for working the Salt Springs near Burlington Bay. 77

November 6,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dundas. The necessity for a bill to make valid marriages contracted in Upper Canada and to provide for them in future. Encloses a bill for the purpose, framed by Chief Justice Osgoode, and a report on the same subject, submitted by Mr. Cartwright. Anxiously calls the attention of the Ministry to the ecclesiastical state of the Province, which cannot be established owing to the want of the Episcopal function there. The distance of the Bishop of Nova Scotia renders it less practicable to resort to him than to the Bishops of England and Ireland, and on the other hand those ordained by United States Bishops are incapacitated from doing duty in Upper Canada. An opportunity is thus given for the introduction of sectaries hostile to the British Constitution. Recognizes the duty of economy, but the most disabling effect would be to lose the opportunity of forming the minds of the people to British habits and principles. The state of poverty among the people after their emigration prevents them from supporting their Ministers. How Government could in the meanwhile support the Clergy by grants of land in the separate townships. This might induce the sons of respectable settlers to offer themselves for ordination. The good effect that the extension of the Protestant Clergy may have. 169

Report by Richard Cartwright, junr., on the Subject of Marriages and the State of the Church of England in Upper Canada. 174

November 17,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Hammond. Hopes he has received letters and enclosures containing result of the Indian Councils at the Miami, sent by the hand of Givens. Littlehales carries the speeches made by the Indians at Buffalo Creek, at which he was present to receive the message sent by the Western Indians to be transmitted to Congress. Desires to know his opinion what answer should be sent to the Indians, ancient allies and true friends, who say they will construe a refusal on his (Simcoe's) part to be present at Sandusky as an evidence that the British do not wish for peace. 205

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STATE PAPERS—UPPER CANADA.

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1792.

(In Simcoe's No. 12 of 23rd November.)

November 23,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 12). Had filled up the blank in the list sent of Executive and Legislative Councillors, with the name of James Baby. His character, &c.; he has taken his seat and been very serviceable in both Councils. Refers to his letter of 5th November for recommendation of a gentleman to fill the seat vacant by Robertson's resignation. (See 4th November, p. 9.) The difficulty of obtaining suitable men for the office for reasons given. The Chief Justice thinks there should be a quorum of the Council, no number being stated in the instructions. In respect to emigration, he had never advocated any encouragement should be given to people from the United States that could offend that Government, but as to people in general, submits that without a large population the Province cannot pay its own expenses for years, but with a rapid population it could support itself shortly. States his reasons and proposals at length. Has granted townships to those only who would bring settlers. The table of fees for the grants that has been adopted is that used in Nova Scotia. Refers to late letters on the subjects of religion and education. Sends report of the proceedings of the Six Nations at Buffalo Creek, confirming the decisions of the United Council of the Indians at the Miamis. Sends also copy of a letter to Hammond on the subject. Littlehales, who had been at the Council, had offered to carry the dispatches to Hammond; the offer accepted. Has seen no reason to alter the views he expressed before leaving England. Sends proposal of Holland, son of the Surveyor General, for exploring the North-West Country. Page 181

Proceedings of a council of the Six Nations, held at Buffalo Creek, on the 13th November. 191

November 29,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to King. Transmits authentic copy of speech delivered at the prorogation of the Legislature. 217

1793.
April 1,
Navy Hall.

Same to Dundas (?). Asks that among the presents for the Indians may be sent a few flags with the arms of Upper Canada. Sends and recommends an application from the Mohawk village for communion plate. Asks also for 200 silver medals with the arms of Upper Canada. 225

April 21,
Navy Hall.

Same to same (No. 14). Dispatches received. On receipt of word from Hammond that there would probably be a rupture between Great Britain and France, had sent Lieut. Talbot to Philadelphia to wait for European news. Had, however, before Talbot's return, received Lord Grenville's speech, leaving no doubt of war and from it anticipated the atrocious murder of the King of France. The most expeditious way to send communications. 228

April 24,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Simcoe. Letter sent by Powell. The favourable estimate of his character and conduct. 218

May 2,
Whitehall.

Same to same (No. 1). Dispatches received and laid before the King. Shall lose no time in carrying into execution such of his proposals as are reasonable. Agrees as to the utility of sending military artificers to Upper Canada. Is sending persons and utensils to work the salt springs. The naval department should be under the control of the Lieut. Governor and Deputy Quarter Master General. Wishes much to receive the plans of townships, and hopes that care has been taken in selecting the Church and Crown lands, in accordance with the late Act. Shaw to be appointed to succeed Robinson in the Council; it is not intended to increase the number of members. Instructions to McKee approved of. His (Simcoe's) going to Sandusky may be of benefit, unless anything should occur to render the visit injudicious. To state to Hammond, in such terms as to allow of it being communicated

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officially, the evils arising from the continuance of hostilities between the United States and the Indians. The appointment of a Bishop's See in Canada is in contemplation. Has no doubt the different branches of the Legislature will soon act in concert. The difficulty of fixing on subjects for taxation in a new Province like Upper Canada; sees no objection to a small county tax on land, not to extend to such as is uncultivated, nor until it has been cultivated for a certain number of years. The appointment of Baby approved of. Is inclined to comply with Holland's proposal to explore the North-West; when informed of the time fixed for the exploration will have apparatus forwarded. Page 219

May 27,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 14 repeated). Had received dispatch ordering the publication of the declaration of war by France, and also copy of the King's speech to Parliament. Commissioners from the United States to restore peace with the American Indians are here, and have been told that the Indians cannot assemble by the 1st of June, so that the Commissioners will not as yet proceed to Lower Sandusky. The Legislature of the Province meets to-morrow. 230

June 17,
Navy Hall.

Same to same (No. 15). Dispatches received, with copy of a letter to Beckwith; any attempt on the part of the United States to force on a war will vary according as affairs in Europe are in favour of, or against Great Britain. Holds only one opinion as to the views of Washington and the aims of the leaders to support popular prejudice. It will be difficult to manage so as not to lose the affections of the Indians and yet so as not to give a pretext to the Government of the United States to begin hostilities in Canada which he is persuaded is in contemplation by their leaders. Is glad that Wayne has gone down the Ohio to Fort Washington. Will take post with the Queen's Rangers at Toronto (York). Had received letters respecting affairs in France. Sends *Gazette* with copy of speech at the opening of the session. The Commissioners from the United States are still at Navy Hall; they are probably only waiting the arrival of an express from Philadelphia to proceed to their destination. 232

Speech to the Legislature. 235

July 12,
Whitehall.

King to Simcoe. Sends report on bill to make good and valid certain marriages contracted in Upper Canada. 227

August 31,
Whitehall.

Dundas to same (No. 1). (Letter of 2nd May was also numbered 1). Dispatches received and laid before the King. His (Simcoe's) vigilance approved of. Nothing should be done in either of the Provinces of which advantage could be taken to influence public opinion against Britain. A war with Britain would be ruinous to the American States, so that he cannot persuade himself it is at all in the contemplation of their leaders. Sees with satisfaction the loyal attachment of the Legislature of Upper Canada to the King and constitution and its attention to the question of the Militia. It is a measure of internal preparation and defence. Is confident that he (Simcoe) will second the effort to render it an efficient and respectable force. 249

October 2,
Whitehall.

Same to Same (No. 2). In respect to requisitions brought by Stevenson, desires him (Simcoe), to apply to the Commander-in-Chief at Quebec, 1. For a supply of such artillery as can be spared. 2. For military artificers. Further in answer to the other parts of his letter:—3. Mr. McGill's appointment as commissary of military stores and provisions extends over both provinces, so that the division cannot affect it. 4. Mr. Small having long since been appointed clerk of the Executive Council, the request in favour of Littlehales is impracticable. 5. Refers to previous letter respecting a surveyor general. 6. It is proper to give encouragement to clergymen of good morals and sound principles. For the present they must look to tithes

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for their support. 7. Doubts the expediency of settling strangers at Detroit or at any other place concerning which there can be a doubt of its being within the boundary line. 8. There can be no doubt that the settlers at Detroit are subject to the laws of the province (of Upper Canada). 9. Nothing can be done respecting settlers who have turned out not to be *bona fide* loyalists. 10. His suggestion respecting Carleton Island will be considered, when a final settlement respecting the boundary is come to, but there should in the meantime be as few discussions on such points as possible. 11. The difficulties in the way of establishing a port for Upper Canada. How the export trade could be managed. If the settlement should extend westward, the natural vent for the produce would appear to be by the Mississippi. 12. The King and Parliament are the arbiter between the two provinces, now distinct and independent of each other. It is better to accept the arrangements cheerfully than to speculate on hasty or premature alterations. 13. His opinion respecting a custom house is included in that respecting a port. 14. No reason is given for the requisition of a military nature. Colonel Gordon of the 26th is his senior as well as Prince Edward. 15. The subject of a new boundary dealt with in former letter. 16. No ground for the opinions held by the settlers in Upper Canada was ever intimated to them by Government. The observations which follow the statement have a strong tendency to hostilities with America, and rather meet than guard against the views of persons in the United States who may be desirous of involving the countries in war. His disapprobation of whatever has such a tendency. 17. The remarks respecting the navigation of the Mississippi suggest useful hints. 18. Had communicated his views to Dorchester; if the seamen are hired as soldiers they come under the Mutiny Bill. 19. It will be of advantage to favour the admission of the sons of Canadian clergy into the army. 20. To state to Lord Dorchester in what the mode of constructing vessels on the lakes is defective. He (Simcoe) should in this be assisted by a person well skilled in naval architecture, and mechanics; will recommend Captain Schank. 21. The naval articles of war and military regulations for provincial forces should be made by the Provincial Legislatures. 22. To give every reasonable encouragement to the Quakers, but to exempt them from taxation would create discontent in other settlers. The affirmation of a Quaker to receive a liberal construction; doubts if even by this a Quaker could take the obligation for the Legislative Council, as it requires him to "defend His Majesty to the utmost of his power against all traitorous attempts," etc., that is by personal service and by force, which is contrary to the principles of his persuasion. 23. With respect to Indians, a principal object of settling the boundaries between Canada and the United States was to guard against any sale by the Indians, so that no part of the space to be between the two countries should ever be occupied, or come into the possession of either. 24. To apply to Lord Dorchester for the appointment of a Deputy Quarter Master General, which appears to be highly necessary in Upper Canada. Page 251

Captain Stevenson's suggestions, categorically answered in the preceding letter. Copy of the suggestions sent to Simcoe with the letter. 264

LIEUT.-GOV. SIMCOE AND MISCELLANEOUS—1792—1793.

Q. 279—2.

1793.
August 4,
Portsmouth.

August 22,
York.

Answers by Lord Dorchester to requisitions for Upper Canada, submitted to Dundas. (See Q. 279—1 p. 264.) Page 276

Simcoe to King. (The letter is dated "York (late Toronto) Upper Canada.") Had received copies of His Majesty's Message to Parliament, and letter with the vote of the House of Commons for £6,700 for the civil establishment of Upper Canada, with estimates on which the vote was founded. Is surprised that there are difficulties in settling the fees for land patents in the Province. On the erection of New Brunswick the fees for Nova Scotia were adopted; has asked Wentworth to send the table to Dundas, that he (Simcoe) may be authorized to charge the same, unless they are considered to be inapplicable to Upper Canada. The Loyalists are promised their lands without fees, but the officers who find the materials for the title should be paid for the paper or parchment. All other patentees of land should pay fees. Dorchester and Haldimand refused theirs; he (Simcoe) is of a different opinion. Desires an immediate decision as Hamilton boasts he could carry a bill to exempt all holders of land from fees. 280

August 22,
Fort of the
Rapids.

McKee to Simcoe. Hopes of a peace between the Indians and the United States disappointed, the commissioners having withdrawn on the positive demand of the Ohio for the boundary. Difference of opinion between the Six Nations and the other Indians as to the boundary. His unsuccessful efforts to bring about an agreement. Talbot who carries this letter can give particulars of the course taken by the commissioners with the Indians, before the conference. The acknowledgement of the United States that the Indians possess the soil has convinced them of the falsehoods propagated that Great Britain had given away their country at the treaty of peace. Those nations which have not sold their property can now enjoy it in peace, and it will form a barrier between Great Britain and the United States. Although he has used no improper influence to prevent a peace, yet he expects to be blamed by the malevolents for the opinions expressed by the Indians. 540

(In Simcoe's No. 18 of 20th September.)

August 23,
York.

Simcoe to Dundas, (No. 16). Dispatches received. News received of the successes of Europe against the aggression of the French. Is happy to find that measures for the welfare of the Province are to be taken into consideration. The saving to the State from Military Artificers will appear on the slightest investigation. Hopes the Salt Springs will enable the country to cure its own provisions, and that Dorchester will place the naval department under his (Simcoe's) control. Plans prepared by the Surveyor General will be transmitted. Captain Shaw has been informed of his appointment to the Executive Council. The resident quorum for the Council might be increased by the temporary suppression of the Solicitor General's office and the application of the salary to the increase of the Council. Hammond has no doubt reported the state of Indian affairs and that the United States had declined the request of the Indian Confederacy that the King's officers might mediate at the treaty to be held at Sandusky. Has co-operated with Hammond. Is sorry to learn that there is not likely to be an accommodation between the contending parties. The pleasure he will have should a Protestant Bishop of the Church of England be established in Upper Canada. Sends addresses of both Houses of the Legislature; has not yet received an authentic copy of the Acts passed, owing to the absence on circuit of the Chief Justice and Attorney General. Shall send them

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with remarks. Shall inform Holland of the approval of his proposal to explore the North-West. The survey of the communication between Lakes Ontario and Sinclair (St. Clair) is completed. The surveyor on Lake Erie has discovered an admirable harbour near the very place he (Simcoe) wished it, Long Point opposite Presqu' Isle. Intends on the 1st of September to cross to Lake Huron and hopes to send such plans as will enable a judgment to be formed on the propriety of altering the present military arrangements. Has determined to hut the Queen's Rangers and to remain with them for the winter at this place. Its advantages; shall expatiate on them and send plans for permanent barracks and fortifications, which may be increased if necessary. Niagara and Detroit are untenable. Lieutenant Crawford is the bearer of the dispatches.

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The address of the Legislative Council referred to.

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The address of the House of Assembly referred to.

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Canada *Gazette* of 11th July, contains account of the arrival at Fort Erie of H. M. Snow, "Chippewa" from the Miamis, with 50 Indian Chiefs, as a deputation to the Commissioners of the United States, detained at Fort Erie by contrary winds. The Indians then came to Niagara and held three councils in presence of the Governor, the Commissioners, officers of the garrison, &c. The Commissioners received a belt of wampum to proceed to the place of meeting at Sandusky (p. 295). Meeting of Council and Assembly (p. 296). Prorogation of Assembly on 9th July (p. 296). Arrival of H. M. S. "Missisague" on the 9th with near 300 Indians of the Seven Nations of Canada on their way to attend the Grand Council at Sandusky (p. 298).

295 to 298

August 24,
York.

Simcoe to Dundas. Sends address, petitions and remonstrances of the gentlemen of the House of Assembly, in their individual capacity, against the contract for the supply of the garrisons with flour. The members had been solicited by their constituents to lay this request before the King, their alarm at further power being thrown into the hand of monopolists being universal. The members were convinced that it would be improper to interfere in their collective capacity, and the petition is sent as signed. Encloses papers relating to the petition. Had investigated the mode of receiving provisions into the King's stores. The unsatisfactory system at Kingston; that at Detroit met his wishes, but the new contract there has given great dissatisfaction. The agents at Kingston and Niagara mean to take full advantage of its terms; those at Detroit are inclined to follow the good example of Reynolds. Encloses a report from McGill, Commissary, prepared before he (Simcoe) was aware of the present contract and another after the memorial signed by the members of Assembly had been received. Is of opinion that McGill, were his travelling expenses allowed, might either as the King's servant, or as agent for the contractors, superintend the whole business and thus remove the discontent in the Province, whose staple must be flour, as he will show when the report on the circumstances of the Province is prepared at the end of the year.

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Enclosed documents relative to the contract for flour referred to in preceding letter. Memorial from inhabitants of Upper Canada (p. 304); Memorial of the merchants of Kingston (p. 306); Report by John Craigie, Commissary General, on the same (p. 309); Extract from letter of Askin at Detroit (p. 315); Advertisement by John Askin and David Robertson, Detroit, for flour and pease (p. 316); Letter from McGill on the contract system (p. 317).

304 to 317

McGill's opinion.

337 to 347

August 24,
York.

Simcoe to Hammond. His fears that no peace would be settled between the United States and the Indians have been realized. Another

1793. deputation of the latter sent to ascertain the authority the Commissioners hold to settle on the Ohio as the boundary. The disastrous results to the fur trade of the continued hostilities. Elaborate statement of the temper and disposition of the Indians, and of the transactions between them and the United States since the peace of 1783. The probable result of a further victory by the Indians or of their defeat, and the question as to the course to be followed in either case. His regret that the United States did not accede to the wishes of the Indians for mediation by the King. Page 525
- (In Simcoe's No. 18, of 20th September.)
- September 2, Brant to Simcoe. The business to the westward did not end in a peace as was wished for. Is apprehensive of the consequences of want of unanimity among the Indians. Is still in hopes of an honourable peace and that the boundary may be fixed to the satisfaction of the Indians. The Western Nations are for Sir William Johnson's line, the Six Nations and Lake Indians for the Muskingum. A treaty is to be held at Buffalo Creek as soon as the Indians arrive; has not time to consult with His Excellency. 520
- (In Simcoe's No. 18 of 20th September.)
- September 6, Pilkington to Simcoe. For present purposes of defence for the harbour of York and to serve as a storehouse, he recommends a square block-house, of which dimensions and other details are given. 522
- (In Simcoe's No. 18 of 20th September.)
- September 16, Simcoe to Dundas (No. 17). Sends general plan for the arrangement of townships, which the Council have directed to be carried into execution. The exceptions to the plan are principally in the grants settled previous to the establishment of the Government of Upper Canada. To lessen expense the Council adopted plan No. 2 for townships previously surveyed on the borders of Lake Ontario. Another exception was made for military reservations. The plan described. The Council also deviate from the general plan to assist the settlement at Toronto or York. The whole of the broken fronts reserved for garrison purposes and to prevent the scattering of the inhabitants; how the reserves are made in the back lands. Reserves of timber made near the harbour, so as to furnish material for the fortresses on the lakes. The reserves in Lower Canada being made in large masses, some persons petitioned for the same system in Upper Canada, but the Council did not think it expedient. 331
- Two plans or diagrams showing the manner of laying out townships. 334a-334b
- September 16, Simcoe to Dundas (No. 17, repeated). Sends copy of the Acts passed last session. There appears to be no disposition on the part of either House to oppose the measures of Government; the only debates have been on detached clauses. The general cry for the Marriage Bill. The disposition of the Assembly to make Matrimony a much less solemn or guarded contract than good policy will justify. The greatest resistance was to the Slave Bill, many plausible arguments being brought forward in respect to the dearness of labour and the difficulty of obtaining servants. Some possessing Negroes, knowing that it was questionable if any subsisting law authorized slavery, wished to reject the bill entirely, others wished to supply themselves by giving leave to import for two years. A compromise effected by securing the property (slaves) already held, but putting an immediate stop to importation and the gradual abolition of slavery. The desire to have certain parish and town officers, —fence viewers &c.,—elected by the inhabitants, instead of being appointed by the Magistrates. A bill to impose a duty on imported spirits passed the Assembly, but was rejected in the Council; reasons for its being proposed and rejected. A conference to be held with repre-

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sentatives from Lower Canada to arrange about these duties. The object of the fund to be derived from duty on spirits was to supply gaols, bridges and other public works, to satisfy county wants and leave enough for the wages of the members. For this purpose the bill was brought in a second time, but a plan of district assessments was substituted and that the wages of the members of the Assembly should be paid by the constituents of those who chose to demand payment, the amount to be raised by a particular rate upon the plan of the district assessments. The plan has already caused disgust, and will probably lead to offers of unrewarded services from candidates at the next election. The House has complimented the Executive Magistrate with the nomination for seven years of the returning officer. No adverse party has yet formed itself; suspects that it may sooner take place in the Upper than in the Lower House. Recommends Captain Shaw to the vacant seat in the Legislative Council. Although there has been no direct opposition, there has been no direct support to Government measures. It is proper at present to avoid using the negative of the Crown, but there is great probability that the Legislative Council is more likely to promote than suppress any attempt demanding the exertion of the prerogative. The merchants obnoxious to the settlers, yet by having contracts for supplying the troops they have great influence, which there is nothing to prevent them from exercising to the detriment of Government, if there is an object to be gained. These are reasons for urging the appointment of Shaw. Encloses a resolution of the House of Assembly, requesting Government for the loan of a specified sum to pay their officers. Page 335, 349

Journal of the Legislative Council from 31st May to 9th July. 357

Journal of Assembly for the same period. 422

Concurrence of the Executive Council in the request for a loan. 483

September 20,
York.

Simcoe to Dundas (private). The importance of temporary establishments in the Province giving place to those of a more permanent character. The general apprehension of hostilities by the Indians or from the United States. The poor and dispirited state of too many of the population. No recruits can be raised owing to the high wages. Shares the opinion of the Chief Justice that Shaw should be in the Council. Among the plans sent is one of this harbour (Toronto) to be presented to His Majesty. It has been named York in honour of the victory of the Duke of York. 486

September 20,
York.

Same to same (No. 18.) Sends an actual survey of the Thames, so far as it serves to communicate between Lakes Ontario and St. Clair and the military road now opening by the Queen's Rangers. The tract of land is one of the finest in North America. Sends survey of Long Point on Lake Erie; its situation for a fortified post and naval arsenal for Lake Erie, also one of the harbour of York, the proper naval arsenal of Lake Ontario. Has information of a harbour three miles southward of Matchedash Bay and of a river a few miles beyond it, affording, the Indians say, communication with La Tranche, or the Thames. Considerations respecting the system of settlement and of making Upper Canada a naval power on the lakes. The unfitness of Kingston for a naval station; proposes that that should be established at York; its advantages. Proposes an establishment at Long Point to counteract the one to be held by the United States at Presqu'Isle. A harbour could be constructed on the island near it. How naval artificers could be moved and where ships could be built. Still believes that the seat of Government should be in the internal part of the country; sooner or later a further division of the Canadas might be made, and Montreal become the centre of an intermediate government. Proposes London as the seat of Government for Upper Canada; has marked out a place to be called Oxford, likely to

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become a town, and another likely to become the capital of the Lower District, called Chatham. Estimated distances of various points. Concerning the Indian grant and the terms of the deeds authorized by Haldimand as interpreted by Dorchester. The rejection by the Indians, at the instigation of Brant, of the terms of the deed, that they were neither to sell nor let the lands allotted to them. The alternative propositions. Considerations as to the management of Indian affairs; Butler's influence and that of McKee. How expenditures can be checked and lessened. The important effect the proper management of the Indians might have on the North-West trade. Reverts to the proposed fortifying and settlement of Long Point, as affecting the movements of the Indians. The settlers should be determined loyalists such as those from Pennsylvania and Maryland, who at the end of the war were associated to support the cause of the King, and who had sent an agent to ascertain what arrangements could be made for their removal to the Province. A strong settlement there would effectually separate the Mohawks on the Grand River from the other Indians. How the establishment of the capital at London would influence settlement and control the Indians. Cannot, however, venture to occupy the capital without a sufficient force, which he thinks could be now supplied from the late authorized increase to the army; the question of military defence. Had removed the Queen's Rangers from Niagara to York on the news of the rupture with France. His proposals for fortifying York harbour delayed, waiting the arrival of Dorchester. The lateness of the season prevented him from building storehouses, which he intended should be so built as to be useful in the defence of the harbour. Asks leave to do the same at Long Point; other places suitable for posts. How he had provided accommodation last winter for the Queen's Rangers; had fitted up the barracks and storehouses to contain the offices of Government and accommodate the Legislature. How the expenses were met; those for the harbour of York he will take on himself, and has desired Pilkington to make an estimate of the total amount required. The stores received have been scattered in any buildings that could be obtained in Kingston and Niagara. Trusts that the completion of the regiments to their full strength will enable him next spring to proceed with the work of laying a foundation for a solid support for the wealth, &c., of Great Britain. What may follow a contrary decision. The Chippewas, Pottawotamies and Ottawas, he is informed, have left the Indian Confederacy; the measures rendered necessary by this step. Page 488

September 28,
York.

Simcoe to King (?) The letter to be delivered by Captain Lawes, who is acting as assistant engineer. The bad quality of the axes sent; thinks fifty as few as are required by the Queen's Rangers; unless of prime quality, axes must be bought here; sends a model. Requires machinery, &c., for the saw-mills. The "Scipio" only brought the saws; the iron work on an old mill was used with difficulty to provide for one saw, instead of a gang of saws. The importance of saw-mills. Requires paint for the boats. 325

Requisition for axes, for mill machinery, paint for boats and machinery for rope making. 328

Memorandum respecting the making of axes. 329

LIEUT.-GOV. SIMCOE AND MISCELLANEOUS—1794.

Q. 280—1.

1793.
March 5,
Detroit.

M. Elliott to Simcoe. He declares and will make oath that in 1775, John Gibson, of Virginia, had proposed to employ him to raise Indians to be sent to the American camps to fight against the British army, Gibson having a commission from the Assembly of Virginia. He (Elliott) had refused, as he was then on the way to Detroit. It was at the time Lord Dunmore had to seek shelter on board one of His Majesty's ships of war. Page 230

(In Simcoe's, No. 26, of 3rd July, 1794).

July 31,
Miami River.

Extract from the Commissioners of the United States to the deputies of the Confederate Indians. 209

(In Simcoe's, No. 26, of 3rd July, 1794).

October 19,
York.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 19). Has returned from exploring towards Lake Huron. Has found a route hitherto unknown, but to some Indian hunters, between York and the waters flowing into Lake Huron. The route described to Matchedash Bay. Had partially examined Penetanguishene Bay, but was prevented by a gale of wind from completing the examination; its capabilities. Has ordered a precise survey to be made of the different routes. The military and commercial advantages of the new route by Lake Huron to Lake Superior, &c. Merchants are already buying lots in York in anticipation of the opening of this route. His view of the importance of the isthmus between Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, strengthened by personal investigation. Asks orders whether he is to occupy them to their utmost extent or remain as at present. The immediate occupation of London, &c., for the public benefit; the remaining at York a convenience to the officers of Government. Hopes that the control of the Indian, Commissariat and shipping Departments may be exercised only through the channel of the Lieut. Governor. 1

Plan. 6a

October 30,
York.

Simcoe to Dundas. The good services of Lieut. Givens. His escape from the attack of a drunken Indian. His usefulness in the late exploration owing to his knowledge of the Indian language. Recommends him for employment. 7

November 10,
York.

Same to same. His conversation with Brant and Butler concerning the demands made in the late attempted treaty for a boundary between the Indians and the United States. Brant's groundless complaints against McKee. Brant's personal views as to the boundary to be demanded. The critical state of the Six Nations in relation to peace or war with the United States. The equivocal conduct of Brant, with the proposed view of driving Great Britain into war, in which he asserts she ought to assist the Indians. Reiterates his former views respecting the establishment of the Province. 9

November 10,
York.

Same to King. Has received Act to prevent traitorous correspondence; Gazettes with report of victory in Flanders and of the capture of Tobago; a letter with two Acts passed last Session, and the Bill to make good and valid, marriages contracted in the Province, with opinions of the law officers. 14

December 2,
York.

Same to Dorchester. Letter of 7th October received. Is pleased that his answer to Ogden was considered proper. Shall report on the Genesee country. Sends journal of Littlehales of his route through that country to Philadelphia. Asks that it be returned. The sickness there has prevented emigration through it to Upper Canada. The reasons of the desire to come to the Province. The dread of the Indians on the part of the settlers has no doubt had its effect on the action of the United

1793.

States' Government towards attempting to conciliate the Six Nations. The report from Philadelphia that Morris, Ogden, &c., were to have the lands at Presqu' Isle. Pulteney's agent, Bertzie (Berczy), in gaol. It is probable the German settlers will emigrate (from the Genesee) to Upper Canada. It is reported that the inhabitants of the Genesee are to present a petition to New York to be erected into a new and independent State, Livingston being at the head of the movement, and that in case of failure these people have determined to place themselves under the protection of Great Britain. The State of Connecticut is about to sell the pre-emption right to the strip of land on Lake Erie belonging to it. The settlements on the north side of the lakes will not probably be great till the following summer, owing to the distance most of the settlers have to bring their families. The settlement of York, whether it becomes the capital or not, will be attended with no difficulty, nor dependent on either chain of settlements from the Bay of Quinté. The soil between it and Lake Aux Claies (now Simcoe) is perfectly calculated for farming, and before summer the road of communication will be thickly settled. There is no doubt the North-West Company will by this communication supply themselves with heavy articles instead of by Lake Erie. Other advantages described. York to be laid out on the personal inspection of the Council; the whole shore from the Humber (St. John's Creek) has been reserved for the Crown, including every spot fit for batteries, not only with that view but to confine the inhabitants to the most eligible situations for trade. The military reserves have not, however, been marked by Collins on any of the plans. Aitkin, who carries this, can give any information. Is sorry that His Lordship does not approve of fortifications at this defensible and important spot (York), for reasons given in detail. The advantage of an alternative route between York and Matchedash Bay, which he has carefully explored. His ideas on the organization of the militia and where these troops could be assembled in camp. Objects to the removal of troops from the Province. It is only for the want of means that fortifying a post on the Thames should be postponed, which is of more importance than garrisoning Detroit; believes that the regiment there should be removed, except one company, to Chatham and London. The garrison at Niagara should also be reduced and the troops placed in the more useful stations of Long Point and York, especially as the proximity of the United States encourages desertion. Points out the danger from the withdrawal of the troops.

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December 15,
Niagara.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 20). Transmits the first communication he has had from Lord Dorchester with the answer. His Lordship's opinions entirely opposed to his (Simcoe's), either as a civil or military servant of His Majesty. Feels the immoral conduct of encouraging settlers and loyalists to come to the Province, who may be utterly abandoned by the withdrawal of the King's forces supposed to be stationed for its protection. Nothing but the pure principle of doing his utmost for the King's service would for a moment make him wish to remain in a situation where he considers himself liable to become the instrument of the most flagitious breach of national honour and public faith, without any military necessity. The principle on which His Lordship desires attention paid to the militia would expose them to the horrors of an Indian warfare, or to instantaneous submission upon the approach of an enemy. Had, therefore, not communicated the nature of Dorchester's letter to the militia, nor laid it before the Council, which he would otherwise have done, to consult with them as to the fortifying of York or the cheap system of defence for which he was making preparation. Should the Queen's Rangers be withdrawn he would have no military

1793.
rank or authority. Had written on this subject, that his own character as a public servant might be justified. The necessity of giving control of the Indian Department to the Executive Government is every hour impressed on his mind. Page 31
(For enclosure, Dorchester's letter of 7th October, 1793. See Q 66, p. 233.)
1794.
January 14, Grenville. Major General Anthony Wayne to the Chiefs and Warriors of the Delawares, Shawanese and Miami Nations. 84
(In Simcoe's No. 21 of 28th February.)
- January 20, Quebec. Samuel Holland to Simcoe. Encloses his son's plan of operations for exploring the North-West Coast. He cordially agrees to his (Simcoe's) desire that Aitkin shall go as assistant. Is desirous that his (Holland's) second son should be the other assistant, if he can obtain leave from his regiment, the 44th. His son has only touched on the general heads of the expedition, reserving details for a personal interview. Nothing has been done respecting the table of fees, though Dundas recommends those adopted in Nova Scotia in 1764, considerably lower than those now established there, and if adopted would cause the land to fall into the hands of men of desperate fortunes and land jobbers, who would keep it uncultivated. The fees should be so high as to exclude this class of speculators. Will forward theodolite wanted. Aitkin has applied for instruction to Hugh Macdonell to run the line between the Provinces. Has not yet received orders on the subject from Dorchester. 125
(In Simcoe's letter to King of 7th March.)
- January 20, Quebec. Plan transmitted by Holland of the composition of the party, &c., for exploring the interior of the North-West. 129
Plan in greater detail, signed by J. F. Holland. 132
- January 24, Foot of the Rapids. McKee to England. The reports respecting the Indians circulated at Detroit turn out to be without foundation, except that at Christmas or New Year's Day, some Munseys had importuned a trader for a bottle of rum, which they got on promise of payment. They do not appear to have changed their conduct since he was last there. 82
(In Simcoe's No. 21 of 28th February.)
- January 28, Foot of the Rapids. Same to same. The Delawares and Wilson returned from the forts, bringing a speech from Wayne to the Indians, of which he sends a copy. It does not appear that any of the other Indians were concerned in sending the message, and thinks that even the Delawares were prevailed on by sinister means to open a communication. In consequence of the speech a council of chiefs will be held in two or three days. 83
(In Simcoe's No. 21 of 28th February.)
- February 2, Detroit. Lt. Col. England to Simcoe. On the 8th January had received reports that the Delawares were negotiating for peace with the United States, and that four deputies had set off for that purpose to Fort Jefferson. This and reports of depredations by Indians having alarmed the traders, induced him to send McKee to the foot of the rapids to restore security and obtain information as to the negotiations for peace. Sends copies of two letters from McKee, the last having copy of an address from Wayne to the Indians supposed to be hostile. It will be seen by Wayne's address that he had built a fort where the action was fought on the 4th of November, 1791, and called it Fort Recovery, and has established a new post, which he calls Grenville. 80
(In Simcoe's No. 21 of 28th February.)
- February 7 to 9, Buffalo Creek. Proceedings of a Council held at Buffalo Creek by the Chiefs of the Mohawks, Cayugas, Onondagos, Senecas, Tuscaroras, Oneidas, Delawares, &c., in presence of Brigade Major Littlehales, Captain Bunbury, and officers of the Indian Department, and (for the United States) of General Chapin, Mr. Parish, interpreter, and Mr. Cult. 88

1794.

(In Simcoe's No. 21 of 28th February.)

February 17,
Buffalo Creek.

Proceedings of a Council of the Six Nations.

Page 213

(In Simcoe's No. 26 of 3rd July, 1794.)

February 23,
York.

Simcoe to Dundas. Thinks it his duty to state such military observations as have been the result of his serious attention. Does not wish the report to be considered public, but has no objection to its becoming so should it be considered expedient, as he is prepared to elucidate and support it. 54

February 23,
York.

Same to same. Observations on the military preparations necessary for the defence and security of Upper Canada, and in opposition to Dorchester's proposal to remove the troops from that Province. 55

February 28,
York.

Plan of Fort at d'Eschambault made by order of General Murray in 1761, enclosed. 74a

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 21.) His gratitude for the approval of his conduct; the interest of the King and the public service his ruling principle. On the arrival of the last letter from him (Dundas) Littlehales, who had been delayed, was proceeding to Hammond, in the very spirit of the instructions in that letter, to obviate the ill effects of Governor Clinton's speech to the Legislatnre of New York. Wishes that the Indian papers had been more favourable; how Detroit could, without actual hostilities, be cut off by the United States from intercourse with the Indian Nations, preparatory to these people turning hostile. The Shawanese will probably quit the country. The general expression in the United States of the determination to seize the posts; circumstances in Europe may check or augment this inclination. Is pleased to learn of a considerable armament being sent to the West Indies; this may have an influence on the maritime inhabitants of the United States, but they do not govern its Councils, the general opinion being that in one winter they could overcome Canada. Lord Dorchester does not approve of fortifying to defend this (York) harbour at present, but does not send his reasons. He (Simcoe) remains convinced of its propriety in every view, civil or military. The propriety of attention to the militia. The United States are arming them at the public expense. Lord Dorchester's orders for public mourning for the Queen of France is the first announcement of her death. 75

February 28,
York.

Same to same. His astonishment and anxiety on receiving letter containing Stevenson's suggestions made in his (Simcoe's) name. Had given Stevenson no authority to use his name in so improper a manner. When he had entrusted Stevenson with dispatches, he said in the letter that he was capable of giving any information that might be required. Had he (Simcoe) desired to send suggestions he would have done so respectfully in writing. But as Stevenson was in his confidence, and an active officer, he would take the liberty of making remarks on the suggestions and answers, arranged as he (Dundas) had made his answers. The impressions of his character made by these suggestions as that of a hasty, inconsiderate person, scarcely endowed with common sense. Trusts these impressions may be erased. 106

March 2,
York.

Remarks referred to. 109

(See Dundas, No. 2, of 2nd October, 1793, in Q. 279—1, p. 264.)

Simcoe to Dundas. Report brought by a Delaware chief, sent by Brant from Detroit, that a deputation from the hostile Western Indians had gone Wayne to make peace. This he thinks will produce the most important to effects. The Six Nation Cofederacy, it is probable, will be as submissive as the Western Indians to such terms as Wayne shall dictate, which will no doubt be specious and apparently liberal. Should the Southern Indians continue to defend their country, that being the only object to attend to, there will probably be a speedy termination of the difficulties in that quarter. Hopes that affairs in Europe will enable him to make

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his proposed establishments on the Thames and Lake Erie. Calls attention to the significance of the name "Father" as applied to Washington by Knox in the message to the Six Nations and Chippewas, who reside to the north of the Thames, and the proposition of Washington to the Legislature to supply the Indians with markets at the expense of the public. The only plan he (Simcoe) can devise to form a union with the Indians is to place the Capital at London, so as to prevent them from being turned against the British colonies. The great means to preserve the Indians would be to bestow on them the King's bounty with every possible ceremony at the Capital. His opinion on the subject will be more particularly expressed in a report he is preparing for the Lords of Trade.

Page 118

March 7,
York.

Simcoe to King. Sends demand for stationery. Transmits Holland's proposals for exploring the passage overland to Nootka. 122

Requisition for stationery signed by D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor General, countersigned by Simcoe. 123

March 16,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Simcoe (No. 3). Dispatches received and laid before the King. The Marriage Act approved of under the circumstances; the opinions of the law officers will enable him to make the necessary amendments next Session. How the different Acts, when passed, should be signed by the Speaker and Governor. Is sorry to observe any tendency on the part of the members of the Legislature to oppose Government in matters so evidently beneficial to the Province, but allowance must be made for the novelty of the duties, and for the light the members must view things as not local, but connected with the welfare of the Province at large, a mode of viewing things naturally repugnant to the first impressions in their minds. The receipt of wages from their constituents would tend to continue this and to keep up a narrow and contracted policy. Shaw's appointment to the vacant seat in the Council confirmed. Remarks on the arrangement of the Church and Crown reserves. It was intended to have made these reserves in large masses in Lower Canada, but that plan has been set aside. Has received the charts of the Thames, &c. His exertions in exploring the country are very satisfactory. The importance of the Lake Marine for the defence of Upper Canada; agrees that York is the proper place for a Naval station. Also agrees that the site for London, the future Capital, is well chosen, but on the ground of defence, the settlement of York must be first attended to. Long Point, as a station on Lake Erie, should be next attended to, but if, as represented, it is unhealthy, its advantages would be rendered nugatory; perhaps some other harbour to the east or west may be discovered, to which this objection could not apply; the work should be done at as small an expense as to fit the place for the reception of shipping, and in such manner as Lord Dorchester shall approve of. These stations and the naval force under Schank would place the Province beyond the fear of interruptions. In the meantime, His Majesty's ships on the Lakes are to be kept fit for service. If to the forces for the posts be added the occupation of London, a greater force would be required than can be spared at this moment. It would be well to provide that in case of actual hostilities the Militia should be liable to serve on the lakes as well as on shore; they would be of great service in manning the gun-boats of the Province. The importance of having the Indian presents distributed with economy and effect; the plan suggested by him (Simcoe), and recommended by Sir John Johnson, approved of. Respecting the communication between York and Lake Huron; the importance of having settled such parts as are convenient for stages for traders and magazines for merchandise on the passage. The amount of bounty may secure recruits in Canada, so that London may be occupied, this communication increasing its importance. Is sorry that the Lake Indians have left the

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Confederacy; the more than suspicious conduct of Brant. Report of the Indians having cut to pieces Wayne's rear guard of nearly 200 men, with the loss of only one man killed on their part; 70 loaded horses taken. Should Wayne's campaign be unsuccessful, hopes that the Americans will open their eyes to the advantage of a final treaty. The Muskingum boundary, or any which will leave a sufficient interval between the Provinces and the American States, is the object to be aimed at. Refers to previous letters on the subject of the Commissariat, the Indian Department, &c. Dorchester is instructed by this mail to raise for defence two battalions of 750 men each. These, when completed, should enable him to occupy the site fixed upon for London, and in the meantime he may take preparatory steps for that purpose. Page 16

March 16.
Whitehall.

Dundas to Simcoe (No. 4). Dispatches received and laid before the King. Had written to Lord Dorchester approving of his (Simcoe's) friendly and impartial conduct towards the Commissioners from the United States and the Indians and had given his opinion, of the importance of a naval system of defence for Upper Canada. Letter of the 24th of August transmitted to the Treasury. Has no doubt the Commissary General at Quebec will be directed by Lord Dorchester to supply Upper Canada with what will be for the benefit of the Province. 28

March 17.
Whitehall.

King to same. Chief Justice Powell must have misconceived what was told him about the table of fees; it was to be made out in the Province and submitted to Dundas for His Majesty's consideration. His (Simcoe's) idea about the adoption of the scale of fees for Nova Scotia is likely, with a few alterations, to be that approved of. 30

May 11,
Whitehall.

Dundas to same (No. 5). His dispatch with correspondence with Dorchester laid before the King; the importance of the information respecting the Province under his (Simcoe's) command. The idea that the French armament was for the St. Lawrence, and the bickerings on the Canadian frontiers, seem to have suggested to Lord Dorchester that it might be necessary to alter the present situation of the forces in the Canadas. The raising of two battalions, and the recruits which the increased bounty should add to the regiments, will prevent the removal of the force from Upper Canada, and obviate difficulties in occupying York, Long Point, or some other situation on Lake Erie; but any measures of defence cannot render the prudent conduct of His Majesty's servants less important. Refers to previous letter respecting the Indian presents, &c. 51

June 14,
Niagara.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 23). Sends copy of the *Gazette* of Upper Canada, containing his speech to the Legislature. In this he had anticipated a principal point in the last dispatch, that relating to the militia. There will, he believes, be no opposition to the measure; indeed, there is none, except on the part of Mr. Cartwright, to the general measures of Government, who has given notice that he will oppose the principle of a Bill for the constitution of the Supreme Court of Justice. Will in a few days send by Captain Talbot an answer to the dispatch; recommends Captain Fitzgerald, who carries this letter, &c. 146

Gazette, dated 5th June, containing speech, addresses and certain portions of the proceedings of the Legislature, which met on the 2nd of June. 148

June 15,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dorchester. Sends *Gazette* with his speech; his recommendations respecting the militia and commissariat. The loyal spirit of the Assembly. 174

(In Simcoe's No. 25 of 20th June.)

June 20,
Navy Hall.

Same to Dundas. Sends, with recommendation, copy of memorial from Captain Shank to Amherst. His services. The composition of the Queen's Rangers; the corps has not an adequate number of subalterns, 31

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or possibly of field officers. In case of an augmentation, gives the names of some of the officers entitled to promotion. The inadequacy of the pay. Page 164

Memorial by Shank, for promotion to the rank of Major, stating his services. 167

June 20,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 25). Sends copy of letter to Dorchester, which explains his views of the control to be exercised over the commissariat. Instances of the necessity of the control are: The supply asked for by the United States agents to supply the Indians, at the risk of alienating them; the conduct of Desjardins, agent for the French refugees, who applied for flour to establish settlements near Oswego, in contravention of the King's interest; the case of Williamson at Sodus, near Oswego, who sent to the Bay of Quinté for flour, but who expressed the most hostile sentiments towards the Province. The proper way to check improper exportation. The advantage of purchasing flour, &c., direct from the farmers in Upper Canada, which the Commissary General, living at Quebec, is not in a position to do with advantage, or to know how to proceed. 169

June 20,
Navy Hall.

Same to King. Has received letter clearing up Chief Justice Powell's mistake about the table of fees. Introduces and recommends Captain Talbot. Regrets loss of Chief Justice Osgoode. Hopes he will be replaced by an English lawyer. 176

(Chief Justice Osgoode was removed to Lower Canada.)

June 21,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 24). Dispatch No. 3 received. Repeats his regret at the loss of Osgoode. How the front lots were laid out in York. His comfort and satisfaction at the approbation of the Ministry for the information he has sent respecting the geography, &c., of the country. His efforts to get the inhabitants to look to the lakes for wealth and defence, of which he regards gunboats as the primary means. Considers Toronto or York a real and defensible harbour, and wishes for a citadel, which could be increased and rendered impregnable; how he proposed the first small expenditure should be borne. The advantage of Long Point and Matchedash Bay. The comparative healthiness or unhealthiness of various places in the Province; reports probably coloured to suit the plans of land jobbers. The system he proposes for settlement and for the erection of towns. The difference of opinion between him and Dorchester on the selection of a harbour in Lake Ontario, and on extending the posts. Respecting the Indian Departments and defalcations on the part of the officer in charge of the stores at Niagara. The bad effects on the Indians in every respect, especially in view of their capricious character. The impossibility of managing them from Quebec, leads him to urge the appointment of McKee to a seat in the Executive Council and president of a committee superintending on the spot, the general policy of the Indian nations. Will encourage settling the communication between Lake Huron and York Harbour. Did not expect from the state of affairs in Europe that the troops in Canada could be recruited from there. Sends proceedings of the Indian council at Buffalo Creek. The conduct of Brant in spreading a report of the certainty of Great Britain being engaged in hostilities with the United States. The effect of the union of the different tribes. Wayne's army advancing; hopes, but is not confident, that the Indians can successfully oppose him; sends sketch of Wayne's march and also of the post at the Miamis, which includes Turtle Island, which he means to occupy, and to combine the defences. The prospect of raising men for a Canadian corps. Is confident that the Legislature will arm him with sufficient powers to defend the laws and to oppose all who would contravene them. Discusses the subjects of defence and of the treatment of the

1794.

Indians, &c. The promotion of trade towards the Mississippi; the advantages arising from a post with that object in view. Effects on Lower Canada of an attack on Upper Canada. Forwards the dispatch by Captain Talbot, whom he recommends. Page 178

Enclosed. Proceedings of a Council held at Buffalo Creek on the 18th of June, present, Indians: The principal Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations. From the United States: Wayne with his attendants. From Upper Canada: Johnston, the interpreter of the Indian Department. 195

Sketches referred to in preceding letter (No. 24). 200a, 200b

July 3,
Niagara.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 26). Is gratified that his conduct in respect to the United States and Indians is approved of. The difficulty of reporting by letter the various petty details. In order to meet the attack in the House of Lords on the conduct of Government, sends account of the circumstances connected with the dealings of the United States with the Indians in respect to the acquisition of lands. Considers that the treaty of Utrecht is the only authentic document that defines the state of the Indians as far as regards European nations, giving the Indians and their traders perfect freedom in the Indian lands and considering the natives as entirely independent. The establishment of a government in Upper Canada was absolutely necessary for the preservation of British commerce against the aggression of the United States; it was fortunate it was not delayed another year. Sends observations to elucidate the speech of Littlehales. In the case of hostilities between the United States and the Indians, Britain has not been the aggressor, and the very Indians who resisted the fraud and force of the United States were at the beginning of the late rebellion tampered with by the agents of those who occasioned it, prior to being offered the hatchet by the King's officers. 201

(For letter No. 27. See Q. 70 p. 1.)

July 4,
Whitehall.

Dundas to Simcoe (No. 6.) Dispatches received. Approves of his prudent and pacific conduct, in view of Wayne's supposed approach towards Detroit. This, with the disunion among the Indians, does not lessen the necessity of, if possible, avoiding the proceeding to extremities, at a time when the presence of Jay may lead to a termination of disputes. The immediate protection of Detroit itself is the only object to be attended to; sends copies of letters to Dorchester on the subject. The arrangement for occupying places in Upper Canada to be conducted on the principle that the posts on the American side of the treaty line are only to be held temporarily, as the final arrangement will no doubt lead to their evacuation. The policy to be observed with respect to the Indians within the Province. 140

July 4,
Whitehall.

Same to same (separate). His report respecting the defence of Upper Canada shall be laid before the King's confidential advisers. His letter and enclosure in regard to Stephenson's (Stevenson) suggestions satisfactory. Several of these merited attention. 143

July 7,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 30). Sends resolution of the Executive Council approving of the table of fees for grants of land sent for confirmation. The Council recommends, that in the case of disbanded soldiers and loyalists who are to receive their patents free, Government should pay the officers issuing the patents half fees for their trouble. 259

Resolution of the Executive Council respecting fees on land grants. 261
Tables of fees, Upper Canada. 263, 264

July 15,
Whitehall.

Portland to Simcoe (No. 1). Sends copies of letters to Dorchester to which he is to conform, &c. He is to take measures to carry into effect the agreement between Grenville and Jay. 145

1794.
August 2,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 28). Sends speech on closing the Legislature, and observations on the Bills passed during the session. Submits memorandum respecting the Marriage Act, relative to the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General. Will transmit the acts by the first opportunity. Has received authority to appoint an agent to purchase provisions for the troops and garrisons. This will, he believes, be a saving to the public and afford the inhabitants an open market; hitherto they have been subject to a severe monopoly. Page 237

Gazette containing offer of a reward for information as to persons in a boat firing on a guard when challenged. 239

List of acts assented to. 241

The Governor's speech on closing the session. 243

List of official appointments. 245

Commissions in the Militia, County of Dundas. 245

do do do Lenox. 246

Observations (referred to in No. 28), on the acts of the third session of the Legislature of Upper Canada. 248

Memorandum respecting the marriage Act. 256

(Simcoe to Dundas, No. 29, of 5th August in Q. 70, p. 7.)

August 5,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dundas (private). Sends communication received through Jarvis, from the Governor of Vermont. Reported disposition of Vermont to enter on hostilities against Canada positively contradicted by people from there, who state that these are fabricated in New York to stir up enmity with Great Britain. Sends a New York paper with similar reports. Deplores the fact that no means have been taken to discriminate the foundations on which the proprietors of lands in Vermont are at issue with the proprietors of lands in Canada from the general and more extensive principle on which Great Britain holds the lands round the posts retained till the terms of the Treaty of 1783 are completed. The state of the question to which he had called attention before leaving London. The people of Vermont would gladly embrace neutrality, so that their State might not become the seat of war. Calls attention to the question of the extent to which the people of Vermont who are friendly to Great Britain might be of service. 266

Report by Mr. Jarvis, Secretary, of his conversation with Governor Chittenden respecting affairs in France, and that the opinion in Vermont, as stated by the Governor, was the same as "in the year 1781, when Colonel Fay was three weeks on board a King's vessel in Lake Champlain negotiating a union with Canada, &c., &c., when the news of "Lord Cornwallis's misfortune reached Vermont, which suspended the "negotiation and finally put an end to it." The statement that Vermont held the views stated by Chittenden corroborated by General Allen at Colchester, and Colonel Allen at Fairhaven. 269

Extract from the "Daily Advertiser" dated New York, 21st June, 1794, containing the report of a supposed action between the Americans and British in Vermont. 271

September 5,
Whitehall.

Portland to Simcoe (No. 2). Dispatch to Dundas and the *Gazette* received. Respecting Cartwright's opposition. The dispatch No. 1 would relieve him from apprehension as to the approach of Wayne to Detroit; all matters between Great Britain and the United States continue to wear the most favourable appearance of being brought to an early and amicable conclusion. 162

October 4
Whitehall.

Same to same (No. 3). Dispatches received. Shank's memorial shall receive attention and his case be recommended to Lord Amherst. The present position of affairs promises an amicable settlement of differences with the United States, yet he does not see any objection to an augmentation of the Queen's Rangers as a measure of permanent utility. Has

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no doubt that Dorchester will arrange the commissariat satisfactorily. The occupation of York and Long Point and the communication with Lake Huron are of importance for the improvement and security of the Province. The appointment of McKee to the Council shall be considered when there is a vacancy. Measures for the care and distribution of Indian goods should be adopted; the want of method and the embezzlements are disgraceful in the extreme. The re-union of the Six Nations with the Western Indians and Confederacy may bring about a satisfactory agreement for a boundary. The confidence of the Indians must be duly cultivated. The likelihood of maintaining trade with the Indians on the American side; his suggestions relative to the Wisconsin and western side of the Mississippi deserving of attention. His letter No. 26 gives a satisfactory statement of the Indian question as it stands between the United States and British, and shows a clear conception of the terms of the Treaty of 1783. That Treaty, in describing the line between the two countries, is perfectly silent as to the privileges and claims of His Majesty, be they what they may, within the Indian country south of the Treaty line. It does not, therefore, by any possible construction, transfer to the Americans even the capacity of taking any benefit in consequence of these privileges or claims, which belong to His Majesty. Forbears entering into this point as an amicable adjustment is at no great distance. In consequence of certain promotions, Captain Shank has obtained the rank which he is soliciting. The alteration which he (Simcoe) desires in his corps, should properly come through Lord Dorchester. Page 231

November 7,
Whitehall.

Portland to Simcoe (No. 4.) Dispatches received and laid before the King. The list of Acts which have been assented to and the observations thereon, appear to show that they lay a sound foundation for the security, order and good government of the Province. The table of fees is not conformable to that in Nova Scotia; how the error has arisen. The conduct of Lt.-Colonel Campbell towards Wayne approved of. 273

November 10,
Whitehall.

Same to same. Had received dispatch with communications from Vermont and newspaper. Government not to be committed in the contest between the American States and the Indians; any negotiations of the kind he (Simcoe) suggests would endanger final arrangements with the States, those with respect to Canada being nearly decided upon; but other points not yet settled may delay the execution of the treaty. The effect of attending to the present disposition of the Vermontese. 275

LIEUT.-GOV. SIMCOE AND MISCELLANEOUS—1794.

Q. 280-2.

1792.
November 12,
Kingston.

Richard Cartwright Jr. to Simcoe. Representation on the subject of transporting wheat and flour to Lower Canada. Page 437

1793.
February 22,
Detroit.

Askins to Simcoe. Suggests a mode of carrying on the Indian trade to the Westward. 378

February 29,
London.

W. Dummer Powell to Dundas. (The date, February 29, evidently an error, is given as in the original. Powell was in London from the end of 1792 to the summer of 1793. See Q. 279-1 p. 218.) His reasons for justifying himself before any specific offence is alleged. Served under Gage against Boston; went to Britain to study law, which he came to Quebec to practise. His belief in and efforts for the prosperity of the Upper Province. The failure of his hopes; his retirement from public life. His success in the legal profession, until called to the public service by Lord Dorchester, apparently to His Lordship's satisfaction. The omission of his name from the Council and the attack on his character

Q. 280-1

STATE PAPERS—UPPER CANADA.

35

- 1793.
- and principles, to the risk of his life from the Indians. Simcoe's defence of his character. It is to solicit condemnation or absolution that he had come to the metropolis. The material injury he had received, besides the obloquy attaching to his name from having been passed over in the appointments to the new Province. Proposes that the subject should be referred to Lord Dorchester. Page 494
- July 14, Michilimakinak. Robert Dickson to Robert Hamilton, Legislative Councillor, (extract). Respecting the Indian trade from Michilimakinak, the one route by Chicago, at the bottom of Lake Michigan; the other by the Fox River and the Wisconsin, the latter being preferred on account of the shortness of the carrying places. Description of the routes. 364
- July 28, Michilimakinak. Captain Doyle to Simcoe. Respecting the possibility of encouraging a trade between his post and Kentucky. The principal trade at present is to and beyond the Mississippi by way of La Prairie du Chien, thence down to the settlements on the Illinois, where a large quantity of British goods is consumed. The Americans propose to impose a tax of ten per cent on this trade, to act as a protective duty to a trade which Congress proposes to establish from Vincennes. A considerable trade from his post to Pain Court, or St. Louis, but this cannot be depended on, for reasons given. The service rendered to British traders by Captain Trudot commanding New Orleans. There is a chain of British traders from the Illinois, up the Mississippi to the mouth of the St. Peter River, the most valuable from the post. Doubts if the trade by way of Prairie du Chien will be valuable so long as Spain holds the key to the country. General remarks on the trade. 373
- November.— Returns of shipping, namely, private vessels employed on Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan, Superior and Ontario. 394
Of imports to Detroit from Fort Erie. 395
Of exports from Detroit to Michilimakinak and the Falls of St. Mary, &c. 396
List (in French) of vessels clearing from Michilimakinak. 397
List (in French) of vessels entering in the port of Michilimakinak. 398
- December 25, Bath. Condition for the settlement by actual settlers of the land at Sodus on the banks of Lake Ontario. Signed by Charles Williamson. 428
- 1794.
- January 2, New Orleans. Baron de Carondelet to Simcoe (in French.) Is persuaded that it is the interest of Great Britain that the Illinois should remain in the hands of the Spaniards. Applies for absolutely necessary assistance to preserve the settlements. 380
- Answer by Simcoe, dated 11th April, that no one more readily than himself can concur in the observation that it is the British interest that Louisiana should remain in the hands of Spain. 381
- February 3, London. "A few Observations" (by Captain Stevenson) "political, commercial and military on the consequence of Upper Canada and the navigation of the Mississippi," &c. 498
- February 26, Newark. Osgoode (Chief Justice) to Dundas. By the death of Mr. Smith the Chief Justiceship of Lower Canada is vacant. Had sent a letter of application to be appointed his successor. Had the vacancy occurred before the division of the Province, he would not have thought himself justified towards the Lieutenant Governor in making an application that might tend to leave matters in suspense. But from present circumstances hopes to be absolved from the charge of precipitancy. If the talents of other applicants do not weigh down the hopes held out to him on coming to the country he trusts that his application may be successful. 512
- June 17, London. Stevenson to King. Explains that the representation of Simcoe that he had made requisitions in his (Simcoe's) name without authority arises from misapprehension. Gives a summary of previous statements to

1794. Dundas, which were dictated to him by Simcoe, the others were explanations for the further information of the Minister, having given his own views when they were asked for. Simcoe so dreads responsibility as to make it very awkward for him (Stevenson). Asks that the matter be explained to Dundas, as he would not wish it to be thought that he was making promises or demands without being authorized to do so. Page 507
Memorandum from Simcoe on the necessity for a Quarter Master and Brigade Major in Upper Canada. 510
- June 23, Newark. General return of the Militia of Upper Canada. The numbers are given for each district, each county in the districts being given separately. 393
- June 28, Cork. W. Willcocks, Mayor, to ————. That in 1792, he had explored Upper Canada, and was sorry to see it so desolate when many thousands were emigrating to the American States. He would have taken his family there last year, but for the war. Has turned his thoughts to peopling Upper Canada; has dispersed advertisements throughout the Kingdom to turn the torrent of emigration that way, but is inadequate to the task on a large scale; asks for a light victualler or transport to take out the people next spring; he will himself lay in the provisions, so that there will be little expense especially as Government may be sending there for flour and other provisions for garrisons in the West Indies. Having received a grant of the township of Norwich, he will take his family there next spring. His anxiety for the settlement of the country. 515
- August 10, Navy Hall. Simcoe to Dundas (No. 31). Sends copy of a letter lately forwarded to Dorchester. Orders he requested from the officer in chief command were transmitted by Major General Clarke, of which Dorchester approved but declined to say anything further. Complains that he can get no answer from Dorchester, who treats him simply as commanding the troops in Upper Canada. Had as ordered by Dorchester, sent an officer to protest against any settlement being made on the Lakes by the people of the States. 277
- August 11, Navy Hall. Same to Dorchester. Had received dispatch of 11th July, brought by the Bishop of Quebec, who arrived on the 9th of August. Shall send Lieut. Sheaffe and another officer to protest against the settlement at Sodus, and also, if found expedient, to Oswego and Hungry Bay. Has discovered that Desjardins is the agent of a French company at Paris. The different circumstances of the country, as compared with those when Dorchester's letter No. 1 was written. Hopes the United States will not occupy Presqu' Isle, nor attempt to victual Wayne's army by such means or to occupy Buffalo Creek or its vicinity. If they should, he would do his best for the destruction of such an armanent, under the general orders "to repel force by force," unless he hears to the contrary. Has already freely communicated the facts and his opinions respecting the powers of defence and offence in the Province. The militia unless exercised and called out cannot be reckoned an efficient force. The most prudent attention must be paid to make the first movement of the King's troops successful either in repelling the enemy or in retaliating. Presumes that his Lordship means to include the Indian nations as a means of defence, although he has never mentioned their names in communications. The importance of Niagara; the means taken to secure it and its dependencies. The progress of Wayne's army must be stopped, so as to prevent the occupation of the lake from Buffalo Creek to Miamis Bay. Details of the movements to accomplish his plan of protecting the Province; the kind of artillery required; general outline of military arrangements for a campaign should that become necessary. The difficulty of forming a satisfactory system with a scanty and divided army, indefensible fortresses, unprovided arsenals and an untried militia and Indian allies. 280

1794.

Order by Lord Dorchester to Simcoe that he is to send to warn off subjects of the United States from making settlements on any of the lakes, as a violation of the King's rights in the Indian country. Page 289

Copy of the protest to be lodged in carrying out the preceding order. 290

August 13,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 32). Serious news from the Indian country. Chapin has called on the Six Nations to meet him at Buffalo Creek; Washington has complied with the requests of the Indians so far as to order that Presqu' Isle shall not be occupied, and the fort at LeBœuf shall be abandoned. Wayne is rapidly advancing with 4,000 troops and the Hurons have returned the hatchet formerly received from Hamilton, desiring him to sharpen it, or they would cease to defend their country. The report in Wayne's army is, that he has positive orders to reduce the British post at the Miamis and to attack Detroit in Spring. Bunnbury of the 5th regiment has been sent to occupy Turtle Island at the entrance of Miami Bay, hoping by the combination of gun boats and other vessels to prevent ingress or egress. If Wayne attacks Detroit, he (Dundas) must be prepared to hear that it is taken; it is "a nominal fortress, with a nominal garrison." 291

August 13,
Grand Glaize.

Instructions by Wayne to Christopher Miller, sent with a flag to the Indians. The lives of eight prisoners depend on his personal safety and on his return by the 16th. 299

Speech of same date by Wayne, brought to the Indians by Miller. 300
(In Simcoe's No. 33 of 23rd August.)

August 14,
Rapids.

McKee to England. Sends Wayne's speech with Miller's instructions. Had overheard him (Miller) telling the Indians that the designs of the army were against the English; had in public taken an oath (see p. 303), and that Wayne had desired him to tell this to the Indians. Shall send word of the determination of the Indians on this message as soon as he is informed of it. 297

(In Simcoe's No. 33, of 23rd of August.)

August 15,
Rapids.

McKee to England. The Indians have sent an answer to Wayne to gain time. Report that Wayne is reinforced by another 1,500 militia from Kentucky, who have brought, or are to bring up more artillery. 304

August 23,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dundas (No. 33). Wayne has advanced to the Glaize, but has not since proceeded rapidly; the fort at the Miamis reported to be in a perfect state of defence: will proceed to that district with troops, hoping to confirm the Indians and to animate the militia. Lieut. Colonel England has so increased the garrison at the Miamis and from other circumstances, this post (Niagara) has become the main object of consideration, so that the maintenance of Detroit depends on its defence. The Indians, about 1,300, are assembled almost under its guns. Wayne's force consists of 1,500 Kentuckian Militia and 1,800 continentals, well disciplined, among them being 300 cavalry. The ignorance of the value of cavalry; it is a cheap and essential requisite for the defence of the country. Is still in hopes of preventing the Six Nations from giving way to the arts of the United States, and of admitting them to Presqu' Isle. The effect of opening the road to Wayne by which the Southern States can march unmolested, and an inundation of settlers from the back country, as formidable in the woods as the New Englanders are on the lakes, will combine in overwhelming the Province. Repeats his observations to Lord Dorchester respecting the difficulty of forming a system in war, especially where the means are wanting. 293

(Enclosures calendared at their dates.)

August 31,
Miamis.

Information of Wayne's Army by William Hamilton and Edward Bently, deserters. 446, 447

1794.
September 1,
Navy Hall.

Report by Simcoe to the Lords of Trade. General remarks. Report on the Fur trade confined to what may tend to the protection and future increase of some of its branches. The trade to the North-West (Appendix A); to Michilimakinak; route to the Mississippi (Appendices B and C); proposed factory there which might be established on nearly the plan offered for the Miamis (Appendix D). How the lands might be purchased from the Indians; goods distributed, &c. Respecting the trade, posts, &c., on the Mississippi; relations with the Spaniards; the effect the post would have on the commerce of the colonists from the Atlantic States. How British capital invigorates the Merchants of Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.; they should not be the medium of giving credit to the Merchants of Kentucky, that should be done by British subjects, the inhabitants or factors of Upper Canada; this would support a Mutual Alliance beneficial to both countries. It is generally understood that above half of the inhabitants of Kentucky and the Western waters are already inclined to a connection with Great Britain. The trade of Detroit; of Niagara (Appendix G); the influx of settlers; their goods admitted, except East Indian goods, a traffic which can only subsist by smuggling (Appendix K); the contraband trade carried on from the Genesee, settlement at Oswego, &c., being made for the avowed purpose of smuggling. The fisheries of Upper Canada; the Militia (Appendix J); shipping (K, L and M). General remarks on the situation, boundaries, &c., of the Province. Flour the staple of Upper Canada. The settlements at Niagara, the lands can produce tobacco, indigo, hemp and flax. Respecting the communications. The difference in the method of settling Lower and Upper Canada; in the former the settlements are all along the St. Lawrence; in the latter they are further back and the smaller streams will soon become very populous. The towns of Cornwall, Johnstown, Kingston, York (Toronto), Gloucester or Matchedash Bay. York the proper arsenal from its communication with Lake Huron. A calculation has been made of the advantages of this route to Montreal, over that by the Ottawa, which is full of rapids, and very dangerous. The agricultural value of the land towards Lake Simcoe; the settlements will materially assist transport towards Gloucester or Matchedash Bay. The road to Holland's river to be opened this winter; how the lots are laid out on the road. The Crown has long since purchased and paid for permission to occupy and settle specific districts of this part of the country, "but it has been executed with that irregularity which in the Indian Department pervades every part of its transactions." Continuation of the account of the communications of York, namely, with Niagara, with the Thames by Dundas street, with Lake Erie by the Ouse, with Detroit by the Thames. Proposed site for the capital; for Chatham, with roads, &c., described. Long Point as a Naval Arsenal for Lake Erie. Speedy means of uniting troops; towns will spring up where troops are stationed; it is, therefore, important to select situations which may best afford permanent advantages. This was his reason for selecting the posts recommended. Considerations respecting the transfer at a future period of trade from the Atlantic Coasts to Upper Canada. New York and eastward provinces cannot compete with Upper Canada in the fur trade or in any other trade depending on the communication with Lake Huron; the advantages of the Matchedash route. The difficulties of the route from New York to Oswego (Appendix G.) Hopes that a preference will be shown by British capital for a British Province; the sequestration of property in New York may help this. If the persons supposed to govern the United States cannot prevent a war, they will probably foment it, rather than risk losing their authority. General remarks on

1794.

the arrangements he desires to have made for the advancement of the Province, and dwelling on the management of the Indian Nations, his observations on the latter being based on the report of the Lords of Trade of the 7th of March, 1768. His remarks are divided into: 1. On such arrangements as were then practicable and wise, but which have now ceased to operate; 2. The incompetence of the present system; 3. What may be offered as an establishment adapted to existing circumstances. These are considered at length, with appendices. Propositions for a circulating medium. The welfare of individuals and the prosperity of the Province depend on these different objects: "To preclude the advantages derived from the purchase of flour for the King's service, from becoming a monopoly of the merchants, who are also millers, land owners, holders of mortgages, and retailers; to obtain a circulating medium in money or its value and to reduce the transport on the St. Lawrence." How these objects can be promoted. Page 307

Postscript giving a summary of McKenzie's exploration to the North-West, the necessity of a consolidation of the fur companies, &c. 359

September 10. McKenzie to Simcoe. That he had left on the 9th May, 1793, one of the settlements on the Peace River, to penetrate to the western ocean. The route he followed to the western ocean and his return. 362.

September 11, Simcoe to Dundas (No. 36). Sends duplicate of the report to the Niagara. Lords of Trade. It will be seen by appendix A, that McKenzie had penetrated to the Atlantic (Pacific) ocean and had returned safely. 305

September 11, Same to same (private). As he is setting out for Detroit, McKee Niagara. writes that he is ordered by Dorchester to come to Quebec. The injury McKee's absence may cause to the King's service, as his (Simcoe's) hope to unite the Indians may be disappointed. It emphasises his many statements that the civil governor or commanding officer in Upper Canada should be the channel of communication between the Commander-in-Chief and the Indian and all other Departments, as at the distance of nine hundred miles, it is impossible to anticipate transactions that may render it necessary to suspend general orders. 440

September 12. Same to same (No. 37). The importance he attaches to a central Navy Hall. situation for a capital, in respect to Indians, apart from other considerations. His satisfaction that two battalions are to be raised, so that he can occupy London. Had submitted to Dorchester the propriety of raising four independent companies, to connect French and British interests, pointing out the garrisons they might occupy in case of war. Believed that 300 men might be raised from the McDonells of Glengarry, under their own officers. Had in July transmitted the names of officers proper for commissions in the regiments to be raised, and particularly specifying those of Detroit, if their services were limited to four or five years; authority was given in September to nominate such officers, but the bounty offered was less than that given to vagrants by the regular regiments and the settlers would not be encouraged to leave the province. Under these circumstances should war arise, he would avail himself as administering the Government of Upper Canada of his powers to raise troops wherever he could obtain them and to raise the bounty, etc. 442

October 20, Same to Hammond. The official position of Randolph calls, he Navy Hall. presumes, for an answer to his animadversions which otherwise would have been passed over in silence. What he calls Governor Simcoe's invasion was the reoccupation, for defence against a hostile army, of the post on the Miamis, in accordance with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. Randolph's insinuations were intended to convey the idea that British soldiers at the post were united in arms with the Indians in an attack on a post held by the United States, and to promote such a belief, Randolph comments

1794.

on the protest delivered to Williamson at the harbour of the Great Sodus. Every act of the British Government is treated by Randolph as an act of hostility, otherwise he would have seen in the protest delivered by Sheaffe to Williamson not a tone of hostility, but a spirit of conciliation. When Sheaffe delivered the protest, he was accompanied by one officer and by seven unarmed soldiers to row the boat, who wore only their fatigue dress. Extracts and comments on the misstatements in Randolph's letter and to the pretensions of the United States with respect to the Indians, which are neither justified by practice nor by treaty. The principle is incompatible with natural right and injurious to the acknowledged independence of the Indians. The British Government has always done justice to the natural rights of the Indians and has not violated the stipulations made for their support; hence they have been always anxious for the presence of King's officers at their meetings. Had the United States accepted the King's good offices, as requested by the Indians, a satisfactory peace could have been arranged. Wayne's ignorance of the real position of affairs when he attacked the possessions of the King's subjects round the post of the Miamis and demanded its surrender. The discretion of Major Campbell, commander of the post, prevented the beginning of a war with its dreadful consequences. Randolph's letter was evidently written to prepare for the consequences of Wayne's movement, and had the forbearance of Campbell, to which Wayne owed his safety, been foreseen, he (Simcoe) would probably have been spared the trouble of taking notice of Randolph's letter. Page 484 (In Simcoe's No. 5 of 24th October.)

October 23,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 1). Has received circular of His Grace's appointment. How he (Simcoe) proposes to carry on the correspondence. 449

October 23,
Navy Hall.

Same to same (No. 2.) A summary of propositions, respecting the settlement and defence of the Province, formerly made to Dundas. Encloses a map, showing the situation of York, London, &c., and communications. 451

Map.

458a

October 24,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 3.) Dispatches received. Will be happy should Dorchester enable him to occupy York and Long Point as places of strength. His opinion as to the proper management of Indian affairs. His happiness that his conduct in respect to Wayne's threats has been approved of. Had Dorchester communicated Dundas's letter, it would have saved much anxiety, and a doubtful construction being placed on his own orders. His (Portland's) dispatches received. Is in expectation of orders from Dorchester and has already discontinued preparations made in consequence of Wayne's late aggressions. 459

October 24,
Navy Hall.

Same to same (No. 4.) In the instructions of General Knox to Sinclair (St. Clair) it appears that the establishment of a post at the Miamis town would be considered an object of jealousy to the British commanders, which he (St. Clair) was to send a message to remove. The occupation of a post at the Glaize, called by Wayne Fort Defiance, is at least 50 miles nearer British possessions and not more than that distance to McKee's house, burned down on Wayne's late incursion; this post ought to be placed on the same footing with the British post on the Miamis; the effect of this on the Indians. Should the post on the Miamis be withdrawn, it will alienate the Indians who will become the ready instruments of the United States. The stories the Canadians are telling the Indians as to the intentions of the British and United States to drive them out, the post at the Miamis being only built to be given up. Shall not abandon it without positive orders. Shall communicate to Hammond the steps that have been taken to avoid giving umbrage to the

1794.

United States. Sends statement of the distances from which supplies have to be drawn from the different posts; the great expense of transport; how he could easily have destroyed most of their forts and have rendered the Province secure from invasion by way of the Ohio. Has taken steps to ascertain the value of the property destroyed at the foot of the Rapids, belonging to McCormack and Haggis, British subjects long settled there; will send the claims to Hammond. Dorchester has as yet no knowledge of Wayne having established Fort Defiance. The jealousy of the Indians that there is collusion between the British and Americans; could not answer for the safety of the British inhabitants of the Province from an Indian warfare, should the post at the Miamis be withdrawn and Fort Defiance remain. The policy of destroying the post. How Wayne has gained a knowledge of the country, which would enable him to occupy the King's post, which would be abandoned in very suspicious circumstances in the eyes of the Indians. Reason why McKee's house, McCormack's farm and Turtle Island will be retained till the close of negotiations. Page 462

Fortifications made by the United States within the Indian territory north-west of the Ohio:

1. Fort Washington to

2. Hamilton.....	25 miles.
3. Sinclair.....	25 "
4. Jefferson.....	25 "
5. Grenville.....	6 "
6. Recovery.....	27 "
7. Randolph.....	22 "
8. Defiance (Glaize).....	52 "

182 miles.

9. Miamis Town.....	60 "
Thence to Recovery.....	40 "

282 miles.

The above fortifications consist only of pickets, with block houses in the angles, not tenable against cannon, except Fort Defiance and perhaps the new fort now erecting at the Miamis towns. The country from Washington to the Miamis towns is in general hilly and swampy, and the road consequently not very good. Distance from Fort Miamis to the Glaize is about 50 miles. 468

October 24,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 5). Had arrived with McKee at Miamis Bay on the 27th of September. The arrival of the Deputy Superintendent grateful to the Indians, who had assembled at Swan creek, and was useful to the King's service, as the disaffected Canadians had been industriously instilling into the minds of the Indians the idea that they had been abandoned. At a general council the chiefs asked for immediate assistance to attack the American posts; had returned what he thought a prudent answer. Brant and his people admitted to the council by the mediation of the King's servants rather than by any inclination on the part of the Western Indians. The appeal made by Brant to Dorchester for the assistance he (Simcoe) could not grant. On arrival at Fort Erie, found that the Senecas had gone to meet Pickering. The anger of Brant at the false statement that he had approved of the meeting in the Genesee country; he is determined to have no meeting except the one at Buffalo Creek. O'Beal and other chiefs determined to sell no more land. Repeats the statement of Wayne building forts. In the last skirmish the Indians lost 20 or 30 men, and Wayne between 300 and

1794.

400 of the regulars, either in action or by desertion. Had gone to Detroit to crush the spirit of disaffection in the Canadian militia there, but found that the company called out had gone to the Miamis. Had dismissed 200 militia called out in consequence of Wayne's movements. Hopes he may be enabled to occupy the internal positions he has been hitherto prevented from fortifying. Sends copy of letter to Hammond, to be made public or not as circumstances may require. Regrets any attempt that might lessen him (Simcoe) in the general opinion of the people of the United States, which he believed he enjoyed, as that might counteract his being usefully employed, and disable him from taking part in the settlement of differences and the ascertaining of a boundary line, which might be necessary owing to his local and general knowledge of the interest of the Province. Page 469

Simcoe's reply to the Indian nations assembled at the Wyandot village on the 13th October, 1794. 474

No date.

Information of Collins relative to the state of commerce between Kentucky and Philadelphia and New Orleans, and his ideas of an intercourse that may be opened with Michilimakinak, to the mutual benefit of the merchants of Kentucky and those of Upper Canada. 382

Observations on the communication from Albany to Oswego. 387

Form of permit for admission into Upper Canada of the effects of intending settlers. 392

Memorial from the merchants of Montreal, trading to the Indian or Upper Country, respecting the danger to their trade from the establishment of posts on the frontiers by the Americans, with table showing the difference of expense on sending goods by way of Kingston, York, etc., and by way of the Ottawa to Michilimakinak, the difference in favour of the former being £102 3s. 4½. Also correspondence on the trade, dated 9th December, 1791, and 23rd April, 1792. 399, 404, 413

Notes on proposals to be submitted to Government for the administration of criminal justice, to carry the due course of law into effect throughout the most distant parts where the fur trade of the North-West and other adventurers in that traffic are now extended. 433

Statement of the average prices of wheat flour in Upper Canada and in the United States, also the freight to different parts. A note signed by J. Walton says: "Messrs. Hartshorn and Freeman, merchants of Halifax, wish Mr. Elias Smith and myself to contract for the purpose of supplying them with 30,000 bushels of Upper Canada wheat yearly, a sample having been sent them which was approved of giving it the preference to wheat of the United States. J. WALTON." 435

Estimate of the expense attending the civil establishment of Upper Canada. The total amount is £6,100. 519

LIEUT.-GOV. SIMCOE AND MISCELLANEOUS—1795.

Q. 281-1.

1794.
September 5,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Dorchester. Regrets that he was not personally able to examine the points suitable for the protection of the deposit of stores and preservation of the communication between Montreal and Lake Huron. Had received the observations of Lieut. Bryce; these with his own knowledge of the St. Lawrence, and especially of Kingston, enable him to submit remarks on the subject. The advantages of Kingston, including Point Frederick, or Hope's Cove, for a place of deposit. The difficulty of fortifying it, the fact of the land rising height above height as it recedes from the water will render it difficult to fortify except on peninsulas or islands. In event of a war with the United States, it may

Q. 280-2

1794.

be expected to be a violent irruption of militia; does not think Kingston can be adequately fortified as a deposit for stores or for shipping; the distance of York, objected to by His Lordship, may be its preservation; how it can be defended; thinks it ought to be the refitting post and winter deposit of all Naval and Military Stores. It must hereafter become the permanent Naval Arsenal of Ontario. For the preservation of the communication of the St. Lawrence, no one position unites all the necessary requisites. Carleton Island, naturally objected to, possesses them more than any other place. Does not think a deposit of stores absolutely necessary; other plan proposed, to have the river fortified by a series of posts on the islands and main land. York to be the winter port for shipping. Instead of a deposit at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, proposes an increase to the shipping by which provisions could be supplied with greater celerity than from Montreal, where temporary deposits could be made, that could furnish supplies by the King's vessels. Transmits report on the guns at Point Ivrogne; proposes to remove them. Differs in opinion from Haldimand as to the possibility of effectually fortifying Kingston. Oswego, Haldimand held to be the key to the St. Lawrence. Asks for a full supply of military stores and ammunition, as a war appears to be inevitable. Page 31

(In Simcoe's No. 11 of 11th November.)

September 17, Quebec. Dorchester to Simcoe. "The discretion and good conduct shown by Major Campbell in his correspondence with General Wayne, has given me much satisfaction and I shall be obliged to you to communicate to that gentleman my perfect approbation thereof." 22

October 11 to 14, Brown's Town. Proceedings of a council held here; present Simcoe, with the Indian and other officers, the Indians being the Six Nations, Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Miamis, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Cherokees and Munseys. 207

(In Simcoe's No. 14, of 22nd December, 1794.)

October 27, Navy Hall. Simcoe to Portland (No. 6). Forwards copy of the Acts passed at the third session of the Legislature of Upper Canada. The others shall be sent with as little delay as possible. 6

October 30, Niagara. Same to same (No. 7.) Had received His Grace's dispatches through Lord Dorchester. Should the negotiations between Pickering and the Indians terminate amicably, had no doubt the United States would occupy Presqu'Isle and equip a fleet of boats to co-operate in a hostile attempt on the Miamis, or to supply their army at some post, Sandusky for instance, on Lake Erie. Lord Dorchester has transmitted a letter to Wayne, which shall be forwarded to Chapin. Has written officially to Rose on the subject of the supplies of this country, there being universal complaint against the monopoly; the remonstrance of the Assembly on this subject has been forwarded. Directs attention to the subject. 14

October 31, Navy Hall. Same to King. Has received account of Lord Howe's victory and also estimate for the civil establishment of Upper Canada. Sends requisition for stationery and also for the types necessary for the Government printing press. Repeats his request for means to work the salt springs; reasons for urging this. Acknowledges receipt of a letter from the Duke of Portland, respecting free mulattoes banished from the West Indies. 8

Requisition for types for the Government printing office of Upper Canada. 11

The same for stationery. 12

The same for materials wanted for making and setting up ten salt pans at the salt springs in Upper Canada. 13

November 10, Niagara. Simcoe to Portland (No. 8). Encloses Dorchester's approbation of Campbell's correspondence with Wayne on his late approach to the

1794.

Miamis. Reiterates his opinion of Campbell's conduct as contained in his (Simcoe's) letter to Dundas. What would have happened had Wayne persisted. The dangers of a premature war. Recommends Campbell for a special mark of approbation, and the public acknowledgment that his conduct had in all respects corresponded with his (Simcoe's) wishes, so as to justify him with the United States and British nation, instead of the light in which Randolph has placed him as a fire-brand. Has little personal acquaintance with Campbell, but thinks it his duty to express his sense of the important consequences of his conduct. Page 17

November 10,
Niagara.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 9). In consequence of the removal of chief justice Osgoode to Lower Canada and there being only one puisne judge appointed, has obliged him to issue a commission to the Honourable Peter Russell. The inadequacy of the salaries of the puisne judges and other patent officers. Has appointed Mr. Gray to the office of Solicitor General. He is the son of Captain Gray, on half pay, a Colonel of Militia, a worthy example of loyalty. 23

Report by W. Dummer Powell, recommending the appointment of an additional puisne judge, *pro tempore*, there being only one at present and no chief justice. 25

November 10,
Niagara.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 10). Aitkins, Deputy Surveyor, has surveyed the harbour at Matchedash Bay; plan enclosed. It is described as a proper situation for a town. The communication traversed by Aitkins has not proved so good as hoped for. Four carrying places may be avoided by using nearer channels in the route he (Simcoe) followed. The satisfaction expressed by the traders from Montreal to Lake Huron by the Ottawa with the new route. Urges the speedy establishment of a post at Penetanguishene to prepare for the evacuation of the posts. Hopes in May to confirm the old Indian purchase, almost obsolete from want of possession, and to add to it that of Penetanguishene. 26

Sketch of the harbour of Penetanguishene, with the soundings in fathoms. 28a

November 11,
Niagara.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 11). Sends copy of letter to Dorchester on the defences of the Upper St. Lawrence. Will set off immediately for the lower district, round Lake Ontario in a boat, and will probably visit all the places mentioned in the report. Has obtained seven boat builders from the States, all His Majesty's subjects. 29

December 15,
Kingston.

Richard Cartwright to Simcoe. Sends account, showing the quantity and value of the last year's produce exported or furnished on the spot for the use of Government. To this may be added 4,500 bushels of wheat or other grain, consumed by the breweries and distilleries, which must have been otherwise exported for a much less quantity of spirits and malt liquor than that produced on the spot. The quantity of pork collected in the district exceeds 800 barrels, more by three-fourths than the quantity produced last year, and would have been much greater, but for the drought destroying the Indian corn. Expects that 1,200 barrels may be collected next autumn. Had been more moderate in his estimate to George Davison, for reasons given. The prospects for wheat and flour not so favourable; although there are about 5,000 bushels in hand of the crop of 1793, doubts if there will be more than enough to meet internal demands and supplies for the troops. Anxiety caused by the Hessian fly. The saving to Government by supplies being obtained here. Staves, masts and spars were sent from the district since 1784; the trade is now abandoned, although still carried on in the eastern district, but not to any great extent. That district is more populous and the soil little inferior, but has never produced an equal quantity of wheat and flour, and has done nothing in the curing of pork, to be chiefly attributed to the want of enterprising mercantile men among them, as

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it must consume more time than a farmer can spare, to convey produce himself to a distant market, besides having regard to the necessity of experience in curing pork and the possession of a more expensive apparatus than he can generally procure. The ready sale on the spot is necessary to stimulate the industry of the farmer. Page 192

Account of wheat, flour and other articles, the produce of the Midland district of Upper Canada, exported from the town of Kingston, or delivered there for the use of His Majesty's troops during the year 1794, with their value. 197

December 19,
Kingston.

Simcoe to Portland. Transmits copies of documents respecting the case of Craigie, commissary general. 40

The correspondence consists of letters from Craigie, dated in 1786 to 1793, respecting the supply of flour etc. 42 to 69

Letter from Simcoe to Dorchester in answer to Craigie's observations. 70 to 107

General order to preserve all pork casks; that John McGill has been appointed agent for making purchases; and that the commissioners at the different posts are to receive orders through him. 109

Further correspondence with Craigie etc. 110 to 128

December 20,
Kingston.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 12). Explains his course respecting the occupation of the post at the Miamis and the other steps he had taken in consequence of Dorchester's orders and of the little doubt that existed of an early war with the United States. Had gone through the woods to Detroit to watch Wayne's movements, in accordance with Dorchester's instructions; had also sent to Hammond to interfere with the United States Government to prevent any ill consequences that would follow Wayne's menaces and approach. The charge of duplicity to which he would have been liable in consequence of the difference between his speeches and actions and those of Dorchester, which had not been communicated to him. Dorchester's reference to his (Simcoe's) knowledge of places he had never visited compelled him, in the absence of a Quarter Master General, to go to examine them himself. The fortunate arrival of Dorchester's speeches to the Indians prevented Hammond from presenting the case to the United States, as he (Simcoe) had written. The letter (of 14 pages) is a critique on Dorchester's orders and representations. 129

Correspondence in February and March. 145 to 163

December 20,
Kingston.

Simcoe to the Lords of Trade. Supplementary report to that of the 1st September, 1794, as the result of his having passed round the northern shore of Lake Ontario from York to Kingston, with account of the exports from Kingston, not received when the report was sent. Can now state that 70 families at least are settling in the vicinity of York, principally on the communication between York and Holland River; the soil well adapted for hemp; the supply of cordage for the transport vessels on the Lakes will afford a bounty to the farmers, as the consumption of the forces does for flour. Sends plan (not enclosed) for the purchase from the Indians at Penetanguishene of a tract of land on which to build a town; it would serve as a post should that at Michilimakinak be given up. Gloucester or Penetanguishene he holds bids fair to be the most considerable town in Upper Canada, as the passage to the North-West will be established here, and the chain of lakes from the Bay of Quinté to Lake Simcoe will give a practicable route to the merchants of Kingston, as they regard it as an easy means of communication between Lake Huron and Montreal, especially by traineau in winter. Lands between York and the Bay of Quinté most fit for settlement. Presqu'Isle on Lake Ontario an excellent harbour with a short portage to the Bay of Quinté; a canal of about half a mile long would give com-

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munication between the two. The lands are directed to be laid out on each side of the road in lots of 100 acres to be granted to bona fide occupants. A reserve of 300 acres, to be made for the canal. Description of the Bay of Quinté. Kingston improved beyond his expectations; the fur trade is no longer the principal object of attention, the merchants look forward to the produce of the country as the true source of wealth; lands rising in value, only British capital wanted to increase wealth and traffic. The restrictions he proposes to apply to the fur trade, so as to make the Indian the bearer of his own furs and more industrious in his hunts. Remarks on the rich dresses of the Indians; how they would proceed to sell their furs at the houses of the traders, or perhaps of the farmers; what may be called the internal fur trade of the country is rapidly increasing. The people of the States purchase the furs chiefly for making hats. Three hatters have come into the Province last year; the manufacture of hats will be the only means of preventing this contraband trade. Remarks on the boundaries likely to be settled by Jay's treaty; on the settlement on the Genesee, the attempt of Des Jardins to establish colonies on behalf of the French emigrants, he having made large purchases towards the Mohawk. The danger of creating animosity by trying to prevent these settlements to the south of the boundary line; the benefit of commercial intercourse with them, provided the East India Company would establish a warehouse at this place (Kingston) and at Niagara, where their goods, especially teas, might be sold at as cheap a rate as can be afforded by the interlopers of New York. The trade might be carried to a great length and the access to the Southern and Western States would preclude the Atlantic States from supplying the transmontane settlements; by various routes but particularly that by Chicago, "where I apprehend a settlement will immediately take place," the trade might extend to Kentucky. Thinks this the time to have a liberal system of commerce on the lakes. The land jobbers in the States are looking out to supply the wants of their projected settlements, and this will cause them to accede to principles of convenience, in which, at another period, neither their avarice nor ambition would concur. "To guard against the machinations of this restless avarice and the audacity of this all grasping ambition, is an object of the first necessity." Page 180

(In Simcoe's No. 13 of the 21st December.)

December 21,
Kingston.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 13). Considerations on the Civil government of Upper Canada. His principle to make the Province as nearly as possible an image and transcript of the British Government. Had appointed lieutenants for the Counties, selected from the Legislative Councillors, giving them the appointment or recommendation of the Magistrates, and the nomination of the officers of Militia. Recommends that from their importance, the towns of Kingston and Niagara should be incorporated as cities. Defines the powers he intends to give these Corporations. The maritime jurisdiction on the Lakes and River St. Lawrence should be in the hands of these corporations. That over Lake Ontario might be divided between Niagara and Kingston and the intermediate port of York; how other portions (detailed) of the navigation might be divided. Proposes that there should be an extradition treaty with the United States, as well as laws to prevent the entrance of criminals. Considerations in respect to representation. "Niagara should be incorporated as soon as possible were it only to preserve its name in the King's Dominions. It is the policy of the United States to call themselves solely Americans, not only with the view to melt down in that general name every part of their confederation, but to enforce, when time shall suit, their principle, that all colonies connected with

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"European Governments, or depending on them are foreign and invaders, and that they themselves only are the natives." Calls attention to the terms of his instructions, which preclude him from granting lands without the reservation of mines, as being at variance with the Act establishing free and common socage, by which only mines of silver or gold can be reserved; asks for instructions. Requests that copies of the contract for the supply of masts by some persons in New Brunswick may be sent him, as it is represented that masts can be supplied from Upper Canada on as advantageous terms as those from New Brunswick. Doubts this but will ascertain, perhaps in person. Encloses resolution of Council giving to the Magistrates power over certain lands and making them responsible for the conduct of the settlers. This will discourage the ideas of the insurgents at Pittsburg that they will find countenance in this Province. Sends supplement to his report of the 1st of September. Page 164

Circular to persons appointed lieutenants of counties, defining their duties &c. 173

Resolution of the Executive Council, dated 6th November, 1794, respecting the settling of land. 176

December 22,
Kingston.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 14). Sends report of the Indian Council held whilst he was at the Miamis. No assurance had been given of assistance beyond that contained in the instructions and speeches. The traders in order to conciliate the Indians, may have made promises, and officers not entrusted with particular duties towards them, could not be prevented from expressing their compassion for these unhappy nations. The hazard to the Province if the Indians are not reconciled to any change which may be necessary in respect to the barrier forts, especially Detroit and Michilimakinak. The construction of a fort at the Miamis and the fortifications at Niagara, have strengthened the belief that the barrier forts are not to be abandoned. On the other hand Wayne's advance and declaration augment the necessity of preventing ill consequences from the disaffection of the Indians. Has not learned the issue of the conference between Pickering and the Six Nations. McKee had offered the Western Indians an asylum and had visited the lands at the Chenail Ecarté and prepared the chiefs to meet him (Simcoe) in Spring. The lands near the mouth of the river are bad, but a few miles further up they are good and proper for an Indian settlement. At Michilimakinak the Indians have shown signs of discontent and have insulted an officer. Asks leave to promise Brant, that in event of his death, an allowance of £100 a year shall be made to his widow. The people of the United States have made Brant great offers, which he has refused with disdain; his loyalty and attachment to the King. He (Simcoe) had written to Dorchester on the subject of Brant, but had received no answer. Had promised absolutely some other pensions. Some of the departments may be managed by the commander-in-chief, the details being attended to by him (Simcoe), but the Indian Department cannot be entrusted out of the hands of the Governor on the spot, for the lives of all around depend on unwearied attention and the Province is at the stage to invite Indian rapacity. Hopes as many troops may be left in the Province as are now there, that he may with confidence undertake its defence. Has been informed by England at Detroit that troops are to be withdrawn. Hopes in carrying out the details of the treaty made with Jay that Pickering may not be employed in anything in which His Majesty's officers or government are concerned; his behaviour both in public and in private gave universal disgust to all ranks of people. He is much in the President's confidence and in principle a Jacobin. General Hull was, on the contrary, very acceptable and

1794. in 1783, when engaged in the intercourse between Haldimand and Baron Steuben, his behaviour was very satisfactory. Recommends Captain Stevenson of the 5th regiment to act on behalf of His Majesty. Being now in England he might be personally instructed on the subject. Is informed that the people of New York talk of claiming a part of Grande Isle (Wolfe Island) as being ceded to them by the treaty of 1783. Page 199
- December 23, 1794. Simcoe to Portland (No. 15). Had written to Dorchester respecting Cartwright's opposition, but had not been answered. Had had to counteract the jealousy of Sir John Johnson, who had expected to be lieutenant governor and had been making promises of office. The idea of war has called forth the loyalty of the Province; believes there is no man he could more have depended on than Cartwright. Hopes to conciliate him and remove his hostility to the measures of Government that may be necessary for the public service. 217
- December 29, 1794. Same to King. Sends list of stores for the use of the Province. They are to be sent to Montreal. Those sent to Quebec consigned to the Commander-in-chief have not arrived in Upper Canada. 242
1795. Requisitions for stores for various departments. 244, 246, 249
- January 8, 1795. Portland to Simcoe (No. 5). Dispatches received. Is happy to find that the treaty signed by Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay will reduce his measures to those for the internal regulation and security of Upper Canada and the continuation of intercourse with the Indians. Attention to the navigation of the lakes led to the selection of stations already approved of; their immediate occupation seems called for. Remarks on Turkey Point. Refers to previous letters respecting the Queen's Rangers. The importance of conciliating the affection of the Indians; the scope of the new treaty should be explained to them. All possible measures should be taken to mediate between the Indians and the American States. The posts to be held till the time fixed in the treaty; troops on both sides should be withdrawn and the fort at the Miamis destroyed. His speech to the Indians and letter to Hammond respecting Randolph's charges approved of. 2
- January 22, 1795. Simcoe to Portland (No. 16). Calls attention to the importance of establishing a principle for the application of income that may arise from the Crown Reserves, which is to be the same as that from the Clergy Reserves. His exertions to establish the British constitution in the Province and to show the greater advantages of a union with Great Britain over what can be offered by the various States. How he has endeavoured to foster the feeling of attachment to the British Constitution. The good effects of the system of granting Crown lands, which will impede the settlements from which danger to the Province is to be apprehended. The relief from taxation to be expected from the sales of Crown reserves. The oppression of attempting to raise taxes in a country situated like Upper Canada. Encloses copy of speech from White, a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, giving the reasons for the opposition of the Western Counties to the imposition of an internal tax on spirits made by themselves for their own consumption. The same reasons apply to the people of Upper Canada as against the imposition of internal taxation for which the Crown reservations were intended as a substitute. The general management of these has been stated in letter No. 17 to Dundas, but besides these he proposes to make specific appropriations for roads, for building inns or posts necessary for communications and the erection of a wharf at York. The sale of the reserves should defray these expenditures. Generally, however, the reserves should not be sold, but leased for as short a term as may be reasonable, at an annual rent. Asks if it would not be desirable to state

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to the next meeting of the Legislature, that the reserves are to be thus dealt with, so as to prevent the absolute grant of these lands to individuals; and that from the terms of a royal message, an Act might be passed to punish those infringing on the Crown reserves, to be extended to the protection also of those for the clergy. Suggests that the message might define the object to which the proceeds of the reserves are to be applied. Shall shortly give his views on the the subjects stated in a letter from the Bishop of Quebec to Dundas. Calls attention to the 46th clause of the Act constituting the Province, which reserves power to the Crown to regulate commerce so as to be for the benefit of the British Empire, and to the 47th clause that the produce of duties thus raised shall be applied by the Legislature of the Province. The discussion on these clauses in the Assembly, but no formal motion on the subject has been or will be introduced till the opinion of the King's Ministers can be obtained. For reasons given, believes that a statement of the amount of these duties should be laid before the Legislature, so that when expedient means may be taken for their repeal. Calls attention to the expediency of doing away with the reservation of mines on lands granted, except in the case of mines of silver and gold. The good effect that would arise from the system of supplying provisions to the King's troops and from the encouragement to the growth of hemp, which might develop into the manufacture of canvas for the lake marine. Page 220

Extract of letter from Dundas, dated 16th September, 1791, pointing out the purpose to which the proceeds of the Crown Reserves were to be applied. 233

Speech of White, member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, explaining the reasons for the riots in the Western Counties, in which whiskey had become the circulating medium owing to the want of corn. At the end an attack is made on the extravagant sums paid to officials (detailed) whilst the soldiers get only \$3 a month. 234

January 23,
Kingston.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 17). Respecting the policy to be adopted towards the shipping on the Lakes. The system that may probably be adopted in the United States in this respect, &c. 253

Extract from the Act of 30th April, 1788, (Quebec) for regulating the inland navigation. 258

January 25,
Upper Canada.

Simcoe to King. Owing to the loss of a vessel with dispatches has sent duplicates. Presumes that attention has been directed to the formation of societies in the United States to encourage emigration from Scotland. 251

February 16,
Upper
Canada.

Same to same. Suggests sending out such newspapers as may counteract the baneful effects of the newspapers of the United States disseminated in the Province with great industry. 267

February 17,
Johnstown.

Same to Portland (No. 18). Thanks for recommending Major Shank's memorial. Did not understand that the augmentation or modification of the corps should be communicated to Lord Dorchester, the Queen's Rangers being appropriated for this Province. Had seen with regret the slow progress of the two Canadian battalions; is fully persuaded that the King's interests will be sacrificed if he does not possess himself of the establishments so unnecessarily procrastinated, nor does he wish to see the interests of the young gentlemen suffer, who preferred hardships incident to new countries, when they could have secured promotion in Europe. Refers to the proposal to establish the battalions of the 60th in Canada, opening promotion in them to the sons of the principal inhabitants, forming a closer connection with Great Britain and securing recruits to serve in the country. Is happy that his conduct in the correspondence with Randolph is approved of. The necessity in the settlement of disputes with the United States that the boundaries should

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be minutely defined. The reasons for his recommending McKee to be a member of the Executive Council. Page 269

February 17,
Johnstown.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 19.) Sends correspondence between him and Dorchester relative to Indian Affairs. Hopes that the commission to Sir John Johnson may be altered as proposed; there should be no unnecessary military government and the power of the Superintendent cannot be submitted to, with safety to the King's authority. The Lieutenant-Governor must be an officer in the confidence of His Majesty's Ministers; the Indian officers cannot on the other hand be trusted with unnecessary confidence. The distance of the Commander-in-Chief at Quebec renders it impossible for him to control the Department; hopes that in the system for future garrisons and stations proper regulations will be made for the Indian service, so that the people of the Province may be satisfied, as at present they charge the Indian Department with fomenting disputes for the purpose of self-consequence and wealth. Hopes that he will not be left with the regret that he only pointed out errors, instead of carrying into effect a regular arrangement. The alarm caused by the rumoured withdrawal from the posts; the remedy he has proposed. The ease with which an aristocracy could be formed, as compared with the giving of constitutional weight to the King's representative; the influence possessed by many as against the authority of a single person. From the influence secured by the disposal of offices of no moment, the power over all the inferior military employment should be vested in the person administering the Government of the Province, and no new power, such as the Indian Department, should be allowed to circumscribe his influence. The inhabitants naturally desire to obtain all the qualities and properties of the British Constitution, but the real and apparent independence of their first magistrate is considered by them by no means less necessary to promote the authority of the Crown, than to prove their own emancipation from the Province of Lower Canada and Military Government. 273

February 24,
Johnstown.

Same to same. His Grace's letter of the 26th November last received, but not that of the 19th, to which it refers. 259

February 24,
Upper
Canada.

Littlehales to Sir John Temple. Frobisher has transmitted to Simcoe the Duke of Portland's letter as promised. Simcoe sends letter to be forwarded to Portland. 260

April 5,
New York.

Temple to King. Dispatches from Portland forwarded to Dorchester and Simcoe; duplicates and triplicates since received, also forwarded. The postage, £6 7s., he trusts will be repaid to his agent. 262

May 9,
Whitehall.

Portland to Simcoe (No. 6). Dispatches received and laid before the King. The conclusion of the treaty renders an answer to several unnecessary. With reference to the supply of stores, has no doubt that due attention will be paid to the providing of these to secure the influence which the executive authority should possess in the Upper Province. The recommendation of Colonel Campbell transmitted to the proper authorities. The temporary appointment of Russell as a puisne Judge approved of, as also the appointment of Gray to be Solicitor General. Is glad to see that the communication by Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron is likely to become soon settled, and that the harbour of Matchedash is equal to expectations. Dispatches relating to the commissariat transmitted to the Treasury. Laments the difficulties in the mode of providing supplies for Upper Canada. The commissariat is under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, but when the interests of the Government of Upper Canada are concerned, Dorchester will listen to such representations from him (Simcoe), on the conduct of the commissariat as will tend to forward His Majesty's interest and those of the Province, which are inseparable. 263

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STATE PAPERS—UPPER CANADA.

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LIEUT.-GOV. SIMCOE AND MISCELLANEOUS.—1795.

Q. 281-2.

1794.
January 27,
Quebec. Dorchester to Simcoe (extract). Defines what establishments are to be considered provincial. Page 507
(In Simcoe's No. 29 of 13th October, 1795.)
- March 3,
York. Simcoe to Dorchester (extract). Asks for directions as to the military arrangements for provincial establishments. 508
(In Simcoe's No. 29 of 13th October.)
- April 14,
Quebec. Dorchester to Simcoe (extract.) Answer to inquiry of 3rd March respecting the military arrangements for provincial establishments. 509
(In Simcoe's No. 29 of 13th October.)
- July 22,
New Orleans. Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, to Simcoe (in French.) Had received at the beginning of July, his (Simcoe's) letter written on the 11th April at the Falls of the Miamis. His satisfaction with the marks of esteem for the Spanish Nation contained in that letter. Has no doubt their mutual interests will unite them in defence of their vast possessions in America. Has communicated his (Simcoe's) answer to his Sovereign and will receive with pleasure the contents of Dorchester's letter. Believes in case of rupture, that the Indians (named) are at his disposal and that they would co-operate with the Northern Indians, so that attacks could be made over an extent of country that the United States could not defend. How communication could be kept up. In case of an advance upon the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri, a territory which has always belonged to Spain, he would have no hesitation in attacking the United States. Should the war in Europe extend to America, he hopes to make those repent who had drawn it there. 366
(In Simcoe's No. 21 of 17th February.)
- October 25,
Konondaigua. Proceedings at the Council with the Six Nations. Present: Colonel Pickering, four gentlemen of the Society of Quakers, who had come from Philadelphia to attend this treaty at the request of the chiefs at Buffalo Creek, other citizens of the United States, and the chiefs and others of the Six Nations. 409
(In Simcoe's No. 28 of 29th August, 1795.)
- November 10,
Detroit. Information of George Huffnogle respecting Fort Defiance confirmed by Edward Connolly. Huffnogle was an American, a sergeant in the 3rd U. S. regiment; Connolly was a corporal, born in Tyrone, Ireland. 304
(In Simcoe's No. 19 of 17th February, 1795.)
- November 13,
Sandusky. Isaac Williams, agent for the chiefs and warriors of Sandusky, to Adam Brown. The distressing situation of the Indians and no appearance of it mending, but rather getting worse. Had sent warriors to the American headquarters to know on what terms they would make peace. Shall daily pray that the chiefs may turn to good works, that the tribes may live in happiness once more. The disgrace they suffer to be obliged to be clothed and fed by the white men, as God had given them hands to work, understanding to walk by and lands to hunt upon. Asks him (Brown) to tell the Indians what he says; he speaks his sentiments as a true and faithful warrior to his countrymen the Indians. 322
(In Simcoe's No. 20 of 17th February.)
- November 18,
Swan Creek. McKee to Simcoe. Captain Johny, principal chief of the Shawanese, reports a conference held by La Plante, a Frenchman from the Raisin River, with him and other chiefs to draw them into an alliance with the French. 326
(In Simcoe's No. 20 of 17th February.)

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November. Substance of General Wayne's speech in answer to the message sent by Isaac Williams, junior, communicated by Zeans, who was one of the party. Page 319
- Answer of Wyandots at Brown's town to Leatherlips, sent from Sandusky by Isaac Williams, junior, to inform them of the result of his message to General Wayne: "We can do nothing in this matter alone, what we heard from our father and the Six Nations, shall be the rule of our conduct, and we will do nothing but with the concurrence and approbation of all the other Nations." 321
(In Simcoe's No. 20 of 17th February.)
- December 3. Adam Brown to Williams. Is sorry that he (Williams) sent warriors to Whane (Wayne) without the consent of the chiefs and warriors; this was wrong, and the poor people will be brought into a scrape. Warns him and his people to take care. 324
(In Simcoe's No. 20 of 17th February.)
- December 26. Additional instructions for the Indian Department. 280
Quebec. (In Simcoe's No. 19 of 17th February.)
1795.
January 1, Greenville. Message by Wayne to the Indians at Sandusky. 361
(In Simcoe's No. 21 of 17th February.)
- January 8, Quebec. Craigie to Dorchester. Objections to Simcoe's proposal for providing the supplies of flour required for the troops in Upper Canada. Proposes that this should be done by agents and sub-agents, unconnected with trade, dealing with the settlers. How the payments could be made and the accounts kept, if these are to be charged to the army contingencies, and the different system to be followed if the agent is to act under instructions from the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and expenses to be provided from other funds. The establishment of extra magazines for the supply of troops unnecessary; the system by which the supplies are obtained. 310
(In Simcoe's No. 20 of 17th February.)
- January 21, Quebec. Dorchester to Simcoe (No. 27). Has ordered the early supply of provisions for the troops in Upper Canada, according to distribution enclosed. The commissaries are directed to receive into the King's stores the quantities mentioned therein from Davison's agent, or, in case of failure, from such agent as he (Simcoe) shall appoint. Pork, rice and butter to be sent from the King's stores in Quebec; the quantity that Upper Canada can furnish to be deducted. The purchase for the King's stores in a Province should be by agents appointed by the person administering the Government; those for the military line to be by requisition, and subject to the regulations of the Commander-in-Chief. 308
(In Simcoe's No. 20 of 17th February.)
- January 21, Quebec. Dorchester to Simcoe (No. 28). Order to McKee to repair to Montreal has been repeated. He must report the reason for his delay. The Caughnawagas complain that their lands from Pointe au Baudet to Kingston have not been paid for. This and other business must be settled after McKee has informed himself of the case and of the rate of goods expected for the lands to be purchased; the goods to be got from Britain. In the absence of the Superintendent General, no other officer but the Deputy shall be employed to purchase Indian lands for the Crown. Copy of additional instructions enclosed. Two officers to attend meetings for the purchase of lands in Upper Canada, if he (Simcoe) cannot be present. Has heard nothing further of the defalcation of Indian stores at Niagara, nor of measures taken to bring the offender to justice. McKee will, no doubt, report on this when he arrives. 278
(In Simcoe's No. 19 of the 17th February.)

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January 30,
Johnstown.

Simcoe to Dorchester (No. 37). The appointment of Davison to supply the troops in Upper Canada under a contract from the victualling office, exonerates him from responsibility, and from the terms of the letter of Rose of the Treasury directing him to appoint an agent for purchases. The unnecessary degradation to him (Simcoe) in the eyes of the Assembly, caused by this change of system. The unimportance of the Commissariat in time of peace. Will not trouble His Lordship with a refutation of the Commissary General's remarks; will only interfere with the officers or commissaries at posts when the service renders it necessary. The necessity of withholding no power from the Lieutenant Governor that is required for the King's and the public interest. Page 316
(In Simcoe's No. 20 of 17th February.)

January 30,
Johnstown.

Same to same (No. 38). The reason for the delay on the part of McKee to come to Quebec when ordered. Is surprised at the Caughnawagas claiming lands that have been settled by loyalists for ten years. It is not McKee but Butler who is deputy superintendent of Indian affairs, and to whom the blank deed of purchase should have been sent. He perfectly understands that it is in general improper to obtain goods from the merchants, but there are exceptional cases, which he points out where it would be prudent to do so. His Lordship having full information respecting the Western Indians, it is for him to determine whether the King's service will, or will not, suffer by McKee's absence from the Miamis. Is anxious to hear from Detroit and Niagara; augurs nothing satisfactory from the Indian councils. Will, as ordered, send two credible witnesses to be present at all purchases that Government may make from the Indians. Remarks on the defalcations in the Indian stores at Niagara, of which the Board sent a report and the store-keeper was dismissed, &c. Defence of Butler's management; his inability to control the issue of stores being due to the constitution of the department. Remarks on the additional instructions for the Indian Department. Has lately written to the Lords of Trade recommending a modification of the regulations. Will give additional reasons for proposing to Government such alterations as may lead to a uniform arrangement. 285

February 2,
Johnstown.

Same to same (No. 39). Sends speech made by the Oswegatchie Indians in the presence of the principal gentlemen of this part of the country. The suspension of surveys in consequence of the desire of the Indians causes much expense. He had intended to run a road to the forks of the Rideau for the benefit of the Province and the establishment of settlements surveyed by His Lordship's orders in 1790 and 1791, a plan of which has become of record in this Province; he had intended personally to investigate the communication with the Ottawa, which for civil and military reasons must become of importance. Has for the present given up his idea of exploring. Lorimier thinks the Indians will be satisfied with some trifling presents, and has told Littlehales that two boat loads of goods and £100 currency, principally appropriated to building their church, would satisfy them. They have not, Lorimier says, received any presents for ten years; but acknowledged they got some when they went to Montreal. As McKee cannot reach here till May, recommends that some one else from the Department be employed. 292

Enclosed. Speech to Governor Simcoe at the Council of Indians of Oswegatchie, 2nd February. 295

(In Simcoe's No. 19 of 17th February.)

February 4,
Johnstown.

Simcoe to Dorchester (No. 40). Sends papers relative to Indian matters. 298

Proceedings of Council at Buffalo Creek, on 11th December. Present: Butler, Chescaqua, a principal Seneca chief, with the chiefs of the Onondagas, Cayugas and a Delaware chief. 299

1795.
February 17,
Johnstown. Simcoe to Portland (No. 20). Sends papers which have passed between him and Dorchester respecting the commissariat. Sends also papers lately received from McKee relative to the Indian Nations, copies of which have been sent to Hammond. Page 306
- February 18, Provisional agreement between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. 462
- Report of the Commissioners of Upper Canada on the proceedings with the Commissioners of Lower Canada for settling matters of revenue between the two Provinces. 466
- Table accompanying report. 476
(In Simcoe's No. 27 of 22nd August.)
- March 9,
Kingston. Simcoe to Dorchester (No. 47). Complete reformation wanted in the Indian Department. The alteration made in the Government of Upper Canada implies that provision must be made for giving influence to the several branches of the legislature in the administration of public affairs. What powers should be held by the representative of the Sovereign (the lieutenant Governor). The evil effects of depriving him of the power incident to his station. The increased authority he should have as commander of the forces of the district. The necessity of his having control of the Indian Department, which cannot be directed personally by His Lordship from Quebec. Considerations (given at length) on the question of the administration of Indian affairs; the unpopularity of the Department arising from charges of speculation and from the belief that the officers foment ill-will between the Indians and the United States. The power over the Indian Department that ought to be exercised by the Legislature. The letter is thus closed: "I consider it" (the Indian Department) "to be an establishment, not only incompetent and dangerous as far as concerns foreign nations; but to be too extensive in its objects, and of too great a magnitude as it respects the internal affairs of this Province, to be for a moment admitted to stand upon any footing whatsoever, separate and independent of the control or superintendance of the persons in whom His Majesty shall be pleased to confide the government of Upper Canada. I, therefore, if it shall continue on its present independent footing, declare that I consider the power and authority of my station, requisite for the good Government and internal welfare of the province of Upper Canada, to be materially and unnecessarily weakened, but more especially, should it be permitted to remain in this insecure situation, I beg not to be understood as responsible for the continuance of peace with the Indian nations and as far as their interests are implicated and interwoven with the subjects of the United States." 341
(In Simcoe's No. 21, of 17th March.)
- March 17,
Kingston. Same to Portland (No. 21). Sends copy of letter to Dorchester respecting Indian affairs. Encloses copy of the speech by Wayne, and calls attention to the unjustifiable use made of Dorchester's communication. The Indians not satisfied with his (Simcoe's) speech, because it was not sufficiently hostile. Wayne's threat to approach Detroit and to place garrisons at Sandusky has made an impression on the minds of the Indians and disaffected Canadians. Hamtramck, a Canadian refugee, commanding at Fort Wayne, has assured the Canadians and Indians that the French are to occupy Detroit. It is not improbable that a rapid settlement of French emigrants may take place in that quarter. His endeavours to guard the Indians against French influence; the policy of the Americans, as proposed by Knox, to erect forts and trading posts, should be followed along the Thames, cutting off the dependence of the Indians on Detroit. The belief of the cession of the posts causes universal alarm. Sends a civil letter received from the Spanish Governor

1795.

of Louisiana. His satisfaction at an extract from his letter concerning Colonel Campbell appearing in the *Gazette*. Report from McKee that the traders at Detroit, in spite of law, are supplying Wayne's posts; in the event of hostilities it is to be expected that the enemy will be supplied with arms and ammunition. Indeed, there would appear to be more enemies than friends in the country and, if steps are not speedily taken, there will be an end of all subordination, respect for the laws of the country, or the King's interest. The effect information of the supply from Detroit of the American troops will have on the Indians. If McKee's opinions are as stated, when necessaries are supplied to the American troops, what will they be when he learns that Detroit is to be given up.

Page 335

May 1,
London.

Sir John Johnson to King. Sends extracts of letters from Thomas Aston Coffin on the subject of continuance of her husband's salary to Mrs. Claus, and on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Claus. The extracts are embodied in the letter.

512

May 4,
Fort Miamis.

Report by Captain Adye on Chatham, showing the advantages it possesses for ship building.

505

(In Simcoe's No. 29 of 13th October.)

May 11,
London.

Lawe to King. That he intends sailing by way of Bristol and offers to take charge of dispatches.

514

May 20,
Whitehall.

Portland to Simcoe (No. 7). The difficulties in dealing with the American States; his conduct in this respect approved of. The plan proposed of creating corporations and lieutenants for counties is not eligible in the present situation of Canada. The legislative power being given up, it is only through the executive power that the sway over the country can be exercised. How the creation of corporations and appointment of lieutenants may defeat this. The question of a similarity of institutions in the Mother Country and the colonies discussed. Has referred the statement respecting mines and minerals to the Lords of Trade. Has already written recommending steps to be taken to reconcile the Indians. Encloses copy of letter to Dorchester respecting the Crown Lands. The Crown Reserves may in course of time produce a fund that will go far towards supporting the expense of the executive branch of the Legislature; the good policy of preventing deterioration. Sees no objection to the Assembly being made acquainted with the amount and application of money raised by duties paid by the Province, thinks indeed that the whole expenditure, as well as the revenue, should be laid before the House, that it may be aware of the great disproportion between them and be impressed with the generous and liberal conduct of Great Britain for promoting the strength, wealth and general prosperity of the Province. If the commerce on the lakes gives the means to employ the vessels, they will of course continue in the hands of His Majesty's subjects; but if this can only be secured by purchasing the vessels on account of Government, it will be of little avail in retarding the navigation by the Americans. At the same time, sees no objection to his communicating with Lord Dorchester on the subject of purchasing some of the vessels proper and necessary for the use of Government.

328

May 20,
London.

Lawe to King. If it is customary to allow travelling expenses to those carrying dispatches, shall feel thankful if he be considered. States his private circumstances, &c.

515

May 29
York.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 22.) Dispatches received. Would have been happy to inform His Grace if any measures had been ordered by Dorchester to prepare for the evacuation of the posts. The occupation of York; constructing of a block house at Chatham and cutting the road to the Grand River, previous to the establishment on the Thames, are

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the preparations he has made for the settlement of the country and will facilitate the assuming of new posts. Refers to letters to Dundas for his views on the distribution of troops. Is sorry that the treaty with the United States had not been made public, as the Indians will imbibe false ideas of its terms, &c. The usual want of foresight on the part of the Indian Department has prevented the delivery of presents to the Indians. Has written Hammond in respect to the King's mediation between the Indians and United States, which he is persuaded the latter will not accept. Wayne will be assisted by the French of Detroit in making a treaty with the Western Indians. Earnestly calls attention to the necessity of having the boundary between the two countries settled in the minutest particular. The report that but for the success of the French democrats the British Cabinet would have attacked the United States, has done much to counteract the good effect of the treaty. Has stipulated with the Indians for the purchase of Penetanguishene to which the greater part of the fleet and garrison should be conveyed.

Page 369

July 6. Speech by Simcoe on the opening of the Legislature of Upper Canada. 455

Schedule of the Acts passed in the fourth session of the Legislature. 458

(In Simcoe's No. 27 of 22nd August.)

July 28, Navy Hall. Simcoe to Portland (No. 23). Sends authenticated copies of the Acts of the first and second sessions of the Legislature of Upper Canada. 381

July 29, Navy Hall. Same to same (No. 24). Sends plans of the Province with project for Chatham, where Captain Adye reports vessels can be built cheaper than at Detroit. Sends also plans of reserves. 428

Map. 429a

July 30, Navy Hall. Same to Dorchester (No. 65). Understands that 300 troops of Pennsylvania are at Presqu'Isle to construct a fort at the entrance of the harbour. Proposes to visit the intended settlement near Long Point. Asks leave to send a detachment of the Queen's Rangers (100 rank and file); conceives Turkey Point to be the most eligible situation. Thinks no time should be lost in making preparations for this detachment. 390

(In Simcoe's No. 25 of 31st July.)

July 31, Navy Hall. Same to Portland (No. 25). Sends copy of letter to Dorchester relative to the occupation of a post in the vicinity of Long Point. His conviction of the necessity of military establishments preceding settlements, hence his withholding any settlements on the centre of Lake Erie. The treaty to be faithfully observed towards the United States, but the Magistracy must guard against the introduction of anarchical principles, which the citizens of the United States are trying industriously to disseminate. The appearance of supporting the Executive authority would prevent the necessity of using the substance. By this means the principles of subordination would be established, which would not be the case were the troops withdrawn at once. The preparations made by half pay officers at Long Point to leave it to rejoin the standard of the King on the late rumour of war between Great Britain and the United States. These officers with their followers will form a proper basis for the settlement at Long Point. He proposesto put Major Shaw in command of the troops and in general superintendence there. The possession of the treaty will enable him to explain to the Indians its liberality and justice. 386

August 3, Greenville.

Treaty between the United States and the Wyandots, Delaware, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chipewas, Potawatimes, Miamis, Eel River, Weeas and Kickapoos. (The spelling of the Indian names is given as in the

1795.	original.) The treaty signed by Anthony Wayne on behalf of the United States.	Page 484
	(In Simcoe's No. 29 of the 13th October.)	
August 17, Quebec.	Dorchester to Simcoe (No. 35). Owing to changed conditions, he does not see the same objection to employ part of the Queen's Rangers in a civil capacity, but this must not interfere with the transport of military stores and provisions to the posts on and beyond the treaty line.	500
	(In Simcoe's No. 29 of 13th October.)	
August 19,	Speech by Simcoe on proroguing the Legislature of Upper Canada.	459
August 21, Navy Hall.	Simcoe to Portland (No. 26). Had written respecting the table of fees, which had not been enclosed. Had received extract from Dorchester and the Council, to avoid delay in making out the title deeds. Agreed to adopt the table of fees on the principles laid down in letter from Dundas on that subject and agreeably to His Grace's directions. Remarks on the question of fees.	430
	Enclosed Resolution of Council on the 19th of July, 1793, respecting fees.	435
	Statement of the Attorney General in regard to the proposed division of the fees.	437
	Objections of Jarvis, Secretary to the Province, to the proposed division of fees.	441
	Answer of the Attorney General.	444
	Resolution of Council, dated 21st July, 1795, adopting the table of fees on land grants.	446
August 22, Navy Hall.	Simcoe to King. Letter received covering an estimate of the civil establishment of Upper Canada. Had received also circular containing a form of prayers, &c., to be used throughout His Majesty's Dominions.	480
August 22, Navy Hall.	Same to Portland (No. 27). Sends copy of speech at opening of the Legislature, copy of Acts and speech at prorogation. Remarks on the Acts. Transmits addresses.	451
August 29, Fort Erie.	Same to same (No. 28). Having obtained a copy of the treaty, has delivered a speech to the Indians, which with their answer is enclosed. Sends also copy of Pickering's speech. Shall write more fully on his return from Long Point and the Grand River. Report received from Detroit that Wayne had made a treaty with the Western Indians.	392
	Speech referred to, delivered by Simcoe to the Six Nations assembled at Fort Erie on the 28th August.	394
	Answer by the Indians on the 29th August.	405
September 3, Whitehall.	Portland to Simcoe (No. 8). On the Commissariat and Indian departments; is sorry for the want of concert with those departments. The delay in publishing the treaty is to be lamented. General councils with the Indians might avert the bad consequences. Asks that information regarding the encroachments by Americans on the posts may be sent to Hammond.	376
October 12, Navy Hall.	Simcoe to Dorchester (No. 71). It seems probable that the treaty between the King and the United States will be completed at the time appointed; hopes that his system for blending the military and civil arrangements may be carried into effect. Shall in the meantime make no further civil arrangements, beyond encouraging the erection of saw and grist mills in the vicinity of Long Point and on the Thames. Sends sketch showing the position of proposed town, &c., at Long Point. Had come down the Grand River from the Indian village; describes the route and its advantages over the communication by Fort Erie. Sends also report by Captain Adye on Chatham, showing its advantages as a	

1795.

naval building place, a report confirmed by Baker, assistant builder at Detroit. Page 502

Sketch of Long Point, &c. 504a

(In Simcoe's No. 29 of 13th October.)

August 13,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 29). Has received copy of treaty and of letter from Grenville to Hammond. Regrets he did not receive the dispatch sooner, as he might have carried the principles laid down in Grenville's letter into effect. Sends treaty between Wayne and the Western Indians which is not satisfactory to the Indians. McKee reports that Dorchester had only told him to assure the Western Indians in general terms of the King's good will, so that he (Simcoe) had declined to give any definite speech, but had sent a copy of that made to the Six Nations. Sends copy of the correspondence with Dorchester, by which it would be seen that His Lordship had taken no steps towards occupying new posts in room of those to be given up. Other correspondence enclosed. 481

October 24,
Whitehall.

Portland to Simcoe. Desires to know the course that would be taken by Kentucky and the Western County of the Northern States in case of a rupture between Great Britain and Spain, which he sincerely trusts may not happen, but is too possible not to require preparation. Does not know whether the jealousy between Kentucky, &c., and Spain respecting the Mississippi still exists, so as to animate them to co-operate with Britain. Desires to be informed on the subject. How such co-operation can be secured without compromising the King. Refers simply to the assistance that may be obtained from the Southern and Western Indians. To try to obtain information and transmit chart, showing such parts of Lake Michigan as form or facilitate a communication with the Mississippi. 382

December 6,
Whitehall.

Same to Same (No. 9). Dispatches received. The idea of placing a small military detachment in the vicinity of Long Point for the support of the settlement is approved of. The gentlemen mentioned (p. 388) as desirous with their followers of settling there cannot fail to lay the best foundation of attachment to the Crown and constitution. His judicious conduct with the Indians in explaining the treaty also approved of, as this would no doubt remove embarrassment in giving up the posts. The speech of Pickering to the Indians is a strange and unjustifiable production, and has been properly taken notice of in his (Simcoe's) speech to the Six Nations, of the 28th August. A little excess in the usual presents to the Indians at this time is not to be regarded, but it is hoped that a system of economy may be established in his command for the distribution of Indian stores. 426

LIEUT. GOV. SIMCOE AND MISCELLANEOUS.—1796.

Q. 282-1.

July 23,

Memorandum respecting the general state of landed property in Upper Canada delivered by Cartwright of the Legislative Council to Littlehales. Page 102

(In Simcoe's No. 34 of 22nd December.)

October 30,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 30.) His satisfaction at his conduct towards the United States being approved of. Long explanation respecting his plan for creating corporations and for appointing lieutenants in counties. The treaty with the United States will give that artful people great facilities in their attempting, what they look forward to with confidence, the alienation of the affections of the people of the Province from Great Britain. Is confident that if proper measures be taken such efforts will be vain. 6

Q. 281-2

1795.
November 5,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Simcoe (No. 39.) His satisfaction at the plans for the communication from Toronto and Lake La Claie (Simcoe) to the river La Tranche. His diligence will doubtless enable him to direct the settlements to advantage and towns may be expected to follow the population. His application on the subject of the establishment was unexpected, in particular that part respecting the approbation by Dundas, which was concise, general and unlimited. The tenour of the correspondence with Dundas gave him (Dorchester) reason to consider himself disengaged from the smallest interference, but if he must act it must be by his own judgment, or by precise orders from those in authority and shall, therefore, continue the present military communication till one more convenient and less expensive becomes practicable. As soon as the evacuation of the Upper posts takes place he shall order down the 5th, 24th and probably the detachment of the 60th regiment, leaving in Upper Canada the Queen's Rangers and so many of the Royal Artillery as may be necessary to take care of the Ordnance Stores; 100 of the rangers to be stationed on the Detroit River opposite Isle Bois Blanc and about 100 on the British side of Niagara river. Shall recommend the former reserves of land to be kept free for military purposes. This will leave in the Upper Country (exclusive of Kingston) nearly the same troops as were there in 1786, when the unsettled state of things led him, at great expense, to strengthen these posts, to overawe those who threatened to insult all the upper posts; at present he trusts there is no cause for such jealousy, but that peace may be reasonably hoped for in that quarter. The complection of things "down this way" (Lower Canada) is very different and must continue so during the present war. Sends hasty sketch of what is proposed to enable the Commissary General to provide materials without delay. Orders will hereafter be given for carrying the arrangements into execution. Page 45

Enclosed. The statement of buildings &c. referred to as a sketch. 49
(In Simcoe's No. 33 of 9th December.)

November 8,
Navy Hall.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 31). The benefit of having mines, especially iron, worked in the Province. The rapids and falls of Niagara are particularly calculated for works necessary for this manufacture. Hopes that veins of iron may be discovered in the Province, similar to those on the other side. Explains the cause of the expense incurred in respect of Brant, without reference being first made to Dorchester. The Pennsylvanians were, at a trifling expense, prevented from occupying Presqu'Isle till the very rumour of war had blown over. Had for Brant's services promised to do the utmost for a pension to his widow should he die in the King's service. The differences between him and Dorchester as to the best means to serve the public interests. Thinks that neither Sir John Johnson in London, or his clerk in Montreal, can regulate the expenses, or political interests of the Indians, so well as the Government of Upper Canada on the spot. That the Executive council could superintend the Crown and Clergy reserves; represents, however, the inadequate number of the Council, as the sickness of a single member stops the whole business of the country. The want of a chief justice. The inadequacy of the salary of the Council to secure attendance in a country where a day labourer or a menial servant receives a Spanish dollar a day, and a merchant's clerk in due proportion. Not a single member of the Government can live on his salary; recommends that Captain McGill and Smith, Surveyor General, be added to the Council. Suggests that the Crown reserves should never be alienated from public purposes, and that the same rule should be followed in respect to the Clergy lands; the danger of attempting to levy tithes. The difficulty of obtaining assistance from the settlers for the Church of England,

1795. owing to other churches having been built. Respecting the establishment of public schools. The importance of preserving the shipping on the Lakes. Murder of two men, a woman and a child, near Detroit by Indians; one man tried but acquitted. The United States profuse in their presents to the Six Nations. Page 18
- November 9, Navy Hall. Simcoe to Portland (No. 32). Dispatch of 9th May received. Had recommended Mr. Gray to be Solicitor General; so that he could perfect his education. The death of his father, Major Gray, has prevented this. Recommends that Mrs. Gray, widow of the Major, receive a pension. 29
Memorial of Mrs. Gray. 31
- November 9, Navy Hall. Simcoe to King. Has received copy of contract by the Commissioners of the navy for supplying the navy with American masts. 34
- November 9. Report by D. W. Smith, Surveyor General, on the reserved lands of Upper Canada, with diagrams and plans for reserves in Lincoln, one showing those for Clergy and one for the Crown; plan in which both are combined in certain old townships in the Western district, with schedules and forms for the books of the Surveyor General's office respecting lands. 110 to 137
(In Simcoe's No. 34 of 22nd December.)
- November 22, Queenston. Hamilton to Simcoe. From his anxiety respecting the deeds for lands, had taken the best advice, whilst he was in London. The enclosed contains the questions and the answers by William Grant, he having a sealed deed and a certificate before him. The only remedy to settle the irregularities in relation to the reserves was to be obtained, he believed, from the British Parliament. Sends the original opinion. The caution he shall observe in relation to the proposed remedy. 96
Enclosed. Opinion by William Grant, dated in London 8th July, 1795, respecting the legal position of holders of land in Canada by certificate, &c. 98
(In Simcoe's No. 34 of 22nd December.)
- November 27, Newark. White, Attorney General, to Simcoe. Had received a paper from Hamilton, of such a nature as must stay the issuing of deeds and keep the Province in an unsettled state. The opinion of Grant, that the certificates to settlers are not titles. The letter discusses at length the position of holders of land on certificates, bearing a conditional clause. How he had he dealt with these certificates; the clause respecting them by the Act of 1791 seems to indicate that they were regarded as in the nature of a grant. The words quoted and instances given of the practice in respect to the lands so held. How he would remedy this state of affairs. Submits a series of questions for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. 66
Description of the deed given to William Gainfort. 81
(In Simcoe's No. 34 of 22nd December.)
- November —. R. Hamilton to Littlehales. That the only way to prevent the threatened confusion, is to legalise the title to the lands in the hands of the *bona fide* possessors, where the right is clearly ascertained. The confusion that would arise were a door opened for asserting old claims. The power to assign under the old certificates; doubts if ten of the original settlers can be found on the spot they originally occupied, the transfers being sanctioned by the land boards. The policy of giving ease of transfer to property in land; the evils which would attend the setting aside of fair, honestly intended bargains in land; he, therefore, recommends the adoption of such a measure as is set forth in the memorandum sub-joined. 91
(In Simcoe's No. 34 of 22nd December.)
- December 1, York. Simcoe to Portland. For leave of absence on account of ill-health. Peter Russell, the senior councillor, the most suitable to administer the

1795.
Government. If leave cannot be granted, begs to resign his commission. Asks for a free passage for himself and family and that Littlehales have leave to accompany him. Page 39
- December 1,
York. Simcoe to King. Asks him to forward to Bond at Philadelphia, for transmission, a note of the determination of the King respecting his leave of absence, so that he may receive it as early as possible. 42
- December 9,
York. Same to Portland (No. 33). Sends letter received from Dorchester. Understands neither His Lordship's military nor civil views in respect to the Province, but as he has asked leave of absence he need not dilate on the situation in which he has been placed by His Lordship's letter. 43
- December 9,
York. Same to Dorchester (No. 79). Would have been proud of His Lordship's approbation for his public services, but at the very moment in which he is informed of the withdrawal of the King's troops and of those raised by him for internal service, he must confess that such observations appear unreasonable. Reminds His Lordship that stations for the King's troops, judiciously selected, is in his opinion the only basis on which towns will arise to the great benefit of the service. Is consoled with the knowledge that his having secured the fort of the Miamis had, in all human probability, averted war. Calls His Lordship's attention to letter of 3rd March, 1794, on the subject of the establishment, which was said in his (Dorchester's) late letter to be unexpected. He had paid implicit obedience to orders and to directions of Dundas as to the preparatory steps for the site fixed upon for London, but he is disappointed that the raising of the Canadian corps has not facilitated so necessary a measure. Is surprised at the distribution of the Queen's Rangers after His Lordship's letter of 17th August, as he must know perfectly for what purposes the Rangers were raised, and refers him to the correspondence on the subject, by which it would be seen that the choice of the officers had been left to him. Points out, in strong terms, the conditions made respecting the local force, intended to promote the vigorous and rapid prosperity of the Province, without which he would not have undertaken its government; the system he had proposed to adopt and which was approved by His Majesty's Ministers. His propositions do not shrink from discussion. States what were his military propositions; how he intended the distribution of troops to promote the settlement of the country. The injurious effect on the prosperity of the country that will be caused by the withdrawal of troops; it is his duty to represent this to His Lordship. Respecting reserves and the application from the merchants for land for wharves, &c.; recommends a revision of the Military Reserves. 53
(In Simcoe's No. 33 of 9th December).
- December 15,
Corfe Castle. Address congratulating the King on his escape from the late attack and praying that the prerogative may be exercised in order to obtain peace. 84
- December 22,
York. Simcoe to Portland (No. 34). Transmits papers relative to the difficulties of claimants for land in the Province, their unwillingness to transfer their certificates for title deeds. Opinion of Mr. Grant, obtained by Hamilton, a legislative councillor, whilst he was in England. The Attorney General has consulted the law officers of the Crown and sketched out a bill to remedy the evils complained of. Sends the documents on which he asks instructions before the meeting of the Legislature in May. Transmits documents from Hamilton and from Cartwright, with Hamilton's comments thereon. Sends report on the Crown and Clergy Reserves by the Surveyor General, with details of the work done in the office. Suggests that a clause should be added to the Attorney General's bill to make it obligatory on holders of certificates to exchange them

1795.
 for title deeds. The boast of Hamilton that he could carry a bill through the Legislature to make certificates valid as title deeds. Page 62
- December 22, Simcoe to Portland (No. 35). Transmits copy of letter to Dorchester
 York. respecting the Six Nations in the King's dominions. The evil effect of the withdrawal of the forces from Lake Huron, in respect to the Indians, to the prosperity of the Province and to relations with the United States. Hopes to have Yonge Street completed this winter. 138
- December 22, Same to Dorchester (No. 80). Never wished Jones to be employed
 York. except as an interpreter; their communications confidential and personal, when Jones proposed to dispose of his lands on the Genesee. Hopes that some arrangement will soon be made with the Grand River Indians. Had informed Brant that he would not interfere; all transactions must pass through Butler. Brant's unjustifiable language respecting McKee. The withdrawal of the King's troops will destroy all confidence in the King's power among the Indian nations outside of the dominions, and those within will become troublesome and presumptuous, especially at the Grand River, to the prevention of regular and promotion of dangerous settlement, for the great country between Lake Erie, the Grand River and the Thames is too happily adapted for settlement to remain uncultivated. His Lordship had not sent instructions relative to the murderer — Brant's son. It was fortunate that the murderer was killed in attacking his father. It is necessary, previous to the withdrawal of the troops, that the Indian agent should make terms with the chiefs for the delivery of all murderers, particularly as Brant had with contempt refused the deed for the lands on the Grand River and had renewed the obsolete custom of covering the grave of the murdered person. Brant's views of setting up an Indian interest separate from the control of the King's servants. The object of having the seat of Government and the station of the principal body of troops on the Thames; a strong settlement at Long Point would separate the Mohawks on the Grand River from the other nations and prevent Brant's design of making the Six Nations a barrier between the British and the Western Indians. Brant has gone to visit the Superintendent of the Indians in the United States; on his return the intention to give his wife a pension shall be communicated to him. This may secure his fidelity. Brant's desires that Norton may be an interpreter of the Grand River Indians. 140
 (In Simcoe's No. 35 of 22nd December).
- December 30, Same to Portland (No. 36). Dispatches received. Had explained to the
 York. Indians the favourable situation in which they are placed by the treaty of peace and prepared their minds for the evacuation of the posts. The people of the States who meant to settle at Oswegatchie have not persisted. Wayne still remains at Grenville and has not executed his threat of advancing within the limits of the posts. 155
1796.
 January 6, Portland to Simcoe (No. 10). Dispatches received. The care to be
 Whitehall. taken in making grants of land, as affecting the value of reserves &c. Remarks on the table of fees on land grants. Sends the table adopted by the Council of Lower Canada and copy of letter to Dorchester of 6th September last. Is pleased at the good understanding between him and the two Houses. Has already approved of the occupation of Long Point. The settlement at that and other places should take place with as little delay as possible. 1
- January — Same to Same. Sends copy of letter to Dorchester, with copies of
 Whitehall. dispatches from Grenville to Bond respecting the settlement of certain points with the United States before the actual evacuation of the posts. 5
- February 1, Simcoe to Portland. Sends additional clause to the Clergy Reserve
 York. Bill. 167
- Additions made to the Clergy Reserve Bill. 168

1796.
February 27,
York.

Simcoe to Portland. (No. 37). Dorchester to leave on the arrival of Prescott, expected early in spring. Is, therefore, surprised at the order to hasten the temporary buildings on the banks of Niagara and on the defenceless situation opposite Bois Blanc. These works will create an expenditure equal at least to what would amply fortify York and Long Point. Dorchester has sent a deed to be offered to Brant and the Six Nations entitling them to lease their lands on the Grand River. The steps he shall take to carry this into execution. The late Chief Justice Osgoode thought such a power to lease incompatible with the laws of England. Has given information to the officers of the Civil Government that York is to be the Seat of Government for the present. How he proposes to erect Government buildings. Should the Seat of Government be transferred to the Thames, the proper place, the buildings and ground at York can be sold to lessen or liquidate the sums expended on their construction. The Legislature will meet at Niagara on the 7th May, but he proposes to dissolve the House of Assembly before the fort is evacuated. The road from York to the head waters of Lake Huron has been opened by the soldiers; an excellent tract of land has been opened to settlement and communication to the post of Penetanguishene or Gloucester, to take the place of Michilimakinak. The occupation of the three defensible harbours of York, Long Point and Gloucester appears to him to be the wisest and most necessary measure that under every civil and military view can possibly take place for the present or future benefit of the Province.

Page 163

March 3,
Whitehall.

Portland to Simcoe. Dispatches laid before the King. Lieutenants being appointed for the counties in Upper Canada, it would not be advisable to set them aside. The objection was not to the appointment of lieutenants, but to the multiplying of offices difficult to control. The advantage of working iron mines. Brant to be assured that provision will be made for his widow. A Chief Justice to be appointed to arrive in good time. The King approves of the appointment of Captain McGill and Mr. Smith to the Council, to be without salary till vacancies occur. Respecting the pension to Mrs. Gray, recommended in letter No. 32.

35

April 9,
Whitehall.

Same to Same. (No. 12). Dispatches laid before the King. Is sorry his state of health requires so long a relaxation, especially under the existing circumstances. However, the King being confident of his attachment to the service, grants leave of absence should his state of health when he receives this dispatch still continue such as to require the leave. Russell to assume the Government on his departure. The question of the legal difficulties respecting land certificates has been submitted to the law officers of the Crown. Hopes to notify the appointment of a Chief Justice by the frigate "Quebec," which carries out Prescott, appointed Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada and returns with Dorchester and his suite.

146

April 19,
Whitehall.

Same to same (No. 13). Appointment of Elmsley to be Chief Justice of Upper Canada; his character. He will be obliged to defer his departure till the sailing of the next fleet.

150

April 22,
Whitehall.

Same to same (No. 14). Sends opinion of the law officers of the Crown, respecting the difficulties which have arisen in regard to the land certificates granted previous to the passing of the Canada Act. Clauses to be added as proposed by the Attorney General of the Province; remarks on the changes proposed. Points out the use of the word clergyman for clergy in a form for reserves transmitted in the Attorney General's letter. Presumes it is a clerical error, but the effect of its being inserted would be serious.

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1796. May 13, Navy Hall.	Simcoe to Portland. Dispatches received.	Page 172
May 16, Navy Hall.	Same to Same (No. 38). Sends proceedings of the Executive Council on State matters from 8th July, 1792, to 4th November, 1794, and on waste lands from 17th July, 1792, to the 6th November, 1794.	174
8th July, 1792,	Minutes of meetings at Kingston, 8th July, 1792. Proclamation that Dorchester is appointed Governor General of Upper and Lower Canada, and Simcoe Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, read and Simcoe takes the prescribed oaths.	175
	Minutes 9th July. Executive Councillors, Osgoode, Baby and Russell take the oaths and their seats. Littlehales appointed Clerk of the Council, and Jarvis, the Secretary of the Council, take the oaths. Instructions read (embodied in minutes in full).	177
	Proclamation ordered for continuing judges and other civil officers in their employments.	198
	Minutes 10th July. Militia returns laid before the Council, which proceeded to divide the Province into Counties to provide for representation.	198
	Minutes 11th July. Grant took the oaths and his seat as a member of the Executive Council. The division of the Province resumed.	199
	Minutes 12th July. Division of the Province continued.	199
	Minutes 13th July. Same business resumed.	200
	Minutes 14th July. Division continued.	200
to 18th May,	Minutes, Sunday, 15th July. Division concluded; proclamation to bring it into effect ordered; as also a proclamation to call together a legislature.	200
	Minutes 16th July. Writs of summons to the Legislative Council issued to the following: William Osgoode, Chief Justice; James Baby, Richard Duncan, William Robertson, Robert Hamilton, Richard Cartwright, jun, John Munro, Alexander Grant, Peter Russell.	201
	Edward Burns took the oath as Clerk of the Crown, &c.	201
	Richard Pollard and Alexander McDonell took the oaths as Sheriffs.	201
	Minutes 21st July. Additional proclamation issued respecting the continuation of civil officers in judicial and ministerial employments.	202
	Minutes, Navy Hall, 29th September. Appointment of Rev. John Stewart, (Stuart), as commissary for the Bishop of Nova Scotia; decided that under this commission he cannot issue matrimonial licenses.	202
	Minutes, Sunday, 21st October. Petition from the Home district for an annual fair at Newark, and another for a weekly market at Newark. Proclamation agreed to be issued for the annual fair asked for.	206
	Minutes, 24th November. Agreed that the table of fees in use in Nova Scotia should be adopted in Upper Canada <i>pro tempore</i> , that the Secretary of State be informed and that correspondence on the subject be entered into with the lieutenant governors of Nova Scotia and Lower Canada.	209
1793.	Minutes, Sunday, 3rd February 1793. Accounts laid before the Council and examined.	210
	Minutes 21st March. Depositions that a negro girl was violently carried off and sold by one Fromand to a person in the United States, and that many others mean to do the same with their negroes. The Attorney General ordered to prosecute.	212
	Minutes 18th May. John Small admitted to the office of clerk of the Council.	214
	Forms of service transmitted by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, adopted by the Council and a proclamation ordered, authorizing their use in the Province. The forms of prayer are embodied in the minutes.	215

- 13th July, Minutes 13th July. Loan asked for by the House of Assembly from the Lieutenant Governor to pay salaries, the Assembly to be responsible for the amount. The total amount of salaries and stationery for the House was £191.5. The loan granted. Page 221
- Minutes of Committee 19th July. Table of fees from Nova Scotia received and considered, adopted, except as respects land fees, which were considered too high; correspondence ordered with the Clerk of the Council of Lower Canada respecting the land fees in force there; the fees on Commissions of the Peace to be paid out of the assessments of the several districts; those on commissions yielding emolument to be paid by the grantees; the fee on Indian grant of 1st April to be suspended till the table of land fees be adopted. 223
- Accounts examined. Receiver General's; Surveyor General's; Lieutenant Governor's office; contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown and Common Pleas; Attorney General's; Contingencies of the Council Office; and of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province. 224 to 227
- Minutes 27th May, 1794. In consequence of the establishment of district Land Boards the fees of the Clerk of the Council were greatly reduced. Ordered, that, by himself and deputies, he execute the office of clerk to the Land Boards. 228
- Minutes, 11th June. The Lieutenant Governor desires to establish a Supreme Court of Judicature, which he wishes to be established by the Legislature, although empowered to do so himself. The Chief Justice had prepared a bill for the purpose, which was to be brought into the Upper House that day. 229
- Minutes, 14th June. Ordered that the deputy surveyors be put upon the same footing as those in Lower Canada. 230
- 1793, to 4th Minutes, 21st June. Æneas Shaw admitted to a seat in the Council. 231
- Deposition by Sergeant Thomas Lawson, respecting smuggling by a party of men; reward offered by the Council for their apprehension. 231
- Minutes, 27th June. Memorial of Peter Russell, Receiver General, for an allowance of £100 for rent and a clerk, granted; of John Small, Clerk of the Council, for clerical assistance; granted. 235
- Accounts examined. Receiver General's; Attorney General's; Clerk of the Crown's; Contingencies of the Lieutenant Governor's office; Secretary and Registrar's; of the Chief Justice for travelling expenses in the Eastern district; of Lieutenant Pilkington, Engineer's department, (details given); and of contingencies of the Council. Petition of Richard Pollard sheriff of the Western district, for the consideration of sums expended in the discharge of his duties, referred to the magistrates, who are entitled to discharge such demands from the district assessments. 236 to 241
- Minutes, 28th June. Alexander McDonell took the oaths of office as Sheriff of the Home district. 241
- Minutes, 6th July. Table of fees agreed on by the Council. 242
- Minutes of Committee, 6th September. Examination of the public accounts of the Province. The total amount for each department, &c., is given, specifying what is Halifax currency and what is sterling. 244
- Nov. 1794. Minutes, 4th November. Proclamation to prevent the carrying overland of rum and other spirituous liquors to be sold amongst the Indians. 246
- Richard Barnes Tickell sworn as a confidential clerk to the Council. 246
- Minutes concerning Waste Lands of the Crown.*
- 17th July, 1792. Minutes, 17th July, 1792. Copies of proclamations of 7th February and 9th July, 1792, ordered to be circulated among the Land Boards, 246

and an answer to be sent to a letter from the Land Board of Hesse.

- Page 247
- 18th July, Minutes, 18th July. Business of the Land Boards resumed; petitions considered. 248
- Minutes, 20th July. Leave granted to Peter Smith of the town of Kingston, to build wharves, storehouses, &c. 249
- Minutes, Navy Hall, 29th September. Respecting land in the district of Nassau, evidence given by John Butler and by Walter Butler Shehan, clerk of the Land Board. 249
- Minutes, 6th October. Petitions presented. 250 to 253
- Minutes, 13th October. Arrival of loyalists anxious to settle. Surveys ordered. 253
- Minutes, 15th October. Plans of the reservations of two-seventh parts of all future grants of townships produced, one selected and approved of. 255
- Minutes, 16th October. Memorials laid before the Board. 255
- Minutes, 17th October. The case of Sally Ainse, for lands of which she had been deprived on the River La Tranche, considered and eight lots ordered for her in the first township, so as to cover her improvements. 257
- Report of the Land Board Department of the late district of Hesse considered and the following resolution adopted: "That the petition of "the trustees of Caldwell and Elliot and of Pollard and Consors be dismissed, as their claims are for lands usurped under Indian purchase, "grant or cession, which are of no validity whatever, on the contrary, "the subject who presumes to claim right on such tenure is not only "guilty of a misdemeanour, but acts in apparent defiance to all authority "and repeated orders, to the prevention of such traffic." 258
- 1792, to 8th For other petitions see alphabetical list. 258 to 264
- Minutes, 19th October. Petitions, see alphabetical list. 265 to 267
- Minutes, 20th October. Plan of Cornwall (late New Johnstown) presented. Orders given to remove encroachments on the streets and roads laid down on the plan and to punish those who are guilty of trespass, &c. 267
- For petitioners see alphabetical list.
- Sub-division of the four Land Boards to facilitate the business of the Land Granting Department. The divisions are given with the names of the members of each County Board. They are:—Counties of Glengarry and Stormont; Dundas; Grenville and Leeds; the Land Board of the late district of Mecklenburg to be limited to the County of Frontenac; and the Counties of Lenox, Addington, Hastings and Prince Edward; the Land Board of the late district of Nassau to be limited to the County of Lincoln; the Land Board of the late district of Hesse to be limited to the Counties of Essex and Kent. 271
- Minutes, 21st October. Circular letter to be written to the several members of the Land Boards in the Province. (Circular given at length.) 274
- Minutes, 24th November and 31st December. See Alphabetical list. 277, 278
- Minutes, 1st January, 1793. Report submitted of a Committee on the claims of Indians on the Grand River, for lands assigned to them on 24th December, 1791; grant ordered. 278
- Jan. 1793. Minutes, 8th January. Alexander Harrow, Captain, for land adjoining Captain Bird's farm, at the mouth of the Detroit river; refused, the land being reserved for Government. Papers respecting a tract of land ceded by the Indians to their officers in the year 1784, produced by Captain Caldwell; resolved that a township, to be called Malden, be

- laid out at the mouth of the Detroit river. (The boundaries are given.)
The marsh was given by the Council of Lower Canada to the sons of
Captain Caldwell. Pages 279 to 281
- 17th January, Minutes, 17th January. Joshua Pell, an American loyalist, found
entitled to provisions, clothing, family lands, implements of husbandry,
&c., agreeably to the certificate signed by Mr. Motz. 281
- Minutes, 2nd February. Steps to be taken to have regular grants of
land made to persons entitled thereto. 282
- Minutes, 17th March. Report of the Land Board of Dundas laid over.
For petitioners see Alphabetical list. 282 to 284
- Minutes 22nd March. For petitioners for townships, see alphabetical
list. 285
- Minutes 23rd March. See alphabetical list. 286 to 289
- Minutes 1st April. Application by Colonel John Butler, for lands for
Captains John, Isaac and Aaron, three Mohawk Chiefs of the Bay of
Quinté, in the same proportion as lands to other captains; granted.
Report by D. W. Smith (in full) respecting lands reserved for the
Mohawk Indians on the Bay of Quinté. 289 to 291
- 1793, to 17th Minutes, 13th April. Instructions, on a representation from the
Boards, that the Land Boards make a scrutiny into the characters of
those applying for lands and refuse to grant certificates to people known
to be disloyal. Report from the Land Board of Dundas considered and
instructions sent. 291 to 293
- Minutes, 16th April. Richard Cartwright, Junior, for leave to build
a store on the water lot opposite his town lot, and also to include in the
grant part of the beach indicated in his petition; granted. Joshua Hathe-
way, of Vermont, for one or more townships for self and associates; not
granted as he does not propose being an inhabitant of the Province.
Report from the Magistrates, &c., of the Home district, respecting ferries
on the Niagara river, referred to the Receiver General. Robert Kerr,
John Ferguson, William Johnson, James Vanhorne and associates for a
township to the southward of the river Trent; granted. Resolved that
the restrictions on the use of mill sites be removed and that all proprie-
tors having conveniences for the erection of mills are authorized to make
use of them, provided they do not prejudice the navigation or obstruct
the passage of fish in the waters, and that permission does not extend
to the river above or below the Falls of Niagara, forming the military
communication between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario reserved for the
Crown. 293 to 296
- May, 1794. For other petitioners see Alphabetical list
- Minutes 18th May. " 297
- Minutes 24th May. " 299
- Minutes 25th May. " 301, 302
- Minutes 30th May. " 303, 304
- Minutes 8th June. " 305 to 307
- Minutes 15th June. " 308 to 310
- Minutes 10th July. " 322 to 329
- Minutes 22nd June. " 316 to 321
- Minutes 11th July. " 329 to 339
- Minutes 13th July. " 339 to 341
- Minutes 23rd July. Letter from D. W. Smith, Surveyor General, for
extra help, given in full. For petitioners see alphabetical list. 341 to 348
- Minutes, 24th July. See alphabetical list. 348, 349
- Minutes, 17th May, 1794. " 349, 350
- Portland to Simcoe (No. 15). Application from the Bishop of Quebec
for four clergymen to be sent to Upper Canada, each to be paid a salary
of £150 a year. This is exclusive of Addison, now at Niagara. Can not

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admit this exception, as Niagara must shortly be given up, and Addison should be one of the four clergymen. Thinks £100 enough with the addition that may be made by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and contributions from their parishioners. Shall propose addition of £400 in the estimates for Upper Canada, until the Church or Glebe lands shall become productive. Shall notify the Society and endeavour to procure suitable clergymen. Chief Justice Elmsley will be accompanied by a clergyman of independent means and most respectable character, who is recommended to his (Simcoe's) attention. The sum of £500 has been granted in the last and this year's estimates towards building churches as an incitement to the inhabitants. Thinks no further grant should be applied for until these sums have been so disposed of. The allowances given for the support of the clergy are to be considered as temporary, the colony being entitled to make a suitable provision, the parishes to devise means of providing for their own clergy, until the church lands become sufficiently productive. All idea of tithes being abandoned, means should be adopted to provide a suitable maintenance for the clergy. Respecting school masters and their qualifications. With regard to a public school, where Greek, Latin and other branches may be taught, thinks that in the present state of Upper Canada, Quebec or Montreal would offer themselves as suitable places. There is a very good seminary of this kind in Nova Scotia. The contents of this letter to be communicated to the Bishop of Quebec, with whom measures are to be concerted for carrying out the objects discussed.

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(The alphabetical list of petitioners for lands in volumes Q 282—1 and 282—2, is at the end of the latter.

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LIEUT.-GOV. SIMCOE AND MISCELLANEOUS—1796.

Q. 282—2.

February 14,
Niagara.

Willcocks to Portland. Refers to a previous letter. Sailed on the 10th of May last from Cork and arrived on the 15th of July with 33 settlers for Whitby, but they were all gradually seduced from him as they came through the State of New York. The folly of bringing settlers by that route. By Quebec, Montreal and the St. Lawrence is the only secure way; he would employ his son and other trusty persons to conduct settlers. Intends to settle his family at York, and occasionally reside in his township, where he shall build in the course of the year. Asks for some mark of the Royal favour; his services in 1793 and 1794 in keeping the peace in the south of Ireland, and refers by name to leading men who can vouch for this. Had for upwards of 20 years been a member of the council of the City of Cork. (Signed, as formerly, Mayor of the City of Cork.)

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March 1,
Upper
Canada.

William Dummer Powell to King. Asks that his claims to be Chief Justice of Upper Canada, vacant by the removal of Osgoode, be represented to the Duke of Portland.

613

April 1,
London.

Lieut.-Col. Stevenson to Portland. Encloses copy of letter to Dundas, respecting military proposals, in event of the cession of the posts, he having been quarter master general with Simcoe. Had been corrected for sending the plan to Dundas, on the ground that it was not a measure connected with an existing war. The plan originated with Sir H. Clinton, who had desired his son last year to present it to the Duke of York, who approved of it and sent it to Dundas. He did not, however, think it a proper time to bring it forward, as the cession of the posts had been determined upon. The Marquis of Buckingham had desired him (Stevenson) to renew his proposals. Asks for an answer as soon

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possible, so that if the plan were adopted he might write to the different depots he proposed to establish, if not, that he might write to Simcoe what steps had been taken and the result. Page 604

Enclosed. Stevenson to Dundas. Proposal to raise a black legion of 1,000 men from the coasts of America, and the back of Virginia and Pennsylvania, which might be the means of strength to the West Indian Army from Nova Scotia, and be the foundation of an important force. His experience, which enables him to suggest the plan. He proposes eight companies and four troops, and gives the numbers of officers, the conditions of recruiting, armament, etc. How officers in existing regiments could be induced to join the proposed corps. In what manner the men of the corps were to be employed. If approved of the plan would be sent to the Duke of York, to be officially communicated. 607

April 4,
Quebec.

Dorchester to Simcoe (No. 48). Is sorry that the intended distribution of troops does not meet his approbation. The present posture of affairs would condemn incurring expense, or leaving troops in Upper Canada, to increase the growth and prosperity of the colony. The impolicy of placing so many troops out of the way and the enormous abuses in the public expenditure for twenty years are not the only objections to this mode of encouraging settlements. The principle itself is erroneous, as evinced by the improvement in provinces where neither extraordinary expenses were incurred, nor troops were employed for civil purposes. Has no intention of authorizing permanent works of great expense, but reserves of land should be made at every place likely to become of consequence, where they may be required for public purposes. This was the scheme recommended after the close of the American war. Sketch enclosed of a scheme of reserves for the site of Toronto or York. The adjutant general will send preparatory orders for the distribution of the troops after the evacuation of the posts; although no mention is made of any troops to be left but the Queen's Rangers, part of the Canadian volunteers will probably be sent. 469

(In Simcoe's No. 41 of 18th June).

May 13,
Lincoln's Inn.

Elmsley to King. Had been making preparations for departure, and is ready to go at a moment's notice, but as the business of the courts in Upper Canada would be over before he could arrive, desired to wait to attend the courts in London, but would await a decision on this point. 616

May 16,
Navy Hall.

Continuation of Minutes of Council on Crown Lands forwarded with letter from Simcoe to Portland (No. 38).

20th May to

Minutes, 20th May, 1794. 351, 352

Order sent to the Land Board of the Home District to send return of all grants made since its establishment and to know the reason why no return has yet been made. Proceedings of the Land Board of Essex and Kent, from 25th May to 25th December, 1792, read. 351

For applicants *see* alphabetical list.

Minutes 24th May. 353 to 361

Resolution of the Council to remove trespassers on Crown Lands and to prevent irregularities. Report read of the Land Board of Grenville and Leeds from 17th September, 1793 to the 1st of April, 1794.

See alphabetical list.

'Minutes 27th May. 361 to 368

Minutes 31st May, *see* alphabetical list. 368 to 370

3rd June, 1794.

Minutes 3rd June. Inhabitants near the landing for a road to the Four Mile Creek; *see* alphabetical list. 370 to 377

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7th June to	Minutes 7th June, <i>see</i> alphabetical list.	Pages 377 to 383
	Minutes 10th June, " "	384 to 386
	Minutes 14th June, " "	386 to 395
	Minutes 21st June, " "	396 to 399
	Minutes 28th June, " "	399 to 416
	Minutes 8th July, " "	417 to 427
	Minutes 9th July, " "	Grant made to Governor
	Simcoe of 5000 acres as Colonel of the late Queen's Rangers. The town of York to be built according to a plan laid before Council, and each person receiving a town lot to build a house within three years or forfeit the land.	
		427 to 430
	Minutes 15th July, <i>see</i> alphabetical list.	430 to 439
	Minutes 4th November. do	439 to 448
	Minutes 5th November. Considered the propriety of discontinuing the land boards.	448
6th Nov., 1794.	Minutes, 6th November. Resolution to discontinue the land boards; rules for receiving and disposing of petitions for lands; conditions on which they are granted, &c.	449 to 453
1795. May 17, Navy Hall.	Simcoe to Portland (No. 39). Duplicate received, of 24th October, 1795, (See No. 28 in Q. 281—2, p. 382 respecting the course that would be taken by Kentucky in event of a war between Great Britain and Spain). The source of his information stopped; thinks it would not be difficult to raise a regiment from Vermont. Refers to letter No. 24 to Dundas respecting factory. (This letter is partly in cypher; No. 24 deals with defensive operations, &c. Q. 280—1, p. 178.) Has no knowledge of Kentucky far less what is beyond, but what is theoretical. Had pointed out the improvidence of not taking post on Lake Huron; a sergeant's party, to be commanded by an officer, has been sent by the Commander-in-Chief to take post on the island of St. Joseph. Cannot understand Dorchester's idea, as according to Charlevoix, St. Joseph's is within the United States treaty line. Hopes to be able to lay this and other views personally before His Grace.	454
May 20, Navy Hall.	Same to Dorchester (No. 91). Has only to obey His Lordship's orders as Commander-in-Chief, from a military point of view. Enumerates the proposals he had made to check the "enormous abuses" to use His Lordship's words, but which had not met with his approbation. Represents that no former abuses should occasion the public to cast an averted eye on the Province, the most valuable of His Majesty's foreign possessions. Does not admit that it is an erroneous principle to promote the growth of a colony by the proper disposition of troops. Is in ignorance as to the principle on which the new buildings at Navy Hall are to be constructed, and asks instructions as to the reserves proposed to be leased in that vicinity. The military reserves at York, &c., will be properly secured to the Crown. Refers to previous letter on the civil reserve. Desires to know the strength of the detachment of the Canadian volunteers and where it is to be posted. Asks for power to send 50 or 100 men to Penetanguishene. Expresses surprise that His Lordship is not actuated by military principles in the distribution of the troops; regrets that the raising of Canadian troops has not effected the objects intended by the ministry. Had he known that all his views as to the public service were held to be erroneous and to be checked, he could not have held office.	472
	(In Simcoe's No. 41, of 18th June.)	
May 23, Navy Hall.	Simcoe to Portland (No. 40). Has nothing to add to former communications respecting the necessity of ascertaining the boundaries between His Majesty's dominions and those of the United States, so far as they concern the islands on the lakes and in the straits. The importance	

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of the selection of a surveyor to have the boundaries settled amicably and according to justice; recommends Lieutenant Pilkington, of the Royal Engineers, who, with two good surveyors, should execute the office honourably and satisfactorily. Page 459

June 18,
York.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 41). Letters received. His plans as to Long Point frustrated. Is happy that his conduct towards the Indians has been approved of, but Dorchester has not enabled him to further the interests of the King and province as specified by His Grace. The principle laid down by His Grace to have the reserves of equal value with other lands has been observed. The Council shall attend to the table of fees; it is desirable that they should be alike in all the provinces; the difference between the table of fees sent by Dorchester to him (Simcoe) and to His Grace. Complains of the Indian Department under Dorchester's direction, it is his "public duty to observe that in the civil administration of this Government, I have no confidence whatsoever in any assistance from Lord Dorchester." Desires, therefore, to know from His Grace, what measures are taking in Lower Canada to relieve the public of the charges incident to the survey of land, that the same thing may be done in his (Simcoe's) Government. Had frequently solicited this from Quebec, but until the 21st May last, had received no document on the subject. The expenses incurred in his Government for surveys had been for the execution of the orders of Dorchester and his Council. Shall direct attention to the question of profit from the sale of Crown lands, but had no confidence in the plan suggested to His Grace. Discusses and condemns Dorchester's economical ideas, as contrary to the real principle of public saving; had his system not been counteracted, there would now be several thousands spared in the public expenditure. The address on the marriage of the Prince of Wales. The measures to be taken to occupy stations after the evacuation of the posts; regrets that Dorchester does not seem to consider means to show the confidence placed in him (Simcoe) by His Grace in this matter. In the present state of Europe and America, the support of the Province would seem necessary, and a powerful addition to the British Empire by nursing up a great people, and seems to him every hour to be more desirable. It depends on His Majesty's Ministers either to do this or to adopt the erroneous principles and limited ideas of Dorchester, which would certainly retard the prosperity of the Province and probably permit it to moulder away into insignificance and ruin. 461

Table of land fees (Lower Canada), as settled in Council on the 19th August, 1795. 468

June 20,
York.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 42). His pleasure at having leave to continue lieutenants of counties. It may be useful to assure Brant of the King's intentions towards his widow, should he die in the service; he is not so respectful as he ought to be, probably from inefficiency in the Indian Department. The appointment of a chief justice to be ardently wished for; the convenience of appointing a puisne judge. The satisfactory arrangement by which he can call Mr. Smith and Mr. McGill to the Executive Council. Is anxious for his leave of absence. Has written to the Commander-in-Chief respecting Mrs. Gray. 477

June 20,
York.

Same to same (No. 43). Sends Acts of the Legislature, copy of his speech, and the addresses of both Houses. There was no disposition in either House to oppose the measures of Government, but petitions from the Eastern District for the repeal of the Marriage Law, were in very unbecoming terms; the agitation respecting this law. The petitions signed by men who should act otherwise. The attack on the National clergy (Church of England) to be resisted; all classes of dissenters professedly joined under the indeterminate name of Presbyterians. Their

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next attempt will probably be on the sevenths set apart for the National Clergy. Page 480

Enclosed. Speech by the Lieutenant-Governor on opening the Legislature of Upper Canada (16th May). 487

Address, 17th May, by the Legislative Council in reply. 490

Same by the Assembly. 493

Speech in proroguing the House. 496

Representation of grievances in respect to the Marriage law by the Presbyterians of Grenville, 27th March. 499

Opinion by White, Attorney General, that the power on the part of the Bishop of Quebec to grant to dissenting Ministers in Upper Canada, the right to solemnise marriages, depends on the terms of his commission and the nature of his instructions. 504

June 22,
York.

Simcoe to King. Has received circular and *Gazette* of 9th January announcing the birth of a daughter to the Prince and Princess of Wales (Princess Charlotte). Had also received estimate of the charge for defraying the civil establishment for Upper Canada. 507

July 18,
York.

Same to Russell. Leaves copy of private instructions to Dorchester and of his commission. Sends also confidential letter from Portland. Has recommended Lieutenant Pilkington, Royal Engineer, to His Grace, as proper to ascertain the boundary line. Sends extract from letter from the Secretary at War, to show his situation in relation to the officer commanding the Kings troops in the Province. 564

July 19,
York.

Russell to Simcoe. Acknowledges receipt of letter and enclosures. His grateful sense of the honour done him, and concern at the cause which removes His Excellency from immediate superintendence. Accepts with diffidence, but shall do his best to administer faithfully. 567
(In Russell's to Portland of 6th August).

July 20,
York.

Simcoe to Portland (No. 44). Sends proceedings of the Executive Council. The Council, it will be seen, had abrogated the clause making Government bear the expense of surveying, which will in future be thrown on the settlers. Sends abstract of proceedings relative to Crown Lands. The proclamation was a counter part of that issued in Lower Canada, Chief Justice Smith understood the reserves were made in blocks. How applications were dealt with; grants of townships annulled from failure in complying with the conditions; apprehends that this will be the result in most of the townships granted. The effect of large grants to those trying to obtain settlers. The bad effect of large grants to those now coming in, on the minds of the men of the Provincial corps, who were chiefly substantial farmers. The bad policy of grants to "leaders," who seek settlers indiscriminately among people not to be trusted, whilst the labouring man may by his industry become in a short time a respectable farmer, and a good subject. Recommends that in particular instances some of the civil branch of the Government might be placed, as respects land, on the same footing as the military. His endeavours to prevent the land jobbing which prevails in the United States, from President Washington, now advertising his land as the cream of the country, to the lowest adventurer, a trade which resembles the Mississippi scheme. The energy of the companies to secure settlers and to prevent any from going to Upper Canada, by vilifying His Majesty's subjects and trying by every means to render the Government odious. Dorchester's measures of withdrawing the King's forces and dismantling the naval force have alarmed the inhabitants of Upper Canada with fear of an Indian war and will, without doubt, be sufficiently expiated on by the rulers of the United States, as a strong ground to prevent emigrants from their country settling in Upper Canada. No lands can, therefore, be sold now for the public

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benefit, as they must be sold below their value. His expectation (with reasons) for a rise in the value of land. Strongly recommends the erection of a university. The quit rents of the crown have been relinquished in Upper Canada; would it not be judicious to reserve them in future grants, the proceeds to be used for provincial purposes; this would form also a distinction between the original loyalist and future settler; gratifying to the former and not unjust to the latter. Page 508

Minutes of Executive Council of 27th June. David William Smith sworn in as an Executive Councillor. Reference and report on land fees, with detailed tables. 520

Minutes, 29th June. Report on the proposal to charge the grantees of land with the cost of survey, and on the suggestion that a fund might be raised from the land to be expended in defraying the public expenses of the Province; the committee suggest in preference the sale from time to time of lots of land for this latter purpose. The appointment of Land Boards suspended, grants to be made by the Governor-in-Council. 525

Report by Council (9th July) on land fees. 531

Explanation of search and assignment in the offices of the Surveyor General. 533

Proclamation to those desirous to settle on Crown Lands in Upper Canada. 535

The same in French. 540

Extracts from Council meetings in Quebec in 1788 and other documents relating to land. 545 to 558

W. Dummer Powell to Portland. The singular situation of the land holder in Upper Canada. The paper drawn by Cartwright and a proposed Bill, to remedy the condition, have been sent His Grace. The perplexities of the infant colony. A million sterling has been expended on the land, which is unsecured, although the land holders believed they held a real estate, and so held by the courts of the country, except in the one over which he presided, which latter view was confirmed by the Crown lawyers in England. His exclusion from the Council leaves him few opportunities to suggest measures for the improvement of the Province. His advice to authorize land fees by legislation, and not by proclamation, has been adopted by Simcoe, but the proposed Bill was rejected; sends the documents on the subject. Hopes that nothing will be found in the principle or mode of the measure unbecoming a subject whose loyalty is not the less for wishing that His Majesty's servants should not commit the prerogative to the hazard of resistance without power to enforce it. Expresses the wish that His Grace could command a view of both sides of such local topics. 621

Enclosed. Draught of a Bill relating to the transfers, &c., of land. 625

Memoir in support of the Bill proposed for relief of land holders on transfers in Upper Canada. 630

Memoranda on the proposed proclamation to restrain the proof of being United Empire loyalists, to any given period. 635

Draught of a Bill for distinguishing U. E. loyalists. 638

W. Dummer Powell to Simcoe, 17th May, covering the draught of two Bills. 641

Correspondence with W. Dummer Powell, from 23rd May to 20th July, respecting the exemption of U. E. loyalists from fees. 643 to 653

Memorandum on the consultation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, 28th July, 1795, on exemption from fees on land grants. 654

Summary of the rise, progress and actual situation of the settlement in Upper Canada. 658

July 21,
Upper
Canada.

1796. Proclamation, dated 6th April, 1796, that the U. E. loyalists are to furnish proof of their being so at the next Michaelmas term. Page 669
- Memor in support of the petition prepared by William Dummer Powell for an additional grant of lands in Upper Canada. 672
- The petition for family lands follows. 678
- July 26, W. Dummer Powell to King. The appointment of Elmsley is an answer to the question in his letter of March last. Submits a statement in reference to Simcoe's conduct towards him. 682
- Upper Canada.
- August 3, Portland to Simcoe (No. 16). Dispatches laid before the King. As there will probably be a personal communication, calls attention only to the proposed additional clause to the Clergy Reserve Bill, which would extend conditions to grants to be made hereafter to townships settled before the Canada Act, although it is only meant to remove difficulties in respect to grants made before the passage of that act. 457
- Whitehall.
- August 6, Peter Russell to Portland. Simcoe returned to Europe; he (Russell) is administering the affairs of the Province. Sends schedule of documents left with him, also copy of Simcoe's letter and answer. All the posts on the American side of the line given up, except Niagara, held by a small detachment from the 5th regiment, till the Garrison should arrive from Oswego, nor have the United States yet taken possession of Michilimakinak. Has ordered a return of the troops left after the 5th and 24th leave. Simcoe no doubt would inform His Grace that the Legislature had been dissolved and new writs issued; will not convene the Houses till next June, unless in case of necessity, as he hopes before then to resign his charge to Simcoe. 559
- Niagara.
- August 8, Schedule of papers referred to. 562
- Niagara.
- August 8, Russell to Prescott (No. 1). Reports his appointment as administrator. Is not aware of the arrangement between Simcoe and Dorchester; if there is anything to carry out, asks that it be communicated. York to be the temporary seat of Government; as soon as he can get a house and the other officers can arrange, he proposes to make that town his residence. York lies out of the usual track of vessels navigating the Lake, is afraid, therefore, that the communication with Kingston may be tardy and precarious, unless the "Catherine" and "Sophia," gun boats, are placed under his orders, for intercourse with posts on the Ontario. The officer in command of the troops will, of course, report to His Excellency; will not trouble him, therefore, with observations on the military requirements. Asks for the sum of £2,500 sterling for the expenses of civil government. 569
- August 8, Russell's circular to lieutenants of counties. Communicates his appointment as administrator. To take steps to carry out the militia law; to fill up vacancies and to send a return of the officers of each battalion. If the office of deputy lieutenant vacant, to name a fit person and send the name for approval. To send return of each battalion of militia in the county; also of Protestant churches built and how served. Magistrates to be appointed and names sent for approval. The state of the prisons to be reported; one sufficient gaol should be built in each district. 574
- Niagara.
- August 20, (In Russell's No. 2 of 20th August).
- Niagara.
- August 20, Russell to Portland (No. 2). Shall lay the bill sent in letter No. 14 before the Legislature next session, and submit the letter of the Law Officers to the Law Officers in Canada. The fort at Niagara transferred to the United States on the 11th; guard of the 5th Regiment left in it has sailed for Quebec. Sends report by Shanks of the state and distribution of troops under his orders, with copies of letters to Prescott and to the lieutenants of counties. 572
- (The report by Shanks is in Q. 283, p. 4).

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August 29
Quebec.

Simcoe to Portland. His gratitude for kind expressions towards him. Would not have left but for his assurance that peace was secured by the treaty. His disappointment at the sailing of the "Pearl," which with the loss of the "Active" will compel him to wait the arrival of the autumn convoy. Has received information of the appointment of Elmsley to be Chief Justice of Upper Canada; hopes the detention will afford an opportunity to make his acquaintance. Page 577

August—
Whitehall.

Portland to Simcoe. To be prepared for defence, in case of war with Spain. 586

August 29,
Niagara.

Russell to Prescott. Points out, which can be confirmed by Major Doyle, the bad effect of the sudden withdrawal of troops from Upper Canada. The discontent among the Indians; the unfavourable ideas they will entertain from seeing Michilimakinak occupied by a large American force and only a very young officer and 12 men in the post opposite; should insult once begin, there is no saying where it may end. In fact, Major Doyle thinks Ensign Brown and his small party are in serious dangers from the temper of the Indians. The Queen's Rangers too few for the duties; they are thinly officered and fatal desertions may be expected. As stated already, York is to be the seat of Government, but it is isolated from want of roads; it has no gaol, no houses for the meetings of the Legislature, Courts of Justice, or offices for the departments. It was on the Queen's Rangers they depended for assistance in raising buildings, making bridges, cutting roads, &c. The detachments taken by Lord Dorchester reduced the force to 100 men, and Shank has called for 30 men to transport the Indian stores; cannot refuse this, but everything at York must be at a stand. Had suggested to Shank to draw the 30 men from Kingston, where there are two companies of Canadian Volunteers and no material duties. Shank does not feel himself at liberty to do so. 580

September 22,
Niagara.

Same to Simcoe. His concern at his (Simcoe's) long detention at Quebec. Refers to copies sent of letters to Portland and Prescott. Is at a loss to know what to do about the land at the Grand River, claimed by the Indians, as he does not know what promises were made to Brant, who has lately applied for deeds to subjects of the United States, some being officers in their army, to whom he had sold considerable tracts. His fears as to the effect of giving deeds of land to bodies of aliens, who in the heart of the country might throw it open to their countrymen. Has evaded signing the deeds till he shall get an answer from the Secretary of State. Cannot prevent Brant from settling these people in his own way, except at the risk of an Indian, perhaps of an American, war; accounts received that the Creeks have sent a hatchet to the Hurons and other tribes, inviting them to war against the Americans. The sickly state of the place; York less so. The servants almost all down, and no artificers to be had to forward buildings at York. The illness of the Surveyor General prevents him from attending Council. Major Shaw and Captain McGill sent for. Personal messages. 583

November 2,
London.

Colonel W. Tatham to King. Had hoped to have heard of the result of business in Simcoe's hands, which shows more liberal views towards the British Government than those of private gain. His letter to Hammond of 5th October shows that he had sent: "an invention of machinery for ascending Niagara without locks; a plan for settling and organizing towns in safety in any part of the territory; a publication to show the interest in having conciliatory measures on the lakes, and the advantage to cultivators here (Britain) over any of the "American schemes," of which he encloses a map. States his services at the Spanish Court for which he was dismissed from that kingdom; refers to the confidence he had with the Prince of

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Peace, which it would be to abandon in dishonour should he betray it. Had sacrificed the friendship of a King and his ministers on that score, but he had a wilderness to return to, thank God, "where the savage "Indian and caverned bear are blessed with more benignity towards "their consanguinal alliance, and where the rites of common "hospitality, if not better understood, are at least in superior practice." Statement of the bold language he had used at the Spanish Court, his services and the opinions he had held during the American Revolutionary War, &c. Page 684

Map referred to of part of Georgia, exhibiting the land purchased of the State by General Gunn and others. 689a

November 7, Memorandum by Tatham to Simcoe, respecting the capture by Indians of five children of Joseph Johnson on the 15th of May, 1789, when his wife and three children were killed. (A note endorsed says: "Mr. "Russell to direct the Indian superintendent of Upper Canada to procure "these children.") 690

November 10, Simcoe to Portland. The necessity of having the Queen's Rangers London. re-assembled at York, for the performance of the Provincial duties for which the corps was raised, under the direct control of the Governor; trusts that directions may be given to keep a regiment, at least, to garrison the posts on the frontiers. 589

November 23, Tatham to King. General political reflections on the system to be adopted towards Upper Canada; the effect of Simcoe's appointment to St. Domingo, and of the reduction of the West Indies; the fallacy of relying for co-operation with Upper Canada on Kentucky and the countries south of the Ohio, as they would rather support the French in settling Louisiana. Sends a list of maps, which he is making arrangements with Arrowsmith to publish, for which he asks the patronage of Government. Calls attention to the plan for the ascent of Niagara and asks for the return of certain papers. List of maps attached to letter. 693

November 24, Simcoe to same. Services of Mr. Costa. Respecting the regulations London. on the Lake; a new system is proposed in consequence of the transfer of the posts. 587

November 28, Same to Portland. Presses for the augmentation of the Queen's London. Rangers; that brevet Major Shank be lieutenant-colonel, brevet Major Smith to be Major and other officers successively promoted. 591

November 28, Same to same. Recommends Mr. McGill to be appointed a member London. of the Legislative Council. Would have proposed David Smith also, but hopes he may be elected to the Assembly. 593

December 1, Same to same. Asks for instructions as to the admission of American London. vessels to St. Domingo. Suggests that only small vessels be allowed, except as a temporary measure, and only when larger vessels take in provisions and lumber. 595

December 3, Proposals by Simcoe to Portland for the augmentation of the Queen's London. Rangers to 1000 rank and file (present strength 346), and to have a troop of cavalry taken from, or attached to the corps. The promotions recommended. 597

December 11, Simcoe to Portland. Suggests the employment of Graham, an American London. gentleman, to ascertain in France the purpose for which the arms lately stopped were intended. The invasion of Canada by a French fleet would be a matter of little hazard (to France), as a small body of troops getting above Quebec would lead the whole Province into open rebellion or secret support. Had always believed that a body of troops equal to those at Quebec, should be stationed at Montreal, to overawe the French peasantry between the two places. The risk of an invasion from Lake Champlain. The importance of a force equal to the others

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in Upper Canada, to which the Indians might coalesce and the loyal rally. It seems impossible that the jealous Government of France would permit such a quantity of arms to leave without some urgent reason, presumably hostility against Great Britain. Is it intended to combine in an attack on Canada? Or only to furnish the disaffected Canadians with arms? Or, from promises of support from the Vermontese, who always declare the St. Lawrence should be open to them? It would be well to employ Graham to ascertain these points. Allen (Ira) should be treated with civility; he is most mercenary, but his and Vermont's interest is to be connected with Great Britain by the St. Lawrence and by the cutting of the canal for which he is so anxious, and which would be of great benefit to Canada. Page 599

December 13,
Whitehall.

Portland to Russell. Sends sign manual of an instrument for calling McGill to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. 602

December 27,
London.

Stevenson to King. Calls attention to his proposal to raise a black legion (see letter to Dundas 1st April, p. 607). Simcoe's favourable opinion of the plan. 608

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ACTING GOV. PRESIDENT P. RUSSELL AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1797.

Q. 283.

State of the troops in the Province of Upper Canada, signed by David Shank, Major Commanding. Page 4

Russell to Prescott. A duplicate. See Q. 282-2, p. 569. 5

Circular by Russell to Lieutenants of Counties. A duplicate. See Q. 282-2, p. 574. 8

(The Counties to which the circular was sent were Lincoln, Dundas, Glengary, Frontenac, Kent, Prince Edward, Stormont, Essex, Grenville, Lennox, Addington and Leeds.)

Russell to Portland (No. 2). A duplicate. See Q. 282-2, p. 572. 2

John White, Attorney General, to Russell. On the demands of the Six Nations for deeds, so as to enable them to transfer lands to purchasers. The method he proposed to get rid of the difficulty, at first agreed to by the Indians, but he learns that they have since changed their minds. 18

Russell to Portland (No. 3). Sends copy of letter written to Prescott on 29th August. Apprehensions as to the safety of Ensign Brown and his party removed by Prescott having sent a captain and 42 men of the Canadian Volunteers to St. Joseph. The regular force is, however, still inadequate to the service. Applications made by Brant to the Attorney General for deeds to subjects of the United States, some of them officers in their army. Had delayed signing any deeds which would convey the land to aliens. Does not know the terms of Haldimand's gift, but does not think it his duty to allow considerable bodies of aliens to obtain

1796.

property in the very heart of the country, who could introduce any number of their countrymen should they design to capture the country. Should Brant persist there is no way of preventing him. Sends opinion of the Attorney General on the subject. Page 12

(For enclosure Russell to Prescott of 29th August, see Q. 282-2, p. 580.)

October 19,
Upper
Canada.

Russell to Portland (No. 4). Transmits petition from Jarvis, Registrar, for an increase to his fees for registering deeds of land. The Council has in the meantime allowed him to charge £40 a year for a clerk. Minute of proceedings sent with petition. 22

The petition. 24

Minutes of Council. 26

October 19,
Upper
Canada.

Russell to King. Dispatches addressed to Simcoe received. 28

November 5,
Quebec.

Dr. Mervin Nooth to Dr. Keats. The Canadians, encouraged by the appearance of the French on the coasts, have dared to oppose the law. The 4th and 26th regiments, with artillery, are on the march to Montreal to quell the spirit of revolt excited by inflammatory papers circulated by the French ambassador. Nothing serious is to be apprehended from the Canadians, nor from Richery's fleet, but from the vagabond Frenchmen who crowd the new States, and who may take advantage of the relaxation of law, expected during the election of a new President, and assemble on the frontiers in such force as to encourage the Canadians to join in their realizing the dreams of the natural rights of man. Adet promises the Canadians every kind of assistance to shake off the "despotic yoke of Britain." Peace is therefore uncertain, and the medical line is badly prepared for the event. Does not despair of getting medicine this Fall, but shall send requisition at the opening of navigation. Sends returns of the sick; the troops are healthy, but the medical gentlemen in the upper posts are fully employed by the smallpox patients among the Indians. They were too much afraid of smallpox to allow of inoculation, but they are now coming in crowds to the posts for the operation. 309

November 13,
Montreal.

Extract from a letter, communicated by Brickwood. The advantage the cession of the posts will produce to British commerce. Wayne, with a garrison of 500 at Detroit, is trying to conciliate every description of persons; he expressed himself pleased with the conduct of Great Britain on evacuating the posts, and particularly with that of Colonel England. The building of a fort by the British on an island in the Detroit River may cause disagreement. 312

November 14,
Niagara.

Russell to Portland (No. 5). Referring to dispatches respecting the demand of the Five Nations for deeds to confirm sales of certain parts of their lands. Had called a meeting of Council to consider the subject, but owing to sickness and the late season, the meeting could not take place till Spring. Transmits copies of documents relating to the grant, &c. The names submitted, of those for whom grants are asked, are those of British subjects, and therefore less objectionable than the persons spoken of before. Is anxious for the arrival of the Chief Justice, for reasons stated. 29

Copy of deed by Haldimand, dated 25th October, 1784. 33

Copy of letter from Secretary Motz to Sir John Johnson, dated 9th May, 1791, that Haldimand's promise to the Indians was to be carried into execution. 35

Extract of letter from Dorchester to Chew, dated 15th February, 1796, that the regranteeing of the lands to the Indians is in the hands of the civil government, which being now separated, Dorchester has no con-

1796.

cern with, but holds that all lands given by Haldimand should be made good. Page 37

Russell to Brant, dated 22nd October, that deeds shall be given to persons named by the Indians, but as this must be done in concurrence with Council, asks that the proposals of the Indians be put in writing. 38

Brant to Russell, 24th October. The desire of the Indians to secure an annuity, and for this purpose they wish to dispose of four townships. Will get a regular power of attorney from the Nations. 40

Description by D. W. S., 25th October, of part of the Six Nation land to the northward of Dundas street, with names of persons to whom they are to be sold. 42

Power of attorney to Joseph Brant by the Five Nations to sell part of their lands, dated 2nd November. 44

December 31,
Upper
Canada.

Russell to Portland (No. 6). Letters for Simcoe received. Arrival of Elmsley; had laid before him letter No. 14 with enclosures for consideration, also papers respecting the leasing of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, so that the opinion of the Law Officers may be laid before Council. Has been unable to transmit the annual state of the militia and population, for reasons given. Believes it will be necessary to amend the Militia Act, and to make alterations in the county and township boundary lines, before the population can be ascertained with precision. 54

1797.
January 23,
West Niagara

Russell to Portland (No. 7). Refers to previous letters concerning the lands of the Five Nations on the Grand River. Impatient at the delay of the meeting of Council, they have sold lands without waiting for the King's sanction and accuse the Lieutenant Governor of breach of faith. Sends copy of speech, which was not communicated till the 25th, although delivered on the 24th of November last. Report from Justice Powell that Brant had boasted of his power over the Militia and had insulted the Administrator; had sent after Powell, on his way to Europe, to learn on what he founded the latter statement. In consequence of the speech referred to had called together the councillors present, and invited Brant to attend. Report in full of what took place at the meeting. His (Russell's) desire to carry out Simcoe's promises, but he doubts the policy of complying with the wishes of the Five Nations. The deed given by Haldimand "clearly permits them only to live on "this land, they and their posterity for ever; consequently the property "as well as the sovereignty of it still remains in the King, and I humbly "conceive it would be no less than a breach of my oath to confirm the "power which the Five Nations claim of transferring this right to others, "until I shall receive His Majesty's permission to do so." Further considerations respecting the grant of the lands. Calls attention to the danger arising from the officers of the Indian Department conceiving themselves not only under no obligation to communicate their transactions with Indians to the civil Governors, but as even liable to reprehension for doing so. Has not seen the instructions, but gives instances of the danger to which the Province might be subjected by this condition of affairs. A speech of a dangerous nature was delivered at an Indian Council, in presence of the Superintendent of Indian affairs, the officer commanding the troops, two other military officers and two officers of the department, in which the Executive Government was held up to contempt, yet the speech was kept concealed and suffered to work its baneful effects on the Indian passions for two months before any one gave him (Russell) the smallest hint of it. 57

Enclosed. Speech from Claus referred to, delivered at Newark, 24th November, 1796. 72

1797.

Explanation by Brant annexed to the copy of his speech brought by Chew on the 30th January, 1797. Page 83

Answer by Claus to Brant's speech on the 24th November. 85

Note from Powell to Russell, dated 3rd January, 1797, with two memoranda respecting the Indians and their claims, and respecting Brant. 86 to 96

Note from Powell to Russell, dated 5th January, explaining certain of his statements in a previous memorandum. 97

February 1,
West Niagara Russell to King. Is forwarding dispatches by New York, with part for Simcoe. The loss by fire of a house he was building at York, and the difficulty of having houses built by the officers of Government there, from various causes, will obstruct the measure of removing the seat of Government to York. Its isolated situation, from bad roads and being out of the course of navigation, despairs of finding accommodation for the members of the Legislature; he is anxious to carry out Simcoe's desire in respect to York, and hopes to have some commands on the subject by the winter express. 99

February 2,
Newark. Elmsley to Russell. Urges the suspension of the order for the removal of the courts of justice to York, till His Majesty's pleasure be known. The town of York is 40 miles beyond the most remote settlements at the head of the lakes and the road to it through a country belonging to the Missisaugas. There is neither gaol nor court house; no accommodation for grand or petty juries; none for the suitors, the witnesses or the bar and very indifferent for the judges, so that those attending must remain in the open air or crowded in tents, or huts. Many of the jurors have to travel 60 or 80 miles and be absent from home not less than ten days; so that the question of a fine will have no effect as against the expense, loss of time, fatigue, &c., in coming. Does not expect to be able to form a jury at York. Any interruption to the course of justice will be very pernicious at present. Urges that there should be no change made, unless there are express commands from the King, or weightier reasons than those he has suggested. 117

(In Russell's No. 9, of 26th February.)

February 24,
West Niagara Russell to Portland (No. 8). Transmits address from the justices of the peace for the Home District, for salary to Rev. Mr. Addison. Recommends that the prayer of the address be complied with. The Protestant church at Kingston is the only regular one belonging to the Church of England in the Province. Asks leave to have churches built at Newark, York, Cornwall and the chief town in the Western District. 104

Address follows. 107

February 26,
West Niagara Russell to Portland (No. 9). Dispatches addressed to Simcoe received; a proclamation issued, warning the inhabitants to guard against the Spaniards. Had ordered by proclamation the meeting of the Legislature at York; delay caused by the burning of his house; had ordered another to be run up with all expedition. Fears of the chief justice that juries cannot be obtained from the paucity of the inhabitants; formally, asks for delay in the removal to York; does not consider himself justified in making a change in the arrangements. The heavy expense caused to the officers of Government by the removal, yet it is his duty to acknowledge the suitability of York. Its advantages stated. The want of roads, of farms to feed the people and of vessels to bring supplies. How these defects may be remedied. 111

February 26,
Upper
Canada. Same to same. Sends copy of a memoir of Smith, acting Surveyor General, respecting the promises from Simcoe. Smith sends it owing to a report that Simcoe has gone to the West Indies, and that his claims may, in the hurry, not have been brought forward. 121

1797.	Note from Chief Justice Elmsley, enclosing memorial from D. W. Smith, acting Surveyor General for Upper Canada.	Page 123
	The memorial referred to.	125
February 26, Upper Canada.	Russell to Portland (No. 10). Encloses requisition for stationery for the Surveying Department.	137
	Requisition.	138
March 10, Whitehall.	Portland to Russell. Had anticipated his desire on the subject of the force in Upper Canada, by writing to Prescott recommending his attending to the circumstances of the evacuation of the posts and the effect on the minds of the Indians. The question of the proposed transfer of lands by the Indians. To learn the amount of annuity they expect from the persons with whom they are in negotiation, so that Government may consider the question of substituting an annuity in lieu of the lands. The wisdom of having provided against alienation. The petition of Jarvis shall be attended to.	50
April 18, Upper Canada.	Russell to Portland. For an increase to the grant of land to the Chief Justice and to the Executive Councillors, now restricted to 1,200 acres. The dearness of all articles of consumption; the impossibility of official incomes doing more than cover expenses; the necessity of maintaining a respectable appearance and the fortunes made by men in trade are given as reasons for the request.	256
May 6, London.	Dummer Powell to King. Gratitude for services rendered; offer of a return if in his power. Asks him to present memorial to the Duke of Portland with statement of facts and petition for relief, not specifically designated, thinking it best to suggest them, rather than to commit them to an official prayer. No respectable barrister can be expected to quit his profession and friends for a mere support in so remote a colony. Why not give a second professional man £750 per annum, leaving £250 for an assistant, not professional, to take his place on the Bench with either of the other judges, but with no danger from the exercise of any other function of a judge? A precedent exists in the case of Mr. R. (Russell), but he received the whole salary for temporary service. He does not expect to continue and must rejoice to find a permanency of half the salary added to his other emoluments, he to sit on Bench only; he is unequal to sit at <i>nisi prius</i> or even ministerially in chambers; his rank and integrity are his qualifications.	314
	Memorial referred to.	317
	Documents in support of the memorial.	319 to 324
May 10, Whitehall.	Portland to Russell (No. 3). Refers to letter of the 10th March last, for directions respecting the Grand River Indian lands. His surprise and dissatisfaction at the delay of the officers of the Indian Department in sending a report of the proceedings at the Council. The reprehensible nature of the neglect. Sends copy of instructions, showing that the Indian Department in Upper Canada is under the control of the Lieutenant Governor. He is, therefore, responsible for the conduct of the Department.	102
June 30, York.	Russell to Portland (No. 11). Dispatches received; the second Provincial Parliament opened on the 1st instant. Sends copies of his speech, addresses, &c. Will send the journals on prorogation. The Assembly will not close soon, owing to difficulties attending arrangements for carrying the treaty between Great Britain and the United States into effect, so as to correspond with a provisional agreement with Lower Canada, which Upper Canada is called on to confirm. <i>Mandamus</i> not received, but the notification taken as a sufficient authority for summoning McGill to the Legislative Council.	140
	Speech, addresses, &c.	142

1797. July 10, Whitehall.	Portland to Russell (No. 4). Transmits plan by Prescott, dated 24th December, 1796, respecting the fees on land grants. (For letter and plans see Q. 78, pp. 188, &c.)	Page 129
July 19, Philadelphia.	Robert Liston to Grenville. Reports that Brant stated that the ground of complaint against the British Government arose not so much from Simcoe's favourite plan of making a large settlement and building a capital on the lands granted them, but from Russell's desire to make a fortune for himself and friends by purchasing the lands most advantageously situated near the projected city, and that if Russell's interference was not put a stop to, the matter would never be equitably settled. Does not believe Brant's statements, but the deep impression of distrust, a prejudice that seems to be fixed in Brant's mind, is now become of serious import.	335
July 21, Upper Canada.	Russell to Portland (No. 12). Had deferred answering Brant about Indian lands. Owing to alarming reports sent from Quebec by Prescott and rumours of a threatened attack by French and Spaniards, he had called a full Council to consider the question. It met the 29th June, and decided that the demands of the Indians should be complied with. It was intimated to Brant that on handing in the names of the purchasers, deeds would be granted, the lands being first surrendered to the Crown, and that the purchasers must take the oath of allegiance and pay the fees for their deeds. Copy of the correspondence will show the spirit of conciliation shown. Doubts of Brant's attachment, but these he kept to himself. The receipt of His Grace's letter preventing the alienation, had caused him to call another meeting of Council to determine: 1. If Brant's expressions had not released him (Russell) from the promise to the Five Nations; 2. If His Grace's letter did not take the matter out of his (Russell's) hands. The unfortunate position in which he is placed by the Council, either to disobey the King's commands or to bring on an immediate Indian war. Had sent for Brant to whom he explained that the lands were given to the Indians for their own security and that of the Province, and offered to transmit the offer they had received from others, to be secured to them by the Crown in exchange for their lands. Brant's statement of the understanding of the Indians when they received the land; that it was to be theirs to do with as they thought best, without any interference. Offer by Russell to repay any money advanced by the purchasers refused by Brant as the bargain had been closed. Offer to grant deeds for three townships already sold, accepted by Brant, as securing the Indians an annuity of £5,000, York currency. Sends statement of the quantity of the land sold, the names of the purchasers, &c.	153
	Correspondence between Russell and Brant.	166 to 185
	Letter from Prescott, enclosing letter from Liston, Philadelphia, reporting threats made there by Brant against the British Government.	186 to 189
	Proceedings of the Council referred to in Russell's letter.	190 to 199
	Statement of lands sold by the Five Nations.	200
	Report of treasonable utterances by Brant.	201
July 21, Newark.	Russell to Portland (No. 13). Assembly prorogued on the 3rd instant; from various reasons is unable to send copies of the Acts passed, but forwards schedule and his speech to the two Houses. Sends Bill reserved for the Royal Assent to make valid certain marriages, and to provide for the future solemnization of marriage. Transmits a proposed Act and an Address from the Legislative Council respecting lands for a Protestant clergy.	203
	Schedule of Acts passed at the last Session of the Legislature of Upper Canada.	205

1797.

Speech of Russell on proroguing the Legislature. Page 208

Address by the Legislative Council and Assembly, praying for an Act to vary the provisions of a former Act "for the better ascertaining the appropriation of lands to be allotted to the use of a Protestant clergy." 211

July 21,
Upper
Canada.

Russell to Portland (No. 14). Has received letter No. 15 to Simcoe, copy of which he shall send to the Bishop of Quebec, and concert with His Lordship the best means for carrying the objects named into effect. Transmits petition from the Legislature for lands to establish a grammar school. 213

Petition. 215

July 27,
London.

Arnold to King. Sends information, received from Powell, on the mode of granting lands in Canada. Wishes the grant he may receive to be general in Canada, to be selected where he may choose, as two of his sons might prefer to settle in Lower Canada. 331

July 20,
West Niagara

Russell to Portland (No. 15). Refers to report of conversation with Brant respecting the claims of the Five Nations, and the steps he had taken in view of the danger of further delay in complying with their demand. Sends copy of the speech he delivered to the Council of Indians on the 24th instant; pleasure of Brant on hearing it read previous to delivery and satisfaction at the Council. His mortification to find next day that they were still dissatisfied and insisted on being allowed to continue to sell without waiting for the King's approbation. Explanation by Brant that they did not mean that, which was satisfactorily confirmed at a subsequent meeting. Arrival of Senecas. Anxious about the new arrangement in the Indian Department, which is explained to them. Speeches enclosed, orderly conduct of the Indians, 500 in number, assembled here. The great expense of feeding so many. They profess themselves warmly attached; hopes they may prove so when tried. 217

Speeches, &c., referred to in the letter. 222 to 249

July 29,
Upper
Canada.

Russell to Portland (No. 16). Sends memorial of Gray, the Solicitor-General, for arrears of salary, caused by the delay in issuing the *mandamus* for his appointment. Sends also memorial of the widow of the late Colonel James Gray, for a pension. 250

Memorial of Robert J. D. Gray, Solicitor-General. 252

Memorial of the widow of Colonel James Gray. 254

July 31,
Upper
Canada.

Russell to the Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec. Sends copy of letter from Portland to Simcoe, dated 22nd June, 1796. Had intended to send this letter by Reddish, who could have given verbally a comprehensive view of the subject. Owing to press of business had been unable to get it ready in time. The good qualities of Reddish as a clergyman; is sorry he could not remain; had placed him at York and asks that he be confirmed in that situation should he return. Addison appointed to Newark. Asks that of other two stipendiary clergymen, one may be placed at Sandwich, which promises soon to be the most populous and respectable town in the Province; the other at New Johnstown in the Eastern District. The Midland district has already two—Stuart and Langhorne. There are no churches west of Kingston, a circumstance disgraceful to the inhabitants only to be apologized for by their hard struggles and want of proper clergymen. Of the £1,000 voted by Parliament, suggests that £500 be used for building a handsome church at York, and when the inhabitants of New Johnstown, Newark and Sandwich appear disposed to raise subscriptions for their respective churches, proposes to give £100 to Newark and £200 each to the other two. Simcoe having carried off the correspondence, does not know the provision made for schoolmasters. On his way to Quebec last year, Simcoe had given a warrant to a son of Dr. Stuart, of Kingston, for £100 as

1797.
schoolmaster there, but not knowing the authority or the fund from which this was drawn, had declined to issue a warrant this year, till honoured with His Lordship's (the Bishop's) sentiments on the subject. Page 284
(In Simcoe's No. 18 of 20th August.)
- July—
London. Benedict Arnold, petition to the King for a grant of land in Upper Canada. 325
Estimate of Brigadier General Arnold's losses, &c., and what he has received from Government. 327
Notes to King, dated 17th and 24th July, respecting the presentation of his memorial to the Duke of Portland. 329, 330
- August 14,
Newark. Minute of Council. "Resolved that the salt springs at the 15 Mile Creek be leased to the Rev. Mr. Addison at a rent of 5s. currency for such time as he shall continue to officiate as a clergyman of the Church of England at Newark." It was also resolved to recommend that the Crown and Clergy lands be leased at a rack rent for a term not exceeding 21 years, with a preference to those occupying adjoining lands. Also resolved to recommend that the "Terryhoga" and the four gun boats at Chatham be sold on the best terms possible. 288
(In Russell's No. 18 of 20th August.)
- August 20,
Upper
Canada. Russell to Portland (No. 16). Respecting the accounting for the land fees to the officers in the land granting department. The question submitted to a committee of Council. The dearness of every necessary and the inadequacy of his salary to maintain the dignity of his office. The drain on his resources by the burning of one house and the expense consequent on the removal of the seat of Government. 268
Memorial of William Jarvis, Secretary, for a decision as to the disposal of land fees arising from the privilege of the Great Seal. 272
The fees referred to are ordered by the Executive Council to be paid over to the Receiver General, to be held by him subject to the order of the Board of Council. 273
The resolution on which the order was founded. 274
- August 20,
Upper
Canada. Russell to Portland (No. 18). Copy of letter of 22nd of June, 1796, transmitted to the Bishop of Quebec. Sends copy of his letter accompanying it, which explains his views. The inhabitants are too thinly scattered and too poor to contribute much towards the support of their clergy. The late bounty will be received with gratitude, and has no doubt they will be happy in adding what they can, whenever clergymen of proper character and qualifications shall be appointed. Encloses a resolution of the Council on the management of the Crown and Church lands, in accordance with the opinion of the law officers in the province; copy of the resolution shall be sent to the Bishop of Quebec, for his ideas on the subject. The interests of the Crown and Clergy have not suffered by delay, as few persons will offer acceptable rents till Government shall begin to slacken its hand in granting waste lands gratis. 281
Same to Same (No. 17). Sends extracts from minutes of Council held on the 11th and 12th instant. 276
Minutes, 11th August. The Board called on to decide, in answer to an objection of the Chief Justice: Whether a Board of the Executive Council, consisting of the president and three other members is a competent Board and its numbers sufficient to give validity to its proceedings? 277
Minutes, 12th August. Resolved that the instructions do not declare how many members short of the whole number shall constitute a Board, that is for the Board to specify; that three members exclusive of the president shall be deemed a sufficient number till His Majesty's pleasure be known. 279

1797.
August 31,
London. Arnold to Portland. Asks for an answer to his memorial, which he understood was to be made after consultation with Simcoe. Asks for no other conditions than those usually prescribed in similar grants. Page 333
- September 11,
Whitehall. Portland to Russell (No. 5.) In reference to the application for a salary for Addison and assistance for building churches, refers to letter to Simcoe of 23rd June last, that £400 were appropriated for the salaries of clergy, of whom Addison is supposed to be one, and that the sum of £500 was granted in 1795 and the same in 1796, towards building churches in Upper Canada; His Majesty will always be ready to assist in making due provision for church establishment in Upper Canada. The selection of York made on mature reflection; hopes that arrangements will be made to prevent the removal causing any undue impediment to the administration of Justice. Is authorized to build a small armed vessel at Toronto, to be under the orders of the civil governor. The same regulations as are in Lower Canada are to be adopted in Upper Canada, and the revenues thence arising are to be brought to account before the Governor in Council. Will receive His Majesty's instructions from Prescott respecting the fees on grants of land; mines of gold and silver to be reserved in all grants. Will communicate with Simcoe respecting D. W. Smith's memorial. 131
- September 11,
Whitehall. Portland to Russell. The policy to be observed in the Indian Department. 135
- September 21.
London. Arnold to Portland. Pressing for an answer to his petition for lands. 337
- October 7,
Upper
Canada. Russell to same (No. 19.) Dispatches received. Refers to previous letters for account of his settlement with the Five Nations. Application since made for the deeds to be granted and the steps taken for this purpose. Hopes to secure £5,000 York currency per annum for these people and their children. Trembles at becoming responsible for the discreet, orderly and economical conduct of the Indian Department, the different branches of which are separated to such a distance. Shall watch narrowly and try to retrench the present expenses, which he fears are greater than they ought to be. Directions issued to this end. 290
- October 7,
Upper
Canada. Correspondence (both letters are dated the 4th October) between Brant and Russell, on the subject of the transfer of lands. 293-295
- October 7,
Upper
Canada. Russell to Portland (No. 20). Sends transcripts of Acts passed and assented to and of one reserved, in the last session of the Legislature, engrossed on parchment and accompanied by the journals of the two Houses. Defers sending observations on the Acts as required by instructions, with the reasons for proposing them. 297
- October 12,
Upper
Canada. Same to same (No. 21.) Sends continuation of the minutes of the Executive Council on State matters from 19th June, 1795, to 21st July, 1796, and on land matters from 18th June, 1795, to 15th July, 1796. 299
- October 25,
Upper
Canada. Elmsley to King. That Simcoe had declined to recommend any one for the vacant seat in the Court of King's Bench, being of opinion that he (Elmsley) might wish to do so. With certain reserve, he can recommend as worthy of that seat any one of the following, namely: Henry Alcock, of Lincoln's Inn; Richard Grisley, of the Midland Circuit; Samuel Rose, of Chancery Lane; Benjamin Winthrop and John Williams, both of Lincoln's Inn. Powell has just returned and reports that the salaries of the Puisne Judges are to be raised, which is a wise and benevolent measure, for if it is the intention to supply the Bench from the English Bar, the salary would be no temptation to any man who could be offered the appointment, as it would barely enable him to live with decency, would not allow him to lay up a farthing for his family, nor to build a house to live in, which with the cost of labour

1797.

could not amount to less than 5,000 guineas. With £750 a year, there would be no difficulty in securing men of character and skill in their profession. Page 302

November 4,
Whitehall.

Portland to Russell (No. 6.) Laments the situation in which he was placed with the Six Nations and Brant; its dangerous tendency; the Indians should be made to understand that they owe for the benefits they have received the warmest gratitude and unshaken fidelity. Is glad to find that the same question is not to be brought forward respecting the rest of the lands. Means must be used to prevent Confederation taking place among the several Nations. The duty of the superintendents; and how presents are to be distributed to the Indians. These precautions, with the growing population of the Province, must prove advantageous to them and to the Province, without them becoming an object of alarm. The salutary nature of the acts referred to in the schedule. Cannot recommend the Royal assent to the Act respecting lands for the use of a Protestant clergy; points out the objectionable clauses. Had already represented the impropriety of an enactment in such words. The terms to be used in deeds of lands granted previous and subsequent to the passing of the Canada Act. In conformity with the petition for a Grammar school, the King is anxious to promote education first by the establishment of free Grammar Schools in these districts in which they are called for; and in due course of time by establishing other seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature, for the promotion of religious and moral learning, and the study of the arts and sciences. To consider with the Executive Council and report, to what extent a portion of the Crown lands may be appropriated and rendered productive for the formation of a fund for these purposes, out of which shall be allotted salaries for the school masters to be selected by the Governor, sanctioned by His Majesty. In reference to the salary of Mr. Gray, Solicitor General, he was not sworn in till July, 1796, and as the warrant is dated in February, it is evident that if he received his salary from that date it would be paid for some months before he could act. Instructions had been sent to pay Mrs. Gray a pension out of the extraordinaries of the Army; these had either not been received, or else not acted on, otherwise the second memorial would not have been necessary. Remarks in a postscript respecting Crown Lands granted before the passing of the Canada Act. Page 260

November 6,
London.

Arnold to Portland. Urges his claim to lands, on the same conditions as to settlement, &c., that apply to others. The hardship of being compelled to reside on the land, when his family requires that he should live in England for their education. Believes that His Grace will consider his claim a strong one on the justice and gratitude of Government. Sends list of family with the quantity of land they are entitled to receive. 338

List of family referred to, consisting of "B. General Arnold, Colonel of the late American Legion" for 5,000 acres; his wife; Edward, 17, James, 16, Sophia, 12, George, 10, and William, 4, each entitled to 1,200, a total for Arnold and his family of 12,200 acres. A note says:—"Lieut. Richard Arnold and Lieut. Henry Arnold have had a conditional Minute of Council for a grant dated the 2nd of June, 1796, for the usual allowance to lieutenants of 2,000 acres each, provided they become actual settlers in the Province." 341

December 13.
Woolford
Lodge.

Simcoe to King. Sends copy of letter which may be useful to the Duke of Portland. 346

December 14,
London.

Samuel Clark to Simcoe. That Mr. Joshua G. Cozens, with whom he is interested, has bought 12 miles square on the Grand River, in order

1797.	to establish a settlement. They have divided the property into 90 shares of 1,000 acres each, the individual shareholders to advance, in proportion to the number of their shares, a sufficient amount to carry the settlement into effect. Asks for his patronage and countenance, and requests his acceptance of five shares, free of any trouble or expense. Page 347	
December 30, London.	Stevenson to King. Pointing out the misapprehension which Prescott entertains respecting the proposals to raise a corps, which was not to be solely for the defence of Canada, but for service over the whole of America.	342
No date.	Memorandum by Arnold respecting the grants of land he has petitioned for.	345

ACTING GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT PETER RUSSELL, 1798.

Q. 284.

1797. October — Upper Ca- nada.	Dummer Powell to Portland. Sends memorial on subjects connected with the interests of the colony, which he would have done before had Simcoe been in England.	59
	Memorial states that a reserve of one seventh of the land was set apart for the support of a Protestant clergy; that this was to be in lieu of tithes; propose that these should be definitely abandoned, for reasons given, and from the universal hostility towards them. How the clergy reserves might most speedily be made productive, the mode of granting leases and the best method of providing an income for the clergy. The progressive increase in the revenue and how it could be used for church purposes, with proposal for its collection and management.	60
	Elmsley to King (see Q. 283, p. 302, a duplicate.)	1
October 25, Upper Canada.	Russell to Portland (No. 22). Dispatch of 13th July, (No. 4) received; (Date should be the 10th, see Q. 283, p. 129, also Q. 78, p. 188). Will call a Council to consider the plan in which he himself concurs, as he agrees with Prescott that had a similar plan been adopted earlier, several thousand pounds might have been raised, for defraying the public expenses of the Province, especially in making roads, which the people are too poor to do for themselves. Sees no objection to the fee being as high as in Lower Canada, the advantages of the Province compensating for its distance from the sea. Not so much land to dispose of, the loyalists being larger in number, having received some 100,000 acres, and their descendants as well being exempted from fees. Suggests that half the fee (in other cases), should be paid by the applicants on receipt of the warrant of survey and the other half when they take out the patent. This would check speculators, who never hesitate to solicit large tracts of land, without intending to pay the fees, or knowing how to procure the settlers. No change in the business respecting the Five Nations. Has only been able to get his house finished so as to remove here on the 3rd instant. The acting Surveyor General, the Attorney General and Clerk of the Council are here, but the Secretary is still at Newark.	12
November 19, York.	Same to same (No. 23). Powell has resumed the office of puisne judge. The Provincial Act, which establishes a superior court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, directs that the chief justice and two puisne judges shall preside in the court of King's Bench; two judges are requisite to constitute it, so that he (Russell) shall continue the temporary exercise of the office of puisne judge, for reasons given. This position questioned by the chief justice. Transmits correspondence.	16
	Correspondence referred to.	19-20

1797.
November 20,
Upper
Canada. Dummer Powell to King. Acknowledgment of services, &c. Sends statement of facts relative to the purchase of the lands from the Mississaugas for the use of the Six Nations. Recalls sketch of his bill for quieting land possession, objected to by the Council, to be compared with that introduced by that body, in which the King's prerogative is set aside instead of being expressly recognized as in his, and a power greater than that of the Lord Chancellor is vested in a commission with no principle for its guidance, or any known precedent; hopes his refusal to sit in this commission will not be misconstrued. Additional reasons for an increase to his salary. The hardships caused by the removal to York; the distress of all the servants of the Crown living upon salaries would excite his compassion could he witness the consequences of this removal. Page 66
- December 21,
York. Statement respecting the Mississauga lands; the negotiations of the Six Nations with Berczy, &c. 69
- Russell to Portland (No. 24). Sends remarks by the Chief Justice on the Acts passed last Session which originated in the Council, and observations by the Solicitor General on those which originated in the Assembly. Certain bills he proposed to reserve have been assented to on the advice of the law officers. The Council having rejected a bill from the Assembly for confirming the provisional agreement entered into between the commissioners respectively for Upper and Lower Canada, a new commission has been appointed for framing a fresh agreement, and an act passed for that purpose. 21
- Observations by the Chief Justice on the Acts passed in the last session, originating in the Council. 23 to 52
- Observations by the Solicitor General on Acts originating in the Assembly. 53 to 58
1798.
January 9,
Whitehall. Portland to Russell. Were grants to Executive Councillors to be made *ex officio*, they would be deprived of all value and estimation in the eyes of the colony, and deprive the Crown of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with and rewarding the merits of its servants. The request of the Chief Justice shall, in due time, be submitted to His Majesty. 5
- January 10,
Whitehall. Same to same (No. 7). The fees arising from fixing the Great Seal of the Province, should be equally divided between the Lieutenant-Governor and the person administering the Government in his absence. The same rule is to apply to the salary. Being thus provided for he is not to execute or to receive any salary as *puisse* judge, a circumstance that would give occasion to suppose a connection between the judicial and executive authority, which must be preserved distinct. Approves of the decision of the Council establishing a quorum. The Crown and Clergy Reserves to be put on a footing to become productive. By letters of 10th July and 11th September last, grants of waste lands are to be subject to an additional fee, to be appropriated for the public service or to be disposed of for sale, on a plan to be adopted after consulting with Lower Canada, so that the mode of proceeding may be the same. This will raise the value of the Reserves and care must be taken to guard against fraud. No plan can be adopted for rendering the reserves productive, till a regular proposition, framed between the two Provinces, shall be submitted. How the lands should be leased. Refers to previous letters respecting Indian lands and affairs. 7
- January 11,
Quebec. Bishop of Quebec to same. Letter received from Sir John Johnson, enclosing one from Brant, on the subject of establishing a stipendiary clergyman among the Indians. The irregularity of the application; the want of the necessary testimonials in respect to Phelps, on whose behalf application has been made. It is his wish not to have the work

	1798.	obstructed ; the advantage of placing a discreet clergyman of the Church of England among the Indians ; asks that the subject be brought before the Duke of Portland.	Page 181
		(In Russell's No. 35 of 4th July.)	
January 21, York.		Russell to Portland. Had received a letter from Chief Justice Elmsley disapproving of his (Russell's) continuing to act as a puisne judge. Sends extracts of his answer containing the reasons for his having done so.	139
		Answer to Elmsley, dated 31st December, with reasons for continuing to act as a puisne Judge.	141
February 20, York.		Russell to Portland (No. 25). Dispatches received. The Bishop of Quebec has approved of Addison, who is to be one of four to receive a salary. No part of the £1,000 for building churches had been applied for, as the sites had not yet been chosen, till the other day when the Bishop consented that £500 should be appropriated towards building a church at York, the other £500 to be divided among Cornwall in the Eastern, Newark in the Home, and Sandwich in the Western District. To carry this out, has requested the Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions in the respective districts to recommend that an adequate subscription be raised by the inhabitants, according to their abilities, and the election of a treasurer and church wardens for taking charge of the money and superintending the building. His Majesty's constant readiness to assist in making provision for the church establishments, cannot fail of impressing his subjects with his goodness.	76
February 20, York.		Same to same (No. 26). In accordance with promise the Five Nations surrendered to the Crown, lands amounting according to the schedule, to 352, 707 acres. Five deeds had been signed at the Council Board, conveying lands (324, 195) to the purchasers from the Indians, all of them being British subjects residing within the Province. Trustees appointed to receive mortgages and other securities for the payment. No deeds to be issued till an order is received from the trustees. Transmits copy of the instrument of surrender ; of the deed to be issued to a nominee of the Five Nations, and of letter to the secretary respecting the caution he is to observe in issuing the deeds.	78
		Copy of the instrument of surrender dated 5th February, 1798, with schedule of the names of the purchasers, quantities and prices, &c.	81
		Copy of deed to be issued to a nominee of the Five Nations.	88
		Copy of order (6th February) to the secretary respecting the issue of deeds.	95
February 20, York.		Russell to Portland (No. 27.) Has been unable to collect the members of the Council, so as to prepare a report on the plan of an additional fee, owing to the season of the year and the distance at which most of the members live. Sends five written opinions on the subject ; his own, being nearly that of His Grace, is probably the one on which the report will be founded. Shall arrange to carry out such orders as may be sent. The beneficial ideas of the Acting Surveyor General.	97
		Opinion of Chief Justice Elmsley, dated 5th December, 1797.	99
		The same of Alexander Grant, dated 31st January, 1798.	105
		The same of F. Baby, dated Detroit, 2nd February.	106
		The same of Russell, 3rd February.	108
		Report of the Board, referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph, which was confirmed in July, 1797.	118
February 22, York.		Russell to the Bishop of Quebec. Had received application for a missionary for the Indians at Grand River. If Phelps is not more competent for the duties of a clergyman than for those of a lawyer, he can scarcely be judged fit for ordination. Other reasons for distrusting the qualifications of Phelps. The desirableness of having a pious missionary	

1798

of the Church of England in every Indian village and especially with the Five Nations on the Grand River. It would be difficult to find one whom stipend alone would induce to settle in that rude and distant quarter. Page 183

(In Russell's No. 35 of 4th July.)

March 21,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 28.) That, as ordered, he has appointed Lieut. James Givens to be agent for Indians and Indian affairs in the district of York. Instructions given to him. Instructions to Claus respecting the Chippewas and the Six Nations. The Council fire of the Missisauaugas to be removed to the river Credit, under the charge of Givens. The part of the Chippewas near Lake Simcoe to receive their presents near York. Proposal to purchase from the Missisauaugas the land between Lake Ontario and Etobicoke declined, owing probably to the influence of Brant. The proposal not to be renewed without orders, but not to be lost sight of. The importance of obtaining the land for supplying the town with provisions. 143

March 21,
York.

Same to same (No. 29). Reports the dismissal of Captain Elliott, of the Indian Department, by orders of the Governor General, and the appointment of Major Fraser in his room. 147

March 21,
Upper
Canada.

Same to same (No. 30). Copy of letter from the Chairman of the Bench of Justices for the Western district, requesting assistance to rebuild the gaol and court house at Sandwich, which have been destroyed by fire. The necessity of a gaol on account of the number of deserters from the American army dispersing themselves in the settlements and committing crimes which cannot be suppressed for want of a gaol. Had allowed a block-house to be converted into a gaol and court house for the district. Since this misfortune, it had been as badly off as before and he had requested the commanding officer at Amherstburg to give the Sheriff the use of one of the unemployed vessels in the Detroit River. 149

Correspondence between Prideaux Selby and Russel, respecting the burning of the gaol and court house at Sandwich. 152-154

March 21,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 31). Sends annual report of the Militia, taken from those of the county lieutenants. The Militia laws have been amended, but more coercive measures must be adopted before regular information can be obtained of the population and internal strength of the Province; is convinced that, were this the case, 3000 more should be added to the return. 156

Annual report of the Militia in Upper Canada on the 1st January, 1798. 158

May 8 and 14

Correspondence between Brant (p. 187) and Russell (p. 189), respecting a missionary for the Five Nations on the Grand River. 187-189

(In Russell's No. 35 of 4th July.)

June 7,
Whitehall.

Portland to Russell. Sends letter from Liston respecting his suspicions of the disposition and designs of Brant. Refers to previous letters as to the policy to be observed towards the Indians. Prescott to be applied to for troops to strengthen the seat of Government and such posts as may be necessary to keep up communications and to interrupt those between hostile Indians. Should Brant desire to come to London, no obstacle to be thrown in his way. Vigilance to be observed in watching what may be passing to the westward, between him and the Mississippi, particularly on the Fox River or the Wisconsin. 126

June 8,
Whitehall.

Same to the same (No. 8). The plan to be observed with respect to fees on land grants, so as to raise a fund for the public service of the Province. Disapproves of his holding the office of puisne judge, as explained in letter No. 7, in which he was informed that he was to receive a moiety of the Lieut. Governor's salary. 129

1798.
June 15,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 32). Is happy to find that his conduct with respect to Indian lands is approved of; no further alienations shall be permitted without His Majesty's sanction. Instructions sent to agents to prevent confederations, and to direct the attention of the nations to their own particular concerns. Shall transmit the letter with Act respecting the lands for the benefit of a Protestant clergy, with a request to the Chief Justice to prepare another bill, with the necessary alterations. Transmits copy of the plan for leasing the Crown and Clergy Reserves. The chairman's report enters into details. A copy of the plan has been sent to the Bishop of Quebec. Page 159

Plan recommended for leasing the Crown and Clergy Reserves and rendering them soonest productive. 161

July 3,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 33). No time shall be lost in publishing Colquhoun's letter. Had communicated to the Council letter of 9th January (respecting lands for the Executive Councillors, see p. 5 of this volume). The application had been made for the reason stated; they shall wait His Majesty's pleasure. Thanks for the provision made for himself; had no intention of drawing the pay of a puisne judge after the arrival of Powell. Plan for leasing the Crown and Clergy Reserves has been sent. 168

July 3,
York.

Same to same (No. 34). Transmits the thanks of the Legislative Council and Assembly for the fund provided for establishing free Grammar Schools and other seminaries. 170

The address of thanks referred to. 171

July 4,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 35). Sends extracts from correspondence with the Bishop of Quebec, respecting a missionary for the Indians on the Grand River. The moral and political expediency of having a clergyman among the Indians. Asks for another stipendiary clergyman; has taken £200 from the £500 for building a church at York to be applied towards building one at New Johnstown. The Western district is the only one which has reported the appointment of wardens to take charge of the money collected for building a church. Has, therefore, only drawn for £200 in favour of the wardens at Sandwich, to enable them to build a church in that town. Waits the arrival of Raddish or some other clergyman for York, before drawing the £300 appropriated for building a church there. 178

July 5.
York.

Same to Same (No. 36). Legislature met on the 5th of June and was prorogued this day, after three bills had been assented to and four reserved. Acts and Bills ordered to be engrossed and copies of the Journals prepared. Sends copies of speeches and addresses at the opening and closing of the Legislature. 191

Speeches and Addresses. 193 to 201

July 5,
Whitehall.

Portland to Russell (No. 10). It is proposed to grant a settlement in Upper Canada to Mr. Puisaye who was commander of the French loyalists employed in conjunction with His Majesty's forces on the coast of France in 1795; the arrangements to be made for his reception and that of the other French loyalists. 132

July 17,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 37). Sends report approved of by him and the Council on the plan proposed by Prescott for laying an additional fee on future grants of waste lands or for disposing of them by public sale. A correspondence has taken place with Prescott, which gave the Council an opportunity to consider his views. Delay in the transmission by Prescott of the King's instructions. How the inconvenience was averted. 202

Extracts from minutes of Council on the subject of lands, dated 5th April, 23rd May, 25th June and 13th July, 1798. 205 to 219

1798.

July 17,
York.

Correspondence between Prescott, of 21st January (p. 220), and Russell, of 21st April (p. 224), with Prescott's plan for disposing of the waste lands of the Crown by public sale (233). Pages 220. 224. 233

Russell to Portland (No. 38). Increase of imports from the United States of goods, the produce of the West Indies, as well as of Great Britain and Ireland; he had proposed measures for collecting duties, consistently with the late treaty of amity and commerce. His reasons were: 1. To place merchants of Lower Canada on an equal footing with those of the United States; and 2, that he might secure a revenue for the civil expenditure of the Province. The Council had not agreed in his views, so that nothing was done. Refers the matter to His Grace. 245

July 28,
Whitehall.

Portland to Russell (No. 11). Observations by the Chief Justice and Solicitor General on the Acts, which are not yet received, merit attention. Remarks on the amendment to the Marriage Act and the Clergy Reserves sent, with an address to be laid before Parliament. Observations on the table of fees, land grants, &c. 134

August 11,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 39). Sends copy of plan submitted by Smith, Acting Surveyor General, for laying on an additional fee and for rendering the Clergy and Crown lands remunerative. 248

Plan referred to, with calculations, diagrams, forms for books and how to use them, &c. 250

November 5,
Whitehall.

Portland to Russell (No. 12). Letters laid before the King. Does not doubt but that in due time an opportunity will arise of purchasing the lands between the head of Lake Ontario and Etobicoke. How the Missisaugas are to be treated. Sends extract of letter to Prescott respecting the dismissal of Elliott. Authority given to draw on the Treasury for funds to assist in rebuilding the gaol and court house in the Western district. The return of the militia must be much below what it ought to be. The cause of this. The plan respecting the reserves approved of, but a corn instead of a money rent should be charged, which will be more just to all parties. The request for land to the Executive Councillors had been refused on the ground on which it had been asked, but he is authorized to grant an amount to each, which, with that already granted, will bring the amount to 6,000 acres, and the grounds must be so stated that this will not become a precedent for other councillors. 173

ACTING GOV. PRESIDENT P. RUSSELL—1798.

Q. 285.

1797.
October 20,
Upper
Canada.

Dummer Powell to Portland. Encloses memorial on the subject of Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada. 424

The Clergy Reserves established as a substitute for tithes, the impossibility of exacting these in a new country. The importance of public worship recognised everywhere but in France and the new States; every just prejudice seems to invite church establishment in the British Colonies. Recommends that leases for these lands should be for twenty-one years, renewable at the end of seven years; the terms to be clearing and fencing one acre yearly, leaving improvements at the end of the lease. Further there should be the option of renewing every seventh year, so that the tenant having the certainty of 14 or 21 years may carry on improvements with greater spirit. Scheme for rendering the Clergy Reserves productive, with calculations as to the revenues that would be derived from them for establishing parishes. 426

1797.
November 20,
Upper
Canada. Dummer Powell to King. Relies on the promise for an augmentation of his salary. Sends statement relating to the purchase by Haldimand from the Missisaugas for the use of the Six Nations. Calls attention to the sketch of a bill for the quieting of titles to be compared with the one passed in his absence, by which a power greater than that of the Chancellor of England is vested in a commission without a principle defined for its government, or any known precedent to guide its discretion. Hopes that his refusal to sit on this commission may not be misconstrued, as it springs from a just veneration for the King's honour and the purity of the channel through which his grace should reach the subject. Additional reasons for the increase to his salary. Page 433
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- March 26,
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24th January

Letters from the acting Surveyor General, respecting a monument of the Meridional line being erected at York; relative to the long beach at Burlington Bay being reserved as an appendage to the King's Head Tavern; this cannot be granted the beach being reserved for the Crown; respecting assignments of land; relative to the augmentation of allowance to the surveyors; reporting an iron mine on lots 21, 22 and 23, in Cramahé; ordered to be reserved; for instructions as to lands in the township of Malden, applied for by men who have accepted commissions in the United States, since the transfer of Detroit. Chewitt reports that he cannot get men to do the work on the meridional line at York at the price allowed; to stand over till men can be got on cheaper terms. 122

Minutes, 14th February. Affidavit by John Kitson that Eben Hathaway has sold lot 10 to Lewis Swift, of Genesee; that Hathaway is in the service of the United States and that Swift has spoken disrespectfully of the King's Government. Ordered that Hathaway appear before the Council and that the fiat for No. 10 do not issue to him, and that no fiat issue to William Demont. The Clerk of the Council to make a return weekly to the Attorney General of all land granted by the Council. 124

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Minutes, 21st February. On application of the magistrates of the Western District, the Council selected a tract of land on the Detroit River near the Huron Church as the site of a town, and ordered application to be made to the Commander-in-Chief for the purchase to erect a gaol, court house and town thereon. 126

Minutes, 11th March. Regulations respecting land board certificates. 127

Petition from the Registrar for a clerk's salary referred to the Treasury. 128

Minutes, 14th March. Allowance to the Surveyor General to have parts of the descriptions printed. R. J. D. Gray took the oaths as Solicitor General. Lists of U. E. loyalists to be furnished to various offices specified. 129

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Minutes, 21st March. All persons having claims to lands are to send them in before the 1st of August. 130

When there are only 20 lots of an acre each in the town of Newark these are to be divided into 40 half acre lots. 131

The secretary and clerks of the Legislative Council and Assembly are to bring to the Council office all Acts and Bills that may be in their hands. 131

Minutes, 24th March. The secretary and clerks brought the Acts, &c.; further orders. 131

Minutes, 4th April. The secretary authorized to print the Land Registers. 132

Minutes, 6th April. Report on public accounts. 133

Report by the Chief Justice on travelling allowances to the Solicitor General and other officers of the courts. 134

Petition by the clerk of the Legislative Council for an allowance for superintending of the Acts, rejected. 136

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Minutes, 2nd May. That orders are to be sent to the clerk of the Western District to receive the names of all persons at or near Detroit, as shall elect to continue subjects of Great Britain and prepare a roll to be transmitted to the Council office. 137

Minutes, 5th May. Letter from Russell to the Council on the subject of removing the seat of Government to York, and asking its opinion and advice respecting the objections urged by the Chief Justice. 138

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The correspondence on the subject submitted to the Council. Pages 142 to 155

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Minutes, 8th May. Written opinions of members of the Council. 155
Resolution, that it is not expedient to call the next meeting of the Legislature at this place (Newark) instead of York, and that a proclamation issue calling the Legislature to meet at York on the 1st of June. 160

On the proposal of the Chief Justice it was resolved to apply to the Legislature for power to order the sittings of the courts for the Home District to any other place than York, within the district, (this order to be in force for two years from 10th August next). 160

Petition from Pollard, Sheriff of the Western District, for an allowance, as he is unable to proceed without it; recommended to have £50 a year. 161

to

The clerk ordered to obtain a return of the land grant fees and the amounts due to the officers of that department. 162

The block house at Chatham to be granted to the magistrates of the Western District, to be erected at Sandwich for gaol and courthouse. The Chief Justice requested that in the plan of Sandwich, a reserve should be set aside for a gaol and courthouse, a residence for the Sheriff, the clerk of the peace, the incumbent of the parish and perhaps one or two more public purposes. 163

Application of the Clerk of the Council for an increased salary to the two assistant clerks and himself. 163

Public accounts examined and approved. 164

11th August.

Minutes, 9th May. The petition of John White, Attorney General, for a rearrangement in the mode of paying over the fees on land grants acceded to. 165

Minutes, 10th May. Public accounts audited and approved of. 166

The same on the 11th. 167

Minutes, 7th June. Jacob Farrand, Clerk of the Peace for the Eastern District, to be paid £80 currency for his trouble, &c., in bringing to Newark the Land Board certificates. 167

Minutes, 19th June. Prescott, by letter of 30th January, admits the claim for getting the "Mohawk" schooner off the shoals in Niagara Harbour, previously refused. Has no authority to pay expenses in the surveying department for services performed in the district of Nassau, previous to the division of the Province. The documents should be sent to the Secretary of State. The suggestion agreed to. 168

Minutes, 29th June. Correspondence respecting the application of the Five Nations through Brant, for leave to dispose of part of their lands laid before the Council for advice. The Council under the present alarming circumstances believes that the administrator may at once decide on granting the demands of the Indians. 170

Minutes, 10th July. Further concerning the claims of the Five Nations; the Council reiterates the opinion already given and expresses the wish that measures may be taken for putting the Province in a state of defence. 174

Minutes, 22nd July. In absence of Small, it is ordered that the confidential clerk sign and issue minutes of orders. Business connected with the Secretary's department; the records of the Province ordered to be rebound for greater security, &c. 178

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Minutes, 27th and 28th July. Discussion as to whether certain questions could be settled without a full meeting, decided in the negative and a full meeting ordered to be summoned. 181

Minutes, 11th August. A full Council met and was asked to determine "whether a Board of the Executive Council of this Province con-

1798. "sisting of a President, while administering the Government, and three
"other members, is a competent Board of Council, and its number suf-
"ficient to give validity to its proceedings." Page 185
- 12th Minutes, 12th August. It was resolved that until further instructions
three members should form a quorum. 187
The Secretary reprimanded for non compliance with orders; regula-
tions as to land patents, fees, &c. 188
- Memorial by Thomas Smith, member for Kent, stating his services
and praying for a grant of 1,200 acres each to himself and family as
payment in full of his claims. 192
- Resolved that he send account of charge for surveying to be sent
to the Ministry; his claim for pay as preventive officer is well
founded; his services in the Militia to be authenticated; and 600 acres
to be granted to petitioner's wife. 196
- Travelling expenses allowed to John McGill. 196
- Half fee on lands to loyalists allowed to John Small, Clerk of the Coun-
cil. 197
- to Report on the principles on which townships were granted and the
conditions of the grants. The Council makes the following recommen-
dations: "1. That all appropriations for townships or other tracts of
"land heretofore made in this Province be immediately rescinded and
"the townships or other tracts thrown open to other applicants. 2.
"That all persons who were really and *bona fide* located in any town-
"ship, or tract, by the nominee before the first of June, 1797, and since
"if there be no appearance of fraud, be confirmed in that location to
"the amount of two hundred acres, but that no recommendation made
"by any nominee for a greater quantity be attended to, not precluding,
"however, the settler himself from exercising the right common to all
"His Majesty's subjects of making such applications to the Executive
"Government for an addition as he shall think proper. 3. That twelve
"hundred acres, including former grants (except on military lands) be
28th August, "granted to each of the four principal nominees, in case there should be
"four, whose names are subscribed to the petition for an appropriation;
"those persons, however, who happen to be nominees of more than one
"township, are not to receive this donation more than once. 4. That
"the unsurveyed tract be surveyed, and the unlocated be located as soon
"as possible." 197
- Minutes, 13th August. Regulations of commerce between Upper
Canada and the United States considered. No account of the discus-
sion. 205
- Minutes, 14th August. Subjects agreed to be considered. Considera-
tion of commerce resumed, and the repeal of certain ordinances recom-
mended. 206. 207
- Recommended that the Salt springs be leased to Rev. Mr. Addison at
five shillings a year, so long as he continues to officiate as a clergyman
of the Church of England at Niagara. 208
1797. Gunboats to be sold (one at York, four at Chatham). 209
- Lands on the north side of the lake still belonging to the Mississaugas
recommended to be purchased. 209
- Regulations as to the duties and hours of the clerks of the Council.
The hours to be from 10 in the morning till 2 in the afternoon. The
confidential clerk in absence of the Clerk of the Council to be the only one
to be entrusted with the entry of State and other secret and confidential
matters. 209
- Minutes, 28th August. Ordered that it be the official duty of the
Chief Justice to provide copies of all Acts directed to be sent to the
Secretary of State, to superintend the printing, &c.; to deliver within

1798.	one month after the end of the Session the ground of each Act which originated in the Upper House; the duty of the Attorney or Solicitor General being to give the same for those originating in the Lower House.	Page 210
	To connect York with the western part of the Province, a bridge to be built over the outlet from Burlington Bay into Lake Ontario.	211
	Cost of surveying the townships of Cramahé, Haldimand and Percy (County of Northumberland) granted to Joseph Keeler, ordered to be paid.	211
29th August	Minutes, 29th August. Regulations for granting lands and forms of deeds.	212
	Minutes, 2nd September. Report on the state of the deeds in the Secretary's office.	214
	Minutes, 8th November. Cornelius Munro, Sheriff of the Eastern District, for a salary; recommended.	216
to	Minutes, 16th November. Consideration of memorial from William McKay, superintendent of inland navigation deferred.	216
	Minutes, 20th December. Correspondence between Portland and Prescott placed in the hands of councillors for consideration.	219
22nd Decem-	Order that new grants of land, except where the faith of the Crown is pledged, shall not be made until new regulations shall be entered into, to which the applicants shall be subject.	219
	The determination to build a temporary lock up deferred till the arrival of the Chief Justice.	219
ber, 1797.	To stop the sale of town lots ordered on conditions of building, it is declared that by such sales before a patent issue, the lands shall be forfeited.	220
	Minutes, 22nd December. Further respecting new applications for land, except in cases in which the faith of the Crown is pledged.	221
	The Clerk of the Council to collect all His Majesty's instructions for granting land.	221
July 20	Proceedings of the Council respecting waste lands between the dates on the margin.	223 to 307
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to	Minutes, 1st October, 1796. Surveys ordered; in the EASTERN DISTRICT, what remains unsurveyed of the forfeited townships of Osgoode, Wolford, Montague, Russell and Kitley; to run two concession lines in the three lower townships on the Ottawa or Grand River; in the MIDLAND DISTRICT; what remains unsurveyed of the three forfeited townships of Loughborough, Huntingdon, and Rawdon; in the HOME DISTRICT; the forfeited township of Clarke; in the WESTERN DISTRICT to complete the forfeited township of Windham, and of the five Long Point townships;	
December 12,	to run two concession lines on each side of Yonge street, and a gore of land near Townsend, for which there are several applications. On a letter from Hon. Richard Duncan, dated 10th July, 1796, the Council resolved that every order of Council which had appropriated one or more townships for the accommodation of Messrs. Duncan and Fraser and their associates be rescinded, preserving to actual settlers in the townships of Mountain, Winchester and Finch, their full rights of possession on certain conditions, (specified) and that these townships shall be thrown open to other applicants from the 1st of June, 1797.	
1796.	The committee reported that they had found the Surveyor General's books clear and satisfactory, and resolved that the board is perfectly satisfied with the mode in which the business of the office is arranged. In consequence of doubt if more land has not been granted to Captain Duncan than is allowed, and recommendation by the administrator that	

1798. means might be taken to distinguish between grants made to individuals in their own right and those acquired by transfer, the Council instructed the Attorney General to that effect. Reserve to be selected for clergy in respect to the Six Nation lands. Page 227
- September 19, Russell to Portland (No. 41). Sends minutes of Council on matters of state from 21st July, 1796, to 31st December, 1797, and on waste lands from the 15th July, 1796, to the end of that year. Sends also copy of the Journals of the House of Assembly. 412
- December 6, Portland to Russell (No. 13). Sends duplicates of instructions on fees and on the reservation of gold and silver mines only; also copy of instructions to Prescott, respecting the money to be paid down before possession is given of land sold in Lower Canada, and when the rest is to be paid. Sends also copy of letter to Prescott, relative to the Indian Department and to the completion of the first and second battalions of the Royal Canadian Volunteers. 406
- December 10, Portland to Russell. Sends copy of letter from Mr. Graham, holding Whitehall. the commission of Lieut. Colonel from the United States Government, formerly employed as aide-de-camp and secretary by Governor Chittenden; his application for land; he had given early notice of the destination and object of the ship "Olive Branch," in consequence of which she was captured with arms on board, no doubt intended for Adet, Genet and other French agents in North America, to assist in raising a revolt in the Provinces. If on examination Graham's statements are found to be true, the designs of the emissaries he mentions are to be counteracted and themselves brought to justice, if their acts give occasion for so doing. Information to be communicated to Prescott. 408
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H.—Hawkesbury, 259, 305; Hope, 279; Humber, river, 241, 294; Humberstone, 253, 258; Huntingdon, 228, 247, 290.

K.—Kingston, town, 283; Kitley, 228, 265.

L.—Long Point (townships), 228, 253, 261, 263, 267, 283, 288; Loughborough, 228, Louth, 307.

M.—Montague, 228; Mountain, 232; Murray, 266, 281.

N.—Newark, 242, 263, 282, town of, 227, 236, 241, 269, 272, 280, 281, 283, 291, 296, 302; Norwich (see Whitby).

O.—Osgoode, 228; Osnaburgh, 250; Ottawa, river, 259.

P.—Pelham, 284; Penetanguishene, 225.

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R.—Rainham, 281 ; Rapid Plat, 229 ; Rawdon, 228, 247, 290, Russell, 228.

S.—Saltfleet, 251, 297 ; Salt Springs, in Louth, 307 ; Scarborough, 293 ; Stamford, 246, 247, 263.

T.—Thorold, 274 ; Townsend, 228.

W.—Whitby, 225, 236, 237, 242 ; Willoughby, 277 ; Winchester, 232 ; Wolford, 228.

Y.—Yonge Street, 227 ; York, 225, 241, 248, town of, 276, 282, 291 (encroachments on, 304).

ACTING GOV. PRESIDENT P. RUSSELL, AND MISCELLANEOUS—1799.

Q. 286.—1.

1798.
October 5,
Quebec.

Prescott to Russell (No. 41). Has information that Collot, a French General, formerly engaged in a plan for stirring up rebellion in Canada went into the western country in 1796 and 1797, to prepare the Indians to make an attack on Upper Canada, at the same time that a French force would come into Lower Canada. When Collot left, he promised to return in 1799, and is now in France concerting measures. To ascertain what tribes have been tampered with, so as to prevent the mischief. 33

(In Russell's No. 44, of 8th November).

October 10,
York.

Russell to Portland. Sends copy of correspondence with Prescott, respecting Mrs. Gray. He (Prescott) does not think himself authorised to grant her a pension out of army extra ordinaries without a special order. 9

Extract of letter from Prescott above referred to. 11

October 26,
York.

Russell to Elmsley. Is strongly convinced of the propriety (almost necessity) of raising a fund from Crown Lands for the public service of the Province, but is convinced by the Committee's report of its being inexpedient to do so till more lands are purchased from the Indians. Shall transmit report to the Governor General, so that orders may be given by him, to treat with the Indians about an immediate purchase of about 20 townships. The Surveyor General should be directed to prepare a report of the ungranted lands. 25

(In Russell's No. 43, of 3rd November).

November 2,
York.

Russell to Prescott. For reasons given, believes a dangerous cloud is ready to burst over the Province. Cannot discover with certainty on what tribes he can depend. Has had no intelligence from McKee of what is doing among the Indians in his quarter, although he has repeatedly written to him for intelligence. Should the Western Indians be disposed to make an irruption on the back settlements they might do mischief before their attack could be heard of, and there are so few farms occupied between the Don and the Humber that it is probable the first news would be the Indians themselves. Has the most serious apprehensions of an attack by the Western and Lake Indians, even if those on the Grand River be faithful, as Brant says they are, although he has not a doubt that the Caughnawagas and other Canadian Indians are in the French interest. Asks for troops to enable him to push forward posts between the town and Lake Simcoe, with at least one field piece to give warning of the enemy's advance, so as to check it. Will arrange the few militia here to co-operate with the regular troops. Colonel Shaw has had for some months 100 stand of arms with ammunition and orders to ballot for a like number of men to be in constant readiness to embody and march. Similar orders have been given to the other

1798.

lieutenants, and arms, &c., supplied, those sent by Prescott last year having been distributed for that purpose. The militia under McKee and Baby has been reduced by the secession of those who have become subjects of the United States, but there seem to be still 150 men to be depended on. The Long Point settlement may turn out 150 more, and the County of Lincoln about 800. The two last consist of staunch old soldiers. The Eastern and Midland Districts report only 2,683. Would not therefore count on more than 1,000 for the field, to be drawn without domestic inconvenience. Refers to the letters of Portland, of which copies have been sent. Page 35

(In Russell's No. 44 of 8th November.)

November 3,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 43). Had laid the letter desiring an allotment for de Puisaye before the Council, so as to have arrangements made for the reception of the French Loyalists. Shall send result by the earliest opportunity. Has been informed by de Puisaye of his arrival at Quebec with officers, &c., and two ladies, 40 in all; had desired him to remain at Kingston or send some of his party to Newark, there being a better prospect of accommodation in these two old settlements than elsewhere. Sends copy of proclamation respecting fees on land, on new patents, to raise a fund for the public service of the Province; no alteration to be made in the quantity of land to be given. The full fee of £5 11s. to be charged on each town lot, to be distributed according to the table of fees. Sends second report on Prescott's plan for disposing of Crown Lands by sale; shall send the Surveyor-General's report on the lands yet undisposed of. Sends return of the Executive Council; the difficulties (specified) in securing a full attendance. Is yet unable to send report of the judges and law officers as to the manner and extent to which Crown Lands can be appropriated for the establishment of free Grammar Schools and other Seminaries; nor can he send draught of bill for better ascertaining the appropriation of lands for a Protestant Clergy, to be drawn up by the Chief Justice. Owing to the lateness of the season no meeting of the Council can be held. 12

Proclamation concerning fees to raise a fund for the public service of the Province. 18

Schedule of Fees. 20

Report by the Executive Council on Prescott's plan for disposing of the waste lands of the Crown by sale. 21

November 3,
York.

Russell to Prescott. Sends copy of the committee's second report and of his answer. The stock of land, according to the report, should be increased by further purchase from the Indians. Shall send requisition to that effect. 27

(In Russell's No. 43 of 3rd November.)

November 3,
York.

Report of the present state of the Executive Council of Upper Canada. 29

November 8,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 44.) Brant's expressions of attachment seem to be unfeigned, but his ambition is to be chief of all the tribes, and for this purpose he is seeking to effect a union among the Five Nations, the Missisauagas and the branches of the Chippewas between this town (York) and Matchedash on Lake Huron. To obviate this, the Missisauagas had been taken from under Claus at Niagara, and placed under Givens at York, with directions for the Council Fire to be renewed at the Credit River, where a small house is built for the accommodation of travellers and distribution of presents. This has hurt Brant, interferes with the interests of the interpreter and of traders living at the head of the Lake, where Claus delivered the presents, so that every engine is at work to excite dislike in the Misissauagas to the arrangement and to Givens, who will probably, however, discover the intrigues. The present crisis has,

1798.

however, compelled him to temporize with the Indians from whom assistance is to be expected. Has applied to Prescott for additional regular troops.

Page 30

November 21,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 45.) Arrival of de Puisaye on the 18th. The confidence produced by the high character given to him by Windham. Has selected lands between York and Lake Simcoe and the Surveyor General has been ordered to lay off four townships immediately to the north of Markham, Pickering and Whitby, for the French emigrants. These are to be formed into a corps of Militia, with de Puisaye at its head, having permission to name his officers. By making him a Justice of the Peace he will have civil and military direction of the colony. He has promised not to admit a Frenchman with whose principles he is not perfectly acquainted. Sends list of the persons who have accompanied de Puisaye; are they to be supplied with provisions? In granting lands are the half fees to be charged to the grantees or to be paid by warrant on the Receiver General? Must delay reporting the number of French Royalists who can be supplied with land, the Surveyor General not having completed his report.

39

List of Royalists referred to.

43

November 25,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 46). Sends copies of proceedings of a Council meeting on de Puisaye's affairs, and of three memoirs received from him. The unwillingness of some members of the Council to put arms in the hands of foreigners; his own confidence in the recommendation of Windham as to their principles. The only force here consists of the Queen's Rangers and one battalion of the Royal Canadian Volunteers, distributed over so large an extent of country that not more than 300 could be collected on an emergency. The state of the transport service on the Lakes; the condition of the roads is such that communication is scarcely attainable, except by water. The number of men required for surveying. Proposes to add 200 men of the French Royalists to the following posts: To Kingston, 30; York, 50; Fort George, 20; Chipewawa, 10; Fort Erie, 40; Amherstburg, 30; St. Joseph's, 20; and to ease the expense of the survey and transport service, it is proposed to supply them from the same sources, and 60 to be employed in clearing roads, &c.; 100 might be attached to the engineer service; another battalion might be employed in cultivation.

45

Memorial (in French) from de Puisaye, to have the quantity to be settled on the Royalists determined. Requesting also that lands may be granted to French families still in England, the same as to those first arrived, together with rations and the first seed, as promised by the British Government.

49

Memorial (in French) for permission to call the first establishment of the French Royalists by the name of Windham, in gratitude for his humanity towards them.

51

Proceedings of Council also enclosed.

62

November 25,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 47). Has received confirmation of the Marriage Act. Cannot understand how the other Acts miscarried as they were carefully packed and addressed. Sends other copies. Shall attend to His Grace's commands respecting Alcock.

54

1799.
January 23,
Sandwich.

P. Selby to Russell. The prospect of an attack in Spring induced the late Deputy Superintendent General (McKee) to communicate ten or twelve days before his death many important matters relative to defence; submits these for the information of the Governor General. McKee writes that little is to be apprehended from the Indians by way of the United States unless the people of Kentucky and on the Ohio should join the enemy, but the waters by the Wisconsin to Lake Michigan open an easy passage either by way of Chicago or Michilimakinak.

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The route by the Illinois not so advantageous, for reasons given. To meet every contingency, the late Deputy Superintendent General proposed to collect all the Indians here and about Michilimakinak and St. Joseph as early as possible in Spring and to send out small scouting parties to watch the motions of the enemy; this force might be estimated at about 3,000 men. The Sakies and Foxes on the Wisconsin and Fox rivers were to be induced to resist the French, Spanish or unfriendly Indians in any attempt to pass through their country, and presents were to be sent for this purpose, when one of the principal chiefs was to be induced to come down to confirm the treaty at Amherstburg last fall, and to be held as a hostage, in case they may have been seduced by Collot or his agents. Advantage of a treaty with the Sioux, the best Indian warriors in America, all mounted, and muster about 6,000 men; the Government, McKee thought, should make use of their services and of those of the Folles Avoinnes or Menominees, who inhabit a large tract of country near the Prairie des Chiens. These, with British officers, he proposed to send down the Mississippi, to engage any enemy; if none were met they were to be directed to proceed as low down as possible to keep up an alarm and prevent the Spanish and French, or Indians in their interest, from venturing any distance from their settlements. Should the enemy advance through American territory, the Indians were to be advantageously posted under proper officers, to give them battle before they made a near approach to this place (Sandwich) and if defeated to retreat to Amherstburg, or elsewhere as directed, to make a stand with the regulars. Page 87

(In Russell's No. 57 of 19th February.)

January 24,
Whitehall.

Portland to Russell (No. 14). His conduct and that of the Bishop of Quebec, in relation to the application of Brant for Phelps to act as missionary, approved of. The appointment of a clergyman to the Indians to be entirely in the hands of Government. On the plan of selling the lands by auction refers to previous letters. The claims of the United Empire loyalists to be restricted to the sons and daughters, not to extend to their descendants generally. Refers to previous letters which show that the opinion of him (Russell) and the Council is concurred in as to the sale of lands; lots should be restricted to 1,000 acres or to such smaller number as would best suit settlers, and sales should be so regulated as to enhance the value of the land to be disposed of. Sends copy of letters to Prescott on the subject; congratulates him on avoiding settlements by associated companies; grants should be to individuals only. Respecting fees, regulations, leases and renewals. Has communicated to the Lords of Trade letters on commerce with the East and West Indies, and on manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland. Has submitted the reserved bills. 2

February 12,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 55). Report on the house at Newark, built by D. W. Smith and offered by him for sale, which the Council recommended to be purchased for a schoolhouse and part of the endowment for a free Grammar School for the Home district. Smith's services, &c. 75

Papers relating to the purchase recommended, the valuation of the house, &c. 77 to 79

Elevation and plans of the house and grounds. 79 A. 79 B.

February 12,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 56). Transmits and recommends resolution of the Council respecting the propriety of an increase to the salaries of the clerks in the different offices of Government. 80

Resolution of the Executive Council on the subject. 81

Proceedings of the Council on the same. 82

1799.
February 19,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 57). Had desired the late Mr. McKee (died 15th January, 1799, see series C, vol. 252, p. 2) to keep a watchful eye over the Indian movements in the neighbourhood of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Sends his sentiments written a few days before his death and forwarded by Selby, Secretary. Besides these precautions the addition of a small armed vessel or two to cruise on the Huron, would serve as a probable means of shutting that door. Page 85

April 5,
York.

Same to Sir John Johnson. Is sorry for the trouble he has had, owing to the futility of the intelligence given to Claus by the Delaware Aaron's son, but as it agreed with other information it could not be slighted. McKenzie (who brought the contradiction) shall have his bill honoured when it appears. Conjectures as to how, where and by whom the report was originated and its object. As there seems to be nothing hostile at present from the westward, the Shawanese and other Indian Nations may leave the neighbourhood of Amherstburg as they propose. Has written Captain McLean on the impropriety of cutting timber on the Huron reserves, contrary to the will of the Indians, who would no doubt give leave to cut any wanted for the King's works, on receiving a consideration for it. Simcoe's desire to purchase the lot has been dropped. McLean reports that part of it is wanted for the convenience of the garrison, he (Sir John) to sound the Wyandots to ascertain if they are willing to part with the whole or a part of the lot mentioned by McLean. But no encroachments are to be permitted. 99

(In Russell's No. 58 of 25th April).

April 5,
York.

Russell to McLean. On the stories brought from the westward, called "the old story dished up again in a different form to answer some interested purpose;" and respecting the cutting of timber on the Huron Reserve, substantially as in letter to Sir John Johnson of the same date. 102

(In Russell's No. 58.)

April 10,
Grand River.

Brant to Russell. Is happy to find that there are no Indians assembled on the Mississippi nor any French troops to support an attack on this country. Since he heard of French insinuations among the Indians he apprehended and still apprehends that they might be induced to resent the treatment they had received, in being left in the lurch to fight alone and make a peace for themselves after repeatedly defeating the United States. Other grievances. Dispute between Sir William Johnson and Amherst as to the treatment of the Indians on the conclusion of the war in 1760. Sir William was successful and thus secured the friendship of the Indians who were wanted not many years after, when all America might have been lost but for them. Many events might happen which might make it more necessary now than it was, not to fall short of paying attention to the Indians. Does not, however, mean to dictate to Government, although he thinks it right to give his sentiments. Out of sympathy for the sufferers, it had been determined by him and the Mississaugas to grant de Puisaye five miles of land in front along the lake next to his (Brant's) land, but the depth not yet determined on. This, he flatters himself, will be satisfactory to His Honour (Russell). The Council thought the distance between the beach and York without settlement too large for the convenience of travelling, this will remove the difficulty as part of it will be immediately settled. When it was reported that that country was to be bought, they (the Indians) could not understand that there was any pressing need, but now they are happy to befriend those who have suffered in the same cause, and believe it will add to the convenience of the country, as the distance between settlements will be inconsiderable, and there still remains space

1790.

for a house at Sixteen Mile Creek for the accommodation of travellers. Page 105

The answer by Russell is dated 25th April. 110

(Both are in Russell's No. 58 of 25th April.)

April 12,
Whitehall.

Portland to Major General Hunter. Sends his commission as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and desires him to be guided by instructions, correspondence, &c., to be delivered to him by Russell. 8

April 25,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 58). Had on the arrival of Sir John Johnson withdrawn the commission from Messrs. Baby, Grant and McKee, to exercise temporarily the functions of Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs. Sir John having shown a letter from Prescott that he intended to appoint Captain Claus to succeed McKee, he was allowed to be employed *ad interim* in that capacity. Sends copies of correspondence with Sir John and Brant. That of the latter shows that the information brought by his runners from the westward, was totally unfounded, and also shows the difficult card he has to play with Brant, who has objects beyond his (Russell's) power of discovering. The caution that will be observed in all transactions with him. 93

Letter to Sir John Johnson, that he was to take the entire direction of Indian affairs in Upper Canada, and to Messrs. James Baby, Alexander Grant, and Thomas McKee, that their temporary commission was withdrawn, both letters dated 14th March. 95, 97

May 10,
Newark.

Brant to Sir John Johnson. The wish of the Missisaugas that part of their land should go to de Puisaye. It must, however, by law be transferred to Government; its boundaries; the extent is 69,120 acres for which they must be paid one shilling and three pence Halifax currency, in money or goods. 139

May 18,
York.

(In Russell's No. 61, of 26th May.)

Russell to Portland (No. 59.) A formal offering of the thanks of the Council for His Majesty's consideration for their losses shall be sent when the whole Council can be assembled. The false report of a threatened attack from the westward; the chief of the Ottawas denies that he received any belt from the Caughnawagas as reported, nor had he even seen the informer who made the statement. Orders sent to Sir John Johnson to trace the source and purpose of these lies, but has not yet heard of his success. The alarm has had the result of showing the loyalty of the people of Upper Canada and their ability to repel an Indian attack, as 2,000 volunteers were ready to march to any place to which they might be sent. Will try to obtain a cession of the Missisauga lands, the more so as de Puisaye is desirous to settle some of his followers on them. Has transmitted to Windham copies of proceedings of Council on de Puisaye's subject, asking him for directions as to supplies of provisions, seed, &c., for the French royalists. He has been obliged in the meantime to supply articles to them on his own responsibility, owing to the certainty of the colony perishing if he had not done so. 112

May 18,
York.

Same to same (No. 60.) Refers to letter No. 38 respecting his difficulties in regulating the commercial intercourse between the United States and the Province. Sends report from a person well versed in the trade of the country, showing the growing importance the Province is likely to be of to the British Empire. Sends also abstract of all the title deeds which have passed the seals of the Province to the 31st of December last. This does not show the whole of the land given away, as the deeds to be perfected may nearly equal these in quantity. The system of a corn rent had been part of the plan of the Executiva Council for leasing the Crown and clergy lands, but was omitted by the transcriber. It shall be restored. The miserable state of religion in the

1799.

Province; there are only three clergymen of the Established Church to officiate throughout its great extent. The capital has no pastor, nor is there one in either the Eastern or Western District. On the occasion of the thanksgiving for late victories, Mr. Smith (a Councillor) had to read the prayer. Should religion remain much longer in this state, there is everything to fear for the morals of the people. Page 116

Sketch of the course of trade between Canada and the United States, with tables. 119

Table 1. Note of merchandise and rum which passed the Niagara portage in 1797, consigned to merchants on the American side of the Detroit. 123

Table 2. Returns in peltries from the American territory for 1797. 123

Table 3. Packs from Detroit transported over the Niagara portage in 1796, 1797, and to 24th September in 1798. 124

Table 4. Account of expenses on goods by the Mohawk River. 124

Goods paying duty at Quebec, which passed Coteau du Lac from 18th April to 31st December, 1797. 125

The same between 1st January and 31st December, 1798. 125

The title of the report and tables, some of the latter of which are signed by R. Hamilton and others by R. Cartwright, is "Observations on the trade of Upper Canada and a comparative view of the articles of commerce paying duty at Quebec, that have passed into this Province (Upper Canada) in the years 1797 and 1798."

Abstract from the Auditor's Docket Book of the title deeds for land in Upper Canada, which have passed the seals of the Province between July, 1792, and the 31st December, 1798. 126

Report from the Acting Surveyor General respecting the waste lands in Upper Canada, remaining to be disposed of, after deducting the Crown and Clergy reserves and the appropriation for schools, roads, French loyalists, &c. 128

Appropriations recommended by the Acting Surveyor General for establishing a fund for the building and the support of free grammar schools in Upper Canada. 131

May 26,
Upper
Canada.

Russell to Portland (No. 61). The Missisaugas having raised the price of their land to a much higher rate than was ever asked before by Indians, he has declined to purchase a township near the head of Lake Ontario for de Puisaye and his followers. Encloses copies of correspondence between Sir John Johnson and Brant. Will not at present take notice of the part taken by Brant in the interest of the Missisaugas; shall only tell de Puisaye that the terms of the Missisaugas cannot be complied with. 134

May 26,
Fort George.

Sir John Johnson to Russell. Has been prevented by contrary winds from coming to York; will sail for Kingston. Encloses letter from Brant; nothing better can be hoped for from the Missisaugas so long as he is their agent; the vacant lands on the Thames and up to the St. Clair and Lake Huron may be obtained from the Chippewas. If Allen and Mrs. Ainsie could be satisfied, they would use their influence. The Indians all out hunting and the Hurons not having agreed to the sale of the land round Sandwich, had sent Claus back to this post (Fort George) as the most central, leaving McKee to transact the business at Amherstburg. Has no doubt the Hurons will grant part of the reserve near the fort and confirm the purchase at Sandwich. Captain John of St. Regis has requested him to urge the completion of their grant. 136

May 26,
York.

Russell to Prescott. Is sorry he is not to see Sir John Johnson, as he has many matters to consult him upon and to know if he had traced the source of the belt story. The offer of the Missisaugas to let de Puisaye

1799. have part of their lands near Burlington Bay. Reports the transaction as shown in the correspondence between Sir John Johnson and Brant, of which copies are sent. Instructions from Portland respecting the acquisition of lands from the Missisaugas quoted, which entirely correspond with his own sentiments. The terms in which the offer to de Puisaye is clogged cannot be accepted. Page 141
- May 26, Russell to Portland (No. 62). Recommends one of three persons to succeed as Superintendent for Indian affairs for the Niagara district, namely, Henry Johnston, James Givins and Johnson Chew, the services and merits of each being given. 145
- May 26, Same to same (No. 63). Transmits return of the Executive Councilors of the Province. 147
- York. Return, dated 26th May. 148
- May 26, Russell to de Puisaye. His satisfaction that he (de Puisaye) will give the same attention to Windham, although he resides on the other side of the Lake. His anxiety on account of letter from Sir John Johnson, that the Missisaugas had demanded terms for the lands for the Royalists that could not be admitted, being derogatory to the King's dignity and injurious to his interests. An addition dated 11th June explains the benefits bestowed on the Indians and their previous acknowledgement. The unexpected conduct of the Missisaugas has put it out of his (Russells) power to comply as he had desired, with his (de Puisaye's) wishes. Flatters himself, however, that a vigorous exertion towards the advancement of the Colony at Windham will leave little to regret. 187
- June 11, Portland to Hunter (No. 1). Presuming he is at the seat of Government, shall address this direct to him on Russell's letters. Respecting Mrs. Grays application for pension and how it should be recommended. Approves of the principle held by the Council in granting land, but objects to the fees proposed to be charged for town lots; how these should be settled. Calls his attention to the second report of the Executive Council on the Governor General's plan for disposing of Crown lands, the principle of which and of dealing with Brant he recommends, as, by the increase of His Majesty's subjects in the Province, fears on the score of the Indians must abate; they will no doubt become willing to dispose of their lands for the public service on the same terms as former bargains. Refers to letter No. 10 to Russell for instructions as to the grants of land to de Puisaye, and further respecting the fees, about which Russell inquires. He may use his own discretion in granting rations to the French Royalists. 56
- June 14, Russell to Portland (No. 63 a repetition). The Legislature called for the 5th instant was adjourned to the 12th for want of a quorum. Sends speech, addresses, &c. 149
- York. Speech, addresses, &c. 151 to 157
- Laws passed in the second session of the second Parliament of Upper Canada. 158
- Monthly report, dated 1st June, of the state of the Council. 167
- June 19, Russell to Portland (No. 64). Dispatches received, which shall be attended to. The want of roads, which the population is too thinly scattered to open up, has prevented assembling the Legislature in winter; has called on the Council to assist; contract entered into for making a road from York to the Bay of Quinté, and the contractors have begun work. Proceedings of the Board enclosed. 168
- York. Proceedings of the Council referred to, respecting roads, bridges, &c. 170
- June 22, Russell to Portland (No. 65). Sends further correspondence with Brant, who is still, he believes, "strongly attached to His Majesty's

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“person and Government, notwithstanding the apparent offensive part
“of his present conduct.”

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Correspondence between Russell and Brant : 1. Brant to Russell, 10th
June (177) ; Russell to Brant, same date (179) ; Brant to Russell, 11th
June (181). 177 to 183

June 22,
York.

Russell to Prescott. Agrees with the opinion of the Duke of Portland
as to the pernicious consequences likely to result to the King's service
from Brant obtaining the ascendancy that he aims at over the Indian
nations resorting to the British posts, as well as of the facility of counter-
acting him if the superintendents and agents act with discretion. Has
uniformly discountenanced Brant obtaining any agency except that
of the Five Nations. Brant's discovery of his (Russell's) desire to
counteract his influence over the Missisaugas led to very improper
liberties of speech on his part, which coming to him in an indirect
manner, he had concealed his knowledge of. He (Brant) had acted
more openly in respect to Givens, and is now hurt at his plan for accom-
modating de Puisaye being foiled, as he tried by this means to secure
the acknowledgment of his right to the agency of the Missisaugas and
at the same time the privilege of Indians demanding the King's con-
firmation of whatever cessions they chose to make, and fixing the mini-
mum at which the royal purchases must be made. Brant on receiving
the letter declining to pay the price asked for the lands, rudely refused
to dine with him (Russell), although he had accepted the invitation.
Although cunning, Brant is thrown off his guard by liquor or impatience
of control. 184

June 29,
York.

Same to Portland (No. 66). After giving the Royal Assent to five
Bills, and receiving an Address from the Council and Assembly, asking
him to transmit an “Act for the better maintaining the appropriations
“of land to be allotted for the use of a Protestant clergy,” the House
was prorogued. Copy of the speeches, addresses, &c., enclosed. The
Acts and Journals shall be sent when prepared. 191

Schedule of Acts. 193

Speech to the Legislature at the close of the Session. 195

Address of the Legislature, for the transmission of Act for clergy
lands referred to in letter. 197

June 29,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 67). In case His Grace should be surprised
that no measures have been adopted for the more orderly government
of the inhabitants of the towns in the Province, sends copy of his letter
to Chief Justice Elmsley on the subject, stating the principal objects he
expected to obtain by a Police Bill. Elmsley's request to let it lie over
for a year. 199

Enclosed. Russell to Elmsley, dated 12th June, stating the objects he
had in view in suggesting a Police Bill. 200

Answer by Elmsley, dated 18th June, that he hopes by next Session
to be able to prepare a plan. 204

July 1,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 68). Transmits address from the Legislature
offering the surplus of the Province's share of the duties on imports into
Lower Canada and the product of her fiscal regulations. The returns
are not ready, so that the amount of the surplus cannot yet be ascer-
tained. It is the general wish that the ability of the Province had been
greater and added at an earlier date to the general contribution for the
relief of the national burdens. 205

Address referred to. 207

July 9,
York.

Russell to Portland. Has received notice of General Hunter's appoint-
ment to be Lieutenant Governor. Thanks for the sense expressed
of his (Russell's) services, &c. 209

1799.
July 16,
York.

Portland to Russell. Sends address from the Executive Council to be laid before the King. Page 211

The address (of the same date) is one of thanks for the additional lands granted to each of the Councillors. 212

July 18,
Whitehall.

Portland to Hunter. Sends correspondence respecting a proposal of the Duke of Kent to make the Provincial regiments in North America fencibles, to serve throughout North America generally. 92

July 18,
York.

Russell to Portland (No. 69). Dispatches received. Is happy to learn that what has been done respecting Brant's application for the ordination of Mr. Phelps has been approved. Had always been of opinion that it was not intended to extend grants of land to the descendants of U. E. loyalists generally, but only to their immediate descendants in the first generation; this view was adopted by the Council, on receipt of His Grace's dispatch. The extension of it in the general sense has now, therefore, ceased; he does not indeed recollect an instance of its being exercised, though that was the construction of Mr. Motz, and was thus probably expressed in the Council minutes. Is glad that the resolution to get rid of the pernicious system of settling waste lands by associated companies and to grant to individuals only, is approved of. Even then it has not always been possible to counteract the schemes of land jobbers and speculators. How the schemes are carried out. Shall consider the suggestion how to make the Crown and Clergy reserves productive. 213

July 18,
York.

Same to Same (No. 70). The state of health of Mr. Smith (the acting Surveyor General) requires his return to Europe. The Council has resolved to grant the leave asked. The loss of his abilities will soon be felt. Sends copy of the minute of Council on the subject. Introduces and recommends Smith. 216

Minute of 11th July referred to. 218

Resolution of the Council of 16th July, accepting Smith's nomination of John McGill to conduct the business of the office in his absence. 219

July 18,
York.

Russell to Portland. Had delayed sending his petition as Receiver General, hoping that by the arrival of General Hunter it might have been transmitted by him as Lieutenant Governor. Now takes advantage of Smith going to London to transmit it by him. 220

The petition prays for a grant of land to defray the loss caused by the burning of his house at York in January, 1797. 221

July 24,
Quebec.

Lieut. Governor Hunter to Portland (No. 1). Had arrived at Quebec on the 13th of June. Not being able to reach York before the prorogation of the Legislature, had thought proper to wait till Prescott left, which will be to-morrow; will then proceed to Upper Canada. Must be in Quebec by the 1st of October in reference to the arrangement of troops &c. 223

August 19,
York.

Russell to Hunter. In answer to question as to how the Government can be carried on in his (Hunter's) absence, states as his opinion that in such absence, the Provincial Parliament cannot be assembled or prorogued; capital convicts pardoned; proclamations and commissions under the great and privy seals and marriage and spirituous liquor licenses signed; Executive Councils summoned, and their proceedings confirmed; the militia embodied, or any orders relative thereto given to the county Lieutenants; the administration of justice superintended, or unexpected occurrences therein provided for; title deeds for lands ordered and for which the faith of the Government is pledged, perfected; nor issues of public moneys, for salaries due or services performed, warranted but by a Governor or by some person fully invested with the administration. Is inclined to doubt whether a Governor can legally execute any one act of the Government while absent, so that unless it devolve on

1789.

the senior or some other councillor by a special commission, there must be a total suspension of the functions of the Executive Council during the Governor's residence in Lower Canada. Suggests that inquiry might be made if a standing committee of the whole Executive Council could not be appointed to audit the public accounts; grant warrants for their payment and for that of approved salaries; to answer petitions for appeals and appoint times of trial; to reject or admit applications for land; to order surveys and superintend and control the conduct of the surveying and land granting departments; enforce the payment of all branches of the public revenue and punish defaulters, and, finally, to watch the conduct of every person entrusted with public money. If this can be done by a general warrant, does not apprehend any great inconvenience to the King's interest or that of the Province by a few months' absence, provided the necessary blank proclamations &c. (designated) are left behind signed. This would, at least, preserve the appearance of Government. Suggests how, in part, the responsibilities of the Governor as a public accountant may be escaped in respect to the issue of warrants on the military chest, but cannot say how he is to act in respect to services ordered to be paid by bills drawn on the Treasury. Page 239

August 20,
York.

Russell to Hunter. In delivering over the administration of the Government, informs him of the measures in which he was engaged and his authority for each. The first is the rendering the Crown and Clergy Reserves productive, the statement including the general system of land grants, &c. Nothing has yet been done towards the sale of the waste lands, except advertising the sale of the townships of Dereham and Norwich, to raise a fund to defray the expense of cutting a road from York to the Bay of Quinté. The only public works are this road and another to the beginning of the Yongo Street Settlements, the gaol, a small armed vessel for the use of the civil government and a defensible guard house for troops in case of an Indian rupture. Has sent the best report on the state of the militia that could be collected. Had deferred the promulgation of the acts for appointing Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, &c., until after the return of the Judges from circuit, but it should not be deferred beyond the last of November, for reasons given. Refers him (Hunter) to the respective documents for the different establishments, &c. 244

August 21,
York.

Same to Portland. Arrival of Hunter on the 15th, assuming the administration next day; everything communicated to him necessary for his information. Thanks for indulgence and request for a continuance of favour and protection. 237

September 22
York.

Same to King. Sends Journals of Assembly which he had received too late to transmit to the Duke of Portland. The Acts, Journals of Council, &c., were transmitted to His Grace on the 13th ulto. His promise from Simcoe that he should be put in the line of advancement; his mortification at finding his name last on the list of Councillors, remedied, however, by his being made Administrator by a special commission, and obtaining the title of President. His losing the office of Administrator has involved the loss of Presidency, as it has been held that the mere giving the title does not confer the office, so he has been placed in an inferior position to other Councillors over whom he had formerly the right to exercise authority. Asks that his case be presented to the Duke of Portland. 252

Journal of the Legislative Council from 5th to 29th June, containing speeches, addresses, &c. 256 to 290

October 4,
Whitehall.

Portland to Hunter (No. 3.) Dispatches from Russell (58 to 69) received. Respecting Indian affairs, refers to additional instructions of the 15th December, 1796. He is to be charged with, and responsible

1799.

for the management of Indian affairs in Upper Canada. Refers him to letter of 11th June respecting de Puisaye. The return of duties paid at Quebec on goods passing to Upper Canada shows the growing importance of the Province, which is highly satisfactory, but adds materially to the concern at the want of officiating clergy and the extreme difficulty in inducing ministers of the Church of England to settle in Canada. His exertions to obtain clergymen properly qualified; a temporary provision of £400 a year has been made for four clergymen, to continue till the Church or Crown Reserves shall become productive. The temporary provision cannot be extended in proportion to the number of clergymen, so that the Province should itself make arrangements. Is pleased at the means adopted for making roads. The danger of Brant's attempt to form a confederacy of Indians; they must be made to understand that the continuance of presents depends on their continued services. The "Act for the better ascertaining the appropriations of lands to be allotted to the use of a Protestant clergy" commented on and its inconsistency with the instructions pointed out. Nothing more appears to be necessary than a very short Colonial Act, in the terms of the draught enclosed, or to that effect, on which he will of course consult the law officers in the Province. Future grants are to be made according to the approved diagrams contained in letter to Simcoe of 6th January, 1796, and desires to know whether it had been approved of and adopted. His Majesty is highly grateful for the loyalty and dutiful attachment shown by the grant of the surplus of their resources as a support to the exertions for the preservation of the constitution, and he is to communicate the King's sentiments to the Legislature. Page 225

Draught respecting clergy lands referred to in preceding letter. 233

October 9,
Whitehall.

Portland to Hunter. Letter of Russell received respecting the thanks of the Councillors for the grant to compensate for the expense of the removal from Newark, and laid before the King. His Majesty believes that it will animate their best endeavours to promote his interests. To report whether Russell's peculiar losses, as stated in his memorial (18th July, p. 221), are such as to entitle him to an additional mark of His Majesty's consideration. 235

ACTING GOV. PRESIDENT P. RUSSELL AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1799.

Q. 286—2

1796.
February 14,
Niagara.

Wilcocks to Portland. A duplicate. See Q. 282-2.

Page 618

1798.
November 5,
York.

Same to same. Capture by the French of Irish settlers whom he had expected to meet in Montreal in the spring of 1796. Found on his return in June that, in his absence, the township of Whitby had been taken from him. Had transferred his pretensions to the east half of the township of Whitby to J. Cozens and Samuel Clarke on their promise to bring in 20 good and loyal settlers, heads of families. Asks that his township or an equivalent may be given on certain specified terms. 431

November 10,
Upper
Canada.

Dummer Powell to King. The proposed augmentation of his salary not provided for in the last year's estimate, but will be for the ensuing year. Asks that he be paid arrears. 437

November 15,
York.

J. White, Attorney General, to same. Entering into details of his circumstances and the emoluments of his office, in support of memorial addressed to the Duke of Portland. 439

Letter to the Duke of Portland on the same subject and of the same date. 443

Q. 286-1

STATE PAPERS—UPPER CANADA.

119

1798.
November 15,
York. J. White, Attorney General, to Simcoe. Informs him of the purport of a letter to Portland of this date (p. 443) and asks for his influence should the Duke speak to him of it. The impossibility of living by his profession in Upper Canada. Page 462
- November 27,
York. W. Willcocks to Portland. Sends copies of the Minutes of Council respecting the township of Whitby and of advertisements distributed in 1794 through England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, in the latter of which it was published in Welsh, so as to induce settlers to come to this country. 446
Minutes of Council, dated 4th October, 1796, and 28th June, 1797, respecting Whitby. 448
Copies of advertisements 1st November, 1794 (p. 449); and of 4th June, 1794 (p. 453), for the disposal of lands in the township of Norwich, Upper Canada. 449, 453
- December 16,
York. Russell to Lord Uxbridge. Recalls their former acquaintance, and asks his influence to obtain the government of Upper Canada. 457
1799.
January 24,
York. Willcocks to Portland. Complains of the treatment he has received. Encloses a petition to the King, which he had almost resolved to carry himself, but could not leave during the preparation he is making for settlers. All he asks for them is land, to be given free of expense, except the fees. The high estimation in which Russell is held. 464
Petition by Willcocks to the King, stating the circumstances under which he had come, and prays for land for anticipated settlers. 466
Extract from the Minutes respecting the grants made to him of Norwich and part of Whitby. 472
- February 1,
York. Elmsley to King. Thanks for the appointment of Alcock to be a Judge of the Court of King's Bench for Upper Canada. His arrival; is satisfied with his situation. There is a rumour that a Court of Equity is to be constituted, the Judge to be called the Master of the Rolls, a situation Alcock desires, should such an office be constituted. Alcock's Commission named him Judge of Common Pleas, a court abolished for many years. The true title should be "one of the Justices of our Court of Kings Bench." 474
- February 2,
Detroit,
Sandwich
Side. J. Baby to Simcoe. Apologies for not writing sooner. The apprehended invasion gives a ray of hope that he (Simcoe) will return. Death of McKee. Asks that he should succeed to the vacant office, if it should be thought necessary to look for any one out of the Indian Department. His situation should he not soon obtain some emolument. He had removed from Detroit in the fall of 1795, in consequence of the cession. 428
- April 2,
London. Portland to same. That General Hunter has been appointed to the government of Upper Canada. His (the Duke's) sense of Simcoe's services there would not suffer him to let this be communicated through any other channel than his own. 459
- April 26,
Devonshire. Simcoe to Portland. Transmits letter from White, Attorney General of Upper Canada. Can himself certify to the insufficiency of the salaries in that wilderness. Strongly recommends Russell. The high opinion of him held by Sir Henry Clinton, to whom he was confidential Secretary. Hopes that some provision might be made for his few remaining years, for he is very old. 460
- June 7,
London. Arnold to same. Having made a bargain with a gentleman for the settlement of lands in Upper Canada, granted to him as a half pay captain, requests a copy of the letter of instructions to Russell on the subject, to satisfy the gentleman as to the validity of the title. 476
- July 1,
York. Monthly report of the state of the Executive Council for Upper Canada. 493

1799.
July 24,
Quebec. Hunter to King (private). Had arrived on the 13th June. Prescott to embark to-morrow. On Monday, he (Hunter) shall proceed to Upper Canada. That Province is perfectly tranquil; is certain that Milnes will soon remove the evils which have lately disturbed Lower Canada. Did not know Prescott before; from his conduct should not hesitate to pronounce him mad. Had been indisposed; thanks to Dr. Nooth, is now recovered. Page 494
- August 22,
York. Same to the Executive Council. Respecting the measures to be adopted for conducting the business of the Province during his absence. 387
- Minute of Council, dated 24th August, in answer to letter from Hunter, pointing out the special provisions to be made during his absence. 389
- Message from Hunter approving of the recommendations and naming the three senior Councillors. Names the Chief Justice, Russell and Shaw, with the power to call in McGill in the unavoidable absence of one of the three, to be a committee to conduct the business; message dated 31st August. 400
- Instructions, dated 2nd September, to the members of committee above named. 402
- Commission of same date appointing the committee. 405
- List of the Royalists gone from London (undated) with de Puisaye, given to Russell after de Puisaye's arrival. 407
- Actual situation of the French emigrants by return dated 3rd September. 409
- (The seven preceding documents in Hunter's No. 2 of 11th October.)
- September 22,
York. Minutes enclosed in letter from Russell to King of this date continued. 291 to 305
306 to 379
- October 4,
London. Paruther, Druce and Caruther to George Woodford, War office. For payment of the passage money of de Puisaye and others, freight, &c., by the "Betsy." The owners have been compelled to resort to legal measures to obtain payment. 528
- Letter from the owners, Messrs. Brickwood and Daniell follows, dated 12th August. 529
- October 11,
Quebec. Hunter to Portland (No. 2). Had left Quebec on the 29th July and arrived at York on the 16th August, when he assumed the Government. States the arrangements made with the Executive Council for carrying on the business of the Province during his absence. Sends copies of correspondence, instructions, &c., relative to this. Has reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Council. By July or August, a tolerable road will be completed between York and Quebec. Has seen no reason to recommend a pension to Mrs. Gray, chargeable to the establishment of Lower Canada. Shall take care that the fees to be charged for deeds to town lots shall be reasonable. Attention shall be paid to have Crown lands disposed of in reasonably small proportions, which will settle the difficulties respecting the Indians as the land gets settled, but there does not seem to him any evil disposition among them or any foundation for the alarms of last year. Shall allow lands to de Puisaye and his followers on the same terms as to original American loyalists, but asks for instructions as to the quantities to be given to each. Sends list of the rank of the officers. Chief Justice Osgoode doubts how far a valid title can be given till their disabilities as aliens are removed. De Puisaye does not live on the lands allotted to the French emigrants, but has purchased a farm near Niagara, where he and his household reside. Some apprehension entertained in Upper Canada respecting the intimacy

1799.

between Brant and de Puisaye, but cannot find that it is well founded. Marquis de Beauport and St. Victor have determined to return to England; they came to Lower Canada for that purpose with a passport from Russell and he (Hunter) had tried to procure a passage for them by the frigate "La Prevoyante," but was not successful. They are securing their own passage. Report on the condition of the French Royalists, of whom only 25 remain. Had supplied them with rations and seed wheat. A number of French Canadian labourers employed at Windham have also been supplied with rations. These shall not be furnished longer than is absolutely necessary. Page 380

October 25,
Quebec.

Hunter to Portland (No. 3). The little advantage to be expected from placing the Provincial regiments on the footing of fencibles, in the present state of the Canadian battalions; the composition of these battalions; their want of discipline. Sends return of the state of each battalion, showing how far they are from being complete. In spite of being entirely officered by native Canadians, receiving a large bounty and a short term of service, such is the dislike of Canadians to a military life, he believes it will be impossible to complete them. The high wages to labourers is another obstacle. The return of deserters shows that they were then one-third of the present effective strength. The caution and delicacy necessary in bringing about an extension cannot be too strictly attended to; should the laudable example of other Provincial corps have the least influence on either of the Canadian battalions, it shall receive every possible encouragement. 412

State of the 1st Battalion Royal Canadian Volunteers, on 1st October. 415

The same of the 2nd Battalion on the 1st September. (All the officers' names are included in the returns.) 417

Return of deserters. 417

October 25,
Quebec.

Hunter to Portland (No. 4). Sends copy of requisition for goods to supply the Indian stores, the original forwarded to the Duke of Kent. 418

Requisition. 419

October 27,
Quebec.

Hunter to King (private). His arrival; he is relieved from responsibility for military expenses by the arrival of the Duke of Kent at Halifax on the 10th of September. Refers to letters, &c., to the Duke of Portland respecting the arrangements for civil matters. His good reception in the upper country. The councillors are all good men; Russell, had it depended on him, would have granted lands to the Devil and all his family (as good loyalists) provided they could have paid the fees. Smith, acting Surveyor General, has gone to England; his essential services; asks that everything be done that he may return to Upper Canada as soon as possible, which he will do if appointed Surveyor General with an adequate salary; his desire to be appointed to the Executive Council. 424

November 20.

Simcoe to Portland. An Account of D. W. Smith's services, and recommending that he have the same salary and the same permanence of office as the Surveyor General of Lower Canada. 535

(In Smith's letter of 7th December, p. 534.)

November 30,
Plymouth.

Simcoe to King. Asks him to present memorial to the Duke of Portland. Had he made terms before going to St. Domingo the request would not have been refused; but he disdained such measures. 496

Memorial by Simcoe of the same date addressed to the Duke of Portland, giving a detail of his services &c. with documents in support. 497 to 527.

December 6,
London.

Phyn, Inglis & Co. to Portland. Opposing the petition of the North-West Co. for land on the Falls of St. Mary. 532

1799.
December 7,
London. D. W. Smith to Portland. Sends a letter from Simcoe and one from Russell; the dispatches alluded to in the latter had been forwarded from Liverpool on the 15th September last. Page 534
(For Russell's letter see No. 70 of the 18th July 1799, in vol. Q 286—1 p 216.)
- December 10,
York. White, Attorney General, to King. Transmits memorial for an allowance for extraordinary expenses and for an increase to his salary. Asks him (King) to use his influence with the Duke of Portland. 541
The memorial referred to. 544
(Mr. White died on the 4th of January, 1800, from the effects of a wound received in a duel with Small, clerk of the Council, two days before.)
- December —. Memorandum for the estimates for Upper Canada, respecting the manner in which the item for the Surveyor General should be entered. 531
- No date. Sketch (political and financial) of an establishment to be formed in Canada for the settlement of the French emigrants (neither date nor signature. It is marked as having been received on the 9th July 1799.) Published in full in report on Canadian Archives, for 1888, note F. p. 73. 478

 LT.-GOV. P. HUNTER—1800.

Q. 287—1.

1799.
June 1,
York. Russell to Portland. Feeling the want of the Attorney General's abilities in the House of Assembly, had requested him to stand for the Counties of Addington and Ontario, his expenses to be paid. His defeat; the election expenses (£23 10s. 3d. Halifax currency) have been paid, as promised. Page 1
- June 24,
York. Address of the Council and Assembly in regard to the Act "for the better ascertaining the appropriations of land to be allotted to the use of a Protestant clergy," that it may be transmitted without delay to be considered by the Parliament of Great Britain before being submitted for His Majesty's assent. 11
(In Russell's No. 71 of 13th August).
- July 17,
York. Report of the Solicitor General (Gray) on Acts originating in the House of Assembly. 7
(In Russell's No. 71 of 13th August).
- July 23,
York. Report of the Chief Justice on the Acts originating in the Legislative Council. 4
(In Russell's No. 71 of 13th August).
- August 13,
York. Russell to Portland (No. 71). Sends transcripts of five Acts to which the Royal Assent was given in the Third Session of the Second Provincial Parliament. Reports of the Chief Justice and Solicitor General, Journals and other documents also sent. 3
Schedule of the Acts passed during the Third Session. 13
- December 27,
Quebec. Hunter to the Duke of Kent (No. 6). Acknowledging receipt of letter notifying the appointment of Connolly. Sends correspondence respecting the Indian Department, &c., to show the impropriety of the appointment, and adds: "I feel it my indispensable duty to state to Your Royal Highness, that so far as I am capable of judging, I am decidedly of opinion, the removal of Captain Claus and the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Connolly in his room, would be highly prejudicial to His Majesty's service." 21

1799.

Correspondence follows: Sir John Johnson to Hunter, 16th December, 1799, (p. 25); the Duke of Kent to Sir John Johnson, 6th July, 1799, notifying the appointment of Connolly (p. 30); Prescott to Sir John, ordering him to proceed to Upper Canada, in consequence of the death of McKee and to give Claus the temporary appointment, 18th February, 1799, (p. 32); Russell to Sir John, approving the appointment of Claus, 14th March, 1799, (p. 35); Nepean to Sir John, that Captain Claus is to receive an appointment in the Indian Department, 4th April, 1788, (p. 37); Hunter to Sir John, 26th December, 1799; has learned of Connolly's arrival; no orders can be given relative to his succeeding McKee till further instructions are received (p. 39); Portland to Prescott, intimating his appointment to the office of Governor of British North America, 13th December, 1796, (p. 40); additional instructions, 13th December, 1796, (p. 42). Pages 25 to 44

December 28,
Quebec.

Hunter to Portland (No. 5). Has received notice from the Duke of Kent that the Treasury had, at his instance, appointed Lieut.-Colonel Connolly to succeed the late Colonel McKee in the Indian Department, and that he had sent orders to Sir John Johnson to supersede any person who might have been placed by Prescott in that situation. Sends copies of correspondence with His Royal Highness on this subject. The inconvenience that would arise to His Majesty's interests with the Indians should Claus be superseded; is afraid many evils would result were Connolly appointed. The long services of McKee entitled him to the salary of £600; should Claus be confirmed as his successor £400 would be sufficient until his length of service would warrant the increase to the amount received by McKee. 18

1800.
January 30,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 6). The orders respecting ordnance property and works of defence shall continue to be observed. The dangerous situation of the ammunition and ordnance stores from the decayed state of the wooden buildings in which they are deposited. Transmits copy of a minute of the Respective Officers on the subject, already forwarded. The orders to build an ordnance store have been mixed up with those relating to a provision store, so that Prescott had not considered himself justified in incurring expense on this account, and the matter remains suspended until further orders. The importance of making arrangements for the security of the stores referred to. 45

Minute of Respective Officers with estimates for erecting ordnance store houses, dated in May and August, 1798. 48 to 51, 53 to 55

January 30,
Quebec.

Hunter to King. Reports the arrival of the "Asia" with troops; the delay in sailing after the troops for Halifax were put on board; the exertions he (Hunter) made to have the crew completed; sends the whole correspondence on the subject. 52

Orders from the Duke of Kent for the relief of the troops at Quebec to be sent by transports to Halifax. 58

Schedule of papers respecting the "Asia" and the papers as in the schedule. 60 to 99

January 30,
Quebec.

Hunter to King. Had received letter by Captain Bellingham of the 24th regiment. Would gladly be of use to him, but the Duke of Kent does all in the military line without consulting him. Had appointed Ensign Tudor his aide-de-camp in room of Lt. Campbell, deceased, but this must be confirmed by the Duke of Kent. Everything going on smoothly in both Canadas. Is to meet the Legislature of Upper Canada at York on the 2nd of June. Milnes and family are well. 100

February 10,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Has received news of the death of White, Attorney General for Upper Canada; encloses account of it from Elmsley. There is no one in Canada who can be recommended to succeed. To urge the Duke of Portland to send some one well qualified for the office. 102

124

1800.

Report by the Chief Justice, dated 8th January, of the death of White, Attorney General, in consequence of being wounded in a duel with Small, Clerk of the Council. The Solicitor General has been directed to take charge of the papers of the Attorney General, and McNabb, one of Small's clerks, has been put in possession of the Council office.

Page 104

February 10, Quebec. Hunter to Portland (No. 7). Death of White, Attorney General; Gray too young to succeed; asks that a gentleman sufficiently qualified be sent in White's room. 106

March 7, Quebec. Same to the Same. Will on arrival at York inform the Council, of the confidence the King has in their efforts to promote his interests and those of the Province. Defers giving an opinion on the claim for compensation by Russell for the loss of his house at York, till his arrival there. 108

March 8, Quebec. Same to the Same (No. 8). The inconvenience to the service should Connolly be appointed to the office of Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs; requests that Claus be confirmed; will write respecting a successor to the office held by Claus on his return to Upper Canada. The Legislature to meet on the second of June. Until after that meeting cannot say what will be done to provide out of the resources of Upper Canada for the temporary support of clergymen. Brant's attempt to place himself at the head of an Indian confederacy shall be resisted in every way. Has forbidden him to act for the Missisaugas. Respecting the Act for the better apportioning of land for a Protestant clergy. 110

March 13, Whitehall. Portland to Hunter (No. 6). Authorising the purchase of D. W. Smith's house at Newark for a free school in the Home District (see plans of house and grounds at pages 79 A and 79 B, in Q. 286—1, accompanying Russell's letter No. 55 of 12th February, 1799, at page 75 of the same volume). The purchase money may be taken from the School and College Fund. There should be seven trustees or governors, four of these to be always the Governor, (Lieut. Governor or Administrator) of Upper Canada, the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and Speaker of Assembly; the other three to be appointed. Transmits letter from Phyn, Inglis & Co, respecting the lands on the Strait of St. Mary's applied for by the North-West Co. Believes the representation of the injury to commerce to be just and that it would be for the benefit of the fur trade to reserve four or five leagues or all the land along the tract in question. (For letter from Phyn, Inglis & Co., see 6th December, 1799, Q. 286—2, p. 532.) 116

June 1, York. Hunter to King. Thanks for copies of correspondence between the Foreign office and the Government of France, also of the intercepted correspondence from Egypt. 120

June 20, York. Same to Portland (No. 9). Dispatches received with copy of order that the civil and military authorities are to keep within their respective bounds. The Duke of York has written the Duke of Kent, who in consequence has cancelled the appointment of Connolly to be Indian Superintendent. Refers to appointment of Claus. 121

Extract of letter from the Duke of Kent, cancelling the appointment of Connolly to the Indian Department. 123

June 28, York. Hunter to Portland (No. 10). Has communicated to the Legislature the declaration, that if any act passed by any of the Colonial Legislatures shall not be confirmed within three years, it is to be considered as disallowed. 124

July 5, York. Report by Chief Justice Elmsley, on the acts passed in the Legislature, which originated in the Council. 221

(In Hunter's No. 14 of 20th August).

1800.
July 16,
York. Russell to Hunter. Explains why the sum offered by the Legislature of Upper Canada to the King falls so far short of the amount first stated. Page 175
- July 19,
York. Chewett and Ridout report why certain Crown and Clergy lands were not reserved, and by what authority the reserves were ordered to be taken off, &c. 137
- Extracts from a report made to Simcoe in 1795, respecting the township of Beverly (139); respecting reserves required on road to Oxford (140); township of Blenheim (141); of Burford (142); of Delaware (144); of Flamborough East (147); of Flamborough West (148); of York (149); of Markham (150); of King (151); of Vaughan (152); of Hope (153); of Rainham (154); of Walsingham (155); of Walpole (156); of Woodhouse (157); list of townships mentioned. 136 to 158
- Extract of report to Simcoe, dated 9th November, 1795. 159
- Chequered plan and diagram, distinguishing the Reserves of the Crown from those of the Clergy. 165-166
- July 24,
Whitehall. Portland to Hunter (No. 8). Dispatches laid before the King. His conduct in arranging for the Government of the Province during his absence and also with regard to the French Royalists approved of. How the rank of the latter is to be ascertained. Has referred to the law officers the question of their power, as aliens, to hold lands. At present it is out of the question to extend the service of the Canadian battalions. In reference to the vacancy in the Indian Department, refers him to the Duke of Kent's letter. Is authorized to build a powder magazine and store house, as there must be no delay in carrying out so important an object. His satisfaction at the regularity and good order in the Province. The appointment of Claus confirmed. The language held towards Brant is such as is required. 114
- July 24,
Whitehall. Same to the same. The grants of land to Arnold are to be made on the same terms as those to other reduced officers. 119
- July 25,
York. Hunter to Portland (No. 11). Has deferred till the next session of the Legislature proposing a temporary provision for a Protestant Clergy until the Reserves become productive. Hopes to digest a plan and to offer it with confidence, owing to the arrival of clergymen, who may expect to find an inclination in their favour, although there are so many non-conformists in the Province. Even the small number of four, for whom an allowance is authorized is not completed. His expectation of obtaining allowance for more is, therefore, not sanguine. Has deferred carrying into execution the regulations as to fees on town lots, for reasons given. States the circumstances attending the passing of Provincial acts respecting the Clergy Reserves. Simcoe carried off all letters from him (Portland) or from Dundas received during his administration; the difficulty of ascertaining the facts, but in the meantime can not discover the object of the bill. Desires, if a bill be still thought necessary, to be informed of what was communicated to Simcoe. 126
- July 25,
York. Elmsley to Hunter. Report on the reasons which have on different occasions induced the Executive Council to acquiesce in the deviations that have been made from the mode of reserving the Crown and Clergy sevenths according to the diagram which has been established and used for that purpose. 167
- July 28,
York. Hunter to Portland (No. 12). The Legislature met and prorogued. Sends speeches, addresses, &c. Shall send copies of Acts, &c. Has proclaimed the dissolution of the present House and the calling of a new one. 178
- Speeches, addresses, &c. 180 to 191
- August 10,
York. Hunter to Portland (No. 13). Sends abstract of grants of land which have passed the seal, and return of the Militia of Upper Canada. 195

1800.	Abstract of grants of land in Upper Canada, between the 1st of January and 15th August, 1799.	Page 197
	Annual return of militia, 10th August, 1800.	199
August 20, York.	Hunter to Portland (No. 14). Copies of six acts assented to and of two acts reserved. Apologises for the poor paper. Sends also reports of the Chief Justice and of the Solicitor General, on the bills originating in the Houses to which these officers respectively belong.	200
	Laws passed in the fourth session of the second Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, with schedule of these and of reserved acts.	202 to 220
October 17, Whitehall.	Portland to Hunter. Dispatches received. Is pleased that a plan is being prepared for making a temporary provision for the clergy, until the Reserves are productive. Shall not relax in his efforts to get qualified clergymen. May dispense with regulation as to fees on town lots, but a minute should be entered in the Council proceedings, to prevent this becoming a precedent. Insufficient land patents, void by want of specification of Reserves, may be cancelled and new ones issued. Is satisfied with the reasons given by Elmsley for departing from the chequered diagram in making the Church and Crown allotments. Speech and addresses satisfactory. The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec to receive warrants for Indian services.	192

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1800.		
July 1, York.	Remarks by Justice Allcock on the reserved acts. (In Hunter's No. 14 of the 20th August.)	Page 245
June 2 to July 4.	Journal and proceedings of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada.	248 to 318
	The same of the Assembly.	319 to 440
July 16, York.	Report by the Solicitor General, on the laws which originated in the House of Assembly. (In Hunter's No. 14 of the 20th August.)	238
August 23, York.	Hunter to Portland (No. 15.) Sends second report of the Executive Council on the Crown and Clergy Reserves; if approved of, it shall be carried into execution. In the meantime, tenants are placed on the lands as opportunities offer.	441
	Report on the Reserves signed by Elmsley, Chief Justice.	443
September 1, York.	Hunter to Portland (No. 16.) Remarks on the purchase of D. W. Smith's house, which he has been authorized to make for the establishment of a school. The objections are: 1. Its situation under the guns of the American Fort of Niagara. 2. The mode of payment, there being no school and college fund, although lauds are set aside for this purpose. Sends statement showing the low price of lands sold at auction. Smith proposes two modes of payment, which are transmitted. In reference to the letter respecting the grant to the North West Co. of lands on the Falls of St. Mary, thinks Phyn, Inglis & Co's letter reasonable; had refused a grant of the land there to the North West Co., believing it would establish a monopoly.	457
	List of purchasers of 81,000 acres in the townships of Dereham and Norwich.	461
	Proposal by D. W. Smith for the sale of his property at Niagara.	462
September 2, York.	Hunter to Portland. That Smith is worthy of the £700 proposed to be granted to him as arrears of salary; when authorized he shall issue a warrant for the amount.	464
September 4, York.	The same to the same (No. 17.) Has received orders to grant to Mrs. White, widow of the late attorney general, and to her children, the	
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1800.

same amount of land as that given to the Executive Council. The Reverend George Okill Stuart appointed to be the resident Church of England minister at York in room of Mr. Reddish; he is a son of the Rev. Dr. Stuart of Kingston. Page 466

LIEUT. GOV. P. HUNTER, 1800.

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1800.
September 6,
York.

Hunter to Portland (No. 18.) Sends Minutes of Council on State business from 2nd January, 1798, to 6th August, 1799, and on Land matters from 3rd January to the 20th December, 1797. Page 1

Minutes, 2nd January. Orders to ascertain Angus McDonell's authority for acting as attorney for Justus Sherwood in his suit against Adams. Plan for a lock-up approved of and McGill ordered to contract for the materials. 2

January 2

Minutes, 4th January. Instructions to the Attorney General to prepare the grant of lands to the late Major Gray, in accordance with his will. Report on claims in the Eastern and Midland Districts to be sent to the Surveyor General for examination and report. List of deeds for lands, with details, to be delivered by the Secretary of the Council. 3

Minutes, 11th January. Auditing accounts. 5

Minutes, 12th January. The Receiver General to advance £254 11s. 1½d. for contingent expenses. 5

Minutes, 13th January. Auditing Public Accounts, with list. 7

Minutes, 5th February. Proceedings at the surrender by Brant on behalf of the Five Nations of lands to the King, to be transferred by deed to purchasers named. (Schedule of lands and purchasers at p. 14.) 8

Petition from Alexander McDonell, confidential clerk to the Council, for an increase of salary, with schedule of the salaries paid in Lower Canada; ordered that the same salaries be paid in the Council of Upper Canada. 15

to Minutes, 12th February. Application from the Acting Surveyor General for £2,000 to pay the balance of the surveying accounts, with explanation. Fees ordered for the expense of survey. 17

Minutes, 7th March. List of loyalists from the justices of the Western District, sent back for revisal. Motion to purge the U.E. list, so that all descendants may share the distinction, with means to secure this, and that those who had received lands, not being loyalists, should be called on for their fees. 19

The building of a small armed vessel authorized. 22

Road to the south side of the lake and a house to be built for the accommodation of the judges on circuit, and others, authorized. 23

Minutes, 22nd March. Public Accounts audited. 25

Minutes, 5th April. Gaol authorized to be built at York, large enough to hold debtors as well as criminals. 27

April 21, 1798.

Consideration of correspondence (given in full) respecting the mode of granting lands, fees, &c., deferred. 27

Minutes, 16th April. Letter from Russell respecting the leasing the Clergy and Crown Reserves considered. 44

Minutes, 20th April. Public Accounts audited and Russell's proposals for leasing Reserves ordered to be carried into effect. 45

Minutes, 21st April. Report on the mode of granting lands, (see minutes 5th April p. 27). The Board approves of Smith's plan, and sets out in detail the manner in which the lands should be leased. 46

1800.

Minutes, 25th April. Proposals to be made to Messrs. Waters and Simons, or to the latter separately, to print a weekly paper to be called *The Upper Canada Gazette or American Oracle*; the proclamations &c., to be printed on the first page; the remuneration for this and other printing. Page 52

25th April

Minutes, 23rd May. Names expunged from the U.E. lists of persons not entitled to that designation. 54

How fees on land grants are to be paid, &c. 56

Minutes, 28th May. Papers relative to Indian lands to be put on record. 58

Minutes, 13th June. Colin McNabb, Superintendent of Inland Navigation, stationed at Niagara, represents that for want of new instructions consequent on the treaty, he is unable to execute his duty and that dutiable and contraband articles are brought in from the United States. Attention called to the subject by letter from Russell. 59

The Board will consider the subject. 62

Minutes, 14th June. On the representation of Farrand, clerk of the peace of the Eastern District, the issue of certain deeds for lands is stopped till further orders. 63

to

Minutes, 15th June. Letter from Russell, that he will only suspend the issues of deeds against which a caveat is entered; agreed to by the Council. 64

Minutes, 16th June. Correspondence respecting the question of who was entitled to receive the Lieutenant Governor's fees in his absence, laid before the Council. 66

Minutes, 18th June. On further information, an order given to suspend the issue of deeds in the Eastern district to give time for the fying of caveats, and that the clerk shall report all caveats in the office before the 31st December, &c. 69

Order by the President (Russell) that no paper shall be removed from the office without an order from the Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government, except by the members of the Council who must leave a receipt. Also that the clerk shall not consider a petition for lands finally determined till it has been confirmed by the Lieutenant Governor or administrator. 71

6th July

Minutes, 23rd June. Fees paid by the Chief Justice on 4,600 acres of land to be returned to him. Orders that the road from the Humber to the Credit and onwards to the old road leading to the head of the lake, be carried into execution according to Jones's survey. 72

Minutes, 25th June. On application of Brant, a deed to issue to James Wilson for Indian lands, on the same terms as those in previous deeds. 73

In consequence of not receiving from Prescott the instructions for additional fees, there will be great confusion if grants are made conditionally. Resolved to charge the new fee as if the instructions were received, but not to be paid in to the Receiver General before the order for the new fees shall be received. 73

Minutes, 26th June. Letter respecting representation from the Superintendent of Inland Navigation at Niagara considered. 75

Minutes, 28th June. The importance of the questions raised by the Superintendent of Inland Navigation, but cannot advise they be brought before the Legislature this session. 76

1798.

Minutes, 5th July. The President asks if any alterations will require to be made in the mode of leasing Crown and Clergy reserves, in consequence of letter from the Duke of Portland. 78

Minutes, 6th July. Orders sent to the Deputy Surveyors to produce all maps, &c., to be laid before the commissioners for granting lands. 78

1800	Minutes, 10th July. Petition from Prince Edward County for a registry office granted.	Page 79
	Minutes, 13th July. Report by Elmsley respecting the sales of land, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated for Provincial expenses.	80
	Public accounts audited.	82
	Minutes, 14th July. Accounts audited.	83
10th July	Petition from Jarvis, Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for £30 for expense of covering the records of his office, &c., to protect them from mice.	83
	Arrears of salary to Rev. George Okill Stuart ordered to be paid.	84
	Richard Cartwright, that in order to pay the salary of the grammar school teacher at Kingston, the revenues of the King's mills should be appropriated. The subject to be reported on.	85
	Correspondence respecting clergy, schoolmasters, &c., for Upper Canada, laid before the Council.	86
	Minutes, 6th August. A commission of two and a-half per cent allowed to D. W. Smith, on money collected for surveys.	96
to	The sum of £150 advanced to Fortune, an extra deputy surveyor in the Eastern district, on account of his disbursements.	96
	Smith recommends that Jones be employed to cut out fallen timber on the old road from the Credit, and that until bridges are built over the mouths of the Humber, Etobicoke and Credit, the whole of the old road should be cleared of such timber. The bridge over the main branch of the 12 Mile Creek is the only one remaining between York and the head of the lake; condition of the road otherwise. Recommended—that as soon as the new road to the head of the lake is opened, the old road be cleared and bridged; that the bridge at the Outlet be restored; that the hills be cut down, and that the road be brought into the town of York, so as not to pass through the garrison.	97
17th October	Minutes, 7th August. Accounts audited.	99
	Order respecting land fees.	100
	The deeds for land in the Eastern District ordered to be delivered to Sir John Johnson.	100
	Minutes, 9th August. Letter from the President (Russell) respecting the charge for fees on lands transferred by the Indians. The secretary instructed not to extend any charge for the deeds until further orders.	101
	John McGill, that he is authorised on behalf of Simcoe to receive His Excellency's fees; and that the balance in the hands of the Receiver General be paid over for His Excellency's use. A moiety ordered to be paid over.	103
1798.	Claim of Jarvis for the expense of printing referred to the Legislature.	103
	Jarvis for extension of time to obtain the necessary vouchers for contingent expenses; granted.	104
	Public accounts audited.	105
	Minutes, 1st October. No quorum.	105
	Minutes, 2nd October. Accounts of the Secretary of the Province audited and approved of.	106
	Minutes, 6th October. Consideration of the table of fees postponed.	106
	Minutes, 10th October. The agent for purchases ordered to be reimbursed.	107
	Minutes, 15th October. Table of fees settled.	108
	Minutes, 17th October. To report as to the best means of making the table of fees public.	109

1800.

Minutes, 22nd October. Simons, the printer, presents his account, audited and approved. Page 110

Report on Prescott's plan for disposing of the waste lands of the Crown. 110

Memorial from Jarvis respecting deeds issued to persons whose names have been expunged from the U. E. List. Resolved, that the fees must be paid by the public. 113

22nd October

Minutes, 25th October. Proclamation to be issued that fees are to be charged on grants of land, for the purpose of raising a fund for Provincial services, except those granted to U. E. Loyalists. 114

Table of fees under the new regulations. 117

Minutes, 29th October. Proclamation to be revised and report asked for by the Duke of Portland on the mode of carrying out the King's commands on this subject. Order to the Surveyor General to prepare a report showing the quantity of ungranted lands. 117

Minutes, 6th November. Report of the state of the Executive Council to be sent by every packet. 120

to

Report to be made on the lands to be appropriated to de Puisaye and his followers. 120

Report asked for on the mode of appropriating lands for grammar schools and other seminaries. 121

Minutes, 7th November. Correspondence respecting councils held with the Missisaugas, with report of the speeches. Resolved that presents for the Indians at River Credit may for this time be delivered at the head of the Lake, but that hereafter they are to be distributed at the River Credit, unless circumstances should render it necessary to distribute them elsewhere. and that they are to be warned against listening to improper suggestions &c. 122

24th November

Minutes, 9th November. The question of raising a fund for Provincial services discussed. Proposals to be asked for a lease of the mills on the Humber for 21 years, the advertisement to be submitted before publication. 135

Minutes, 10th November. On the subject of a fund for Provincial services, the Council asks if each is to report separately or if a collective report is to be made. 136

Minutes, 12th November. The President (Russell) desires to have a general report on the Provincial fund, signed by the Chairman, not separate reports. 137

1798.

Minutes, 17th November. No business done, owing to the absence of McGill and Shaw. 139

Minutes, 19th November. Letters submitted recommending the case of de Puisaye. The fees to be charged on town lots. 139

Minutes, 22nd November. In reference to de Puisaye, it was resolved that the townships of Uxbridge, Gwillimbury, a township in rear of Whitby not yet named, and the ungranted part of Whitechurch be appropriated for de Puisaye and the French loyalists, reserving 1,000 square acres round Gwillimbury for a town and 1,000 acres on the Lake for a town and common, with power to alter the arrangement; de Puisaye to be at the head of the establishment, through whom all persons shall be admitted; de Puisaye to have 5,000 acres, to be selected by him; other arrangements. 140

Order that Arnold receive 13,400 acres for self and family, on the usual terms, residence excepted. 142

Minutes, 24th November. Royal assent to the Marriage Act read and a copy sent to the Attorney General to frame a proclamation. 143

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1800. Communication from President Russell respecting lands for the French loyalists, recommending that arrangements should be made for their reception. Page 145
- Minutes, 25th November. Answer by the Council to the President's communication respecting de Puisaye. 150
- Minutes, 26th November. The purchase of D. W. Smith's house and lands recommended, the former for the school house, and the latter as part of the endowment of the free grammar school. 152
- Minutes, 1st December. Report of the Board to consider the question of the establishment of grammar schools. The subject was divided into the following questions: 1. The sum to be raised; 2. The number of acres to be appropriated; 3. The purposes to which the fund is to be applied; 4. The number of schools and the places where they are to be erected; 5. The number now necessary. The questions are sub-divided; the conclusion is stated under ten heads. The council resolved to acquire the house and lands of D. W. Smith, as already reported, and that the Surveyor General select ten townships to be appropriated for the purposes mentioned in the report. 153
- 25th November
ber Respecting the new mode of granting lands to the loyalists as contained in Portland's letter. 167
- 1798 Lots on Yonge Street ordered to be added to the townships to be appropriated for the French royalists, under certain stipulations. 167
- The Surveyor General to assist in exploring lands for the French royalists. 168
- Memorial of the Sheriff of the Home District, that he has been obliged to use his private credit for the maintenance of prisoners and expenses of gaol. The sum of five shillings a day ordered for a gaoler, and one shilling and three pence daily for the maintenance of each prisoner, both sums Halifax currency. 168
- to Minutes, 6th December. Proclamation to be issued that loyalists, their sons and daughters are to receive their land free from all expense; this only to apply to those in the Province on or before the 1st of January last, and not to cover lands in excess of the 200 acres. 169
- Minutes, 15th December. Copy of the proclamation respecting loyalists, ordered on the 6th, (see p. 169). 171
- 8th January Accounts of D. W. Smith audited and approved of. 173
- Minutes, 22nd December. Plan for opening a new road from the town to Yonge Street &c., approved of. 173
- Appendix to Minutes. Letter from President to Elmsley, dated York, 14th June, 1798, respecting duties to be levied on goods from the United States, &c. 175
1799. Opinions of the members of the Board, on the mode to be adopted for the establishment of grammar schools, &c. Opinion of Æneas Shaw (177); of John McGill (178); of D. W. Smith (179); with tables (183, 184, 185); of Justice Powell (186); of the Attorney General (187); of the Solicitor General (189). 177 to 189
- Proclamation respecting fees for raising a revenue for the public service. 192
- Minutes, 5th January, 1799. The fees for the office of Coroner not to be charged to Thomas Barry, appointed to the Home District, nor those for door keeper for the House of Assembly to McLean. 194
- Minutes, 8th January. Consideration recommended by the Council to the wretched state of the means of communication in the Province. 195
- The U. E. list revised and certain names ordered to be struck off. 196

1800.

Minutes, 12th January. The President recommends that a report be made of the means to improve the communications between one place and another in the Province. The subject considered. Page 199

Minutes, 17th January. Continuation of the consideration of the same subject. 200

Minutes, 19th January. Report from Stegman, deputy surveyor, of the proceedings of the men of the Queen's Rangers on the old road, and his proposal to start for the head of the Lake to mend the road till he shall meet the party of Queen's Rangers from Yonge Street. The Commandant to be applied to for a party of the Queen's Rangers to proceed on the road from Yonge Street to the Humber and onwards till they meet Stegman. 200

12th January

Proposals by the President respecting the mill on the Humber. 202

Minutes, 31st January. The President, in view of the death of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, asks the advice of the Board on the question of sending a letter of service to Messrs Baby and Grant to exercise the office till the pleasure of the Governor General be known, or till the arrival of Sir John Johnson. Communicates letter from Brant, that the French were coming up the Mississippi to attack Canada in Spring. Their intrigues among the Indians; asks the advice of the Council. Estimate of the value of Smith's premises submitted; how it is recommended to be paid. Advertisement to explain proclamation respecting the names of U. E. loyalists struck off the lists. 206

to

Report received of the death of McKee. The importance of the closest connection between this Government and the Indian Department of Upper Canada; recommends, therefore, the President to recommend some one to fill the vacancy and in the meantime to appoint Baby and Grant to execute the office. 207

Minutes, 1st February. The Council recommends the adoption of the report to appoint Baby and Grant to execute the office of Deputy Superintendent of the Indians. 208

26th February

The Council recommends that a person be sent to New York with copies of letters from Brant and other documents relating to French movements, to be sent to the Secretary of State either by packet or by fast sailing vessel, and that other copies shall be sent to Liston, at Philadelphia. 209

Other correspondence respecting the apprehended French and Indian attack. 210

Minutes, 2nd February. Consideration of reference respecting Indian affairs resumed. 214

Minutes, 4th February. Public accounts audited, approved and signed. 215

Minutes, 5th February. Public accounts audited, &c. 216

Recommendation to increase the salaries of the clerks in the Government offices, as they cannot subsist on them; the high wages in and about the town for ordinary labourers. Note of the salaries given. Other accounts dealt with. 217

1799

Minutes, 9th February. What vouchers will be necessary in event of money being advanced to a surveyor, who has died before the work is completed. 220

Public accounts audited. 221

Minutes, 12th February. Accounts audited, with explanations, &c. 222

Minutes, 13th February. Further examination of accounts. 225

Petition for machinery for the mills at the Humber rejected. 226

Minutes, 22nd February. Examination of accounts continued. 227

Minutes, 26th February. Contract ordered for a block house to be erected opposite Government house. 228

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1800.

- Minutes, 27th and 28th February. Proposal by de Puisaye respecting lands for the French royalists. The Council consider the proposal of de Puisaye to negotiate with the Indians for lands inadmissible. If the Missisauagas are inclined now to part with their land the opportunity should not be allowed to slip; their intentions to be ascertained and the Commander-in-chief to be applied to, that the proper officers may be sent to enter into a provisional agreement. Until then no specific appropriation should be made, nor encouragement be held out to the French emigrants that they are to have an establishment there. The Government house at the head of the lake, pledged to Bates till next October, so that it cannot be taken from him before then. The Count may deal privately with Bates and if he succeed there would be no impropriety in giving him a lease, if he establish another tavern equally commodious. Page 229
- 27th February Public accounts audited. 234
- Minutes, 9th March. The Acting Surveyor General reports that the following field work is necessary: 1. To run the divisional line between Dunwich and Southwold; the town of Yarmouth to be completely surveyed. 2. To survey the Gore on the north side of the Thames between the upper forks at Oxford and the boundary of the township of London. 3. To survey the township of Norwich. Also to send a surveyor to examine Hope, Haldimand, Hamilton, Cramahé and Percy, and report what improvements have been made by the settlers. Proposes to employ Thomas Smith, under Iredell, in surveying the Western District, in which there is a vast deal of field work to be done. The report approved of, and the work ordered to be done. 235
- Petition from William Bates to extend his lease of the Government tavern on the beach at the head of the lake, so as to enable him to risk making improvements. Decision postponed. 237
- Further from de Puisaye respecting the same tavern. 238
- Estimate of the expense of the Surveying Department for the half year ending 30th June, 1799. 239
- 6th April Minutes, 14th March. Consideration of estimate of the cost of gaol deferred. 241
- Minutes, 23rd March. Estimates for gaol considered and approved of. 242
- Money to be advanced to the builder of the vessel for Government. 242
- Minutes, 26th March. Acting Surveyor General's supplementary accounts audited and approved of. 243
- Memorial of William Jarvis to have steps taken to transcribe and preserve the records of land grants. Referred to a full Council. 243
- Memorial of White, Attorney General, respecting the engrossing and perfecting His Majesty's deeds; prays that the same practice may be observed as that in Lower Canada. A copy of memorial to be sent to the Secretary of the Province for an explanation, and that copies of all papers relating to the subject be transmitted to the Board. 245
- Proposals by Asa Danforth for a road from York to the Bay of Quinté, recommended to the consideration of the Council. The Board will pay all attention to the subject. 247
- Renewed application from de Puisaye for the lease of the Government House now held by Bates; referred to a previous resolution. 248
- Minutes, 6th April. Letter from the British Minister at Philadelphia, contradicting the stories of hostile movements brought by Delaware Aaron's son. 251
- Account of Alexander McKenzie submitted, approved of, and ordered to be paid. 252

1800.

Minutes, 9th April. Proposals of Asa Danforth, for a road to the Bay of Quinte, to be sent to the Attorney General, to prepare an agreement and that the Surveyor General select two townships to be sold to pay for the road. Page 252

Petition of Danforth that each good, industrious labouring man be allowed 200 acres as an encouragement for constructing the road. The Council agrees that at the end of the work, the petitioner may recommend labourers for 200 acres, the number not to exceed 40, and that, as requested, he be supplied with four grind stones. 254

4th April

Minutes, 13th April. The agreement with Danforth approved of and ordered to be perfected. 256

Map describing Dundas Street considered; and it being found that the road is over wet ground, an occasional deviation is allowed. 256

The Surveyor General authorized to take on an additional deputy, to explore the ground between York and Duffin's Creek, that the road may be run from the end of King street to where it joins Dundas street in the second concession of Pickering. 257

Petition of Henry Kahman, blacksmith, referred to the Commander-in-chief. 257

to

Report by D. W. Smith on the sale of two townships to defray the expense of opening Dundas street from York to the Trent. The plan of the street will require some alteration to connect it from the city to some part of the line as it passes through Scarborough. 257

The townships of Dereham and Norwich to be surveyed and laid off in blocks for sale. 258

The lots to be thrown open in Hope, Haldimand, Hamilton, Cramahé and Percy to form with Dereham and Norwich, a fund for the payment of the road to the Trent. 258

Minutes, 16th April. Respecting the question of engrossing deeds, as between the Attorney General and the Secretary. 259

11th June

Minutes, 20th April. Further respecting the question between the Attorney General and the Secretary. 260

Minutes, 27th April. Investigation ordered into the state of Markham township; all lots unlocated to be put under the Yonge street regulations. 263

The townships of Dereham and Norwich to be laid off for sale in blocks of 4000 acres. 263

Advertisement ordered for the sale of the mill site on the Humber; the fish not to be prevented from passing up and measures to be taken to prevent them from being destroyed. 264

Minutes, 7th May. Receiver General's accounts presented. 266

Ordered that half of the fees be paid to McGill as agent for Simcoe. 268

1799.

Minutes, 21st May. Letter from Portland respecting leases of reserves and the mode of charging the rent. 269

Abstract of grants with list of persons liable to pay full fees. 271

The President desires the Council to report what measures can be taken to make the grantees take up their titles or forfeit their grants. 272

Minutes, 28th May. Proposal by the Mississaugas through Brant, to cede five miles along the Lake, extending as far back parallel with the original purchase as will make 69,120 acres, on condition that it is granted to de Puisaye, and to be paid for at the rate of one shilling and three pence Halifax currency. The offer not accepted for reasons given. 272

Minutes, 11th June. Rations ordered for the French emigrants. 274

Answer to Brant respecting the offer of the Mississaugas to cede land. 274

	1800.	The sum of £30 ordered to be advanced to Alexander McDonell, Sheriff of the Home district. Page 276
		Minutes, 18th June. Correspondence respecting a complaint by McKee and Claus against the conduct of McLean towards the Indians at Amherstburg. 276
		The President to write to McLean to prevent any change in the old system. 283
8th June		Proposal by the President that the officer commanding the Queen's Rangers be desired, by requisition, to supply a working party of 50 men, to make the road from the Bay of Toronto towards the French settlement. 284
		Minutes, 25th June. Passports for the Marquis de Beauport, St. Aulaire, and M. Coster de St. Victor, to return to Europe, applied for by Hon. Richard Cartwright. 285
		Broken lots 10 and 11 to be added to the other lands appropriated to be sold with the King's mill at the Humber. 285
		Minutes, 2nd July. The Council sees no objection to grant passports asked for on the 25th June. 286
	to	Minutes, 3rd July. The Surveyor General has employed Stegman to explore, &c., the route for the opening of Dundas Street, from York to the Trent. As a surveyor is not wanted to superintend the work, Merritt might be employed and paid as an extra surveyor. The report agreed to. 287
		The Attorney General to prepare a list of blank deeds in his office, the completion of which was suspended by order of the 1st June, 1798, with names of grantees, &c.; a committee of Council to examine and report which of these may now be completed. 288
		Advertisement for the sale of lands at Dereham and Norwich. 288
		Minutes, 4th July. Order for the exaction of fees on town lots. 289
18th July		Minutes, 6th July. Public accounts audited, &c. 290
		Order respecting the dates to which accounts are to be made up. 291
		Resolution respecting the issue of deeds for land, in reply to petition from the land granting officers. 291
		Minutes, 11th July. Portland approves of the decision to sell the lands left after the reserves and the grants to loyalists, provided the proceeds are greater by sale than by grant subject to fees. The grants to U.E. loyalists only to extend to their sons and daughters. How the sales should be effected, &c. 292
		Memorial from D. W. Smith that the state of his office be examined in view of his leaving for England. He proposes to place the office in commission. Referred to a committee to report. 296
1799.		Proposal of the president to postpone the promulgation of certain Acts till after the return of the judges from circuit, agreed to. 298
		Minutes 13th July. The President calls attention to the leave of absence to the Surveyor General and the arrangements necessary. 300
		Regulations for the preparation and engrossing the instruments to pass the Great Seal. 301
		Minutes 16th July. Address to the King. 303
		Report on the state of the Surveyor General's office. 304
		Memorial of Alexander Burns, private secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, for increased salary. Recommended for reasons given, the recommendation to be transmitted to the Treasury. 305
		Application for oxen to remove the timber which impedes the opening of the road to Yonge street. 309
		Minutes 18th July. Memorial from officers of the land granting department, to have the patents now ready taken out by those who have received grants so that the fees be paid. The Board reply to the Presi- Q. 288

1800.	dent that his recommendation on the subject was answered on the 6th instant.	Page 310
	The President recommends that a committee examine and report how many patents are now in the Secretary's office, which should be taken up.	311
25th July	Minutes 25th July. Memorial of Angus McDonell for remuneration as French Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, recommended by the President. The Board is of opinion that there is no adequate necessity for increasing the public expense by the appointment of a French Secretary.	312
to	The Board conceives that there is no need to appoint a Committee to ascertain the number of patents in the Secretary's office.	313
	The amount of cash received on warrant of survey under the new regulations reported.	314
	Minutes 26th July. Memorial of W. Jarvis for books for the use of the Secretary's office. Ordered to give an estimate of the cost.	314
	Memorial of Asa Danforth for £100 currency for the road from York eastward of which 30 miles are completed; \$200 ordered.	316
6th August	Minutes 29th July. The sum of £60, Halifax currency, recommended to be paid to Angus McDonell, for the trouble and expense incurred in forwarding provisions, &c., to the French emigrants.	317
	Minutes 6th August. Estimate of Jarvis for books for the Secretary's office approved of; ordered that the books be provided. The sum of £15 allowed to Small for office fittings.	318
1799.	Complaint of Joseph Kendrick of the schooner "Peggy" of exorbitant port charges. Consideration deferred till information is obtained.	319
	Public accounts audited.	319

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Q 289—1, 289—2.

1800.	(Q 289—1 contains the Minutes of Council on Crown lands and to page 522 in Q. 289—2. The list of petitions is at the end of the calendar of these two volumes.)	
February 28, Philadelphia.	Timothy Pickering to Major Rivardi, introducing and recommending M. Le Couteulx, a French gentleman, who is naturalised.	Page 558.
October 6, Fort George.	Lt. Colonel McDonell to Major Rivardi, the letter of this date received (the letter should be dated the 7th, see p 556) can only state that M. Le Couteulx is a gentleman, without a passport, and must be detained until the pleasure of the Commander-in-chief shall be known.	559
October 7, Fort Niagara.	Major Rivardi to Lt. Colonel McDonell (see page 559). That Le Couteulx being a naturalised American, desires to know the motives for keeping him a prisoner.	556
	(In Hunter's No. 23 of 19th November).	
October 12, Quebec.	Hunter to Portland. (No. 19). Encloses requisitions for clothing for the first and second battalions of Royal Canadian volunteers. Copies sent to the Duke of Kent.	523
	Requisitions.	525 to 528
October 12, Quebec.	Opinion of the Attorney General (Sewell) on the case of Le Couteulx, held prisoner, that he may be legally detained as a prisoner of war.	552
	(In Hunter's No. 23 of 19th November).	
October 14, Quebec.	Hunter to Portland (No. 20). Sends requisition for Indian stores.	529
	Requisition.	530
October 20, Quebec.	Hunter to Portland. Has received instructions respecting grants of land to General Arnold.	535
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	October 21, Quebec.	Hunter to King. Estimate of the charge of defraying the civil establishment of Upper Canada received.	Page 536
	October 27, Quebec.	The same to Portland (No. 21). Dispatches received. Will ascertain the respective ranks of the French royalists. Is anxious for directions how far a valid title can be given them, before their disabilities as aliens are removed. Cannot send a favourable report of the two battalions of Royal Canadian Volunteers. Prevalence of desertion. Had discharged eighty men unfit for service. Respecting the accounts. Has ordered the building with as little delay as possible of the powder magazine and ordnance store on Cape Diamond. Is thankful for the appointment of Thomas Scott to be Attorney General for Upper Canada. Has informed Claus of his appointment to be Deputy Superintendent General of Indian affairs. The civil administration of Upper Canada properly conducted during his absence. The improvement of the roads has facilitated the communication between Upper and Lower Canada, and roads are now passable as high up as Amherstburg. The tranquil state of the two Provinces; the necessity of each regiment taking the tour of duty at all the posts; fears of desertion.	537
	October 31, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 22). Transmits copy of the rates of exchange and prices of provisions at Quebec for October, 1800.	541
		Quebec prices current for the month of October, 1800.	543
	November 3, Quebec.	Abstract of warrants for the ordinary services of the army, between the 29th October, 1799, and 30th October, 1800.	561
	November 19, Quebec.	Hunter to Portland (No. 23). In conformity with orders, M. Le Couteulx was arrested at Fort George, opposite Niagara, on the 7th October, with a considerable quantity of merchandise, with which he said he meant to proceed to Detroit; he has been sent to Quebec and his case referred to the Attorney General. His opinion is that Le Couteulx may be legally detained as a prisoner of war. Governor Milnes has allotted two convenient rooms in the common gaol for the custody of Le Couteulx. No distinct charges can be proved against him, but since 1794 he has been an object of very great suspicion. Sends copy of report on the case by the Attorney General, also application by Major Rivardi, with Lt.-Colonel McDonell's answer. Apparently an application is to be made by the United States for the release of Le Couteulx, as an American subject, so that he desires instructions on that point. His papers, which are very voluminous, are in course of examination by two magistrates and the law officers; when all examined the substance shall be transmitted.	547
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LT. GOV. PETER HUNTER, 1801.

Q. 290-1.—Q. 290-2.—Q. 290-3.

1800.
November 18,
New York.

Alexander Hamilton to Henry Cheriot. That Le Couteulx, having left France during a time of peace with Great Britain, has lived fourteen years in the United States, and been naturalized, so that he cannot rightfully be considered by the British authorities as a subject of France and a prisoner of war. Page 21

(In Hunter's letter No. 24 of 2nd January, 1801.)

1801.
January 2,
Quebec.

Hunter to Portland (No. 24). Transmits parts of Couteulx's papers, &c., containing his proposals for the invasion of Canada; all appear to have been written in the United States. Hamilton's letter respecting pretended privileges of Couteulx, as a citizen of the United States. 5

Extracts of letters from Le Couteulx, in Hunter's letter No. 24.

Le Couteulx to Rodolph Tellicr, 27th March, 1796 (in French). His desire to see ten ships of the line with 5,000 or 6,000 troops sent to the St. Lawrence; nothing would please the Canadians better. Adet should mention it to the Directory. 7

Dated 6th May on the same subject; 197,000 Canadians had a French heart. Had written Liancourt that France should seize Hamburg, and send £50,000,000 of forged notes into England. 7

1801.

Dated 21st May, 1797. On the same subject. His pleasure that Spain has ceded Louisiana and the two Floridas for the Spanish part of St. Domingo. Whites can cultivate the land in the two Floridas and Louisiana but the other will become a haunt of pirates like the coast of Barbary. The negroes once free will only engage in piracy. This country (United States) will be obliged to make treaties with them as it has done with the Dey of Algiers, Tunis and Morocco. Would wager two to one that this would happen. Page 8

Dated 9th June, 1797. Same subject. 9

Le Couteulx to P. Stephen Duponceau, dated 15th July, 1797. Had hoped for a squadron of ten ships of the line and 6,000 or 8,000 troops to seize Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and all British possessions in America. The Canadians are burning with a desire to return to be under the government of France. 9

To Citizen Rodolph Tellier 27th July, 1797. Same subject. 10

To C. Volney, 4th December, 1797. The same subject. The eagerness of the Canadians to join the French. 11

To Garret Gottringue, 1st December, 1796. Bishop Carroll has written to the clergy of Canada for money to assist in building our (the French) church. Wishes he could go to Canada; he would *parler Francois* among the Canadians and call on every one for something. Hopes the time will come when every Frenchman may enter Canada without leave. Is sorry to see the President withdraw; is afraid the peace of the country will be disturbed by the French owing to the treaty with the English. The French can digest anything but that. Hears that the Spaniards have given them (the United States) Louisiana and the two Floridas in exchange for Spanish St. Domingo. (See letter of 21st May, 1797 p 8). Believes they want Canada also to have a footing at each extremity of the continent. The Spaniards are determined to have Gibraltar. 13

(The last letter is a translation, the original of which is not given. It is followed by translations of the other letters of which a synopsis is given above. These begin at page 14 and end at page 20).

Portland to Hunter (No. 10.) Letters received. The large amount of land granted under Russell's administration, the average being 459 acres for each grant. The return of the Militia must be lower than it ought to be; concurs in the able report of the Executive Council. Separate accounts must be kept of the Crown and Clergy lands; the latter to form a fund as the Act directs; the receipts from the former to be applied to such Provincial purposes as His Majesty may direct, any surplus to be transmitted to the Treasury to be invested for the benefit of Upper Canada; it would, he thinks, be equally advantageous to dispose of the rents from the Clergy Reserves in the same manner. Mr. Smith's house cannot be purchased, being unfit for a public school; he is to be paid £700 as arrears of salary. Requisitions for clothing for the two battalions of Royal Canadian volunteers and for goods for the Indians transmitted to the Treasury. Sent to the Duke of York report as to apprehended desertions from the Canadian battalions; sends copy of letter, &c., to Prescott respecting their accounts. Is glad to find that the roads between Upper Canada and Quebec are improved. Encloses copy of letter from Brant. Frigate to convoy the Trade fleet from Quebec. Expenses for the Indian Department to be defrayed as before from the Army Extraordinaries. 1

(For date in margin, see Hunter's No. 29 of 18th June, p. 48.)

Hunter to Portland (No. 25). Sends Mann's report on the state of the canals, &c., on the St. Lawrence or Catarqui River above Montreal, which require great repairs and alterations, the expense of which is

January 6,
Whitehall.

January 12,
Quebec.

1801. necessary, the works being important both for Government and the trade; recommends Mann's proposal for a new canal instead of improving the locks at the Mill Rapids and Cascades. Recommends that the other locks be repaired, the cost, exclusive of the new canal, amounting to £1,427, 8s. This amount, as well as the cost of the new canal, can be paid gradually out of the tolls, which now amount to about £600 a year, and will increase with the improvements. Plan enclosed, showing the situation of the locks at the Mill Rapids and Cascades. Page 23
- Report on canals referred to. Duplicate original is in volume 38 of Series C, with particular plan of new canal. 27
- Plan of canals at the Mill Rapids and Cascades, showing the line of the new canal. 36A
- March 18, Quebec. Hunter to Portland (No. 26). Shall have an entry made in the Council books to prevent the allowance of fees on land grants becoming a precedent for paying the whole to the officers of the land granting department. The grants (four in number) issued without the provision for Clergy Reserves have been withdrawn and new deeds issued. Money for the Indian Department shall be issued from the military chest to the Lieutenant Governor as required. Calls attention to the doubt as to the validity of titles issued to French royalists. Is to meet the Legislature of Upper Canada on the 28th of May, and will leave for York very early in Spring. 37
- April 10, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 27). Acknowledging dispatches with instructions regarding the cultivation of hemp in Upper Canada; proclamation respecting the style and titles of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, and an order to continue the use of the Public Seal of Upper Canada till another can be engraved. 41
- April 15, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 28). Acknowledges receipt of a printed proclamation respecting the Royal titles, &c., on the union of Great Britain and Ireland. 43
- This and other printed documents on the same subject are in series C Vol. 245.
- April 23, York. Russell to Portland. Had received dispatch authorizing an addition to the salaries of certain office clerks; it will be handed to Hunter that no time may be lost in carrying it into execution. Calls attention to his own position; states his long services and asks for an increase of salary as Receiver General, to make it equal to that paid to the holder of the same office in Lower Canada. 44
- June 18, York. Hunter to the same (No. 29). Refers to the large grants of land mentioned in Portland's letter of the 6th January (see p. 1). These did not include the whole of the grants to the Executive Council or to the American Loyalists. Separate accounts to be kept of the rents of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, those from the former to be applied to such public purposes as may be resolved on, and from the latter according to the Act. Has paid £700 to Smith as arrears. The Count de Puisaye to furnish lists of the military rank of the French royalists; deeds cannot be issued till he shall receive orders on the subject. Has supplied Milnes with money from the military chest for the Indian Department and for civil expenses of Lower Canada. Le Couteux detained as a prisoner of war. Sends report on the culture of hemp. The Legislature met on the 28th May; sends copy of his speech, &c. 48
- Speeches and addresses in reply. 52 to 60
- Report on the cultivation of hemp. 61 to 71
- June —, Whitehall. Portland to Hunter. The King sanctions the adoption of Mann's report on the Canals and the proposed expenditure. Measures should be taken to render the work beneficial and to limit the expenditure to

1801.

July 16,
York.

the estimate. Must defer giving instructions as to the validity of any titles that may be issued to French royalists. Page 39
 Hunter to Portland (No. 30). Legislature prorogued on the 9th inst. Sends copy of his speech. Shall transmit as soon as possible copies of the reserved acts. Sends address from the Assembly for £250 to purchase and distribute hemp seed, and £500 for premiums to deserving cultivators and exporters. The zeal shown to promote the culture of hemp. Sends abstract of land grants. Transmits memorial from Justice Powell. 73
 Speech on prorogation. 76
 Address for grants of money to promote the cultivation of hemp. 78
 Abstract of Land Grants from 16th August, 1799, to 31st December, 1800. 81

Counties.	Grants.	Districts.	Acres.	Total Grants.	Total Acres.
York.....	30		11,899	} 40	15,299
Durham.....	1	Home.....	600		
Northumberland.....	9		2,800	} 20	4,766
Addington.....	1	Midland.....	150		
Frontenac.....	4		650	} 5	1,500
Hastings.....	14	Niagara.....	3,786		
Prince Edward.....	1		190	} 9	1,138
Lincoln.....	5	Western.....	1,500		
Essex.....	9		1,138	} 20	83,780
Middlesex.....	1	London.....	1,200		
Norfolk.....	3		780	} 13	9,012
Oxford.....	16	Eastern.....	81,800		
Dundas.....	12		4,012	} 20	7,191
Prescott.....	1	Johnston.....	5,000		
Grenville.....	12		3,891	} 300	
Leeds.....	7		3,000		
Russell.....	1		300	} Total	127
		Total.....					122,696

Memorial of William Dummer Powell for grant of land as a compensation for the losses he sustained by removal to York. 83

July 30,
York.

Mr. Justice Allcock to King. In consequence of the resignation of the office of Chief Justice by Osgoode, and that Elmsley has given up his claim to succeed, prays for the succession as Chief Justice. A plan for a Court of Chancery in preparation. Would prefer to be Chief Justice below, but would remain here where his services seem to be wanted. Applies for an increase of salary and a seat in the Council. 85

August 1,
York.

Hunter to Portland (No. 31). Transmits draught of a bill for erecting a Court of Chancery, which if approved, it is intended to pass into law. The constant applications for a Court of Equity; the necessity for such a court has become urgent. Reasons for this. The necessity for having some one trained at the Chancery Bar in England to organise such a court; Mr. Justice Allcock recommended as suitable to give the necessary professional aid, although he is to retain his seat in the King's Bench. Without a qualified man to instruct the Bar and the officers in their duties, the court cannot proceed. Allcock's good qualities; the limited knowledge of the law possessed by the Bar, with a few exceptions, and not one of them was ever within the walls of a Court of Chancery. Should the bill be approved of, asks that a *mandamus* be sent to appoint Allcock a Chancery Judge, with certain powers. Respecting the appointment of officials. An increased salary should be given to Allcock. 88

1801.	Draught of the Chancery Bill.	Page 96a
	Observations on the same.	107
August 1, York.	D. W. Smith to Hunter. His disappointment that the house has not been bought for a school as he anticipated; offers it for a barrack. Is willing to make a reduction in the price. Asks for leave of absence. (In Hunter's No. 32 of 10th August.)	117
August 10, York.	Hunter to Portland (No. 32). Shall, as ordered, detain Couteulx as a prisoner of war. Sends letter from D. W. Smith, respecting his house, which was to have been bought for a school, but the purchase not carried out. He now offers it for officers' quarters. Its convenient situation; the saving in lodging money; asks authority to purchase. Mr. Smith's services as surveyor general, and since as Speaker of the Assembly.	114
August 14, York.	Smith to King. Asks for his good services in respect to the sale of his house at Niagara. Has again been returned to Parliament and made Speaker of the Assembly.	122
August 15, York.	Hunter to Portland (No. 33). Sends minutes of Council on State matters from 17th August, 1799, to 30th June, 1801, and on land matters from 22nd December, 1797, to 30th June, 1799.	124
17th August	Minutes, 17th August, 1799. Oaths of office to Hunter, as Lieutenant Governor, and to the Bishop of Quebec as an Executive Councillor.	125
	Minutes, 22nd August. Message from the Lieutenant Governor,	126
	Minutes, 24th August. Report by the Chief Justice on the Message from the Lieutenant Governor, specifying what arrangements should be made for administering the Government, during the Lieutenant Governor's absence.	128
	Minutes, 27th August. Message from the Lieutenant Governor, with proclamation of his appointment and with report from medical men in York of the unhealthy situation of the site chosen for a Government house.	140
to	Minutes, 28th August. On report of the medical men, another site to be chosen for Government house.	141
	Minutes, 1st September. Message from the Lieutenant Governor, thanking the Council for the report on arrangements during his absence, and naming the Chief Justice, with Russell and Shaw as a Committee to administer during his absence.	141
3rd October,	Report by Russell, Receiver General, that certain funds have not been handed over by the Secretary of the Province.	143
	Letter to the Secretary respecting the payment of these funds.	146
	Minutes, 2nd September. Memorial of the Secretary of the Province for delay to enable him to receive accounts from his deputies; granted in respect to the public revenue, but no delay is needed in regard to the land fees payable to the officers of the land granting department, which should be settled once a quarter. Committee appointed to examine the registers, &c.	147
1799.	Minutes, 17th September. Instructions by Lieut.-Governor Hunter to the Committee for administering during his absence.	149
	Application by Givens for rum for the Indians at the distribution of presents.	152
	Petition of Angus McDonnell for payment of persons employed in carting stores to the French colony at Windham.	152
	Minutes, 24th September. Application from Major Smith to have the Queen's Rangers recalled from the roads to prepare shelter for the corps for the winter, complied with.	154
	Minutes, 3rd October. Amount of pay for the master, mate and crew of the "Toronto" Yacht ordered.	155

	1801.	Offer of David Cowan and Jacob Resyler for the mill and lands on the Humber sent too late.	Page 155
15th	October	Minutes, 15th October. Inquiry ordered, on report of Capt Claus into the charge that the people of the Six Nations had been forbidden to hunt at Long Point and that two of them had been struck by some of the settlers.	156
		Repairs authorized for the mill at the Humber.	156
		Minutes, 29th October. Subpœnas ordered to issue for witnesses required at the next session of Oyer and Terminer.	157
		The sum of £50 ordered to be paid to Alexander McDonell, Sheriff of the Home District, for the maintenance of prisoners, the gaoler's salary &c.	158
to		Inquiry to be made if unsurveyed lands need be surveyed before May next.	158
		Concerning the inspection of the work done by Danforth on Dundas street.	158
		Minutes, 5th November. That fiats are to issue for commissions of the Peace for the districts into which the Province is to be divided by the reserved Act now assented to.	159
		As Danforth has completed ten miles of Dundas street nearest the town, the same ordered to be inspected.	160
		Expenses of Attorney General at the Court of Oyer and Terminer ordered to be paid.	160
		The Sheriff of the Home District to send in an estimate of the cost of a well, &c.	160
24th	Decem-	Minutes, 7th November. Report by the Surveyor General on the necessity of making additional surveys before May, next in answer to the question put by the Council on the 29th ultimo.	161
		Board recommends that the surveys be suspended until further orders, except those of Yarmouth, Oxford and Dorchester.	164
		Minutes, 12th November. Accounts of the Acting Surveyor General examined and approved.	165
		Letter from Stegman, pointing out the injury he will sustain by the survey of the township of King being stopped; he is allowed to proceed.	165
		Warrant ordered to pay accounts of the Surveyor General.	166
ber,		Warrant to issue to John Wood, to receive by power of Attorney the salary of the Rev. John Langhorn.	166
		Minutes, 21st November. Warrant to issue for Rev. John Stuart's half year's salary.	167
		Minutes, 10th December. Order to cease issuing rations, &c., to the French colony at Windham.	168
		Complaint of the Six Nations of an interference with their ferry.	169
		Report of inspection on road from York to Smith's Creek, opened by Danforth, shows that he is short of his contract.	171
		Allowance to Chewett for inspection.	171
1799.		An advance ordered to be made to Danforth on account of Dundas street.	171
		No deeds to be issued to the U. E. loyalists without obtaining a receipt, which is to be produced at the audit of the half fee account.	172
		Minutes, 14th December. Memorial from Count de Chalus, for the continuance of rations, &c., to be sent to the Lieutenant Governor.	172
		Minutes, 24th December. Warrant ordered for the payment of John Carpenter, for repairing the bridge at the outlet from Burlington Bay.	173
		The Board cannot interfere in anything relating to the French colony at Windham, the only answer that can be given to de Chalus.	174
Q. 290-1	Q. 290-2	Q. 290-3	STATE PAPERS—UPPER CANADA.
			159

	1801.	Attorney General instructed to recover the amount of the bond due by Daniel and Philip Adkins and Robert Young.	Page 174
		Warrant to issue for the payment of the master and crew of the "Toronto" yacht.	175
4th January		Half yearly payment ordered to be made to Rev. John Bethune.	175
		Minutes, 4th January, 1800. Instructions to de Chalus respecting the issue of rations to the French settlers at Windham.	176
		McGill's public accounts examined and approved.	177
		Minutes, 15th January. Respecting salary of W. Dummer Powell junr.	178
		Minutes, 21-t January. Claim of John Dennis for extras in building the "Toronto" yacht to be specified.	178
		On petition of Frances Langevin or Letourneux, one of the French emigrants, the Board repeats that it cannot interfere.	179
		Report to be made on the petition of Abel Stevens and Mathew Howard, for compensation for completing a road from Elizabethtown to Kingston Mills.	180
		Minutes, 25th January. Examination of public accounts.	181
		Minutes, 29th January. Request of Messrs. Chewett and Ridout that the papers and plans of Aitken, Deputy Surveyor General for the Midland district, deceased, be transferred to them, is referred for further report on the subject.	184
to		The Solicitor General to receive the public papers of the late Attorney General.	185
		Minutes, 1st February. Wrrrant to issue for the payment of the late Attorney General's salary to his executor Peter Russell.	185
		The Solicitor General, whilst acting as Attorney General, is to have the necessary clerk, &c. He is to specify the cost of the books he requires.	186
		Warrant to issue for the salary of the Government printers.	187
		Each subaltern officer employed at the opening of Toronto and Yonge Streets, is to be paid five shillings a day whilst so employed.	187
		Minutes, 4th February. On a memorial of Peter Russell, the Secretary was directed to seal certain title deeds.	187
		The Chief Justice to report on claims for the family of the late Attorney General in respect to land grants.	189
		Petition of John Small for additional remuneration recommended.	190
11th February		Estimate for the expense of the Surveying Department referred for consideration.	191
		The conduct of the Solicitor General in prosecuting Riggs for felony approved of in opposition to an article in the <i>Gazette</i> and the deposition and minute ordered to be published officially.	192
		Minutes, 7th February. Proclamation proroguing Parliament to the 22nd March ordered.	193
1800.		Minutes, 11th February. Letter from the Lieut. Governor that the soldiers sent to apprehend a murderer are entitled to pay.	193
		The Lieut. Governor has signed and forwarded certain documents; desires proclamation to issue for a meeting of the Legislature at York on the 2nd June next.	194
		Letter from the Lieut. Governor; approves of what has been done respecting the surveys and of the appointment of Stegman to the Midland district in room of Aitken. The mode of disposing of the Crown Lands to be referred to the Secretary of State.	195
		Also letter respecting petitions from de Chalus and Quetton St. George, concerning provisions, &c.	196

	1801.	Another letter with petition from Alexander McDonell, Sheriff of the Home District, for an allowance.	Page 197
		Action on these letters; to summon the Legislature; to communicate with the persons mentioned in the letters, &c.	197
15th February		Minutes, 15th February. The secretary of the Province authorized to obtain a case for the books.	198
		John Dennis to be paid for extra work on the "Toronto" yacht.	199
		Snow shoes to be issued to Stegman and party for survey of the township of King.	199
		The Chief Justice was allowed to take certain books out of the library.	199
		Minutes, 18th February. Lewis Grant, Surveyor for the Eastern District, to take possession of the maps and papers belonging to the Surveyor General's office at Kingston, seal them and deliver them to the Lieut. Governor in Spring.	200
		The Surveyor General to give such information to Willcocks, Deputy Post Master, as shall enable him to communicate to Finlay information desired by the Governor General in respect to the establishment of regular couriers from Quebec monthly, fortnightly or weekly.	200
to		Solicitor General, for a proper system of numbering the land grants to avoid confusion. The Council directs the Surveyor General to add to the office number the number in the Commissioners' reports.	203
		Warrant to issue for the salary of Alexander Burns, the Lieut. Governor's private secretary.	204
		Copies of complaint against Elisha Jones and James Draper, for cutting timber on the Reserves into staves for the Montreal market, to be sent to the Solicitor General.	204
		Minutes, 26th February. The sum of £560 to be issued to the Surveyor General to meet certain claims.	205
		Letter from Claus calling attention to the sale of liquor on the Grand River, contrary to the will of the Chiefs and people; destruction of a barrel of whiskey; necessity for preventive measures.	206
22nd April,		Claus to make an investigation respecting the murder on the Grand River.	207
		Minutes, 4th March. Warrant ordered to pay for the Registry books.	207
		Minutes, 25th March. Mr. Allan complains that an article in the Gazette stating that he is a candidate for York will injure him; the Board recommend that the printers be dismissed and a person secured as King's Printer.	208
		Minutes, 27th March. Respecting accounts of the Surveyor General.	209
		Petition from the King's Printers acknowledging their error and praying for forgiveness.	210
		Minutes, 1st April. Warrant to issue for the seamen's wages of the "Toronto."	210
		Surveyor General's accounts and account by a party of Queen's Rangers for conveying prisoners to gaol.	211
		Minutes, 8th April. Report by Surveyor General that the survey of the township of King is finished; ordered that Stegman survey along Yonge street as far as Lake Simcoe, especially reporting suitable places for mill sites.	211
1800.		Minutes, 15th April. Warrant to issue in favour of John McKerlie, administrator for the late George Irwin.	212
		Respecting land granting fees.	213
		Minutes, 22nd April. McGill ordered to procure a supply of hay and corn for the King's oxen.	213

	1801.	Warrants to issue on behalf of Joseph Haskill and Thomas Humberstone for their expenses as witnesses.	Page 214
		Proceedings to be taken against William Pit-Gould for blasphemous conversation.	214
6th May		Against William Hambly, a surveyor, for the same offence, he being ordered to appear before the Board.	214
		The Solicitor General to proceed against Murray for selling liquor to the Indians on the Grand River.	214
		Warrant to issue for the salary of Sheriff Munro of the Eastern District.	215
		Minutes, 6th May. Warrant to issue for the expenses of an express with letters to the Lieut. Governor.	215
		Authority given to purchase a copy of the statutes of Great Britain for the King's Bench.	216
		Warrant for the salary of Rev. Mr. Langhorn.	216
		Minutes, 13th May. In reference to a claim for express charges, the secretary must certify that all the papers were on public business.	217
to		Minutes, 3rd June. Letter from James Green, military secretary, respecting charges in the patents, &c., of land grants and additional precautions respecting their issue.	218
		Minutes, 5th June. Consideration of the letter respecting land grants.	235
		Minutes, 9th June. Respecting memorial of de Puisaye and statement of Angus McDonell in relation to it.	236
		Minutes, 16th June. Lieut. Governor approves of the report of the 5th inst. (not given in the minutes).	237
		Minutes, 4th August. Accounts laid before the Council for audit.	237
		Minutes, 8th August. Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Western District, respecting the delays in improving the town of Sandwich by the neglect of the holders of grants. A surveyor to be sent to report on each lot in Sandwich.	241
		Books to be purchased for the registration of land warrants under the new system.	241
1st September		Minutes, 12th August. Statement of cash received upon warrants of survey on farm, park and town lots.	242
		Second report on the Crown and Clergy Reserves.	243
		Minutes, 21st August. Count de Puisaye to attend at York with his papers and witnesses in regard to his charge against Angus McDonell.	256
		Minutes, 26th August. Letter from the Duke of Portland respecting land for the widow of White, Attorney General, referred to the Chief Justice.	256
		Report by Lewis Grant on the road between York and the River Trent, opening by Danforth.	257
		Payment ordered of \$1,635 on account of the same; a survey to be made to ascertain if the road cannot be so turned that the Trent can be crossed by a bridge instead of a ferry.	259
1800.		Minutes, 28th August. The second and third concessions of Gwillimbury, east and west, to be put under the Yonge street regulations, and the proposed town of Gwillimbury to be laid out.	260
		The Lieut.-Governor being called to Quebec, in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief, the same arrangements will be observed this year as last, for administering the affairs of the Province.	260
		Minutes, 30th August. Evidence taken in the case of de Puisaye's complaint against Angus McDonell.	261
		Minutes, 1st September. Continuation of the case of de Puisaye against McDonell; the dismissal of McDonell recommended.	262

1801.
13th September
Minutes, 13th September. Petition of Alexander McDonell, Sheriff of the Home District, for payment of certain allowances. Page 264
Minutes, 30th September. Respecting the patents to be issued with reserves of mines, &c. 266
Minutes, 7th October. Warrant ordered for pay of the master and crew of the "Toronto" Yacht. 266
to
Minutes, 14th October. Petition from Gray, acting Attorney General, for allowance for paper rendered useless by new forms of land patents; referred to the Chief Justice. 268
Petition by the Secretary for payment of fees to be distributed to the officers of the land granting department. The Secretary to present a detailed statement of the proposed distribution. 269
25th November,
Letter from Jarvis, Secretary of the Province, that he has not yet obtained from Angus McDonell the books and papers in his custody as Clerk of the Assembly. 270
1800.
Minutes, 21st October. Asks instructions as to the issue of grants on which fees are payable, for which he is held responsible if he issue them. 272
Warrant to issue for fees chargeable for land grants in Dereham and Norwich with schedule. 274
Minutes, 4th November. Warrant to issue for salary of Rev. John Langhorn. 275
Minutes, 11th November. Warrant to issue for salary of Rev. John Stuart. 275
Minutes, 25th November. Petition on behalf of certain clients, for a winter circuit of the court of *Nisi Prius* for the Western District. 275
Minutes, 2nd December. (For continuation see Q. 290-2.) 275
Lord Hobart to Hunter (No. 1). Dispatches addressed to Portland received. His satisfaction at the zeal shown by the Legislature. Shall send report on the culture of hemp to the Lords of Trade. 72
(The original letter of Lord Hobart, dated 6th August, announcing his appointment to the Colonial Department, which does not appear here, is in volume 224 of series C, at page 34.)
October 13,
Downing Street.
Hobart to Hunter (No. 2). The King approves of the zeal shown in respect to the culture of hemp. The memorial of Powell to be reported on. Letter and papers respecting a Court of Chancery shall be sent to the Lord President. 95
November 4,
Downing Street.
Same to the same (No. 3). Authority given to purchase Smith's house for a barrack. 121
- August 15,
York.
Continuation of minutes of Council forwarded by Hunter in letter of this date (No. 33).
2nd December
Minutes, 2nd December, 1800. Letter from the Lieut. Governor, that until further instructions all mines are to be reserved to the Crown. 277
to
Extract of letter from Portland to Hunter, dated 20th July, that the question of titles to French royalists has been referred to the Law Officers. Thomas Scott appointed Attorney General. Claus appointed Deputy Surveyor General of Indian affairs. 278
Extract of letter from the same, 24th July, 1800, that grants to Arnold are to be made him on the same terms as those of other reduced officers. 279
30th December,
Minutes, 23rd December. Stegman's report on Eastern part of Dundas Street. Ridout reports that Danforth has deviated from the line laid down. 281
1800.
Minutes, 30th December, The sum of £100 currency to be paid to McGill on account, to meet claims against the Department for stores for war, &c. 283

	1801.	(This closes the minutes from the 17th August, 1799, when Hunter entered on the administration, to the 31st December, 1800).	
13th January,		Minutes, 13th January, 1801. The acting Surveyor authorized to engage a clerk in room of Grant, until the Lieut. Governor's pleasure be known.	Page 285
		Warrant to issue for the wages of the master and crew of the "Toronto."	286
		Minutes, 3rd February. Warrant to issue for the salary of Rev. John Bethune.	287
		Minutes, 10th February. Auditing the public accounts.	287
		Warrant for the purchase of the Statutes at large from the library of the late Attorney General.	290
		Warrant for the pay of Givens, Indian agent.	290
		Warrant for the pay of William Cooper, usher of the Court of King's Bench.	290
		Warrant for the pay of Daniel Tiers, Keeper of the Court of King's Bench.	291
to		Representation by Jarvis, Secretary of the Province, that certain books, papers, &c., connected with land granting, have become useless from a change in the forms, and petition that a warrant may issue for the payment of these as well as of other articles supplied by him. Referred to the Lieut. Governor.	291
		Warrant to issue for the balance of the half fees due to the officers of the land granting department.	292
		Minutes, 31st March. Auditor General's report on the half fee list. Ordered that a copy of the U.E. list be sent to him.	293
		Minutes, 8th April. Warrant to issue for the pay of the master and crew of the "Toronto."	293
		Minutes, 28th April. Letter read from the Duke of Portland to the Lieut. Governor, respecting the raising of hemp.	294
		Minutes, 5th May. Twenty pounds to be advanced on account of the expenditure on the Surveyor General's office.	297
30th June,		Minutes, 19th May. Letter from the Duke of Portland, that should it be considered that under present circumstances no change need be made in the fees for grants for town lots, an entry should be made in the minutes, with the reasons, so that no precedent might be created. That patents which do not specify the Crown and Clergy reserves may be cancelled and new ones issued. Approves of the change in the chequered diagrams.	298
		Minutes, 16th June. Report to be made on Portland's letter respecting the culture of hemp.	300
		Minutes, 18th June. Report on the culture of hemp presented (given in full).	301
		Report approved of.	310
		Minutes, 23rd June. The doorkeeper of the Executive Council to have £20 and the housekeeper £10 per annum in future.	311
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		Minutes of Council on Crown lands from the 22nd December, 1797, to the 30th June, 1799.	
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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, 1891

REPORT

OF THE

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA

WITH

REPORTS FROM AGENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

FOR THE YEAR 1891

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
FOR THE YEAR 1891.

REPORTS ON EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM
AND EUROPE.

REPORT OF SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., K.C.M.G.,

High Commissioner for Canada.

VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W., January, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the reports, for the year 1891, of the Agents of your Department in the United Kingdom, namely: Mr. John Dyke, Liverpool; Mr. Thomas Grahame, Glasgow; Mr. Thomas Connolly, Dublin; Mr. Henry Merrick, Belfast; and Mr. John W. Down, Bristol.

You will observe that these reports deal with a variety of matters other than those relating to the encouragement of emigration to Canada—the particular purpose for which the agencies were established. For several years past—although that duty has not been in any way neglected—indeed, on the contrary, greatly increased activity has been shown in drawing attention to the advantages the country offers to various classes of settlers—the agents have been doing their utmost, under my direction, to foster the development of the imports of Canadian produce. A reference to the statistics will show that their efforts have been attended with considerable success, and I attribute this in a large degree, not only to their painstaking labours, but to the information they have afforded in their occasional and annual reports, of value to the Canadian exporter, as to the best way of creating a demand for the products of the Dominion. I desire again to direct attention to what is stated by them in this connection, as well as to the valuable comments they offer in regard to emigration. In addition to what I have already remarked, I may state that these offices are becoming well known to the representatives of Canadian firms, who repeatedly visit the United Kingdom on business, as centres from which much valuable information may be obtained; and that the agents are also able to render considerable assistance to persons who come to Europe for other purposes. Frequent enquiries are also received by them from the representatives of the press for information connected with emigration to the Dominion, and commerce, and I believe that the usefulness of their offices will continue to increase.

All that I have said with regard to these agencies, applies with equal, or even greater, force to my own office. The correspondence connected with emigration,

commercial matters, and the publication of information relating to the resources and capabilities of Canada, and the progress that has been witnessed during the last decade, continues to rapidly increase.

The following are the returns of emigration to Canada for the past year as published by the British Board of Trade:—

Nationalities.	1891.	1890.
English.....	17,913	18,395
Scotch.....	2,374	2,421
Irish.....	1,326	1,704
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total of British.....	21,613	22,520
Foreigners.....	12,178	9,377
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	33,791	31,897
	<hr/>	<hr/>

It is only right I should point out that the British emigration returns are not altogether what they purport to be—that is a return of the emigration from the United Kingdom; but as they are compiled upon the basis that has always obtained, they are of certain value for purposes of comparison. They include, not only the actual emigrants, but steerage passengers from the United States or Canada travelling on business or on pleasure, and returning to their homes. Anyone accustomed to cross the Atlantic will readily understand that a large number of people may be included within the last named category. My remarks, of course, only apply to the monthly statements. An endeavour is made to put the matter right in the annual returns in which the immigrants are deducted from the emigrants, and the balance is held to represent the net immigration or emigration, as the case may be. Then again, the ultimate destination of the emigrant or passenger is not taken into account in the preparation of the returns. Supposing, for instance, a passenger holds a through ticket to Montreal, to Ottawa, or to Manitoba, by way of New York, the United States, as he lands at New York, is held to be his destination. The same remark applies of course to passengers travelling by way of Canada to the United States, but the number by the latter route of such persons is not nearly so large as by the former, owing to the better steamship accommodation afforded to the American ports. I am afraid therefore, that, as very much the same system of compiling such returns exists in most countries, the statements are not of the most reliable character, and too much importance should not be attached to them. I feel, however, considerable confidence in stating that Canada, considering everything, obtains a very fair share of the emigration that takes place, and that as the advantages of the country are now becoming better and more widely known, our immigration will continue to increase.

A considerable number of emigrants to Canada naturally travel by the American route owing to the fact that the steamers are larger and faster, and because, in many cases, the cost of reaching Canada that way is not heavier than by the direct lines. We have no record in this country of the number of such emigrants and it can only be ascertained when they enter Canadian territory. I am hopeful, however, that arrangements may be made at no distant period, by which a new and

faster steamship service, of a character which the growing importance of the country requires, will be in operation between the Dominion and Great Britain. When this is established, it must have a most important bearing upon the immigration question.

It has often been pointed out by statisticians and others that emigration moves in cycles. There is also an impression that emigration is larger in good times than in bad, for the reason that people then have more money at their disposal. I think, however, that too much importance may easily be attached to that statement. Judging from my correspondence there does not appear to be the same tendency, on the part of people to leave their homes and surroundings when things look bright, as when the prospect is more gloomy. No matter what may be said to the contrary, there is a deeply rooted attachment, in the United Kingdom, on the part of its inhabitants to the land of their birth, and one of the great difficulties we have to contend with in inducing suitable classes to emigrate (except, perhaps, when the people are joining friends) is the fact that they invariably put off the thought of emigration until it remains their only alternative. If they decided upon taking the step before their means became more or less exhausted, the result would be more satisfactory to them, enabling them to start in their new homes with a greater amount of capital than would otherwise be the case.

Several causes have tended to restrict the flow of emigration to Canada. Statements have been made from time to time in the Canadian papers that the farms in the older provinces are heavily mortgaged, without the qualification that the condition of the farmers compares very favourably with that of those in the United States in this respect, and that the farmer in Canada, as a rule, owns his property, and mortgages it with a view to the provision of working capital, and that, if he is able to pay the interest on his capital, and to make a living, and frequently something more, his position is a fairly satisfactory one. Again, reference is often publicly made to a large exodus as taking place to the United States, although this is known to be exaggerated, and that, in fact, any movement from Canada is now largely counterbalanced by a movement in the other direction. Besides, little or no mention is made of the large *bonâ fide* emigration reported to have taken place from Dakota to Manitoba and the North-West during the last year. All these sins of commission and omission in conjunction with misleading statements as to the state of trade, as to the dependence of the country upon the United States, and others, tending to belittle Canada in the eyes of the world, are seized upon with avidity by our competitors for emigration and made the most of. It must also be remembered that intending emigrants, or persons contemplating emigration, are naturally of a very timid nature, and that statements of the kind, made with all the authority of an influential press, published broadcast as they are, tend to discourage emigration to the Dominion. It cannot be denied by any reader of this report, if he or she were contemplating emigration, and read statements of the kind mentioned about the country they had in view, that they would consider very carefully whether they ought not to turn their attention to some other quarter of the globe. Of course the statements are not made with the idea of their being exported, or published in every part of the world, but it is done, and it should be carefully considered by those who complain, with some force, that Canada is not securing the number of immigrants the importance of the country and its great advantages should ensure. I am glad

to say, however, that the bountiful harvest, with which Canada was favoured during the last year, has received the widest publicity, and has attracted much attention. Taken in connection with the favourable reports of the Tenant Farmer Delegates a good impression, as to the agricultural resources of Canada, has been created, and I am hopeful that this year and next year will be good years for immigration of the classes of people particularly wanted, namely, those who will settle upon and occupy the vacant lands in the different parts of the Dominion. There is one other thing which tends also to restrict emigration to Canada. The United States take any classes of people, provided they are not going out under contracts, and are not likely to become charges upon the community. In Canada, only persons with capital, agriculturists or others wishing to follow agriculture, which also needs some capital, and farm labourers and domestic servants are encouraged. It very often happens that men of the sort wanted, and who would do well in Canada, are somewhat discouraged on hearing that mechanics, artizans and general labourers are not in demand; and not understanding it, the impression gets abroad that it tends somewhat to confirm the other statements to which I have referred. I am always careful to point out, at every opportunity, that such persons may go with safety, if they are contemplating joining friends, or going to work procured in advance for them; and that the only reason for not encouraging a large emigration of the kind is that the voluntary emigration is sufficient, or nearly so, to supply the annual increased demand; and that to stimulate a larger number to go out indiscriminately, and on the chance of getting work, would neither be satisfactory to the people nor to the country, and might cause considerable difficulty and disappointment. I only mention these things, by the way, in order that Canadians may generally know the difficulties which surround the question. I am also often brought face to face with the fact that there are large numbers of people of a suitable class who would be glad to emigrate to Canada, if they had the means of getting there. This remark applies to farm labourers and to domestic servants, and also to other respectable and desirable people who have friends in the country.

The number of the kind of emigrants of which Canada stands most in need, is not so large as is usually imagined—I refer particularly to capitalists, farmers, farm labourers, and domestic servants. Farmers in themselves are a comparatively limited class, and, although as a general rule they are not doing well, there is little tendency on their part to emigrate until they are forced to do so by circumstances.

As to farm labourers there is a dearth of them in the country districts, and farmers all over the United Kingdom during the last harvest were complaining of the difficulty of securing labour. Owing to the spread of education, the children of the farm labourers now seem to migrate to the towns, and to prefer the shorter hours they have to work there, the higher wages they obtain and the greater excitement compared with the monotony of a rural life. It is a general complaint also that there is a tendency on the part of the young women, who are compelled to work for a livelihood, to obtain employment which is not subject to the confinement and restrictions of a domestic servant's life. And excepting perhaps in the western districts of Canada, higher wages seem to be given to good capable domestic servants in the United Kingdom, than in the Dominion.

I need hardly say that returns of the census in Canada were received here with a certain amount of disappointment, as it was quite expected that the population

would exceed five millions. What effect this may have upon emigration, I am not prepared at the moment to say. It is certain, however, that much misapprehension prevailed, and perhaps still prevails, upon the subject, and this has been aided and encouraged by certain criticisms of an unfavourable nature, which have appeared in a portion of the Canadian press. Too much importance has been attached, in this country, to the number of Canadians living in the United States, as the circumstances under which that emigration occurred in years gone by, before the great Canadian prairies were made accessible, and before the manufacturing industry of the Dominion reached its present dimensions, are not understood. The movement from the older provinces to the towns, and to the prairies, is also not fully appreciated, and has caused unfavourable comments. I have done everything I could to place the facts of the case, fairly, fully and impartially before those who have consulted me on the subject, and have in many other ways endeavoured to give them publicity. The difference in the system of enumeration adopted in 1891, compared with 1881, must have led to the exclusion of a large number of people, from the returns last year, who would have been previously included. And I notice that the diminution in the size of the average family is held to be responsible for a decrease in one of the provinces alone of over 180,000. The general impression, however, in this country appears to be that the facilities which now exist for the rapid development of the different parts of the Dominion, will cause the next decade to be one of unexampled progress, and that the census returns in 1901 will show a magnificent increase in the population.

It may be desirable to state, in this report, the measures taken by me, under your directions, for the encouragement of emigration to Canada during the last year. Wide publicity was given to the bonuses which the Government, in conjunction with the transportation companies, offered to persons settling upon land, no matter to whom it belonged, in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia. Forms of application were supplied to all the steamship agents by whom they were to be issued; and the steamship companies, as well as their individual agents, advertised freely that the bonuses were available. It was never expected that any considerable result would accrue from the new system last year, as it was impossible to make it sufficiently widely known, and in many cases the people who had made up their minds to emigrate had done so irrespective of the bonus, and had probably taken their passages before the particulars were published. Advertisements were also inserted in all the leading newspapers of the United Kingdom, advertising the free grants of land and the other advantages offered by Canada, and requesting intending emigrants to communicate with the agents of the Government, whose names and addresses were given, in order that they might be sure of obtaining the best reliable advice, to suit their particular cases, and of having official pamphlets placed in their hands for perusal.

When writing the report for 1890 I was unable to speak in detail of the reports of the Tenant Farmer Delegates, as they were not then in my hands. When they were received arrangements were at once made, with your authority, to print a large edition for circulation in the United Kingdom. It is unnecessary to dwell at any length upon the contents of these reports, as they have been circulated in Canada (a special edition has, I understand, been printed for distribution amongst the agricul-

turists of the Dominion), but suffice it to say that all the delegates, who were men of much practical experience in agriculture, and well-known in the districts from which they came, were, without exception, most favourably impressed with the agricultural resources of Canada, and with the openings the different provinces afford for farmers compared with the United Kingdom. In these circumstances, and considering the expense entailed in connection with the mission, it was thought desirable to give the reports the widest possible publicity, and in this you readily concurred. It occurred to me, and it was confirmed by the opinion of persons experienced in emigration, that to print the reports in one volume would be a mistake and add considerably to our expenditure. It would have made a volume of between three and four hundred pages. To circulate it widely it would have necessitated an enormous expenditure for postage, in addition to the extra printing; and the public, generally, will not peruse a book of such large dimensions. I therefore divided the pamphlet into four parts, including the Scotch reports in one, those of the North of England and Welsh delegates in another, those of the East and South of England in a third, and the report of Major Stevenson from Ireland in a fourth, together with an English and Scotch report. Altogether about 600,000 pamphlets were printed, and they cost little more than 200,000 of the reports in one volume would have done. As it was, these 600,000 pamphlets of about 100 pages each, were printed, including maps and many illustrations, at a cost of under 3 cents per copy. A copy was sent through the post to every farmer, market gardener and blacksmith in the United Kingdom, and also to the country clergymen, country solicitors and a great many of the school masters. In addition, the fact that they could be procured from the Government offices and from the steamship agents was made widely known, and I doubt, if at the present time, there are 10,000 copies undistributed. In my own office the supply was entirely exhausted and the same remark applies to the agencies of your Department. This will not only serve to indicate the great attention the visit of the tenant farmers attracted, but the anxiety which was shown in all parts of the United Kingdom to obtain copies of their reports. If any further evidence were needed as to the interest the matter created, it might be found in the attention devoted to the reports in the press. I took the opportunity of sending advance copies to the editor of every paper in the United Kingdom, with a personal letter calling attention to the importance of the matter, and asking that the pamphlets might be noticed. I am glad to say, and I feel very grateful for the assistance rendered in the matter, that my request was generally complied with, and that in many cases extracts to the extent of two or three columns were given in prominent positions in the newspapers, while in several instances I was asked to lend illustrations in order that the articles might be made more attractive. Cuttings from all the newspapers that could be obtained bearing upon the subject were sent you and the quantity must be fresh in your recollection. The correspondence following this immense circulation of pamphlets was exceptionally heavy, and it is to be hoped that the measures that were taken will this year, and in years to come, largely help in the settlement of the Dominion.

The Tenant Farmer Delegates have, since their return, evinced great readiness to impart the information they acquired, in addition to writing their reports, in the form of lectures, and in answering numerous correspondents who have addressed letters to them on the subject of the advantages Canada offers to settlers, and other

matters upon which intending emigrants usually desire information. I wrote to each of the delegates, a few days ago, asking if they would send me a letter, supplementing their reports, dealing with the local interest caused by their mission, the correspondence they have had, and any other matters likely to be of interest to Canadian readers. Many valuable letters have reached me in reply, and I cannot do better than quote them in this report. They will doubtless receive wide publicity in Canada —

MR. GEORGE BROWN,
Watten Mains, Caithness, Scotland.

“ I have yours of the 31st ult. and note your enquiries as to emigration matters. I think the better plan will be for me to write you a full letter on various items which have come under my notice since the issue of my report and leave it for you to select what may prove suitable for Sir Charles Tupper's report.

“ I have had a large and varied correspondence with persons of all degrees dwelling in every quarter of the British Islands, notably throughout the Midland counties, Devon, Cornwall and Kent in England, the Western Islands and Highlands, and Berwickshire, East Lothian, &c., in Scotland. I have had also many enquiries from Ireland.

“ In looking through the letters, I find that most of those from England represent men having a capital from £100 to £300; Scotland, large capitalists, men of moderate means, and small farmers and farm servants; while the Ireland enquiries are chiefly made up of small holders, shepherds and labourers.

“ The smaller capitalists were mostly anxious as to the North-West and Manitoba, while the larger seemed to consider British Columbia and the ranching country most in accordance with their ideas.

“ I have generally advised those with small means to take a short time looking round before embarking capital in the country, and then to take up homesteads, to begin with buying adjacent sections, and to be ready to make a beginning on their location in the fall.

“ Those who were inclined to try ranching were the most difficult to advise as the cursory view I had of the industry left so much for me to learn, that it has been with great diffidence I ventured to write on the subject. I strongly opposed any idea of attempting anything on a large scale at first, and advised them to feel their way for a year or two, and to realize the fact that quality of production was in the long run a safer and surer investment than quantity; this applied especially to Alberta and other portions of the North-West where the cost of transit was a most important item in the expenditure; that in all new countries men were inclined to go in for numbers, totally ignoring the fact that such could be over-done and become unmanageable; and that a compact herd, well-bred, was more cheaply and better managed, losses diminished, and the difference between the death-rate was a good profit.

“ *Re Horses.* Heavier weight was an essential of ultimate success, as in the near future all the work of the farms in the Dominion would be done by horses; and for this purpose, the man who went in for breeding would require to select his stud, notably the sires; this would be the case any way, but attention should also be concentrated to a greater degree on the mares. And that the neglect of the latter precaution was the one factor which seemed to militate against successful output of suitable horses for the home and British market. That so far as I could judge, all the country lying to the east and within two or three hundred miles of the Rocky Mountains appears to me to be the best ranching country.

“ *Re Sheep.* There has been so little attention devoted to the flocks in Canada that one can hardly be in a position to say much on this branch. I have, however, drawn from my own experiences, on this point, and advised parties to experiment, but not to attempt sheep breeding on the eastern seaboard, but rather to turn their attention to the North-West, which appeared to be in my opinion the only sheep

country worthy of the name. I have also had very great doubts as to the breed most suitable, it won't do to always hammer away with South Down and Shropshire rams to Merino ewes, as the country is by far too cold for Merino, South Down and Shropshire. Judging from experience in the North of Scotland, sheep that are too tender for it can hardly prove suitable in Canada, where the winters are much more severe and the cold more intense. South Downs have been tried and proved a failure, so that I would infer the breeds which prove a success here won't be much amiss in Canada. In consequence, I have advocated the introduction of Cheviot, and on the higher ranges, where the winter is severe, Blackfaces. I am certain Cheviots would be a much more satisfactory investment than stock of the tender breeds above referred to. They would require less shelter, less food, and from a long course of independent treatment have acquired an hereditary tendency to search for their living. Then the flesh, or rather mutton, will prove of a much higher quality, and the wool will always command satisfactory prices. The fashion now-a-day has set on small joints, and all rough carcasses are neglected; so that if Canada insists on sending such, it must compete in the home market with the imports of Australia, New Zealand, South America and the Continent of Europe.

“Re Grain Growing. I have had many enquiries, and have chiefly directed them to Manitoba and the eastern portion of the North-West. When asked as to summer frost, the opinion indicated on my part was there was a great ‘cry and little wool,’ or that interested parties made it a bugbear to frighten settlers from proceeding to the wheat area, in the hope that they would settle down in Ontario, Quebec, &c., or that the Americans made use of it to attract settlers to the States. That even if wheat was a bit frozen, it did not detract so much from its value for milling purposes as many tried to make out. This I could prove on the authority of a few of the chief millers in Minneapolis who surely would not lead them astray. That many proprietors of grain elevators made the most of it in the way of business, for the purpose of beating down prices. That the first essential in successful wheat growing was the choosing of a suitable locality and not going into any district and beginning hap-hazard. That I had been impressed with the resources of the neighbourhood of Birtle, the country lying south-west of Lake Winnipeg, between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the boundary line, as I considered the cold breezes of the north were modified by passing over the waters of the lake. That the growth of earlier varieties and the curtailment of area suitable to the labour attainable would be of great importance in averting disaster. That the growth of two-rowed barley would be a material help in overcoming the difficulty, as barley ripened sooner, and could be cut before the wheat was ready; that two-rowed barley, if well saved and of good colour, would have as great profit per acre as wheat, and it could be grown almost anywhere in the dry hot summers of the Dominion.

“These views were put by me to intending emigrants in various ways, and they are my ideas of the most suitable way to tackle Canadian agriculture. Many say that the Government would confer a boon on farmers if it would commence a systematic plan of planting shelter belts of suitable trees upon these trackless prairies of Manitoba and the North-West.”

MR. ARTHUR DANIEL,
Court Farm, Brantham, Manningtree.

“Your letter has been duly forwarded on to me and in answer thereto I am of the impression that from the wide circulation given to the reports of the delegates of 1890, the Dominion of Canada will get its fair share of the intending emigrants. For when I tell you that I have answered upwards of 300 letters of enquiry from persons intending to emigrate, not only from all part of the United Kingdom and Ireland but also from India, this, I feel sure, will be good news that our reports are satisfactory, and I trust the Dominion Government will have no occasion to regret the step they took.

“If you will allow me to mention one subject, I think the Dominion Government ought to do all in its power to check people who advertise for emigrants

stating they will find good situations for young gentlemen in Canada to learn farming, and offer all kinds of advantages which they never intend to carry out. We met with two cases when out, and I have had three cases brought under my notice since my return. The advertisers extract heavy premiums, and simply send them to a confederate, who keeps them for a short time and then sends them adrift, whereas the money so extracted would have enabled them to make a good start for themselves. One gentleman who had been so duped, came to me for advice as he wanted to send another son out: I gave him letters of introduction and advised sending him to his brother, and gave him the money instead, which he did; he has since called and thanked me, and said they were both doing well. One thing I feel certain about with regard in the North-West: that is, wheat growing carried on by aid of steam cultivation in Manitoba, on a large scale, must prove a very paying business; and I have a great desire to try and form a company for that purpose, and to undertake the management. I also think it would be the means of inducing several to emigrate, as the plan I should adopt with regard to labour would be to take a certain lot of fresh men out every spring. Of course a lot would remain and become masters for themselves. I should be very glad of any advice or assistance you could give me with regard to forming a company."

MR. EDWARDS,
Ruthin, Wales.

"Since the issue of the delegates' reports I have received hundreds of enquiries from intending emigrants from all parts of the United Kingdom, some from Ireland.

"Although only a limited number of the Welsh reports have been distributed (20,000), I have had numerous enquiries from the Welsh-speaking parts of the country, but my opinion is that Wales will not respond in large numbers, unless a lecturing tour is arranged and carried out. This opinion is confirmed by everyone to whom I have put the question.

"The expense of my mission to Canada will not bear fruit to the Government, unless a great deal more is done in Wales than has been done up to now. I have written to some of the leading men in Canada, urging upon them the necessity of keeping the Dominion constantly before the public, and I believe Mr. Dyke has done much in the same direction. There are in Wales four counties, and 145 parishes in the others without a report of any sort. Those where the reports have been sent received only one to every third name on the register in the populous districts, and one to every second name in the agricultural districts, and not one to any town or a village of any size, so that the majority of farm servants and farmers' sons, who are the most suitable for emigration, have not been approached.*

"Men of the stamp suitable for Canada are wanted here, and well-to-do farmers would not be consulting their own interest by distributing the reports; and, no doubt for that reason, many of them have been consigned to the flames.

"To succeed in making known the advantages offered to emigrants by Canada among those peasants, other means than the post office must be resorted to in distributing the reports, and, in my opinion, nothing but lectures, with interesting lime-light views of the country, will have the desired effect. I have no hesitation in saying that we are approaching a period of agricultural depression more severe than any we have yet experienced. The average farmer here is not scientific, and his knowledge of practical agriculture is far too limited to face the increasing competition with the heavy burdens he has to bear; therefore, I believe that in two or three years he will have no alternative but emigration. The question will then naturally arise: Where is the best place to go? Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and now South Africa is in every local paper. Agents and canvassers are employed, who visit fairs and are constantly canvassing in railway carriages, but nothing is said in any of our local papers about Canada, except by the Allan Line Company, who are looked upon by the majority with suspicion, because they are

* NOTE.—This is receiving attention.

pushing their own trade; consequently cannot be of any service to anyone in deciding whether he will emigrate or not. Whereas short paragraphs weekly and constant advertisements in the Welsh press would cause those desirous of gleanng information to make further enquiries. I hope that I have expressed myself sufficiently clear upon this important matter, and with the weight of your influence, I hope we may prevail upon the Minister of Agriculture to favourably consider the claims of Wales. I enclose you a few of the *many hundreds of enquiries* I have received, every one of which I have answered and, in many cases, two or three letters have passed. I do not grudge the loss of time it takes to attend to this work thus partly forced upon me, if it will benefit the emigrant and the Dominion, whose leading citizens treated me so hospitably when among them.

"I have been in communication with Professor Shaw, of Guelph, urging upon him the desirability of importing Welsh cattle, sheep, mountain ponies; thousands of the latter have been sent to the States, and I believe that nothing would pay better in the North-West. They are exceedingly hardy, and would grow on that land to miniature shire horses, able to move under any weight, even that of the Minister of Agriculture, whose genial countenance I should like to see once more."

COLONEL FRANCIS FANE,

Fulbeck Hall, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

"As a year has passed since the Farmer Delegates were sent out by the Government of Canada to report upon that country as a field for emigration, I think that it would be interesting to the High Commissioner, if the delegates could give any information as to the results of their journey.

"For the above reason, I venture to write to you. We, delegates, would indeed seem ungrateful if we appeared forgetful of the purpose for which we were sent to Canada, and of the kind way we were treated on that occasion.

"I cannot but think that much good was done by the wise course pursued. The ultimate benefits must be great. If, in no other way, I am sure that much attention has been drawn to the advantages of emigration to Canada, and it is quite remarkable to me how much the pamphlets written by the delegates have been read in all parts of the kingdom. I have had evidence of this in endless ways; these reports have been read by high and low alike; and the number of letters I have received, and am still receiving, asking advice, &c., have been very large. It appears to me that people who contemplate emigration have much more confidence in our opinion than in that of the paid agents of various divisions of Canada, who, naturally, only speak in favour of their own particular district.

"I think I may fairly claim to have given good advice to many intending emigrants, and I trust they will have found the value of my warnings when they arrive in Canada. I have received here Canadian settlers of various classes, and they have all expressed their pleasure at reading the reports of the delegates when in Canada. I must admit, however, that though a good many people have left this part of the world for the Dominion during the last year, no great number of them are quite the class I should have wished to send. The fact is that labourers have been scarce in Lincolnshire, and farmers have been put to great straits to get in their harvest, and even at this time there are few labourers on hand. The tendency here, as in Canada and United States, is towards town life, and it seems, with our higher education schemes, the humdrum life of the village labourer becomes more unpopular every day.

"Many young men of good family have applied to me, and I have strongly recommended them either to work for a farmer for a year or two, or join the North-West Police, or pass through one of the Canadian Agricultural Colleges, prior to taking up land.

"I have in vain tried to induce some impoverished farmers and tradesmen with large families to go out to Canada. I have pointed out to them that their families would be bound to get on; but I have not succeeded as yet, in many instances, in persuading them to brave the 'terrors' of the sea. The time *will* come, however,

when they must go. I must say, when they do talk of going abroad, their thoughts are all turned west.

"I should like to add that wishing to try an experiment, I some weeks ago wrote to Mr. Sandison of Brandon (who came last summer to see me here), asking him to send me 500 quarters of oats direct."

MR. G. HUTCHISON,
Brougham Castle, Penrith.

"Yours of the 31st ult. duly to hand, which I have much pleasure in replying to. Since my return home I have received a great number of letters, principally from intending emigrants and others who have friends or relations in the Dominion. To those from the northern counties I have replied at some length, to those from the south I answered more shortly, and referred them to the delegate to whom they resided the nearest. I thought this was the best way, after I found that it was impossible to answer all as fully as I desired. I enclose two letters, which are fair examples of others I have received; the writer of one of them leaves for Canada with his family early in March. We have in the northern counties a very good class of farm labourers, which would make most excellent emigrants; from memory alone I can count eight of our former farm servants who have now small farms of their own, all of which I doubt not would have done better in Canada for themselves and families; there are also a number of young unmarried men who have saved their £50 or £60, who I believe would be only too glad of an opportunity of making a home for themselves. During my tour through Canada I met three of this class from this immediate neighbourhood; all of whom expressed their perfect contentment with their new experiences, and were looking forward in the near future to owning a farm of their own. I mention the above thinking that perhaps you might think it worth while to make some extra endeavour to spread information with regard to Canada amongst this class. I may also mention that it has occurred to me that after the exceptionally wet and unsatisfactory harvest of last year, it would be a good opportunity to endeavour to introduce the Canadian two-rowed barley, as I believe it would be found to contain many good properties, of which ours of last year is sadly deficient."

MR. ROBERT PITT,
Turkey Court, Maidstone.

"In reply to your enquiry for information for annual report, I can say that as expected many more letters are coming in now from intending emigrants than in early part of 1891.

"I have not kept the number of letters to date, but have answered all as clearly as possible and sent pamphlets as well. I consider the best pamphlet out for those likely to go to the North-West is that issued by the Manitoba and North-West Railway Company, entitled 'How to Start a Prairie Farm.'

"I send this and copy of the Delegates' Reports to each applicant for information.

"From all the letters received, I should say that the applicants are quite a superior class, showing that such people are taking notice of the reports made by the delegates of 1890.

"The difficulty of getting work in winter is apparent to many, and indeed I feel bound to draw attention to it in giving any advice.

"I consider great facility would be given to intending emigrants or settlers if a coloured map were issued, attached to all pamphlets, and widely distributed, showing the different provinces of Canada and the colours and letter press indicating the provinces where 'free homesteads' are to be had, and where not to be had.

"Also the old provinces should be brought out clearly from the new ones. I maintain that such a map placarded at all English railway stations, &c., would be worth the outlay.

"I do not know of anything else worth mentioning at present."

MR. WILLIAM SCOTSON,
Rose Lane, Mossley Hill, Lancashire.

"In reply to Mr. Colmer's enquiry, I fear I have not much to interest you about emigration to Canada. I tried to embody in my report, in brief, what impressed me most forcibly on that subject on my interesting journey through Canada.

"This may interest you; that is my observation of things agricultural in England. I mean the small farmer and the good agricultural labourer are less likely just now to emigrate than they were a few years ago, having flocked to the towns until the agricultural districts are becoming scarce of good labour.

"I have had a good many letters, also callers, enquiring about Canada; a goodly number have gone out there.

"I have also had several letters from those who have gone out saying they had found the place what I had described it, and had done well by going out there.

"Mr. J. T. Wood gave two lectures in Liverpool, and I one to the Chester Farmers' Club, all of which were well received by those who attended, and I may add, appear much interested to know more of Canada as a field for emigration.

"I need scarcely add that you may make any or no use of this letter, and am sorry I cannot add more interesting matter.

"I was very pleased to see potatoes cultivated all over the Dominion of Canada, and think the raising of new kinds from seed a most important work, in order to raise the very best new kinds free from disease."

MR. H. SIMMONS,
Bearwood Farm, Wokingham, Berks.

"In reviewing my work of the past year in connection with my visit to Canada as one of the British Farmers' Delegates, I cannot but express the greatest satisfaction with the vast interest shown, and number of communications made to me from almost every county in England, as well as from Scotland and from Ireland, from all classes of society, asking my advice as to the best time and place for emigration, likely to suit their respective requirements. I have been the means of many directly, and possibly very many more, indirectly, leaving this country, where they seem to have no opening, to seek a home in Canada; embracing whole families with children in arms down to single young men and women, and up to this date have not received a letter from any one of them other than satisfactory.

"One and all speak of the kindness and hospitality they have received on reaching Canadian soil, and write very hopefully of their future. On looking over the list of those I have sent out, I do think it a matter for congratulation. I call to mind many among them who having, from various causes, lost their money and position here, are gone out with every prospect, from their general knowledge of farming, of making a new start in life, and they and their children becoming a credit to themselves and Canada.

"To give an instance how the leaven of emigration works its way, I was employed to value the whole of the growing crops of corn and grass, live and dead stock, on a farm near here last harvest, from the Uncle to his Nephew. On walking through the crops I talked a good deal to the young man of my experiences in Canada; the result was he declined to enter on the farm, and in a fortnight was off with his young bride to Manitoba. My letters speak of grand crops last harvest, and no matter how adverse their first start appears, they finish the letter by saying they think they shall like the country when once settled down to work.

"In a letter from a young woman who left last summer for British Columbia, to join her father, who was formerly labourer under me here, but went out some five years since, she writes:—'I had a splendid voyage out, was not seasick; this is a splendid country, in fact from what I see of it at present, I would not care to come back to the old country. All our crops are excellent; fine roots for our cattle, and fruit of all kinds of good quality. We have 8 milch cows, and 25 head of other cattle, good horses, much lighter than those in England, and good for saddle or ploughing.

Churches, schools, and railway station close to our home. I find the people are much better educated here than at home, and far more sociable. I have sent you a newspaper by this mail for you to see the prices of grain, &c.'

"Another man who had farmed in quite a large way here and gone utterly to the bad (certainly the least hopeful case of any I have yet sent out) is managing 1,200 acres of land, and will, I sincerely hope, be a credit to the district; he was always a good farmer.

"I have six young men already waiting for next April to start for Manitoba, and believe, as the spring breaks, the numbers will greatly increase; the past year has sorely tried many farmers in England, and they are game for a change of any sort that offers advantages like Canada.

"I take the greatest pleasure in speaking and writing to intending emigrants, many of whom come to see me from long distances, and I seldom fail to inspire them with the same spirit of enthusiasm that I feel myself towards the Canadian people. It sometimes works against my own interests. The other day a gentleman came here with his two sons, thinking to place them under me for a year. After hearing from me a description of the country, he took passage with his sons straight away for Calgary."

MR. JOHN SPEIR,

Newton Farm, Newton, Glasgow.

"Yours of 31st ult. received. Whether or not the Farmer Delegates' visit has as yet produced much fruit I am not exactly in a position to say, but if I am to judge from the enquiries which have been directed to me regarding Canada, I would say the results this spring must be very great. For three months after the reports were issued, the time necessary to answer satisfactorily all enquiries was a rather heavy drag on me, but after that they gradually became less. Within the last week or two they have again begun and I have pleasure in recording that the recent applications nearly all come from a much better class than formerly. The reports were too late in being sent out last season to affect any other than the most migratory part of our agricultural population, but this spring better results may be expected. The recent applications for advice are generally from small farmers with a little capital and large families. Many of them propose going to British Columbia; but although I personally prefer that district myself, I have generally advised them to first spend one year anywhere between Winnipeg and the Rockies; and if thought fit, then move west. I have done this, because the way in which an old country man will look on a new country can never be gauged. A few persons who went out last spring, in whom I had no confidence, have got on quite up to their expectations, while others whom I thought would take kindly to the country (British Columbia particularly) have come back in disgust.

"In issuing reports in future, I would suggest that you take a different course from formerly, viz.:—that instead of sending the reports by post to farmers, &c., whose names are in, say a county directory, that you deliver them by hand messenger in each parish to every cottager and farm servant, leaving the larger farmers and others out of account. Last spring the bulk of the reports went to persons unlikely to emigrate, while those likely to do so and who would make the best settlers received very few. Many cases of this kind came under my notice. I would also suggest that the reports be circulated largely *at all the hiring markets*; one or two men could be kept constantly employed during the spring and autumn months in this way, and I feel confident in saying that the results would be highly satisfactory. At these markets both farmers and farm servants would be met, and these are the only class of people you desire.*

"I would also suggest that you keep the Delegates and all others who may desire it, well furnished with Canadian agricultural literature, so that they may be in a position to give all information asked.

"Contrary to expectation I have received a large number of enquiries, not only

*NOTE.—This is receiving attention.

from England but also from Ireland, and I think you would do well to keep yourselves constantly before the British agricultural public. I am asked as a witness to the Royal Commission on labour, and will likely call when in London and talk over matters."

MAJOR STEVENSON,

Knockbrack, Goshaden, Londonderry, Ireland."

"I am in receipt of your esteemed favour of the 31st, and am glad to inform you for the information of Sir Charles Tupper and the Minister of Agriculture, that since my return from the Dominion, I have been in receipt of numerous letters of enquiry, not only from Ireland, but from England and Scotland. These, as well as a large number of personal enquiries, I have been able to answer in a favourable manner; and, during the past year, a number of families and individuals, acting on my advice, have made Canada their home. I have already heard from several of those who have gone out, and it is gratifying to know that, without exception, they are doing well, and able to speak in the highest terms of the country of their adoption and their prospects.

"Three families, on my recommendation, have settled in the vicinity of Salt-coats, and they write in exceptionally favourable terms to their friends. A family who settled near Montreal write most favourably. Another family well calculated to succeed admirably are settled at New Westminster, British Columbia. They have written their own people a very glowing account of the country and their prospects; so much so that several of their friends and neighbours here are talking of going out this spring. Some young girls from Westmeath, who on my advice went to Vancouver, have written me 'that the lady to whom I gave them letters of recommendation was able in one day to find no end of suitable situations offering.' They like the country better and better each day they are there, and are engaged as domestic help earning from 20 to 30 dollars per month with their board.

"Some young men, sons of farmers in this neighbourhood, have gone by my advice to the North-West Territories. As they were anxious to turn their attention to cattle and horse ranching, I recommended them to find employment for a year or so before going into ranching. They have written their friends that on arrival at Calgary they at once found employment at a good rate of wages on the railway, and they report very favourably on the country.

"I look for a considerable number of letters in the near future both to myself and to the friends at home from those who have gone and are going out, and these I purpose collecting and compiling for the information of those who may enquire hereafter.

"Unfortunately among the masses, and even amongst those one would expect to find better informed, there is a great lack of knowledge regarding the vast resources of your Dominion. This want of information cannot readily be overcome; education in this respect must be gradual.

"The great majority of those who emigrate from this country (Ireland), have friends in the United States, Buenos Ayres, or Australia, and thither they naturally gravitate. Since my return from Canada, I have had two letters asking for advice and information from families who emigrated some years ago, one to the Argentine, and the other to the United States; the family to the States being from Londonderry, and the family to the Argentine from County Westmeath. Both, whilst doing moderately well, think they might do better. And I have recommended British Columbia, whither I expect they will move early this spring. Should they be satisfied with the country, and I doubt not they will, their reports will be of great service for educational purposes.

"Since my return I have delivered some 18 or 20 lectures in various parts of the north of Ireland; these lectures were illustrated by lantern views. In addition to the slides provided me by the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I have had a considerable number of new transparencies prepared from photographs supplied me

by your Department of Agriculture. These new views, from an agricultural point of view, will be much more instructive and interesting than those of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which were too much given up to scenic effect. My lectures have been well attended and listened to with attention. These lectures I delivered at the request of various religious and charitable societies without respect to denomination, in this way saving the expense of advertising, hire of rooms, &c., &c., and thus reaching the ear of those calculated by their intelligence to appreciate and circulate the facts I had to tell them. I have had to decline a large number of invitations to lecture on account of the expense incurred. This I have pointed out to your local representative, Mr. Merriek, Belfast. I do not consider it advisable that a series of lectures should be delivered in favour of emigration in this county by a paid lecturer. Such would be looked upon with suspicion, badly attended, raise opposition on the side of the clergy of at least one church, and whilst expensive, would be productive of little or no good.

"At the conclusion of my lectures I have circulated reports, and answered such questions as I might be asked by any of the audience. This I think about the most that can be done at present.

"It is desirable that I should be kept as well posted as possible by means of one or two of the leading papers being sent me, together with such agricultural and industrial reports as may be likely to be of service.

"In conclusion I have to state that I will be glad in the future to do all in my power to assist in spreading information regarding the vastness of the resources of your Dominion, believing that such of my countrymen and women as may choose Canada for their home, will have every reason to bless the day they made the choice, and will remember with gratitude those who have been instrumental in bringing about their selection."

It was a source of much gratification that the visit of the tenant farmers was followed by the bountiful harvest of 1891, which will also have its effect upon emigration. As already mentioned, not only was considerable activity displayed by the staff of your Department, but by my own staff in the matter. Steamship companies were very cordial in their co-operation to make the advantages of Canada better known, and to attract the attention of emigrant; and the additional inducements held out to steamship companies and their agents will doubtless have a desirable result. The various Societies and Institutions concerning themselves with the development of the colonies, and the emigration of suitable people, in order to relieve the congestion which has prevailed, have also been very active, and a considerable circulation of our pamphlets has been the consequence.

Up to the time of the preparation of this report, the reports from the delegates who visited the Maritime Provinces have not been received. As soon as they reach me they will receive special attention.

I took up another matter during the last year, the importance of which, in my opinion, cannot be over-rated. I caused a letter to be inserted in one of the chief of the educational papers, pointing out that the study of the economic geography of the various Colonies was apparently attracting greater attention than ever, and that no more important subject could be taught in the schools. In order to encourage it, I offered to supply any school-master or school-mistress with a sufficient number of the Tenant Farmer's reports or our Official Hand-Books, if they would undertake to use them as readers in the schools, and allow the children to also take them home, if they wished to do so. You will be surprised to know that, as the result, more than 50,000 copies of our pamphlets have been distributed in this way; and it has given

me great pleasure to find in the letters of the schools-masters addressed to me acknowledging the pamphlets, that they are full of the importance of the subject, and that they understand and appreciate to the fullest extent the effect this extension of the knowledge of our great Colonial Empire must have upon its future.

The Minister of Railways was good enough to send me about 150 copies of the large three-sheet railway map of the Dominion. I distributed many of them among institutions and other places, in which their exhibition might be of use to the Dominion; and then finding that there were about a hundred left, I addressed another letter to the educational press offering to supply one of these unmounted maps to any school-master or school-mistress who would undertake to mount it and find wall space for it in their schools. I did not expect very many answers, as it involved the mounting of a map, its varnishing, and a space on the walls of about 7 feet by 3 feet. However, no less than six hundred applications reached me from various schools for the hundred maps in my possession. It was not possible therefore, to supply all demands, but preference was given to applications from agricultural districts, and from those school-masters who informed me that Canada was the subject for study in the year. The Railway Department has promised to give me a fresh edition of these maps, sufficient to cover all the applications received; and although it will entail some expense it will, in my opinion, be an excellent investment, as we cannot do too much to instil into the minds of the rising generation in Great Britain, the fullest possible knowledge as to the resources of Canada, and as to the openings it affords for young men of energy and enterprise.

In this connection I cannot do better than quote just hap-hazard a few extracts from some of the letters from school-masters and school-mistresses in reference to the supply of these pamphlets and maps:—

Jersey.—“As our schoolroom is used as a sort of hall and room of assembly, and is situated in the midst of an agricultural district, I hope they may prove useful to intending emigrants.”

St. Neots.—“These books I have used continuously in the school and frequently lend them about the parish, and I would most respectfully beg of you to be good enough to repeat your kindness and furnish us with a similar number of copies of this year's books. Those now in my possession, which are now showing signs of wear, I propose to distribute among the children. The books have certainly had the effect, at least, of kindling in my own mind and those of the children a keen interest in all that concerns your interesting country. A very fair proportion of our labouring classes have emigrated to Canada. One family alone has now seven sons working in Ottawa and its immediate vicinity, from our parish.”

Shustoke.—“My pupils are very pleased with the books and find them most interesting.”

Dunstable.—“I am taking the Dominion of Canada in my geography lessons for the first class this year. If you will send me any books that will be of use to help to interest the scholars in the Dominion of Canada, I shall be very thankful.”

Leagrave.—“During last winter we inaugurated weekly lectures for the people, and one of those was a tour through our Canadian possessions illustrated by lime-light views. Since then I have been inundated with enquiries from the people of this agricultural district. If you can forward me fifty copies of the book, I should be most happy to utilize the same for readers in my school, and afterwards distribute them among the people. Any information you can also give me respecting the Dominion which might be of service in teaching geography or assisting would-be emigrants, I should be delighted to receive.”

Linslade.—"Accept my sincere thanks for your kindness in forwarding your reports of the Tenant Farmers' Delegates to Canada for use of readers in our school. We shall find them most useful in school and interesting to the parents at home."

Drybrook.—"We are very grateful for the splendid reports you sent us. The upper classes are using them as reading books constantly; they enjoy them exceedingly. I can promise you they will be read by our children as long as they last, not only by our present pupils but by our future ones."

Gloucester.—"The reports of the Tenant Farmers you kindly sent have been well used and valued in these schools. Many thanks for the map, which is the very thing I wanted. I find the books contain a lot of useful information not obtainable from the common geography book."

Bristol.—"I find that any person who thinks of emigrating always fancies the schoolmaster must know all about that portion of the world to which he thinks of going to live in. I can assure you the utmost care will be taken of the books."

Painswick.—"They will be of great interest to the girls in my school, as a lady here has an emigrants' home for children who are sent out to Canada every spring, and during the year previous the girls are sent to my school. On two occasions I have had permission from the Board to take these emigrants myself."

Lincoln.—"I should be glad if you would kindly forward us some books; I find it is the only healthy way of teaching geography. I hope you will not disappoint us."

Barton-on-Humber.—"The dissemination of this valuable information amongst an agricultural population like ours, will doubtless be of great service and probably induce some to emigrate to Canada, where the conditions of life may be made much more comfortable for them than is the case in England."

Long Eaton.—"I would like them specially for my evening school, which numbers over eighty scholars—males—whose ages range from 13 to 28. I have selected Canada for the session's geography and have no doubt that the map will be in many ways useful, and especially in showing the advantages of the Dominion to intending emigrants."

Chaple-on-le-Frith.—"The book has been used, and I find the scholars taking a lively interest in Canada and asking questions. They wish to know more about Canada, and the geography lesson is assuming quite a different aspect, and I believe that the interest thus awakened in the young men will extend to maturer years."

Nottingham.—"I can testify to the value of your publications in teaching geography, and can only hope that your stock of maps is not exhausted, ere you receive this application."

Cleobury Mortimer.—"I can conceive of no more useful aids to teaching, or incentives of emigration to the Colonies, which I heartily advocate, than the pamphlets you so kindly sent me."

Wellington.—"Several families from here have lately left to make their homes in Canada. You would be therefore doing us a great favour if you will grant one of your maps to this school as well as any pamphlets."

Ludlow.—"The handbooks would be of immense value in teaching geography to the first class."

Shrewsbury.—"This is an agricultural district and a good many emigrants have left our parish this year, so such books as yours would be very useful here."

Weston.—"I have no doubt I can make great use of your books, as a large proportion of the school are taking the Dominion of Canada for geography this year."

Tarporley.—"I shall be pleased to accept as many hand-books of Canada as you can spare."

Shobden.—"I strongly believe in emigration, and that for every able-bodied person there is a sphere of labour for them in the Dominion. * * * * The advantages derived by emigrating to Canada have been set forth very ably by Mr. Rankin, the member for this division. The map will be most useful for lecturing on Canada in the coming winter."

Dorchester.—"They cannot fail to be of great service to the schools of our country. The reports would be a great boon to teachers and pupils."

Bath.—"They are rousing much interest in Canada amongst the lads under my care and will prove most interesting and instructive."

Taunton.—"Several people from this agricultural neighbourhood have lately asked me about Canada and several, I am sure, would be pleased to go, if they found it was worth their while. * * * I have been able to find corroboration for statements I have many times made, that Canada is better for the emigrating Britisher than the United States."

Burnham.—"They were used by Her Majesty's Inspector for examination in reading."

Crewkerne.—"In this way (by using the books as readers) I venture to think that the advantages of Canada as a settling place would be prominently brought under the notice of our adults."

Bath.—"If used as readers and then taken home they would perhaps direct the minds of underpaid farm labourers to the advantages offered by Canada."

Stratton.—"I am taking the geography of the Dominion, and I trust that its use (the map) will be to the mutual advantage of the Dominion and of the school."

Penzance.—"The west of England is notorious for the number of emigrants it affords, and such publications, giving as they do a clearer insight than the geography book, are especially useful to us."

Silverstone.—"I may state that I am teaching this subject of Canada in our evening schools to a large number of young men, all agricultural labourers, and the map is just what we wanted."

Chippingnorton.—"We will make the geography of the Colonies a special subject if you can spare us one of the maps and pamphlets. They would be used especially for the benefit of our older lads."

Stonystratford.—"My boys are already very interested in Canada and will gain much good from such excellent publications."

Braintree.—"The maps and books would be particularly useful here, as the district is wholly an agricultural one; several of the older lads and youths who have attended my schools and Sunday class have already emigrated."

Halstead.—"I am trying to arouse an interest in geography generally and of Canada in particular."

Coggleshall.—"As some of my old boys have from time to time left this country and found homes in Canada, I have determined, for the purpose of making the upper section of the boys better acquainted with the nature and resources of the Dominion, to place it on the special subjects for study."

Maldon.—"This idea of bringing the Colonies to the front is a grand one and should be encouraged to the utmost by all interested in the welfare of the Empire and the prosperity of its sons and daughters."

Marlboro'.—"I consider you are conferring a great boon upon our schools, and no more cogent illustration of this can be given than that the boys are to be found round the cupboards in their own time with your reports in their hands."

Lowestoft.—"We have used them with much success I think, and have lent them to another of our own schools."

Wells.—"I shall be glad to use the map and books to encourage emigration to Canada, or, at any rate, to give information about the Dominion."

Drumquin.—"My school is small and in a country district, but many emigrate from this neighbourhood every year."

Penn.—"They will be used as an aid for teaching the children, that if they emigrate Canada is the place for them. We have always done so here, as we (I and my assistants) think that settlement under the same form of government must be more conducive to their own and the Colonies' welfare than a foreign land."

York.—"Such books as these cannot but interest the rising generation in the growth and welfare of our Colonies, and tend to increase the bond of union upon which the success of our future so much depends."

I might amplify these extracts to an indefinite extent, as you will readily understand when it is stated that no less than 1,400 letters have been already received upon this one subject alone.

You were good enough to authorize me during the last year to spend about £20 in preparing several sets of lantern slides. I suggested your doing so because many people appeared to be quite willing to give lectures in the country districts during the winter season. Most of the gentlemen with whom I had been in communication had a personal knowledge of Canada, derived from visits of more or less long duration, or were persons who had acquired a considerable knowledge of the country by reading and by personal communication with Canadians, or others. These lectures are rendered much more attractive, if accompanied by lantern illustrations; and the demand which has existed for the lantern slides has quite justified me in having recommended you to incur the expenditure. Lectures are now being delivered all over the country about Canada, and in my opinion cannot fail to be of much use.

I am glad to notice that the Government has decided to continue the bonus system with some slight modifications, and to adopt a continuous policy. This has been announced widely in the press, and special attention is also called to the matter in the new pamphlets we are issuing.

I am also arranging to advertise extensively, again, the fact that the Government has agencies in different parts of the United Kingdom, where pamphlets, maps, and all the fullest possible information may be obtained on all matters interesting to intending emigrants, such as the land grants, openings for capital in various directions, the demand for labour, rates of wages, the bonus offered to settlers, and in fact upon all matters likely to be of interest either to such persons or to people interested in the extension of trade. I do not encourage the indiscriminate circulation of pamphlets, as it is productive of very little good. My object is to induce the largest possible number of people to apply for the pamphlets to the Government agents, if possible, and, as the next best thing, to the steamship agents, and to the other individuals and societies who are interested in the work, the main object being to ensure that our literature gets into the right hands, which we may take for granted is the case if a man is sufficiently interested to take the trouble to apply, either personally, or by letter, for it to be sent to him. I am of opinion that the system we have in operation—the bonus system—might be extended. There is, of course, a general aversion to the assisted passages formerly in operation, and I quite appreciate the force of the arguments urged against them, but it appears to me that something might be done in the direction of assistance to people who want to join their friends in Canada, especially if the latter take the initiative in the matter. For instance, take the case of the farmer or other settler in Manitoba, the North-West Territories, British Columbia, or indeed in any other province, who is doing well, and desires to get some of his friends and relatives to join him, and share in his prosperity. They may not be able to help with funds to any considerable extent, and the friends and relatives in the United Kingdom may not have enough money to pay their own passages out. In cases of that kind I think the Government might readily step in and offer direct assistance towards the passages of such people equivalent to the amount of bonus offered to

actual settlers upon the land. Of course the people who had the benefit of "nominated" passages would not be entitled to participate in the bonus system as well. It would, naturally, require to be safeguarded in every possible way. The settler in Canada should make application through the municipal officers to a Government agent in the Dominion, who should endorse it and forward it to me. Enquiries could then be made as to the condition of the family proposed to be assisted. If the case was genuine, and the people were likely to make good settlers, a non-negotiable order upon the steamship company to the extent mentioned could be given to them. No money would pass through the hands of the people, and the precautions taken would tend to prevent any but the most desirable people going out. This matter is worthy the consideration of the Government. It seems to me that some additional inducement might also be held out to domestic servants, and I am disposed to recommend that the Government give a bonus of a certain amount per head to societies or individuals engaged in encouraging immigration of domestic servants, upon proof being given of their arrival and of their being settled in situations. The effect of this would be that those engaged in the work in Canada would communicate with similar institutions in England, and there is little doubt that the bonuses would be applied in reduction of the passages. The payment would be safeguarded, and everyone will admit how desirable it is that we should endeavour to encourage in every way a large immigration of this kind.

It is apparent to anyone who understands the question, that much may be done in Canada to promote immigration. It is calculated that the proportion of emigrants, proceeding from Europe to the United States, whose passages are prepaid, ranges from fifty to seventy per cent, while in the case of Canada it is not ten per cent. I believe that the adoption of a system of nominated passages, such as I have recommended, would rapidly increase the number of desirable emigrants to the Dominion.

A great deal has been said from time to time as to the encouragement of the immigration of children, and many objections have been raised to it. Personally, however, it appears to me that under proper supervision and arrangements, it is a movement that deserves encouragement up to a certain limit, which limit, in my opinion, has not yet been reached. The children are only allowed to be sent out, under the present regulations, under the supervision of individuals or societies having homes in the United Kingdom as well as in Canada. A medical certificate is required in each case, as to the health and physical condition of the child. The home in Canada is responsible for the children being looked after, until they are able to take care of themselves; and the societies are obliged to return children who from any cause are found to be unsuitable, and who do not turn out well. It may be that some means could be devised of a more rigorous inspection, but this would have to be done by the agents of the Government, who would be empowered to reject at the port of embarkation any of the children not considered to be in all respects suitable for the life intended for them.

In connection with advertising, I should like to point out again the immense advantages that follow from the expenditure of money in this direction. When we are not advertising, the correspondence on emigration is limited. When we are advertising, letters come in at the rate of a hundred or two per day. It will be seen

at once, therefore, that advertising places us in direct communication with a large number of people interested in emigration.

Through the courtesy of the Postmaster General I was enabled again last year to place a handbill of an attractive kind in every post office of the United Kingdom, some 25,000 in number, pointing out briefly the advantages Canada offers to emigrants, giving the addresses of the Government offices, and requesting persons interested in the subject to enter into communication with us. The sole expenditure was the cost of printing the handbills, which only came to a few pounds, and the result was a considerable increase in our correspondence.

In addition to the action of the Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway, through their agents on this side, have been very active in the work of emigration. They advertise extensively, distribute large numbers of pamphlets, and in addition have had an exhibition van travelling over a portion of England. This van is in the charge of a man thoroughly acquainted with Canada, and contains samples of produce and a large number of pamphlets. It moves about from village to village, where, being a novelty, it is a source of great attraction. Large numbers of pamphlets were circulated, much valuable information imparted in reply to personal enquirers, and lectures are frequently delivered. The van is also taken into the grounds of agricultural shows, and is a source of great attraction in that way.

As I have pointed out before, the steamship agents are obviously interested in emigration, their object being to get as many passengers as they can for the lines they represent, and as they number about 10,000 it will at once be seen to what an extent they may co-operate in disseminating information about Canada, and in increasing the number of our immigrants.

Several provinces, notably Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and New Brunswick, have their own agents in this country engaged in bringing the attractions of their provinces before the public, and in encouraging immigration as far as they can.

I am in frequent communication with the Canadian Pacific Railway agents, with the steamship companies, and with the agents of the Provinces, and I believe that the hearty co-operation which exists is productive of the best results.

The Emigration Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge still continues its admirable work, under the direction of the Rev. John Bridger, and is in frequent communication with the clergy of the United Kingdom. Canada has derived much advantage from its activity.

You will be glad to learn that the exhibition of samples of Canadian farm and dairy produce at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, at Doncaster, last year attracted much attention, the Canadian stand being visited by large numbers of people. The samples collected under your directions, by the Government Experimental Farms and others, were displayed in the most attractive manner, and it will be generally admitted that the occasion quite justified the limited expenditure it necessitated. Mr. John Dyke, the agent at Liverpool, was present in charge of the exhibit. He reports that he was consulted by a great many visitors, as to the prospect for farmers in the different provinces of the Dominion, and that a considerable number of pamphlets was distributed. The Prince of Wales again gave evidence

of the interest His Royal Highness takes in everything connected with the development of the Dominion, by paying a special visit to the Canadian exhibit in company with the Princess of Wales. Their Royal Highnesses remained some time inspecting the various samples of produce.

The interesting experiments, now under trial in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, in practical colonization, are being watched with considerable interest. The Crofter settlements are under the supervision of a Colonization Board constituted by the Queen, and it is gratifying to notice that the Select Committee of the Imperial House of Commons on Colonization reported that they considered the experiment to be successful, and recommended its extension, with the view to the emigration of a further number of families. Further evidence of the favourable way in which the scheme is regarded, is found in the fact that the Irish Government has asked that the Board might be reconstructed, so as to include Irish representatives, in order that the necessary machinery might be available for colonization from Ireland, if it should be found necessary in the future to adopt that remedy as a measure of relief in the congested districts in the north, west and south of Ireland. The reconstruction of the Board has taken place, and sooner or later it is probable that some families will be sent to Manitoba and the North-West to settle upon the land, a sufficient amount of money being advanced to them, on easy terms of repayment, to enable them to start fairly in their new home.

I need not say much in this report as to the work in which we are engaged of encouraging emigration from the continent to the Dominion. The plan of operations which has been in force, for some years, under your direction, is being continued, and the number of emigrants is increasing year by year, as will be seen from the returns in your possession. Apart from the increased knowledge that now prevails about Canada, the continued success of the various settlements in Manitoba and the North-West has been so very marked, that there is a greater anxiety than ever on the part of settlers to get their friends and relatives to join them. The movement is certain to go on increasing; and the emigration which has been taking place from Dakota—which is largely settled by foreigners—to Manitoba, will not be without its effect upon Canadian immigration.

I embody in this report as usual some extracts from the Board of Trade returns likely to be of interest to your Department, and to the agricultural community of the Dominion. I would ask special attention also, to the reports of your Agents, on the subject of trade, and the possibility of markets being found for the various kinds of produce that are or could be raised in large quantities in the Dominion. The following refer to the imports of wheat, wheat meal and flour, and other grains during the last year :—

W H E A T .

FROM	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
Russia	21,321,628	19,389,025	14,552,905	8,004,438	7,481,537	6,433,804
Germany	2,538,629	1,100,846	714,460	1,000,048	437,619	314,854
France	126,440	590	126,004	45,824	182	56,064
Turkey	667,372	900,258	1,509,903	234,406	310,112	617,437
Roumania	2,862,487	4,653,735	1,088,330	1,089,028	1,815,770	468,263
Egypt	325,150	425,455	936,687	103,817	142,852	352,005
United States—						
On the Atlantic	5,044,960	6,427,253	17,496,890	1,927,825	2,571,551	7,976,765
On the Pacific	11,971,290	10,773,810	6,698,065	4,894,413	4,323,256	3,110,073
Chili	572,953	24,000	2,119,875	226,115	9,626	953,402
British East Indies	9,217,332	9,111,582	13,005,785	3,404,940	3,461,845	5,507,526
Australasia	1,406,060	3,057,693	2,085,671	614,454	1,270,368	985,496
British North America	1,168,320	1,128,349	3,173,840	466,877	463,080	1,432,427
Other Countries	1,379,650	3,481,584	2,804,547	518,653	1,296,818	1,240,088
Total	58,602,271	60,474,180	66,312,962	22,530,838	23,584,616	29,448,204

W H E A T M E A L A N D F L O U R .

Germany	1,155,189	894,838	364,476	693,699	532,960	218,413
France	90,613	102,763	44,097	56,841	62,778	26,991
Austrian Territory	1,838,115	1,369,887	1,217,933	1,288,922	969,512	897,251
United States	10,067,827	12,025,800	13,703,035	5,677,009	6,734,008	8,229,595
British North America	1,168,892	933,422	1,029,247	622,722	523,287	618,594
Other Countries	378,565	446,626	364,215	220,370	251,745	194,043
Total	14,699,201	15,773,336	16,723,003	8,559,563	9,074,290	10,184,887
ARTICLES.						
Barley	17,415,943	16,677,988	17,465,698	4,968,947	4,985,406	5,941,833
Oats	15,999,060	12,727,186	16,600,394	4,472,598	3,908,497	5,475,734
Pease	1,688,512	1,842,488	2,419,381	553,503	605,099	862,427
Beans	3,585,473	3,344,918	3,672,413	1,123,233	993,505	1,206,916
Indian corn or maize	36,203,069	43,437,834	26,825,625	8,580,080	9,863,034	8,411,763
Indian corn meal	24,066	57,145	55,700	19,365	30,060	39,740

It will be seen the quantity of wheat imported from Canada in 1891 was three times greater than in 1890 and 1889, and next year's returns will probably show an even greater increase, in view of the bountiful crop of last year. The flour imported also shows a slight advance over 1890, although it is not quite equal in extent to the year 1889. The hard wheats of Manitoba and the North-West are regarded with exceptional favour in every part of the United Kingdom; and it has often been represented to me by dealers and by millers that they wish a larger quantity were exported to this country. On more than one occasion, as reported to you, such grain shown on the English market has been valued at a higher rate than any other samples on sale. That the trade is generally in favour of encouraging larger imports is found in the fact communicated to you, on 22nd October, in my telegram of that date, as follows:—

“ At meeting Liverpool Corn Trade Association yesterday was decided henceforth red wheat grown in Canada East Rocky Mountains of quality not less than

"No. 2 standard red winter, or No. 2 spring, shall be quoted for future delivery same "as similar wheats from United States."

The example of Liverpool dealers will probably be followed in the other centres of the trade in course of time.

With regard to barley, the returns do not show the countries from which the grain comes, but endeavours are being made to have this done, so far as Canada is concerned. There is no doubt, however, that a larger quantity has been imported from Canada than in previous years, and it seems to me that the experiments made with the two-rowed barley may be regarded as having been successful. The various samples you were good enough to send me this year, were excellent both in colour and in weight, and showed signs of having been more carefully threshed than was the case with the samples received in 1890. As you will have gathered from my frequent communications upon this subject, they have attracted considerable attention. The grain was valued at a higher price than any other samples on the market, at the time of their receipt, and all the information I have been able to collect indicates that a large quantity of Canadian barley, equal to the samples, would have been readily absorbed at the highest market prices. The samples arrived too late, I regret to say, for display at the Brewers' Exhibition, and general disappointment was expressed at their non-arrival. Several gentlemen came up to London in order to see them, and to compare them with the other samples on show. One or two firms, who were acting as agents for Canadian barley, assured me that they had received large orders. The judges who adjudicated upon the merits of the different barleys, have also expressed the opinion that had the Canadian samples been exhibited, the prize list, as published, might have been different. The excellent colour of the grain has been much commented upon, and also its weight and plumpness, and I have had several applications from brewers and maltsters asking where the barley could be obtained in bulk and the price. As I telegraphed you, Mr. Flynn, a maltster in the Eastern Counties, stated that he was prepared to buy any quantity from one to ten thousand quarters, at a price to be agreed upon, or that he was quite prepared to sell it on commission. You will remember that you sent me a small lot of barley for brewing purposes last year, at the request of Mr. Flynn, and I am now able to embody, in this report, some certificates given by brewers as to its brewing qualities, together with an analysis by Mr. Frank Faulkner, a well-known expert:—

CASTLE BREWERY, ST. GEORGE'S ROAD,
SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S. E., October 21, 1891.

In the course of last year, we were favoured by the Canadian Government with several varieties of malting barleys, with a view of having our opinion as to their suitability for malting purposes.

Their general appearance led us to conclude, and which was subsequently borne out, that they were exceedingly sound, of excellent colour and free from mould, and had been undoubtedly produced from a thoroughly ripened grain.

On submitting them to our germinating test the results were highly satisfactory; three samples grew to the extent of ninety-nine per cent respectively, and one ninety-three per cent. These were at the same time compared with good English barleys, tested under similar conditions, and in no case did the latter yield such high results as the Canadian samples.

Messrs. Flinn, of Bishop's Stortford, forwarded us in July last, a consignment of malt made from Canadian barley, and being desirous of ascertaining its capacity for brewing purposes, we ventured to make a few experimental brewings with it in

order to compare the beers produced therefrom with those we had hitherto been brewing from English malted barleys. From the results obtained, and which we give more in detail further on, there is not the slightest doubt in our minds that the anticipations we had formed regarding the malt have been fully realized, the resulting ales being of excellent quality, and possessing remarkably fine conditions, while their soundness, or keeping properties, have been, without exception, good.

The first two brewings in which the malt in question was employed were mild ales, and the system we adopted was identically the same as we had hitherto been using for the brewing of the same class of beers from English malt. During the fermentations, which we took care to specially watch, we particularly noticed how uniformly they worked, and fine, healthy heads produced, resulting in the beer cleansing properly and racking almost bright. The yeast, examined microscopically, was found to be well developed, regular in size, and, moreover, practically free from bacteria and foreign ferments, thus showing that the wort in which the yeast had been propagated only contained those selected types of soluble nitrogenous or albuminous matter most essential for a pure and vigorous culture of the yeast, and differing from worts produced from English malts, which, in late years, have been characterised by their containing an excess of soluble nitrogenous matter.

We also made a brewing of pale ale, which turned out satisfactory in every respect, and to the last retained their fine condition.

In conclusion, we have only to say that having given the Canadian malt submitted to us a fair trial, we are fully convinced that it is capable of turning out an article which can be thoroughly relied upon in point of stability, character of flavour, &c., and we cannot see why it should not in the future be largely used for the production of English beers.

(Signed)

GILLMAN & SPENCER, LTD.,
SAMUEL SPENCER,

Managing Director.

EAGLE BREWERY, COLCHESTER.—*Re* CANADIAN MALT.

In compliance with your request, I have pleasure in stating my opinion of the sample of malt sent me on 3rd May last which I understand was made exclusively from Canadian barleys sent by the Dominion Government.

From careful examination of this malt, and from information furnished me by brewers well acquainted with the use of Canadian malt in the Dominion, and also from suggestions made by the well-known expert, Mr. Frank Faulkner, I felt justified in using this malt exclusively without any mixture of other malts. I, therefore, proved its brewing qualities entirely upon its own merits, and to test it as severely as possible, I brewed pale ale from it, although I fear that the colour is a little higher than I generally get from malt made from English or European barleys.

The brewing worked easily, and I liked the handling of the goods in tun and the way they spent, indicating from the initial stages the true quality of the malt. Each successive stage followed in proper sequence in exceeding good form; the fermentation was practically perfect, and the conditions of the beer at racking was exceedingly good. The final attenuation also was just as I wished, and as a consequence I think the brewing operations were those well adapted to the malt, and it must have been of good quality to have given such satisfactory results at every stage.

The stability I have proved to be exceedingly good, indicating soundness of material.

The extract was equivalent to 87 lbs. per quarter, and coupling all the preceding facts with the judgment I formed of the malt, irrespective of its use, I essay its value 35s. to 36s. per quarter. I may say that had I wished to obtain a greater extract so as to attain the maximum amount possible, that I could readily have increased it, but I deemed it under the circumstances preferable to secure quality rather than quantity.

The beer after racking has remained entirely satisfactory, and the numerous people who have tasted it, have been almost without exception of opinion that it is exceedingly good.

Should you wish to have fuller and more complete notes of a more technical class, either as to the nature of the water employed in the brewing and of the malt itself, I shall be happy to place them at your disposal. I assume the above report is sufficient for your present purposes, and I have much pleasure in testifying as a practical brewer to the value that good malt of this class would prove to the brewers who understood its uses.

(Signed)

ARTHUR O. STOPES.

ANALYSIS OF CANADIAN MALT.

Herewith I send you the analytical results arrived at in connection with the sample of Canadian Barley malt received from Mr. Flinn, of Bishop's Stortford, on 15th September last. The sample in question came to hand in very slack condition. This was anticipated by Mr. Flinn, who wrote saying that it represented the tail end of a heap.

The slackness communicated to the material a certain toughness of bite, and no doubt accounted for the rawness of flavour, since, judging from the colour of wort filtrate, it must have been originally well cured, the malt yielding, when mashed, a wort of extreme saccharine character, and had great diastatic activity. The eye appearances of the malt showed it to be of a bright and very pale colour evidencing no indications of weather; while the barley must have been very carefully graded, since the malt was both regular and thoroughly clean.

Physically it was a little husky, intermediate, as one might say, between our own English and the ordinary specimens of Continental foreign grain that are now so largely used. The extent of growth arrived at proved, at the time, also, that this imported barley had possessed great vitality, since it showed a good percentage of overshot grain. All these remarks tend to confirm that Canadian barley constitutes one of the most perfect types of foreign grain too rarely seen in this country.

Free from the extreme thinness of southern European barley, the Canadian crop is equally sound, and endowed with a vitality that enables it to respond readily to the skill of each individual maltster.

The malt produces a beer of excellent quality that has so far not undergone even the slightest fret. I shall be able, if necessary, to trace the future history of this beer, since I have handed it over to a friend of mine at Gloucester, but practically it corresponds to the sample that was submitted to me many months back by the managing director of the Colchester Brewery Company, Limited, at Colchester.

(Signed)

FRANK FAULKNER.

ANALYSIS OF MALT.

CANADIAN BARLEY.

Extract per qr. (Brs. lbs.).....	85.13
do (Avoir. lbs)	221.35
Extract, per cent.....	65.88
Moisture.....	5.98
Acidity, as lactic acid	0.7
Saccharification period.....	35 min.
Colour of wort.....	8.0°
Condition of filtered wort.....	Brilliant.
Maltose : non-maltose.....	1 : 0.32
Ginkers	7%
Idlers	1%

FRANK FAULKNER.

THE LABORATORY,
BIRMINGHAM.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL,
CENTRAL OFFICES, 24 WELLINGTON STREET,
STRAND, LONDON, W. C., 1891.

The beer sent us by Mr. A. Stopes, of Colchester, was of a very desirable character, and was sampled by several experts, who, without knowing what malt had been used, or where it was brewed, declared that it was "Edinburgh" beer.

Notwithstanding that the beer was brewed in the height of summer, and that our cellarage is very indifferent the beer remained sound for nearly four months.

The barrel of beer sent us by Messrs. Mackeson, of Hythe, whilst lacking the distinctive character of Mr. A. Stopes' brew, was sound, strong and very satisfactory and in character very like Burton P. A.

Both beers exhibited exceptional brilliancy and condition, which, we think, is to be attributed to the character of the malt.

DALE & REYNOLDS.

THE BREWERY, HYTHE, KENT.

Messrs. Mackeson & Co., brewers and maltsters, state the Canadian barley malted by Mr. Joseph Flinn, of Bishop's Stortford, gave an extract of about 85 lbs. per 336 lbs., and that they estimate its value at 36s. per imperial quarter. Also, that the yeast outcrop therefrom was very sound and strong, and that they would have liked to have carried it through more brewings had more malt been available.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, December 15, 1891.

MESSRS. DALE & REYNOLDS,

Managing Directors Brewers' Annual Exhibition and Market.

DEAR SIRS,—At the Brewers' Exhibition of last year my attention, as one of the judges, was specially directed by you to some samples of barley exhibited by the Government of Canada, and from my experience of barley of a similar character, I was of opinion that, with care in the manufacture, they were capable of producing beers of a high class, and suggested that a parcel should be sent to me for that purpose, which suggestion was carried out, and my opinion fully corroborated, as evidenced by the accompanying reports.

If I might venture to suggest, I would urge upon the growers to permit the grain to become *fully ripe* prior to cutting, also to keep it in the stacks a month or two to sweat before threshing, as the quality would thereby be improved and, consequently, a higher price obtainable.

There are a few other matters, such as *a continual change of seed*, using only the best varieties, manuring the land, &c.; but no reliable opinion upon the latter can be given without having an analysis of the soil. I may add that I have just purchased 1,000 qrs. of the barley, and hope to distribute the malt, and give a still further opinion at the close of next summer.

Yours truly,

(Signed)

JOSEPH FLINN.

As soon as it became known that I had received barley of last year's crop many applications for samples reached me from brewers and maltsters, and the reports have generally been of a very favourable nature. One or two suggestions have been made, which I had perhaps better mention in this report, for your information. It is considered desirable that great care should be taken in the preparation of the ground for the seed, and that after the harvest takes place the grain should be allowed to remain in the stack for a little while before it is threshed. If the trade is to be developed to any extent,—and you will gather from what I have said that there seems nothing to prevent its assuming large dimensions,—it is desirable that the barley should be graded in somewhat the same fashion that now prevails with the wheat, in order that it may be bought and sold in the British markets by sample

with a guarantee that if the sample is graded No. 1, the bulk will be of an equal standard. I would suggest that this matter should receive your careful attention.

The following table shows the imports of live animals during the last three years :—

ANIMALS, LIVING (FOR FOOD)	FROM	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
		1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
		Number.	Number.	Number.	£	£	£
Oxen and bulls.	Denmark.....	30,047	21,238	8,602	359,245	245,578	91,481
	Germany.....						
	Spain.....	11,587	8,071	7,662	190,754	132,450	134,971
	Canada.....	82,207	109,610	98,376	1,424,731	1,739,718	1,629,975
	United States.....	294,128	384,198	314,228	5,793,366	7,351,981	6,053,483
	Other Countries.....	23,842	13,401	11,635	365,372	213,051	183,136
	Total.....	441,811	536,518	440,503	8,133,468	9,682,778	8,093,046
Cows.....	Denmark.....	47,895	22,699	11,998	539,436	357,584	129,355
	Sweden.....	2,887	1,660	293	32,409	18,551	3,366
	Germany.....						
	Canada.....	2,237	10,859	9,148	39,342	152,580	140,655
	United States.....	262	441	667	4,285	7,234	10,386
	Other Countries.....	7,085	3,487	3,208	116,913	59,229	52,335
	Total.....	60,366	49,146	25,314	732,385	595,178	336,097
Calves.....	Denmark.....	10,911	22,021	6,263	39,474	79,308	22,756
	Holland.....	41,214	33,424	34,168	160,282	143,781	126,776
	Canada.....	144	840	765	249	1,683	1,261
	United States.....	33	7	7	111	17	17
	Other Countries.....	742	637	387	3,338	2,802	1,621
		Total.....	53,044	56,929	41,500	203,454	227,591	152,431
Sheep and lambs.....	Denmark.....	153,362	139,465	65,368	226,163	203,449	95,561
	Germany.....	193,191			318,939		
	Holland.....	198,035	119,669	208,443	422,129	319,490	441,867
	Canada.....	55,857	42,640	31,633	111,128	83,656	61,337
	United States.....	18,690	3,904	10,537	36,288	7,900	17,948
	Other Countries.....	58,923	52,780	28,523	80,760	81,817	46,302
	Total.....	678,058	358,458	344,504	1,195,407	696,312	663,015
Swine.....	Denmark.....	19,719	1,420		79,036	5,671	
	Holland.....	1,675	362	540	3,138	1,205	1,808
	Canada.....						
	United States.....		1,086			4,054	
	Other Countries.....	3,939	1,168	2	13,154	3,544	1
		Total.....	25,324	4,036	542	95,373	14,474	1,809
	Total of animals, living.....				10,360,087	11,216,333	9,246,398

The export of oxen, cows, calves, and sheep, shows a decrease as compared with 1890, although the figures are higher than in 1889. I am afraid that the trade has not been altogether a profitable one during the last year. The returns show an increasing importation of live cattle into the United Kingdom, and the large market which can be cultivated by Canadians, if they are able to compete with the other

countries engaged in the trade ; and I see no reason why this should not be done if the business is conducted under proper conditions. The Dominion possesses many advantages which many of her competitors do not enjoy, not the least of which is that Canadian cattle, being free from any suspicion of disease, are imported freely into Great Britain, and are allowed to be moved about subject only to the same restrictions that apply to English cattle. You will have noticed also that Canadian "stores" are being regarded with greater favour year by year, as experience shows that they mature with considerable rapidity and become ready for market in a comparatively short time, ensuring a greater profit to the farmer than would otherwise be the case.

The percentage of losses on the number of animals brought from Canada has been wonderfully small, considering the inclement weather that has prevailed on the Atlantic during the greater part of the year. Excepting in one or two cases, the percentage has been less than half of one per cent ; and where the losses have occurred, it may be traced to the fact that the vessels were perhaps too small for the trade, and there must have been other disadvantageous circumstances in connection with them, because other vessels crossing at the same time returned little or no loss. Only one cargo of cattle from Canada was detained on suspicion of disease, and this after enquiry was found not to be of a contagious nature, and the animals were released after only one day's detention.

The question of the conveyance of cattle across the Atlantic has been the subject of much discussion, in view of the complaints as to the inhumanity of the treatment of the animals on board ship to which I referred in my last report. It was easy for me to show the Departmental Committee which investigated the matter, that the loss in the case of Canada was very small indeed, and that leaving out one or two exceptional cargoes, it did not reach one-half of one per cent, a loss probably not greater than would have occurred had the animals never left the farms on which they were raised. The report of the Committee practically admitted that the complaints made were, with some exceptions, unfounded, and although new regulations of much more stringent character were made, and came into effect on the 1st instant, they practically only legalized the regulations observed on the Canadian lines for many years past. The object of the regulations is, of course, to compel the irregular steamers and tramps to adopt similar precautions, a course which was largely a voluntary matter formerly.

The new Canadian regulations have been submitted to the Government, and as they are very much on the same lines as those issued by the British Board of Agriculture, or rather more severe, they have met with the approval of the authorities. The only comment I have to make upon them is that it might have been desirable, perhaps, to specify that in certain seasons, at any rate, vessels below a certain measurement should not be allowed to carry cattle. It stands to reason that vessels of light draft are less able to stand the effects of rough weather than those drawing more water, and that consequently the cattle suffer to a greater extent. I am glad to notice that, in the future, the cattlemen are to sign the ship's articles, and to be subject to the orders of the captain. I do not know whether this will do away altogether with the matter referred to in my last report, viz., the difficulties from time to time experienced with regard to cattlemen who claimed that their foremen

had run away without paying their wages, or giving them their passages back, which was part of the contract. This has no doubt received the consideration of your Department, and that of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Before leaving the subject, I may again call your attention, and that of the farmers and breeders of the Dominion, to the opportunity offered in this country of disposing of suitable horses at very high prices. Mr. John Dyke enters into this matter fully in his report. I am collecting some further information with regard to the demand for different kinds of horses, at the request of the Minister of Finance and shall be sending him a special report in the course of a week or two. I regret that my enquiries are not sufficiently advanced to enable me to refer to the matter more in detail just now, but the particulars given by Mr. Dyke will be most interesting to farmers and breeders, and I trust will receive the careful study they deserve.

The following table gives the figures relating to the importation of meat and other provisions, and in view of the operations of the McKinley tariff they deserve the study of Canadian farmers and shippers, as showing the extensive market the United Kingdom provides for articles of the kind :—

ARTICLES OF FOOD.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Bacon—						
From Denmark.....	575,304	465,866	580,868	1,639,753	1,334,096	1,582,878
do Germany.....	63,639	1,390	3,748	184,659	3,459	9,397
do United States.....	2,547,643	2,934,465	2,675,054	4,810,458	4,890,992	4,517,665
do other countries.....	311,558	388,849	250,589	652,337	749,514	540,384
Total.....	3,498,144	3,790,570	3,510,209	7,287,207	6,978,061	6,650,324
Beef, salted—						
From United States.....	253,585	263,052	235,140	352,284	358,912	334,818
do other countries.....	10,957	11,674	12,619	19,296	22,822	21,204
Total.....	264,542	274,726	247,759	371,580	381,734	356,022
Beef, fresh—						
From United States.....	1,269,680	1,693,148	1,747,578	2,812,475	3,629,939	3,745,316
do other countries.....	109,831	161,445	172,933	202,705	293,076	293,171
Total.....	1,379,511	1,854,593	1,920,511	3,015,180	3,923,015	4,038,487
Hams—						
From United States.....	873,304	1,094,383	1,116,441	2,217,087	2,583,745	2,580,573
do other countries.....	104,304	115,063	88,362	284,397	285,370	210,864
Total.....	977,608	1,209,446	1,204,803	2,501,484	2,869,115	2,791,437
Meat, unenumerated, salted or fresh—						
From United States.....	21,849	16,818	19,733	47,532	32,578	39,948
do other countries.....	69,133	87,063	93,624	149,485	194,994	215,950
Total.....	90,982	103,881	113,357	197,017	227,572	255,898
Preserved otherwise than by salting—						
Beef*.....		551,098	526,711		1,424,419	1,210,293
Mutton*.....		78,409	92,597		181,482	220,737
Other sorts*.....		105,304	156,953		340,294	457,037
Total.....	642,857	734,811	776,261	1,632,333	1,946,195	1,888,067

*Not separately enumerated prior to 1890.

ARTICLES OF FOOD.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Mutton, fresh—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			
From Germany.....	81,806	121,143	32,427	213,524	310,834	82,579
do Holland.....	77,720	116,152	56,668	174,853	275,385	127,726
do Australasia.....	612,578	897,148	1,063,457	1,291,944	1,823,478	2,108,610
do Argentine Republic.....	394,979	435,084	436,358	749,810	822,486	791,011
do other countries.....	59,586	86,892	74,084	148,490	215,593	172,075
Total.....	1,226,669	1,656,419	1,662,994	2,578,621	3,447,776	3,282,001
Pork, salted (not hams)—						
From United States.....	191,767	204,577	170,075	282,816	282,174	233,753
do other countries.....	77,820	50,280	56,723	107,449	59,250	63,179
Total.....	269,587	254,857	226,798	390,265	341,424	296,932
Fresh—						
From Holland.....	90,015	25,994	90,114	218,123	61,951	215,669
do Belgium.....	14,929	10,888	31,322	37,625	27,397	75,538
do other countries.....	11,902	8,413	6,082	30,391	20,486	11,518
Total.....	116,846	45,295	127,518	286,139	109,834	302,725
Rabbits—						
From Belgium.....	112,564	129,362	84,184	309,265	357,245	234,245
do other countries.....	11,210	14,279	19,501	32,218	40,853	52,736
Total.....	123,774	143,641	103,685	341,483	398,098	286,981
Total of dead meat.....				18,601,309	20,622,824	20,148,8874
Butter—						
From Sweden.....	212,141	224,235	234,987	1,141,218	1,175,722	1,269,187
do Denmark.....	677,491	824,749	876,211	3,743,576	4,422,257	4,865,840
do Germany.....	111,027	104,450	115,509	588,660	544,271	615,791
do Holland.....	151,073	156,069	146,539	767,457	792,786	770,460
do France.....	566,524	525,105	535,196	3,073,473	2,847,144	3,038,063
do Canada.....	22,634	15,155	46,267	95,167	60,739	187,392
do United States.....	110,187	84,553	63,693	448,825	322,385	251,750
do other countries.....	76,392	93,401	117,205	385,352	433,544	592,698
Total.....	1,927,469	2,027,717	2,135,607	10,243,728	10,598,848	11,591,181
Margarine—						
From Norway.....	11,051	15,084	26,466	33,399	45,578	77,863
do Holland.....	1,137,094	1,001,968	1,104,050	3,280,628	2,804,675	3,093,595
do France.....	59,245	44,331	69,016	231,546	175,383	263,574
do other countries.....	33,370	18,613	35,898	107,149	58,095	123,171
Total.....	1,240,760	1,079,996	1,235,430	3,652,722	3,083,731	3,558,203
Cheese—						
From Holland.....	327,384	292,215	307,925	807,037	723,105	763,387
do France.....	32,941	40,364	43,748	106,057	127,832	138,486
do Canada.....	675,900	837,890	857,841	1,565,526	1,914,232	1,991,597
do United States.....	827,626	919,408	774,893	1,899,864	2,081,546	1,779,260
do other countries.....	45,694	54,197	56,910	116,070	128,519	142,639
Total.....	1,909,545	2,144,074	2,041,317	4,494,554	4,975,234	4,815,369
Eggs—	Gt. Hunds	Gt. Hunds	Gt. Hunds			
From Russia.....	620,948	1,059,239	1,439,954	165,740	287,157	383,791
do Denmark.....	946,714	1,145,258	1,161,174	286,917	359,759	395,963
do Germany.....	2,998,865	2,915,491	2,714,028	893,902	868,655	781,903
do Belgium.....	1,817,353	1,927,477	1,765,441	565,057	585,032	539,666
do France.....	2,950,566	3,089,255	3,119,754	1,181,335	1,270,092	1,259,099
do other countries.....	82,193	154,526	480,786	29,862	58,107	160,496
Total.....	9,416,639	10,291,246	10,681,137	3,122,813	3,428,802	3,520,918

ARTICLES OF FOOD.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	£
Lard—						
From United States	1,151,372	1,248,947	1,025,399	2,097,419	2,049,747	1,674,521
do other countries	42,459	24,289	25,885	80,989	41,957	45,530
Total	1,193,831	1,273,236	1,051,284	2,178,408	2,091,704	1,720,051
Poultry and game, live or dead—						
From Belgium				103,814	119,981	126,936
do France				195,582	180,820	159,267
do other countries				173,290	197,057	170,776
Total				472,686	497,858	456,979
Fruit—	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.			
Apples, raw	3,617,997	2,574,957	3,147,373	976,118	786,072	1,033,997

You are aware that I have devoted considerable attention during the last year to the best methods of increasing the importation of bacon, and other pork products, into the United Kingdom and on the continent, and I hope the remarks in my last annual report may have been useful in drawing notice to the matter. If proper measures are taken, a considerable export trade in such products might be developed, and it would be profitable to the Dominion, and an advantage to this country. Only a limited quantity is imported at the present time, but Canadian bacon and hams are generally preferred to those of the United-States, and indeed come into competition with those of the mother country. I quote a short but interesting letter received from Messrs Gilcriest, a firm engaged in this trade in Liverpool:—

“During the last few years Canadian pork products of all descriptions have been steadily making their way into public favour in the British Islands wherever they have been introduced, and owing to their superior quality they have commanded a ready sale at remunerative prices.

“In England they have held their own in competition with home products, and with the goods imported from Denmark, Germany and Holland, likewise in Ireland, although a large bacon curing country in itself, Canadian pork products have been successfully introduced and met with public approval.

“Relatively speaking, compared with the United States production of similar goods, they are very much superior and command a much more prompt sale at from 10 to 20 per cent higher value.

“In continental countries, France, Germany, &c., they have also become known, but in a much more limited degree.

“In France particularly, the Canadian products have during the year 1891 made headway, and it is hoped now they are introduced into these countries they will become as popular as they are in the United Kingdom.

“We are of the opinion that if Canadian farmers gave their attention more than they have done to the raising of hogs, adhering strictly to their present method of breeding and feeding same, and following out the best existing method of cutting and curing the product, they would find a good demand for all they could supply, both here and on the continent, and that their product would hold its own in competition with any other country.

“At present the supply is so limited that it does not reach many people whose requirements it would admirably suit, and whom, we are convinced, on a thorough acquaintance with its character, would prefer it to any other.”

I am glad to notice that greater attention is now being given than formerly to the production of a better quality of butter in Canada. You will notice from the returns the large amount of butter that is received from Sweden, from Denmark and from France. It will be within your knowledge that the Danish trade has developed entirely within the last few years, largely owing to the exertions of the Government, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the Canadian Government will be attended with equally satisfactory results. The value of butter imported into the United Kingdom reaches the enormous total of £11,591,181 sterling annually. It will, therefore, be evident to the Canadian farmer that the market offers scope for enterprise on his part; butter from Canada properly packed, should certainly arrive in as good condition here as butter from the other countries mentioned. Mr. John Dyke's report upon the subject deserves special consideration. The importation of butter from Australia has been expanding with considerable rapidity during the last few years, largely owing to a bounty to shippers having been granted by the Government of Victoria. In return for this concession, it is required that the shipments shall be supervised by a Government officer, who has power to reject any consignments that do not come up to the proper standard. The total exports from Victoria alone, to London, in 1891, amounted to 2,000 tons, the estimated value of which was £220,000. I am glad to notice that Mr. Dyke has sent you some specimens of this butter, in order to show its quality, and the way in which it is packed.

The cheese trade from Canada is on such a satisfactory basis that it needs no comment from me. Canadian cheese fetches a higher price than any other imported of a similar character. I have noticed that an endeavour is being made to stimulate the cheese trade in the Maritime Provinces, and that the results are considered to have been satisfactory, as regards quality. If this is maintained, there is no reason why the trade should not develop with the rapidity that has been shown in other parts of the Dominion.

The egg trade, as you will be aware from my other communications, has expanded in a satisfactory manner during the past year. A separate place is not given to Canada in the trade returns, but the increased importations under the heading of "other countries" is largely owing to the entry of Canada into the business. A few weeks ago, in a special report, I gave some valuable information, as to the condition in which eggs had arrived in this market, the prices they obtained, and many suggestions were made as to the conditions which should be observed in order to assure the extension of the trade. My remarks upon this subject applied only to the London market, and I quote them in this report:—

"There is no doubt whatever that the business has expanded to a much greater extent than could have been expected, in the short time in which it has been started. I am sorry, however, to find that the eggs have not been keeping up the reputation the first consignments made (although of course there are some notable exceptions), and I think the letters I am sending you explain clearly the reasons which account for it. The general opinion seems to be that there is a large market in London for Canadian eggs if care is taken in selection and packing; and this fact cannot be too strongly impressed upon Canadian shippers. It is very evident that this year a number of eggs have been sent over which were not so fresh as they might have been, or, at any rate, had been stored very imperfectly, and without proper care, previous to shipment. They arrived in an unsatisfactory condition, although to look at they were often everything that could be desired. This of course

is a matter which requires careful attention. Then again the cardboard boxes will not do on this market. They were all very well, at first, as a novelty, but that has passed away, and a prejudice exists against them, not only because of the number of breakages, but of the musty character imparted to the eggs. The eggs should be sent over in the same kind of box as is generally used, and with which Canadians are familiar. It is also indispensable that great care should be exercised in having the eggs packed in properly dried straw, or in oat husks. If this does not receive proper attention the eggs are apt to get musty, and their value decreased. Another important point that is raised is the desirability of the eggs being sorted into different sizes, instead of being mixed together, and it is one which seems to be worthy of consideration. I have been told, on all sides, that if these conditions are complied with any reasonable number of eggs can be taken on the London market, and that they will readily fetch a price equal to any eggs of the same quality that are imported. It is necessary that the quality should be good, and that it should be maintained, in order that the eggs may obtain a reputation, and that the wholesale and retail dealers may have confidence in them."

"I have, of course, only been writing about the London market. There is quite as large a market, if not a larger one, in Liverpool and Glasgow, and it seems to me, therefore, that a considerable trade could be developed in time if the necessary care and attention were devoted to it."

Poultry, particularly turkeys, have been receiving considerable attention in the different markets, and I believe that the trade is capable of considerable expansion I wrote to the Government in October last, on the subject, and the following is the tenor of the suggestions I ventured to make:—

"You will see it is considered that Canadian turkeys could readily be disposed of on the London market, if they are fattened, killed and sent over in a way to meet the requirements of the trade."

"Much importance is, as you will observe, attached to the preparation and packing of the birds after they are killed. It seems to be the general view that the birds should be plucked, not sent over in their feathers, at any rate for the London market, that they should be sorted in various sizes and packed in boxes similar to those used for eggs; that the number of birds in each case and the weight should be marked clearly outside, and that cocks and hens should be sent over in separate cases.

"If these conditions are not complied with, or if the turkeys are sent over frozen, instead of chilled, the birds only enter into competition with inferior turkeys on the market, and this, of course, is neither desirable nor profitable."

Several consignments have been received in Liverpool and the north this season, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers. I trust they have yielded good prices to the shippers. Poultry is a very popular article of diet in this country, and not only turkeys, but geese and chickens, could, I am sure, be readily sold if proper measures were taken to prepare them for this market, after the manner adopted by the other countries engaged in the trade.

As showing how a business in poultry may be developed, it may be mentioned that, 10 or 15 years ago, few, if any, turkeys were imported from Hungary. Now the trade has grown to considerable dimensions, and the London dealers largely rely upon the Hungarian birds to supply the demand after Christmas is over. The birds are prepared specially for the London market, and plucked before being shipped, and their transit occupies from eleven to fourteen days. This will be encouraging to Canadian shippers and dealers who desire to participate in the

large market London affords. The great demand for turkeys is, of course, about Christmas time, and at that season the whole of the English, Irish and French birds are exposed for sale, and competition is great. While Canadian turkeys might also share in the Christmas market, there is no reason whatever why they should not be sent over continuously from December to March. During the early months of the year specially the demand is steady, and good prices rule, and if proper arrangements are made a considerable trade might be developed.

The work performed at the Public Record Office by the Archives staff since my last report, has been most satisfactory, numerous volumes of interesting and valuable records relating to the early history of the Dominion having been transcribed, compared, bound and sent out to your Department from time to time. The labour of tracing many large maps contained in these volumes has been exceptionally heavy and intricate, but it has, notwithstanding, been carefully and accurately executed. No alteration has taken place in the number of the Staff, the members of which are especially efficient, and particularly well qualified for work of this kind. I have been in frequent communication with Mr. Douglas Brymner, the Dominion Archivist, throughout the year. There is much important matter yet to be copied, to which I shall give my best attention.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES TUPPER,
High Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF LIVERPOOL AGENT.

(MR. JOHN DYKE.)

15 WATER STREET,

LIVERPOOL, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with my sixteenth annual report from this agency.

EMIGRATION RETURNS.

The following are the number and nationalities of the emigrants who have sailed from Liverpool during the past year and a comparison with those of 1890 :

	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
English	102,360	102,590	230	
Scotch	1,160	1,750	590	
Irish	8,338	8,061		277
Foreigners	76,155	90,227	14,072	
Not described	3,462	4,031	569	
	191,475	206,659	15,461	277
			277	
Net increase.....			15,184	

Showing an increase in the total emigration from Liverpool of nearly 8 per cent.

The emigrants who sailed direct to Canada numbered 29,672, of which number 18,336 were carried by the Allan line, 7,493 by the Dominion line, 3,622 by the Beaver line and 221 by steamers belonging to other companies. Of the total number 5,022 were cabin and 24,650 were steerage passengers as compared with 4,956 cabin and 21,808 steerage last year. The increase is entirely due to the larger number of foreigners, the number of English emigrants to Canada, as well as to all other parts, being as nearly as possible the same as last year. That there is not again a decrease in English emigration is so far satisfactory, that it shows that the lowest point has been touched, and we may look forward to increasing numbers for the next few years. We cannot hope, however, to draw any very large number of labourers direct from the land. In previous reports I have drawn attention to the reduction which was taking place in the numbers of agricultural labourers in Great Britain and the result of the census bears out my remarks.

DECREASE IN AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

The "Field" of 25th April, 1891, says: "..... Enough has come to our knowledge to make one see that although the agricultural population as a whole may not show so great a deficiency, there will be a falling off of from 10 to 20 per cent. in all those arable counties in which the four-course system of cultivation still prevails..... In one case known to us there are nearly 30 per cent fewer people at work upon the land in 1891 than there were in 1881..... If, as we believe will be found to be the case, there has been a special reduction in the number of the agricultural labourers

where the occupiers of the land are tied to 'farm four-course' it will form a new indictment against that method."

It is very difficult, as the "Field" says, to show the effect of the various methods of farming upon the population, but it can be safely stated that in the purely agricultural and more especially in the arable districts the agricultural population has decreased no less than 50 per cent during the last 20 years, the young men having migrated to the towns and manufacturing districts.

"During the last four years the trade of the country had been increased by £130,000,000, while in shipping there had been an increase of nine million tons. Railway receipts had increased 10½ millions, savings bank deposits 16½ millions, and the output of coal had increased 24 million tons. These figures indicated a solid advance in commercial prosperity. On the other hand, emigration had decreased by 14,784; pauperism had decreased by 39,000, the number of paupers last summer being the smallest number on record during the past twenty-five years."

During the last few years, nearly every branch of manufacturing industry has been fairly prosperous and in many branches of trade, taking the purchasing value of the wages, men have been really better paid than they would have been in Canada or the United States, and of course this state of affairs quickly becomes known. Of those left in the villages many are too old or are otherwise unfitted to emigrate and in any case the majority of them have not the means to pay their fares, even if they desired to move.

Really efficient agricultural labourers were never so scarce as at present; recruiting for the army in many agricultural districts has almost come to a standstill, and men for the police could only be obtained in many places by increasing the wages. The following appeared in the Liverpool "Courier" of 6th November, 1891, and shows the extent to which the population of the agricultural districts has been depleted.

Similar reports have been received from nearly all the agricultural districts of England.

"Agricultural labour is so scarce in some of the Midland Counties that the root crops are lying in the fields ungathered. At Eye Green, Northamptonshire, the farmers have advanced wages over 25 per cent, but still more hands are wanted. At Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, and Chatteris, in Cambridgeshire, it is stated that there never has been such scarcity of labour. Should frost intervene before the potatoes, carrots, &c., can be got in the results will be disastrous to the farmers."

As regards the Tenant Farmers during the long period of depression, the weaker ones went to the wall: those who had capital sufficient to stand the strain secured enormous reduction in rent ranging from 20 to 50 per cent, and they are now in fairly comfortable positions, especially those engaged in dairy farming and those so situated near railways that they can send their milk to the large centres of populations and those near cities who can combine market gardening and farming. These classes have little desire to emigrate. The opinion I expressed last year that the depression in agriculture had touched its lowest point has been confirmed. There is now a better demand for well situated farms, more especially of grass land, than there has been for some years past. One of the leading London journals of recent date states that:—

"About 110 farms in Essex are now tenanted by Scotsmen, all of whom have migrated to the country within the last few years, the majority of them coming from Ayrshire. These settlers are going in largely for dairying and stock, and, as a rule, they are doing well, the average rent being something under a sovereign an acre."

FALL IN PRICE OF FARM LANDS.

It will be of interest to those Canadians who are complaining of the fall in the price of land to learn that the depreciation in purely agricultural land has been relatively greater in this country. The "Estates Gazette," in November last, discussing some statistics of the fall in the value of land during the last fourteen or fifteen

years, which have been collected by the Surveyors' Institution, says: "Looked at broadly, the figures confirm the general impression of the extent and distribution of the agricultural depression. By way of striking a fair average, extreme figures were eliminated from the calculations; and thus it comes to pass that South-East Essex, in which the agricultural position has for a good many years been notoriously exceedingly parlous, comes only second on the list. An extreme figure was left out of calculation, and so the Chiltern Hill district of Oxfordshire takes the first place in this sorry competition. The average reduction in land value in the Chiltern district is 75 per cent, and in South-East Essex 70 per cent. The uninstructed observer would find it difficult to credit such terrible figures, but there is no getting behind them. They are not only studiously moderate, and are not estimates, but actual statements of fact. Cambridgeshire and the other portions of Essex come next. Portions of Berks and Suffolk are also in the first flight, and in none of the counties has the average of depreciation been less than 50 per cent. Salop, Sussex and Cheshire seem to have suffered the least. Indeed, the dairy counties generally have suffered, if anything, rather less than had been supposed; while the general accepted opinion as to the extent of the depreciation in the value of heavy clay and wheat land such as that of Essex proves to have been as near as possible correct. Not unnaturally, perhaps, it further appears that the small farms have suffered much less than the larger ones."

The same journal in December, in a review of the year's sales of real estate, says:—

"Land—that is, purely agricultural areas—has been a 'drug' through the whole of the season, due principally to the depression which still exists in the agricultural markets; the prices, however, have not fallen any lower, for, according to the above figures, it will be seen that land comes out as selling at an average of about £42 per acre, which is £1 more than the average price obtained in 1890."

Many land agents are, however, of the opinion that land in this country is still at far too low a figure and that an increase in value may reasonably be looked for.

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

The area in the United Kingdom under permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation in 1891 is returned as 27,567,663 acres as compared with 27,115,425 acres in 1890, an increase of 452,238 acres, showing again a decrease in the land under cultivation, and a decrease in the demand for labour in the purely arable districts consequently follows. The following summaries present the agricultural returns of Great Britain in a concise form:—

ACREAGE of Land in Great Britain under

YEAR.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Hops.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1889.....	2,449,354	2,121,530	2,888,704	579,222	57,724
1890.....	2,386,336	2,111,178	2,902,998	529,661	53,961
1891.....	2,307,277	2,112,798	2,899,129	532,794	56,148
1891 compared with 1890—Increase...	{	1,620 or 0·1 p.c.	{	3,133 or 0·6 p.c.	2,187 or 4·1 p.c.
1891 do 1890—Decrease...	{ 79,059 or 3·3 p.c.	{	3,869 or 0·1 p.c.	{	{
1891 do 1889—Increase...	{	{	10,425 or 0·4 p.c.	{	{
1891 do 1889—Decrease...	{ 142,077 or 5·8 p.c.	8,732 or 0·4 p.c.	{	46,428 or 8·0 p.c.	1,576 or 2·7 p.c.

NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep and Pigs in Great Britain.

YEAR.	CATTLE.				SHEEP AND LAMBS.			PIGS.
	Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	Two Years Old and Above.	Under Two Years Old.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1889.....	2,433,639	1,453,859	2,252,057	6,139,555	15,862,132	9,769,888	25,632,020	2,510,803
1890.....	2,537,990	1,439,119	2,531,523	6,508,632	16,756,568	10,515,891	27,272,459	2,773,609
1891.....	2,657,054	1,504,649	2,691,118	6,852,821	17,786,941	10,945,617	28,732,558	2,888,773
1891 compared with 1890:								
Increase	119,064 or 4·7 p.c.	65,530 or 4·6 p.c.	159,595 or 6·3 p.c.	344,189 or 5·3 p.c.	1,030,373 or 6·1 p.c.	429,726 or 4·1 p.c.	1,460,099 or 5·4 p.c.	115,164 or 4·2 p.c.
1891 compared with 1889:								
Increase	223,415 or 9·2 p.c.	50,790 or 3·5 p.c.	439,061 or 19·5 p.c.	713,266 or 11·6 p.c.	1,924,809 or 12·1 p.c.	1,175,729 or 12·0 p.c.	3,100,538 or 12·1 p.c.	377,970 or 15·1 p.c.

SUMMARY of Agricultural Produce Statistics (Wheat, Barley and Oats) in England, Wales, Scotland and Great Britain for 1891.

	WHEAT.					
	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE.		ACREAGE.		ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
	Bush.	Bush.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.
England.....	68,694,456	69,442,417	2,192,393	2,255,694	31·33	30·79
Wales.....	1,461,740	1,712,541	61,590	68,669	23·73	24·94
Scotland.....	1,971,067	2,199,526	53,294	61,973	36·98	35·49
Great Britain.....	72,127,263	73,354,484	2,307,277	2,386,336	31·26	10·74
	BARLEY.					
England.....	60,900,824	62,250,366	1,772,432	1,775,606	34·36	35·06
Wales.....	3,438,620	3,621,793	117,101	119,780	29·36	30·24
Scotland.....	7,789,651	8,061,642	223,265	215,792	34·89	37·36
Great Britain.....	72,129,095	73,933,801	2,112,798	2,111,178	34·14	35·02
	OATS.					
England.....	69,786,175	72,104,034	1,672,835	1,648,153	41·72	43·75
Wales.....	7,698,529	8,116,344	234,055	241,199	32·89	33·65
Scotland.....	34,901,557	39,967,668	992,239	1,013,646	35·17	39·43
Great Britain.....	112,386,261	120,188,046	2,899,129	2,902,998	38·77	41·40

23rd December, 1891.

NOTE.—The reports from a large number of districts indicate that the corn crops generally are inferior in quality and condition, and that an unusually large proportion of grain was shed in the fields. The "London Gazette" just issued gives the result of the corn average for the seven years to Christmas, 1891: wheat, 4s. 3d. per imperial bushel; barley, 3s. 5½d. per imperial bushel; and oats, 2s. 3½d. per imperial bushel.

EMIGRATION.

I have noticed in the Canadian press that attention has been drawn to the large emigration to the United States, and parties not conversant with the subject, in contrasting this with the smaller emigration which proceeds to the Dominion, have made reflections which are neither just nor reasonable. It appears to be forgotten that it is only a few years since the prairie country was opened up for settlement and indeed that only a short time since Canadians themselves had little faith in the Canadian North-West. It cannot be expected that in such a short time the direction in which the vast majority of the people of Europe has for so long been taught to look when contemplating emigration can be changed. Then again, the population of the United States is ten times greater than in Canada and consequently should have quite ten times the accretive power. As a matter of fact it does not now attract this proportion of the emigration owing to the advantages offered by the Dominion having become more widely known, but your agents in Europe are brought face to face with the fact that about three-quarters of the number of emigrants who go to the United States do so on prepaid tickets, that is, on tickets purchased and sent over by friends already there, whereas not much more than 5 per cent, certainly not more than 10 per cent of the emigration to Canada is conducted in this way. At least 70 per cent of the Irish emigrants to the States goes out on tickets sent from America, and of the remaining 30 per cent. a good proportion is assisted by money received from friends. The same may be said of the operatives who leave Great Britain for the large manufacturing cities in the United States, and of the emigrants from the continent, Germany, Austria and Scandinavia, the destinations of quite 80 per cent are fixed by the same influence.

It will of course be clearly seen that no efforts can possibly divert these people from the direction of their friends, and your agents have almost to create an emigration, as to a great extent they are shut out from that which already exists. Under the circumstances, I think that the success which has attended their endeavours cannot be looked upon as anything but satisfactory. It has been my duty to point out these facts to the High Commissioner, and in doing so I have urged the advisability of building up the accretive power of the Dominion, to make it more proportionate to that of the United States. The following is an outline of a scheme which I am sure would bring about the desired result:

Farmers owning their holdings and residents owning their dwellings in Manitoba and the North-West Territories to have the power of nominating persons for Government assistance by reduction of passage money from places in Great Britain and on the European continent, to points in Manitoba and the North-West.

Any person with the above qualifications upon application to the reeve of his township or other local authority to be supplied with a form to be filled up stating the name, age, occupation and residence of the person to be assisted; an affidavit to be made that the said person is of good character and likely to make a good settler and not become a burden on the country.

This form is to be sent to the High Commissioner, in London, or to his agents for verification. Upon the certificate of the High Commissioner, or his agents, a warrant to be issued to the steamship company by which the emigrant desires to sail, entitling him or her to a reduction at the rate of \$10 in the passage money. Such reduction to be paid by the Dominion Government.

Upon a nominator giving sufficient security to the reeve, or other local authority for repayment (upon terms to be arranged), that authority to be empowered to advance the whole or part of the passage money required after deducting the Government assistance; such advance to be in no case made in cash, but by warrant, which, when certified by the Government agent, will be accepted by the steamship company.

The Dominion Government to advance to the County Councils, or other local authorities, a certain sum (or so much per cent of the assessment of the county) for such purposes, taking as security the bonds of the municipalities and charging interest on the advance.

This, of course, is only the idea, on the lines of which a finished scheme could be worked out.

The best emigration agent is the successful settler, and it is the active assistance of the successful settlers in Canada which has never yet been enlisted to the extent it should have been. By some such plan as the above, I believe their co-operation would be secured.

Large numbers of them would send for their relatives and friends and for agricultural labourers and domestic servants. At present they require all their available cash, but there is no doubt they would willingly go security for the amount, and the persons brought out would soon be able to repay the same themselves. It has these great advantages, no one would be sent for who could not be absorbed, and the cost of the experiment would be regulated by the results attained; if it were a failure no expenditure would be incurred.

As you are aware, I was for a considerable period engaged in lecturing in the agricultural districts of England, and there are few places in this country with which I am not well acquainted through having visited them when working for the Canadian Government in connection with the National Agricultural Labourers' Union of which Mr. Jos. Arch is president, the Lincoln Labour League, the Kent and Sussex Labourers' Union and other similar Societies, I have kept up the connections I then made, and have kept in touch with the movements in which these Societies are interested: this and my regular attendance at the Royal Agricultural Shows and at other Agricultural Exhibitions in various parts of England, has given me as large a circle of acquaintance as probably any person in the British Isles amongst land owners, tenant farmers and agricultural labourers, and this has resulted naturally in an annually increasing correspondence.

CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION.

Foreseeing the depletion of the agricultural districts and the annually increasing difficulty we should have in securing agriculturists from England for emigration, I drew attention to the necessity for going outside the British Isles for the purpose, and under the directions of your Department and the High Commissioner, I commenced to make a vigorous propaganda on the Continent. As you are aware, great obstacles are placed in the way of such work by the Governments of most continental countries, who are bitterly opposed to emigration.

In Germany indeed the Government is doing its utmost to stop not only emigration but also the migratory movement from the agricultural districts to the large centres of population, a movement similar to that to which I have referred as having taken place in England, but of even more pronounced character. A Bill is now before the German Parliament in which it is proposed that new domiciliary rights shall not be granted to any person under the age of 21, and even by the existing law any person removing from one part of Germany to another must live for two years in his new dwelling place before he can acquire domiciliary rights or any title to outdoor relief. The avowed object is to discourage the tendency towards migration to towns, but it is more probably in the interests of the large landed proprietors, tenant farmers and employers of agricultural labour.

It is not advisable to enter into details in a public report, as to the means which have been taken to promote foreign emigration, but I am glad to say that the results of my efforts have been very satisfactory. During the year just closed the number of emigrants from the continent to Manitoba and the North-West Territories has increased by 91 per cent as compared with 1890 and is just four times the number secured in 1886. I am glad to find from the reports of your agents, that the bulk of these emigrants have gone on to the land, and the reports which have been sent by them during the last few months to their friends in various parts of the continent are of a most encouraging character. From the advices I have received from agents and others, I am confidently looking forward to a very large increase in this class of emigrants. Our pamphlets published in the various continental languages under my immediate supervision here, have had a very wide circulation, which has not been

confined to Europe. All the foreign emigrants' boarding houses in Liverpool and other sea-ports have been well supplied on the eve of the dates of sailing, and the emigrants have been found eager to take copies for perusal on the voyage. The consequence is that there are few parts of the United States where foreigners are settled to which our pamphlets on Manitoba and the North-West Territories are not to be found. It was therefore not surprising to me to find that there was a movement towards Canada of these people from portions of the North-Western States of the Union.

An idea of the amount of the work I have had and still have consequent upon the establishment and control under the High Commissioner's direction of this branch of emigration may be formed when I state that I have several hundred corresponding agents on the Continent, each of whom has a large number of sub-agents, some of them as many as a thousand.

I could write a long report on this subject, but you are already acquainted with my efforts in this direction, and, as I said before, it is inadvisable, in view of the opposition with which we have to deal, to give details in a report of this character.

COMPETITION.

The competition from the Argentine Republic and the Brazils owing to the financial crises in those countries, has somewhat abated, though it has not altogether ceased. Mr. Gastrell, British Vice Consul and Immigration Agent at Buenos Ayres, has reported to the Foreign Office here that the system of subsidized emigration is shown to be a failure by the fact that great numbers of unsuitable persons were attracted to the country, so long as it lasted, and that the emigrants have recently exceeded the immigrants in number; the great majority of the persons attracted by the subsidized passages proved entirely unfitted for the development of the country, being mostly made up of the scum of town population. I may add that the majority of these received absolutely free passages, whilst a handsome bonus was paid to agents for securing them. Many of them tramped to the ship's side and embarked without a change of clothing and without any supervision as to their physical or moral fitness. Few of the enormous numbers who have gone to the South American Republics during recent years would have been allowed to land in the Dominion. Still other colonies are busily engaged, for instance the Colony of Queensland is offering extraordinary inducements, as the following advertisement now appearing throughout England will show:—

“Genuine farm labourers, seen and selected by the emigration lecturer, and female domestic servants, obtain free passages by steam to Queensland, where they are greatly in demand. Only payments, £1 for ship kits and fare to depot in London. Married men not to have more than two children under 12 years. On landing, emigrants are received into Government depot free. Approved persons paying full fare receive land order, value £20.”

“Apply, &c.”

This sum of £1 is within the means of many agricultural labourers to whom it would be impossible to find the £6 or £8 necessary to take them to Manitoba or the North-Western Territories. Then it is not necessary for the man to have anything in his pocket on landing in Queensland, as the Government undertakes to look after him. The Queensland Government, I understand, treats the steamship agent who supplies approved men on the above terms, very liberally.

OFFICE WORK.

Notwithstanding the fact that the English emigration has not increased, the year has been an extremely busy one with me in this department. In the early part of the year, I was much engaged in assisting the Tenant Farmers' Delegates who were invited from this district to prepare and correct their reports, and after their publication, their distribution over the whole of Wales and the northern part of England, was, by the High Commissioner's instructions, con-

ducted from this office. The correspondence that ensued in this connection alone was very great, as this agency was brought under the direct notice of every farmer and farm bailiff, and a large number of agricultural labourers in that wide area. In addition to this, the ordinary correspondence continues to increase. Some years ago emigrants, with very little previous enquiry, came to Liverpool prepared to pay their fares to "America"; but with compulsory education that has all changed. They take more time to consider the matter, and write to every source for information, making enquiries upon every point, and many finally seek a personal interview before deciding to break up their homes. I get an unduly large share of these enquiries, &c., as Liverpool being for nine-tenths of the people the port of departure, they naturally look in this direction for guidance. Then a very large number call at this office on their way through Liverpool on the day of sailing, or the day previous, to get a last word of advice or for letters of introduction to your agents and others in Canada. The Rev. Mr. Bridger and his colleagues also occupy a large share of my time and attention. You are aware that this gentleman has inaugurated a system under which chaplains sail almost every week throughout the season, to work among the emigrants on the voyage out, and they almost invariably take the opportunity to spend two or three weeks in the Dominion, and they interview me on their way with a view of learning how to make the most of their time. Their visits are productive of great good to the Dominion, as most of them give addresses to their parishioners on their return, and I supply them with maps and pamphlets, &c., for distribution at their meetings.

I have also attended a good number of lectures, which have been given in various parts of my district by the delegates and by gentlemen who have made tours in the Dominion, and my assistance has been called for in the preparation of many of these addresses.

Considerable time also is occupied in visiting the departing steamers; on which are placed supplies of pamphlets, and the boarding houses also are kept supplied, so that emigrants bound for the United States, as well as for Canada, are put in possession of our latest publications. You will therefore see that with these matters, and with my daily transactions and conferences with the steamship companies, irrespective of my continental emigration work and the rapidly increasing work in connection with the trade relations between the two countries, to both of which I am alluding elsewhere, the time of myself and that of my limited staff has often been sorely taxed.

Never before since I have been in Liverpool have so many Canadians come over with the object of extending branches of Canadian export trade, and it is surprising what a large amount of success has attended their efforts, and in many cases no one has been more surprised than themselves. Not only in agricultural products, but in manufactured articles have several businesses been started, and they bid fair to reach important dimensions. I have rendered these gentlemen all the assistance in my power, and have been gratified by their recognition of my efforts in this direction.

This is the only place at this most important port for official reference to matters pertaining to Customs duties, and to the laws relating to investments, probate, insurance, shipping, &c., &c., and I may state that enquiries of this character from steamship companies and shipping agents, shippers, merchants and others are annually increasing; in short, this office, in addition to British and foreign emigration and other work, performs all the functions of a consular agency.

DELEGATES' REPORTS.

It is generally recognized that no more important step could have been taken to disseminate information that would be accepted as reliable as to the agricultural capabilities and the remarkable development of Manitoba and the North-West Territories than the invitation to the Tenant Farmers' Delegates. These were all representative men, and it is really surprising what an amount of interest they have taken in the country since their return and with what zeal they have endeavoured to

further Canadian interests. They have delivered lectures illustrated by lime-light views in their respective districts, and these with their frequent letters to the press, and the distribution of their reports, have brought upon them an enormous amount of correspondence.

Mr. Wood delivered an address to a crowded meeting of the Liverpool Farmers' Club and the members were so pleased and interested that at their request Mr. Wood delivered another address to them and their friends at Hope Hall, at which some 2,000 persons were present. Mr. Wood has addressed several other meetings in different districts in this neighbourhood. Mr. Scotson has also delivered several addresses, notably one to the Cheshire Farmers' Club, and Mr. Edwards has given a series of lectures throughout North Wales. All these addresses were illustrated by lime-light views.

As regards the circulation of the Delegates' reports, in my opinion no propaganda was ever so efficiently made during the 20 years I have represented the Canadian Government in this country. They were posted to every farmer, farm bailiff, schoolmaster, clergyman and to others throughout this district, freely advertised in the press and in 23,000 post offices throughout the United Kingdom, from John O'Groats to the Channel Islands, and they were reviewed extensively by almost every journal in the United Kingdom and by several on the Continent and in the British Colonies. Results beneficial to the Dominion may be safely expected and will be apparent in the class of emigrants which will go forth in 1892.

The Rev. Mr. Bridger and the 30 or 40 clergymen who visit Canada every year in charge of emigrants have for some time past illustrated their lectures and addresses with magic lantern views of the Dominion. I am glad to state that the High Commissioner has now supplied me with a set of magnificent views, showing points of interest in the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These have been lent to gentlemen from all parts who have visited the Dominion, and who upon their return have delivered addresses to their friends and neighbours. Half a dozen more sets of these slides could be kept fully occupied during the whole of the winter months. These gentlemen not being connected with the Government, and being locally well known they are able to attract audiences where it would be difficult for an agent of the Government to do so, and they rent the halls and announce the lectures at their own cost, so that the only expense to the Government is the loan of the slides. I cannot imagine a more effective method of making Canada known. To all these meetings I send liberal supplies of pamphlets, and the interest aroused by the lecture is sustained by the reading matter which is taken away.

ROYAL SHOW.

Acting under Sir Charles Tupper's directions, I made an exhibition of agricultural produce at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Doncaster in June last, and I cannot do better than put on record the notice which appeared in the leading local journal, the *Doncaster Gazette* in reference to it:—

“Immediately to the right on entering the showyard, is the Canadian Exhibition, a handsome erection. The decorations are of a most artistic character. Externally the structure is surmounted with the Dominion coat of arms, and the panels are pricked out with elegant taste, and contain the coat of arms, in true heraldic colours, of New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. The most notable feature is the exhibition of some two hundred varieties of grain in the straw and in bottles, sent by the Minister of Agriculture, from the Government Central Experimental Farm of Ottawa. These specimens have been taken from various stations extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and they testify alike to the wonderful fertility of the soil and to the favourable climatic conditions under which alone it is possible to raise such samples. There is also a magnificent collection of grain in the ear (some 300 varieties). The photographs shown are of very great interest. The other specimens include timber in the natural state, and also polished; minerals, with a wonderful sample of anthracite coal from the Rocky Mountains, and phosphates from the Ottawa Valley.

Sportsmen will inspect with interest the elk, deer and buffalo heads, and the stuffed salmon, trout and celebrated lake whitefish. There are natural grasses from the North-West and specimens of the wild pea-vine so much prized in the great cattle-ranching districts in Alberta. The whole exhibit cannot but prove interesting to visitors at the show. Probably no portion of the British Isles has furnished a greater quota of the settlers in the Dominion than Yorkshire and the surrounding districts. Friends of those who have gone out, and those who think of leaving the mother country, will have an opportunity of gaining all information from the agents of the Canadian Government, who will be present during the week, and of obtaining illustrated pamphlets and printed matter. The display is a credit to the Government, and speaks well for the energy of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, acting through the High Commissioner in this country."

Fully 80,000 people of exactly the class Canada requires examined the exhibit, and among others were delegates from various agricultural societies in France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Denmark, who spent considerable time in examining the exhibits and gaining information respecting our country. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales accompanied by the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the Princesses Maud and Victoria of Wales, the Duke of Portland and the Duke of Buccleuch showed a graceful compliment to the Dominion by visiting the stand. As usual a large number of pedigree stock-buyers and other Canadians made the stand their headquarters during the exhibition week, and it was the rendezvous for all persons interested or connected with the Dominion.

IMPORTS—HORNED STOCK.

The total number of horned stock imported was 507,407, compared with 642,593 in 1890, a decrease of 135,186 head. The principal decreases are 49,095 from Denmark, 69,744 from the United States and 13,020 from Canada. The actual decrease from Canada will not reach this figure, as owing to the large shipments of apples and other products at the close of the St. Lawrence season of the consequent rise in freight, numbers of Canadian cattle were shipped from United States ports and these are classed in the British returns as United States cattle. Competition has sprung up in live cattle from the Argentine Republic to this port. In 1890 the number which arrived at Liverpool from the River Platte was 599; this year the number has been 3,118. They were of course slaughtered on landing. With the exception of a few stall-fed animals, which were of very fair quality and which would have all been required at home but for the financial crash, they were a very wild lot and would not feed on the passage. They consequently arrived in a very emaciated state and realized very low prices; some of them as low as two pence per pound. For the freights on these cattle as well as on other stock and commodities imported into this country, I beg to refer you to Appendix D.

RANCHE AND MANITOBA CATTLE.

I am glad to report that the improvement in the quality of the ranche cattle landed here was very noticeable, and to note that the farmers' live stock trade from the Province of Manitoba is assuming important dimensions. The Ontario shippers as well as the buyers here were of the opinion that many of the consignments in point of quality and condition were little if any inferior to the best Ontario or Western States stock.

DAIRY COWS.

Dairy cows from Canada have been less in number, but of better quality; there having been a smaller proportion of inferior sized animals. Cows for this market should be kept in condition, as the dairyman's space being limited, immediately a cow goes out of profit, she is sent to the butcher. Messrs. John Sullivan & Co., of Liverpool, brought 1,603 dairy cows from the Dominion to this port during the year. This firm has paid special attention to this trade, which on the whole has been a most remunerative one. With few exceptions they have been Western Ontario cows and

may be placed as Shorthorn grades, Ayrshire cross. They have been freely placed from Liverpool all through Lancashire, in North Wales and in Leeds, Bradford, Skipton, Barnsley and other towns in Yorkshire. There strictions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act having ceased to apply to Holland, Dutch cows have again been supplied to milk factors in London and the neighbourhood and to the towns on the east coast. This has had the effect of diminishing prices somewhat, but owing to the prevalence of disease in the countries adjacent to Holland, I do not think Dutch cattle can long enjoy their present immunity.

The excitement which was created by Mr. Plimsoll's efforts to stop the Atlantic trade in live cattle has subsided, but the Board of Agriculture issued an order in September last of the particulars of which you are aware, laying down stringent regulations as to the vessels to be engaged, and as to fittings, space, passage ways, ventilation, light, food and water, attendance, &c.

As you are aware vigorous efforts have been made by the United States to effect the removal of the restrictions placed upon the entry of their cattle into this country. Agents have been attached to the consulates at London, Liverpool and Glasgow to specially watch American cattle interests. The British authorities, however, evidently intend to adhere firmly to the positions they have taken up. That there is nothing specially severe in their treatment of the United States is shown by the fact that the Isle of Man (situated some 70 miles from Liverpool) has been scheduled in the same way owing to an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia and no cattle can now be brought here from that place except for immediate slaughter. A large proportion of the American cattle received here have been raised on ranches, but finished by being stall-fed. It has been proved that these are so wild that a great number of them could not with safety be moved to the markets in the interior, even if they were not subject to the slaughtering clauses. With regard to the pleuro-pneumonia which exists in this country, in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society for September last, Mr. Dent stated that 8,000 animals had been slaughtered during the previous six months, and £150,000 had been paid in compensation.

Sir Jacob Wilson, the new director of the Land Department of the Board of Agriculture, has recently stated that with the means now at the command of the Board, and with the assistance of agriculturists, pleuro-pneumonia would certainly be brought under control and within the next two or three years would be entirely stamped out. The returns lately issued by the Veterinary Department give the number of herds attacked as follows:—

1880.....	1,240
1881.....	864
1882.....	565
1883.....	371
1884.....	347
1885.....	393

which compare with :

1886.....	488
1887.....	654
1888.....	516
1889.....	411
1890.....	499
1891.....	295

In view of these facts it is scarcely likely that the restrictions on the importation of cattle from any country in which pleuro-pneumonia exists will be removed. Cattle landed last April in London and at other ports from the United States were undoubtedly suffering from pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa, ascertained beyond a doubt by the examination of the lungs by the best authorities in Great Britain and on the Continent. The United States have indeed been very great sufferers owing to the

prevalence of contagious diseases amongst their stock; it has recently been estimated that their loss through the restrictions placed upon their imports into this country and other parts of Europe, on account of contagious diseases in animals, has amounted to upwards of \$500,000,000, principally pleuro-pneumonia in cattle and trichinosis in pigs. These figures prove that the expense of your most efficient system of quarantine and rigorous supervision of stock in Canada and the expenses incurred in this country are fully warranted by showing the enormous interests at stake.

I fear there are many in Canada who do not fully appreciate the enormous loss which would be entailed by allowing one single diseased animal to enter the Dominion. As showing the loss caused by a single outbreak, I cannot do better than quote the following extract from the report of the Chief Travelling Inspector of the British Government:—

“An outbreak calling for special comment occurred on June 18, on the premises of a dealer at Southampton. The dealer imports a considerable number of cattle from the Channel Islands, and had recently sent cattle to various exhibitions and sales at Barnstaple, Bath, Birmingham, Dublin, Maidstone, and Nottingham.

“Sixty-seven cattle on three sets of premises in the occupation of the Southampton dealer were slaughtered, of which eight proved to be diseased with pleuro-pneumonia.

“The board thereupon decided to trace and slaughter all the cattle which had passed through the dealer's premises since December 1, 1890; many of the cattle had been exhibited at the shows and sales above mentioned, and had been distributed to premises in various parts of England. Consequently 126 cattle belonging to seventy-one owners were slaughtered in the counties of Devon, Essex, Gloucester, Hants, Isle of Wight, Kent, Notts, Somerset, Surrey, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, and the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire.

“On sixteen of the seventy-one premises postmortem examination showed that pleuro-pneumonia existed among the cattle thereon, and, in consequence, it became necessary to slaughter 545 cattle which had been in contact with the diseased cattle; twenty-four of these 545 cattle were also found to be affected.

“In each of these instances a centre of the disease before unknown was thus discovered.”

Another case was that of a single diseased cow which was exhibited at the Dublin Show and which came into contact with other animals there, which were afterwards sent to different parts of the North of England and spread the disease in all directions.

The cattle trade here and in the Dominion is under very great obligations to the High Commissioner for his prompt action when their interest have been assailed. During the past year we have only had one really bad scare and that was in May last, with the cargo of the “Lake Huron.” Dr. May the Imperial Veterinary Inspector was absent and Dr. Vacher, acting in his place, detained the cattle on suspicion of pleuro-pneumonia. The Canadian salesmen immediately consulted me and I obtained all the facts of the case and transmitted them to Sir Charles Tupper. Armed with these Sir Charles Tupper was able to prove to the authorities that it was not a case of pleuro-pneumonia and the cattle were immediately released. They missed the Monday's market, which was a considerable loss to the parties concerned, but this was unavoidable. Although no cases of sheep scab have been detected at this port, the veterinary inspector informs me that a number of sheep from the Eastern Townships have been landed here, which at some time had been affected with this disease, but had been cured by the well known methods. It is to be hoped that your inspectors will not decrease their vigilance in the inspection of sheep. I have again to thank Dr. May, the Imperial Veterinary Inspector here, for his uniform kindness and courtesy to the trade and to myself during the past season.

IMPORTS OF SHEEP.

During the past year there have been landed in this country 344,504 sheep as compared with 358,458 in 1890. The principal decrease has been from Denmark,

from 139,465 in 1890 to 65,368 in 1891. From Canada there has been a decrease of 11,007; from 42,640 in 1890 to 31,633 in 1891. There is an increase from the United States of 6,633 and this may account for part of the decrease from Canada, Canadian sheep having been shipped *via* United States ports in consequence of lower freights. As was the case last year, no sheep have been allowed to enter from Germany, but from Holland there is an increase of 88,774. A number of lambs has again been received from Canada and this trade which is now receiving marked attention in Canada should reach important dimensions.

There were 18,348 live sheep imported into Liverpool from the River Platte as compared with 15,643 last year. Owing to the fearful prevalence of scab, these were slaughtered on landing. I have seen a number of these shipments and have instituted minute enquiries as to the new source of supply. It is the general opinion here, that had it not been for the great depression in financial circles on the Platte and the extraordinary premium on gold, which at one time reached 300 per cent, the trade would not have come into existence. There were very few lots that were suitable for this market, the majority being very small and poor. The best of them showed a strong cross of the down breeds and weighed about 72 lbs., selling at about 7d. The smaller sheep, principally merinos or merino crosses, were from 46 to 48 lbs., and fetched about 6½d.

IMPORTS—BEEF.

The imports of fresh beef from the United States increased from 1,693,148 cwts. in 1890 to 1,747,578 cwts. in 1891, whilst from "other countries" (notably the Argentine Republic and the Australian Colonies) the increase has been from 161,445 cwts. in 1890 to 172,933 cwts. in 1891. These enormous quantities have been conveyed by mail and other fast steamers, which could not possibly carry live stock, and it is to the facilities they offer that I attribute the increase in the trade.

IMPORTS—MUTTON.

The imports of mutton show a small increase in the total, from 1,656,419 cwts. in 1890 to 1,662,994 in 1891, but the details show some marked changes in the source of supply. There has been a decrease of 88,716 cwts. from Germany and 59,484 cwts. from Holland, but there is an increase of 166,309 cwts. from Australasia, the imports from that country having reached the enormous total of 1,063,457 cwts. The Argentine Republic has sent us practically the same quantity as last year, but if the reports are correct next year will witness a decrease in the imports from that country as their stock of good mutton has run very low, and for the lower qualities they cannot compete with Australia and New Zealand.

HORSES.

During the past season probably some of the finest horses ever shipped to the Dominion have sailed from this port. Specially noteworthy were the consignments of hackney stallions to Calgary, thorough-bred and coaching stallions to Moosomin and the Qu'Appelle Valley, hackneys and coaching stallions to Brandon, by Messrs. McGregor & Munn, and more important than any, the hackneys purchased by the Honourable Senator Cochrane. I feel sure that the value of this class of stock will become more widely recognized in the Dominion, and that each year I shall have to record more numerous purchases by Canadian breeders.

The demand for Clydesdale and Shire stallions for export has fallen off somewhat during the last year or two, but owners here find they can obtain almost as much for them as geldings for use in cities as they can by selling them for export. For the use of stallions of special merit, the demand here was never better, and the Welshpool Shire Horse Breeding Society is giving to Lord Ellesmere no less than £1,000 for the hire of his champion Shire stallion "Vulcan" to travel in their district for one season.

I am glad to note that several stallions closely related to "Vulcan" have been exported to the Dominion during the past year.

The total number of horses imported has been 21,715 as compared with 19,404 in 1890 and 13,859 in 1889. I am glad to note that there has been a material increase in the number sent by Canada, the figures being 225 for 1890 and 1,058 for 1891.

The demand for first-class carriage horses continues to increase, and anything of merit finds a ready market here at the highest prices to be obtained in any country in the world. Dealers, who have agents always scouring the agricultural districts of England and Ireland, are annually finding greater difficulty in getting supplies of horses for hunting and carriage purposes. A very important trade has been conducted between Germany and this country during the last few years in first class carriage horses, and a considerable number of the best horses to be found, not only in London, but in Liverpool and Manchester, have been imported from Germany. The leading dealers are constant attendants at the horse sales in Hanover, Holstein and at Berlin, but apparently there also the supply of really first-class horses is not always to be had, and the numbers received from that country decreased from 12,600 in 1890 to 11,599 in 1891.

From the Dominion Trade and Navigation Returns I glean that there were 16,550 horses exported during the fiscal year ending June, 1890: to the United States 16,118, to Newfoundland 157, to the British West Indies 149, to St. Pierre 1, and to the British Islands 125. The value of those sent to the United States, as given in the returns, averaged \$117. You will be aware from my previous reports that I have for many years endeavoured to create a trade in horses between Canada and this country. In February, 1877, I wrote a series of letters to the Canadian press, setting forth the classes of horses required for the European market and the best method of shipping and disposing of them, and as a result a good number of horses were shipped here. Since then at different times attempts have been made to develop this trade, with varied success. The principal difficulty is that of the horses being selected by Canadians who are not sufficiently well acquainted with the requirements of this market; and the consequence is that whilst individual horses have fetched very high prices, showing a good profit, a number in each shipment were rejected by the dealers and the trade, and the losses on these in many cases absorbed the profit made on the better animals. With a view of getting over this difficulty, the late Mr. Joseph Grand started periodical sales in Toronto, at each of which he got together several hundred Canadian horses. I advertised these sales in the leading journals in England, in "Le Sport" in Paris, the "Cologne Gazette" and other prominent continental journals; in addition to this I wrote a series of articles which were copied in the sporting papers throughout Europe, and thus the attendance at Toronto was secured of several of the principal horse dealers and job masters or their representatives from various part of Great Britain and the Continent. Upon their return they expressed themselves as highly pleased with their purchases, and one of the largest of these dealers has from that time had an agent in Western Ontario buying horses for him. Unfortunately Mr. Grand died before the arrangements were placed on a permanent footing, and I look upon this as a great loss to the Dominion.

I have in former years referred to the advisability of establishing horse fairs in Canada, and I fear that no very great trade will be developed until this is done. The time of British horse-dealers is too valuable to permit their scouring the Dominion on the chance of picking up two or three suitable horses in a week. Companies have been formed in this country for the purpose of importing horses from Canada, and notable amongst them was the British Empire Horse Supply Association of London, established in 1877, with Lord Combermere as chairman. This, however, came to grief, as indeed have several other similar companies. The peculiarities of the trade in horses are such that I think, until the exacting requirements of this market are better understood, the selection must be left to the individual effort of the English dealer who knows just what is wanted by his clients. It is to be regretted that the efforts of Mr. T. C. Patterson, the Postmaster of Toronto; Mr. Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton; Messrs. Allan, of Montreal; the late Mr. Simon Beattie, and others who were at great pains and expense to import the best classes of English thorough-bred

stallions, did not meet with better support. The want of appreciation on the part of Canadian farmers in failing to use these stallions, necessitated the importers, in several cases, returning them to Great Britain. There is no doubt that the day of the low class horse has passed, not only in the Dominion and the United States, but in this country. To use a word recently coined by the Honourable J. A. Chapleau, they have been "electrocuted," that is to say, their sphere of usefulness is rapidly going, owing to the introduction of electricity as a motive power for tramways.

It is to be hoped that Canadian farmers will note these facts. Unfortunately in many districts they have so little enterprise that, for the sake of a few dollars, they use stallions which beget wretched stock, and so forego all chance of profit. It seems a pity in the interests of the country at large that there is no regulation subjecting all stallions to an examination by competent authorities before being allowed to travel for hire, a supervision something similar to that exercised in France and other Continental countries.

The State stud of stallions in France, standing for service at a nominal fee, was made up as follows, at the beginning of 1891 :—

Pure English blood.....	182
do Arabian do	102
do Anglo-Arabian	159
	443
Half-bred.....	1,742
•Draught.....	327
	2,512
Total.....	2,512

The number of stallions owned by private individuals examined for certificate, to serve in 1891, was 6,173, of which 5,992 passed. The rejections for unsoundness were only 2.93 per cent as compared with 5.84 per cent in 1888, which shows the advantage of the restrictions against the use of unsound horses imposed by the French law of 1885.

The annual report of the general inspector of the German State Studs for 1891, which are under the control of the Minister of Agriculture, contain much interesting matter. Those studs are of two categories, the three principal ones (Graditz, Trahehnen and Beberbeck) being reserved for the breeding of high class animals, while the twenty-eight Government depots are for stallions suited to get general stock. At the Graditz Stud, near Torgan, the stallions and mares are nearly all thorough-bred, the majority having been imported from England, while at Beberbeck, in Upper Nassau, big carriage horses are principally bred; and at Trahehnen, in Eastern Prussia, the produce of the stud are chiefly thorough-breds and riding horses with as much blood as possible. There are about 3,000 stallions in the twenty-eight provincial depots, or 500 more than in the twenty-two of France, and no expense is spared in getting the best of each breed. There are types of the Hackney, Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron and Ardennes breeds to be found. Each stallion has about fifty mares in the season, the fee ranging from three to seventeen shillings, though for a few of the choicest thoroughbred sires, such as St. Gatien, Flageolet, The Palmer, Savernake, Bread-albane and Chamant, the exceptional charge of two pounds was made. The average of live foals to services is about 60 per cent, rising to as much as 80 per cent in Eastern Prussia, and the Government makes advances to private associations which buy stallions and mares, retaining a right of control over them, and exercising an inspection over all sires covering public mares. Premiums are awarded to brood mares, yearlings and stallions, while the number of horses annually required by the army is about 9,500.

Whilst a few horses of special merit have been imported from the Dominion during the last 15 years and have realised handsome prices, the bulk of them have not had sufficient size or quality to meet the requirements of dealers here. During the past year Mr. Thos. Hodgins, of London, Ontario, and Mr. Folkes, have made

two shipments of carriage horses to this country. The first shipment was of a very superior class and was greatly admired by the trade in London, where they were sold by auction at an average of nearly \$500 each. The second shipment, unfortunately, contained a proportion of inferior animals and did not make so high an average, although three of them at public auction brought upwards of \$500 each; four over \$400, and five over \$300. Referring to this sale the *Live Stock Journal* says:—

“The Canadian horses sold at Aldridges fetched such good prices from London job-masters of experience, as to suggest a danger to the home business, if we do not take the utmost precautions for the protection of the latter:” and further—

“It is stated that more than one-half of the good looking matched pairs of carriage horses we are using are distinctly foreign importations.”

I was pleased to learn that the results of these shipments will probably lead to a further development of this trade during the coming season. The stock raised in the district of London, Ontario, is, as you know, generally sired by English thoroughbred and coaching stallions, exactly the classes used for so many years past in Schleswig-Holstein, Pommerania and Northern Russia, whence the finest specimens of horse flesh are imported into this country.

The very great importance to the Dominion of the export horse trade, which can hardly be less than that of horned stock, has led me to make particular enquiries as to the classes of horse required for the British markets.

The latest returns which are available for comparison show that there were in the United Kingdom 1,945,386 horses, whilst in Canada there were 1,100,000 horses.

Some years ago there were a number of heavy draught horses included in the shipments from the Dominion, and two of these were bought for the stud of the Liverpool Corporation, which is one of the finest in the world. With regard to the qualities of these two horses, and in reference to the whole subject of heavy draught horses, I cannot do better than give the following letter from Mr. Reynolds, the Veterinary Superintendent and Manager of the Liverpool Corporation farms. Mr. Reynolds is acknowledged to be one of the best judges of horse flesh in the British Isles, and his writings on the subject are looked upon as standard works. He says:

“In reply to your enquiry, I am very pleased to give you the results of my experience and observation upon the Canadian horses that I have come across at work.”

The great majority of horses imported into this neighbourhood from the Dominion have been of the light harness type, and I consider they are naturally sound, fairly free goers, and possess more than average robustness of constitution.

In November, 1878, there was offered for sale at Lucas's Repository a small consignment of Canadian horses of the class especially suitable for pole waggon work; they were about 16½ hands high and weighed about 1,600 lbs., they were big bodied, handsome horses, with good action; they possessed hard wearing-like legs and sound feet. Two of them came into possession of the Liverpool Corporation, one of them died in 1882 from disease of the digestive organs not attributable to inherent weakness; the other has worn excellently well, and is now a fairly useful animal notwithstanding a continuous service of over thirteen years, a period of usefulness more than double the average of horses employed on town works.

Horses of similar class to the above named two are rather too light in build to fulfil the requirements of the heavy dock traffic of Liverpool, but I have not the slightest doubt they would meet with a ready sale for the lighter and quicker street traffic of London and some important provincial towns.

It cannot be too often repeated that the usual load for a team of two horses working on the line of docks in this city, is approximately seven tons, exclusive of the lurry capable of withstanding the strain of so heavy a load.

It is a fact, and one worthy of consideration by the breeders of draught horses, that “Percherons” and Belgian horses are found to be quite unsuitable for Liverpool, and I am certainly within the mark in stating that there are not at the present time 100 Clydesdale horses participating in the heavy draught work of this seaport.

Geldings adapted by their size and build to suit the wants of railway companies, carrying firms, brewers, millers and commercial men having business here, command a very high figure, the best specimens being worth £100 a piece. There is an ever increasing demand for such horses that can scarcely be met by the limited number bred in England, and the field is open for the enterprising colonist who can acquire the nucleus of a stud fitted to produce animals of the required type, and who has pastures adapted for raising them to their highest capabilities of development.

I hold a very strong opinion that the demand for horses weighing from 1,700 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. can only be supplied by breeding from the "English Shire," and that any expectation of obtaining the highest prices for animals of less massive proportions will be met by disappointment and diminished profit to the producer.

In my report for 1883, pages 169 to 173, I gave the opinions of the principal owners and users of draught horses as to the breeds most suitable for their work. The requirements have somewhat altered since that time.

My strong conviction that a large and profitable trade can be done by Canadians with this country in horses led me to obtain an interview with Mr. Warburton who is one of the buyers for the Cheshire Lines Committee (the Midland, Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire and Cheshire Lines Railways) and for Messrs. Thompson, McKay & Co., the well known carriers, who own 600 horses. This gentleman has had 16 years experience, and buys about 300 heavy draught horses each year, so that he can claim to speak with some authority on the subject. He informs me that Clydesdales are too small for railway purposes, that they have not sufficient weight, are short of bone, are deficient in stamina, and not powerful enough for the heavy loads which range per horse from 3 to 6 tons, according to the gradients to be traversed. That this opinion is general is proved by the fact that there are not 100 Clydesdales in use in Liverpool in railway or dock work. The horses required are Shires, between 5 and 7 years old, standing from 16·3 upwards and weighing towards 18 cwt. or more. For sound animals such as these between £70 and £80 is readily obtainable, while for anything of special size and merit there is no difficulty in getting £100 and upwards. A few weeks ago at the Rugby Fair a Liverpool dealer paid £113 for a 6 year old Shire gelding, which was sent to a brewer in this City. Mr. Warburton himself within the last 10 days has bought 16 such horses as I have described, paying for them £1,187, or an average of £74 each. The general weight of the horses in the studs with which Mr. Warburton is connected is about 2,000 lbs., whilst a few will turn the scale at 2,200 lbs.; none of them stand below 16·3, most of them being 17 hands, whilst one of them is 17·2, and their working life averages 5 years, and the average cost is £75. He does not hesitate to give more than this sum when he meets with a horse of more than ordinary merit, as he considers the best and soundest horses are the cheapest. They last longer, do the work more comfortably without any strain, are not so liable to fall lame, and bringing up their loads without distress and perspiring, they are not so liable to catch cold while standing. There can be no error in the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Warburton with the aid of the system of tabulation which is followed by the firms with which he is connected. When a horse is bought his price and all particulars concerning him are entered up, every day's sickness and absence from work is recorded and when he dies or they have finished with him his net cost is carefully calculated, and it has been found from many years' experience that the higher the class of horse, the longer is his working life and the less his sickness, and consequently the cheaper his cost. It is reckoned that the railway companies in England have at least 20,000 such horses in use, and as the average life is 5 years it follows that they require to buy 4,000 per annum for renewals alone. The demand, however, is continually increasing with the expansion of trade, and the supplies are not increasing in the same ratio. For instance, the amount of shipping entered at this port and paying dues to the Dock Board was 9,772,506 tons, showing an increase since 1887 of 974,723 tons. It is estimated that the draught horses of Liverpool move some 10,000 tons of freight per diem, or a total of 20,000,000 tons per annum. Each horse must haul 7 tons per day at 1s. 3d. per ton in order to prove remun-

nerative to the owner. The Liverpool Cart Owners' Association alone has 400 members who own no less than 4,000 heavy draught horses, and in addition there is a number of private firms and others who own large studs. These with the van horses belonging to tradesmen, &c., bring up the total to about 16,000. The number of heavy draught horses which have to be purchased every year in Liverpool is estimated at 1,600; nearly the same number is required in Manchester, and Glasgow requires very few less. It has recently been stated that 84,000,000 tons of general merchandise were hauled along the railroads of Great Britain in 1890, and the bulk of this was collected and delivered by railway horses. The van horses engaged in collecting and delivering goods in London, to which I am alluding elsewhere, number 6,000. The same authority gives the number of cab horses in London as 15,000. They are generally Irish and many of them are shipped direct from Waterford to the Metropolis. As a rule they are four years old when they arrive, and only cost £30. As the freight from the districts in which they are raised will be about the same to Liverpool or Glasgow and other large centres of population in the interior, this may be taken as the average price of the English cab horse when purchased.

I am favoured with the following letter from the Liverpool Tramway Company:

"I have the pleasure to inform you that the average price paid for horses by this company during the year 1891 was £30 14s. 10d. each; the number purchased 496; the average life 6·26 years. The general average life for the last 7 years has been about 6·87."

Most of those horses are bought in England, Ireland and Wales. The horses for tramway purposes recently imported from Canada have not, I fear, shown a profit, in consequence of such a large proportion of them having been rejected by the Tramway Companies.

During the year 1891 horses have reached the port of Liverpool from the Argentine Republic. These, however, have been of a miserable character and with few exceptions could not have made a profit. Some of them were purchased for use on tramway lines and it is only in this class of horse that any competition need be feared from that quarter.

The London van horses are a distinct class of animal altogether. They are purchased mostly in England, not being bred either in Ireland or on the Continent; they cost from £50 to £60; they are not bought under 5 or over 7 years of age; weigh from 12 cwts. to 14 cwts., and stand from 15·3 to 16·2. Over 16·2 they are too big for this purpose. They must be active and clean, and not heavy boned; they are bred by light horses from heavy mares, or from heavy horses from light mares.

A word as to Belgian and Percheron horses. These were given a thorough trial some years ago in Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham and other large towns, but it was found that they had no stamina, and their legs and feet went directly. They have been entirely discarded, and I do not think there are a score now being used in the whole of England for heavy draught purposes.

Before leaving this subject I must express my indebtedness to Mr. Derbyshire, of Messrs. Thompson, McKay & Co., who has made the draught and van horse supply of this country a special study for many years, for the great assistance and valuable information he has given me in reference to it.

BUTTER.

The amount of butter imported again shows an increase from 2,027,717 cwts. in 1890 to 2,135,607 cwts. in 1891, the values being £10,598,848 and £11,591,181, an increase of nearly five million dollars. Larger quantities are sent by all countries but the United States and Holland; the value of the butter received from Sweden was £1,175,722 in 1890 and £1,269,187 in 1891; from Denmark £4,422,257 in 1890 and £4,865,840 in 1891. The prices of Scandinavian butter have averaged 118s. per cwt. in 1891 against 112s. in 1890 and 107s. in 1889. It will be seen that of the enormous sum of nearly fifty-eight million dollars paid by England to foreign countries for butter, the little country Denmark, takes no less than twenty-four million dollars. This does not at all represent the whole of the trade of that country

in butter. Her direct trade in tinned butters with foreign countries continues to increase annually.

In a paper just prepared for the annual volume of the Co-operative Wholesale Society some data are given with respect to the consumption of dairy produce in Great Britain. A calculation based upon the number of cattle, the imports and exports, and the population enables an estimate to be produced showing the consumption per head per annum to be as follows:—

	Per head.		Value.
	Lbs.	s.	d.
Consumption of imported butter.....	9·4	7	4
Consumption of home-made butter.....	5·6	5	6
Totals	15·0	12	10
Consumption of imported cheese.....	5·7	2	4½
Consumption of home-made cheese.....	7·9	3	7½
Totals.....	13·6	6	0

Twenty years ago the consumption of imported butter and margarine combined was 4·8 lbs., and of cheese 4·7 lbs. since then butter has gone up systematically; but it will be observed that in the present calculation margarine is not dealt with. Were this taken into consideration, it would raise the figures still higher, inasmuch as it is next to impossible to ascertain how much is really made. Mr. Dodge, the American statistician, places the American consumption at 16 lbs., or nearly three times as much as the average European consumption; while Mr. Coghlan, the statistician for New South Wales, places the average consumption of the Australian colonies at 16 lbs., American at 18 lbs. and Great Britain 26 lbs. We are thus eating more and more butter as years roll on, and as we shall probably still increase, there is every hope that a market will continue for all the butter that is made over and above what is made at present.

I am pleased to be able to record an increase in the quantity received from Canada, from 15,155 cwts. in 1890 to 46,267 cwts. in 1891, the values of the same being given as £60,739 and £187,392 respectively.

Leading Danish merchants, with whom I have been in communication, say that the only competition they fear is that which may be made from the Dominion of Canada.

There is a falling off in the quantity being imported from the United States. The value of butter received here from that country in 1889 was £148,825, in 1890 it fell to £322,385, whilst in 1891 there was a further decrease to £251,750. "Other countries" are credited with an increase from £433,544 to £592,698. This is principally from the Australian Colonies. I have alluded in previous reports to the vigorous efforts which were being made by the Australian Colonies to obtain a share of the butter trade with Great Britain. With a view to showing you the quality of their product and the way it is packed I have despatched two specimen cases each of 56 lbs. weight, one from Australia and the other from New Zealand to your Department, and from these you will see the nature of the Australasian competition. The butter arriving from Australia and New Zealand is all factory made and is of the best quality as shown by its very high price in the British markets, namely, first quality 126s. per cwt., seconds 110s. to 120s.

I have again to refer to the increasing trade in tinned butter. Into the nature and details of this trade I have gone fully in former reports. With regard to the present state of this business, and also the quality of the Canadian butter imported this year, I cannot do better than quote the following letter from Messrs. R. Harrison & Co., the principal dealers in tinned butters in Liverpool, and sole representatives of Messrs. Esbensen of Denmark, as well as of several Irish packers who have recently started in this business.

Messrs. Harrison say: "In continuance of conversation we beg reference to the within price list for P. F. Esbensen's preserved Danish butter in tins ranging from ½

lb. to 28 lbs. in size, and 13d. to 19½d. per pound in price, May and August, 1891, deliveries. The volume of trade in Danish has during the past year been about equal to that of 1890. The absence of development is in part attributable to the wet weather experienced in Denmark in September, necessitating extra care in the selection of butter for packing purposes which caused a reduced pack. On the other hand the large markets of South America have required less butter, their finances being crippled with the political disturbances and revolutions.

Also we must mention that definite strides in the manufacture of butter suitable for packing are now being made in Ireland and about half of the tinned butter used by steamers going short voyages is of Irish make. Prices for Irish tinned butter, suitable for ship stores, ranged from:

10d. per pound for 28 lb. tins	} May to August, 1891.
10½ do 14 do	
11 do 7 do	

Last summer we received a sample consignment of butter from Sudbury, Ontario. It was a good quality, but oversalted. The wooden package was tin-lined, which system of putting up had the effect of preserving, to a very great extent, the butter. The top of package naturally went stale first, the staleness diminishing the further down the package. After keeping the butter about four months it was still usable as table butter, and realised within 4 per cent per cwt. of its value on arrival here—ample proof that well made Canadian butter, if kept from the air, has good keeping properties.

ESBENSEN'S PRICE LIST.

For shipment during May, June, July and August.

Selected butter of choicest quality:

2 lbs. tins, 16½ pence per pound f.o.b., Copenhagen.
1 do 18 do do do
½ do 19½ do do do

Choicest quality:

28 lbs. tins, 13½ do do do
14 do 14 do do do
7 do 14½ do do do
5 do 15 do do do
4 do 15½ do do do

For shipment during June, July and August.

Salted quality.

28 lbs. tins, 13 pence per pound f.o.b., Copenhagen.
14 do 13½ do do do
7 do 14 do do do

Prices are subject to market fluctuations. When contracts are made proportionate quantities must be taken each month. Butter can be delivered in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, also Amsterdam and Rotterdam at an additional charge of ½d. per pound and Altona Quai ¼d. per pound *Force majeure* or delay by strikes excepted. After August and during the winter months prices are generally higher. Terms, cash.

The trade in tinned butters from Ireland is increasing and the annual report of Messrs. Clancy, the well known Irish traders, says: "The Irish preserved tinned butter trade continues to make progress, and during 1891 an increased trade was done with foreign, mostly tropical countries, where Irish tinned butter is preferred for its great keeping properties and power of resisting the effects of both time and heat. Butter made from the short, crisp grass of the Irish upland pastures, not being excessively rich, is found to keep far better than the produce of low, fat, alluvial soils, the butter from which, while good for immediate use, is not so suitable for preserving purposes."

MARGARINE.

Margarine seems to be recovering from the check its consumption received on the passage of the Merchandise Marks Act. The imports for the year reach a value of £3,558,203, an increase of £474,472 over 1890, though less by £94,159 than the imports of 1889.

CHEESE.

Canadian cheese, I am glad to say, still holds its own. The increase during the past year has been 19,951 cwts., of a value of over \$400,000 more than 1890, the total value being returned as £1,991,597. The imports from the United States on the other hand are decreasing. In 1890 the values were £2,081,546, while this year they are only £1,779,260, a decrease in round figures of no less than \$1,500,000. According to one of the best authorities the English market for many years was largely supplied from Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and some other States, but suddenly and unexpectedly these States found that not only had they no cheese to export but that they had not enough for their home trade.

Any material increase in the export of Canadian butter will likely be at the expense of the cheese production. In my report for 1886, pages 294, 297, I pointed to the growing demand for cheese for exportation to hot climates. As any new market that can be found for the Canadian commodity must be to the advantage of the Canadian farmer I give the current price list for the cheeses mostly in demand for the purpose named. They are specially prepared for the various countries indicated and it will be seen that the prices are considerably in excess of those obtained for Canadian cheese manufactured on the Cheddar principle.

PRICE-LIST of L. W. Heil, Haarlem, Holland, for export Edam and Gouda Cheese, Haarlem, December, 1891.

Destination.	Edams.	Goudas.	Destination.	Edams.	Goudas.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
North Africa—			Guiana		
Morocco			South America—		
Algiers			Rio de Janeiro		
Tunis	63 0	64 0	Bahia		
Egypt			Pernambuco	67 0	67 0
Madeira			Rio Grande		
The Canaries	64 0	64 0	Rio Sul		
The Azores			Santos		
West Coast of Africa—			Porte Alegre		
Guinea, &c	64 0	65 0	Ceara		
South Africa—			Buenos Ayres	66 0	66 0
Cape Colony	65 0	62 6	Montevideo		
Natal			Chili	68 0	68 0
Transvaal	65 0	64 0	Peru		
East Coast of Africa—			East India		
Mozambique			China	68 0	68 0
Mauritius	66 0	66 0	Japan		
Reunion, &c			Australia		
Porto Rico			Spain and Portugal		
West India Islands			Italy	63 to 68 0	63 to 68 0
Cuba			Turkey	63 to 68 0	63 to 68 0
Mexico	67 0	67 0	Greece	63 to 68 0	63 to 68 0
Central America					

These prices are per cwt. without engagement f.o.b. Amsterdam or Rotterdam Cases included.

If cheese is required in bladders, which is preferable for some countries, cost of same is for Edams 3 pence and for Goudas 4 pence per cheese extra.

Referring to the cheese sent from the Dominion Government Experimental Farms, the leading organ of the English provision trade in an issue of recent date says :—

“ Among recent consignments from Canada are several parcels sent hither by the Canadian Government from their experimental dairy stations, for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the cheese most suitable for the London market, with a view to insuring greater perfection in the manufacture of the article throughout the Dominion in future. The trade here, so far as they have had an opportunity of judging, pronounce them very fine—the July makes, considering that they are about six months old, being of excellent flavour and in first rate condition, showing that the cheese has proper keeping qualities. In the opinion of some persons the Augusts and Septembers are equal to, if not better than, ordinary finest Cheddars, and ought to command a good price. The average weights, however, are very irregular, varying from 40 lbs. to 70 lbs. per box, and a little more attention to uniformity of size would be a strong recommendation in their favour.”

CONDENSED MILK.

I would again call attention to the trade in condensed milk. The following import statistics show how this business is expanding. Last year I stated that 717,084 cases each containing 48 lbs. in pound and half pound tins were received as against 598,840 cases in 1889 and 462,618 cases in 1888. This year the number has increased to 737,370 cases, of the value in round figures of four million dollars.

I may add that the English and Irish manufacturers during 1891 increased their out-put enormously.

EGGS.

The imports of eggs continue to increase. From all countries there were imported in 1889, 94,166,390 dozens; in 1890, 101,912,460 dozens; in 1891, 106,811,370 dozens; the values in 1889 were £3,122,813; 1890, £3,428,802; and in 1891, £3,520,918, or over seventeen millions and a half dollars. It is interesting to note that the imports from Russia are annually increasing. From that country we received in 1889, 6,209,480 dozens; in 1890, 10,592,390 dozens; and in 1891, 14,399,540 dozens. The amount paid to Russia this year for eggs was nearly \$2,000,000, only \$60,000 less than we paid to Denmark. The imports from Germany are decreasing, the value received being \$500,000 less this year than in 1889. Belgium also shows a decrease from £585,032 in 1890 to £539,666 in 1891. France is the most important factor in the supply of eggs to Great Britain, the value of the imports from that country, in 1890 were £1,270,092, and in 1891 £1,259,099, a decrease of £10,993. These figures include a large number of Italian eggs, which come *via* French ports. “ Other countries,” a term which in this instance embraces Canada, are set down as having sent increased quantities during the last three years. In 1889 the numbers were 821,930 dozens; in 1890, 1,545,260 dozens; and in 1891, 4,807,860 dozens; the value for each year respectively being given as £29,862, £58,107 and £160,496.

I have for many years urged Canadians to embark in this trade, and I am glad to be able to report that at last they have done so; and it is admitted by merchants generally here that in no branch of trade conducted between the Dominion and this country have Canadians so thoroughly met requirements as in this commodity.

The general consensus of opinion in the trade is that eggs are of superior size and quality, and leave nothing to be desired as regards packing, and that they will force the lower qualities of continental eggs out of this market. Indeed it is stated that the Danes have already felt this competition so keenly that they have made several large shipments direct from Copenhagen to New York.

From enquiries made from agents at this port, I find that there have been nearly four million dozen Canadian eggs imported into Liverpool during the past season. The best quality has compared very favourably with those from the Continent; except as regards those known as “ best French.” These come principally from a small district in Normandy, are specially selected and are shipped very fresh. This

supply, however, is very limited and does not affect the general trade. Danish, Austrian, German and ordinary French and Irish are not so good in point of size as Canadian. The best Austrian and German weigh about 14 lbs. per 120; Danish 14 lbs. to 15 lbs.; best Canadian 15 lbs., to 16 lbs., with specially selected as much as 17 lbs. per 120; with regard to prices at the time German and Austrian were making 8s. to 8s. 2d., Canadian were making 8s. 6d., and they have ranged from that to 10s. 6d. per 120. The freights to Liverpool are cheaper proportionately from Canada than from any other country, and in a great many cases are *actually* less, as will be seen by referring to the freight table appended to this report. When in long cases they should be packed in long clean dry straw, rye for preference. When sent in patent packing the cardboard boxes should not be filled with oat hulls or chopped straw, there should be no necessity for it. Oat hulls or chopped straw packing should not be used at all; it is objectionable in case of breakage; if one egg breaks this packing binds together the three or four surrounding eggs and spoils their appearance.

With regard to markets, there is no doubt that Liverpool has proved the most profitable. The London market is, and always has been, a very erratic one; one week the highest price in the country will be quoted there, and directly afterwards prices will fall away for no particular reason to the very lowest point. It is certain that Canadian eggs have not been received there with any favour this year, partly owing no doubt to many of the dealers being foreigners, having connections on the Continent, and having made the usual annual contracts early in the spring of 1891, and it is a fact that more than one consignment to London has been reshipped to Liverpool to enable them to be sold at a profit. Moreover, the custom of the London trade is to deduct for breakages (whether they exist or not) five dozen out of each 120 dozen, which means about 8 cents per long hundred or 96 cents per case, and as there is no such custom in Liverpool this market will always have that advantage over London.

The experience of Canadian shippers to London will deter them from making any further experiments in that direction. In any case we have faster steamers and the sailings are more frequent to Liverpool, and whenever the necessity of the London market demands it they can be forwarded in a few hours to that point. According to the experience of this year Liverpool is the best market, Glasgow next and London last.

Messrs. P. McEvoy & Son, 14 and 16 Highfield street, Liverpool, have handled about a million dozen of Canadian eggs during the past season, the great bulk of them being from Western Ontario. They have come packed in dried straw in long cases 6 feet long by 14 inches by 18 inches, containing 120 dozen; the cases have a double division in the centre with a space between, which can be sawn through making two half cases of 60 dozen each. Messrs. McEvoy preferred this style of packing to either the smaller cases or those containing card-board compartments. The eggs come in three grades: those weighing 15 lbs. and under per long hundred (120), those weighing between 15 and 16 lbs., and those between 17 and 18 lbs. The latter of course are specially selected and can compete with the best French and Danish. Messrs. McEvoy have received only fresh and pickled eggs, and speak highly of their quality, and say that they have made an equivalent to foreign eggs all through the season. Of only one consignment has there been any complaint to make, one shipper having sent a lot with the eggs mixed; one layer fresh and one layer stale. The result was disastrous, as all such practices must be. The eggs should be sent as fresh as possible and an attractive appearance being desirable, a proportion of brown eggs should be mixed with the white.

Some of the Canadian pickled eggs have met with as much favour as similar eggs from the continent, but there have been exceptions to this experience, owing to faulty methods of pickling.

A large number of eggs have been received from Canada and sold as fresh which had been kept in cold storage. Good prices have been realized for them, but while being kept they "waste" and doubt is expressed in the trade as to whether or not

the prices of such will be maintained, and if this practice will not injure the whole trade. No cold storage eggs are received from any other country but Russia.

Mr. Soule, acting for Messrs. Gibbons and Sanders of Kemptville and other places in Ontario, and for Messrs. Langlois of Montreal, informed me that he has received upwards of two million dozens during the season, and I understand he is more than satisfied with the result of his operations. Mr. Metcalfe of Whitechapel, Liverpool, has also handled a large number of Canadian eggs, the bulk of which were from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. He is of the opinion that those from Prince Edward Island in point of size, condition and quality were superior to any shipped from any other part of Canada, and were rarely equalled by the importations from any part of the European continent.

I would recommend Canadian egg shippers to get the following clause inserted in their insurance policies: "Free of particular average unless caused by stranding, sinking, burning or collision of vessel." The want of this clause in his insurance policy caused a serious loss to our Canadian shippers during the season.

POULTRY.

The imports of poultry and game during the year were to the value of £456,997 as compared with £497,858 in 1890 and £472,686 in 1889.

At present poultry is an article of luxury in this country and to a certain extent also on the continent, and it is its high price that has prevented any great increase in the volume of the importations; the imports this year from the Dominion show that turkeys at all events can be brought here and be sold with a good profit at a price within the reach of all, and so be made an article of ordinary diet, as they are in Canada and the United States. The same may be said of chickens also if they can be sent of sufficiently good quality. They could be profitably sold at a price little if any greater than that of beef or mutton. It will be seen how great are the possibilities for the development of this trade. It will be remembered that in February, 1873, when the first shipment of fresh meat was made from the Dominion, or indeed from the American continent, about a ton and a-half of poultry was sent with it, and I made arrangement for its disposal at most satisfactory prices. This success induced me in September, 1874 to write a series of letters to the Canadian press setting forth the possibilities of opening up a trade with this market, and I gave particulars as to the best method of shipping. In September, 1878, I wrote another letter giving full instructions as to feeding, killing, packing and shipping, and acting upon this every Christmas since then one or two shippers have forwarded consignments of Canadian turkeys, which have arrived in splendid condition, and have been disposed of at remunerative prices. Since that time the facilities have been greatly increased. We now have refrigerating cars on the Canadian railways, refrigerating chambers on the steamers and ample and cheap cold storage at Liverpool and other points, and consequently there is now little if any risk in transit. In October last at the request of Mr. Sanders, of Messrs. Gibbons and Sanders, Kemptville, and of other intending shippers, I wrote out a memorandum giving the present requirements of this market and the best way to meet them, and as I am frequently asked for this I think it well to embody it in this report, so that it may be supplied from your Department. The following is a copy:—

"The quality of the Canadian turkeys which have been shipped to England during the last few years leaves little or nothing to be desired, but it has been generally remarked that with a little care and attention much greater weight could be secured. Probably the most successful fatteners and finishers of poultry in Europe are the French. The leading French journal in matters of this kind, "La Basse Cour," says that to get good weight and a delicate colour only meal from grain of last year's growth should be used in the fattening process, and the water employed for making the food should be salted in the proportion of six drachms or about one-third of an ounce per quart. Further a small quantity of coarse gravel should be added to the paste thus made, to assist the bird's digestive functions." If proper care be taken with the turkeys for two or three weeks before they are slaughtered,

and a little extra food be given them, much more satisfactory results would be obtained.

As to the directions for slaughtering, after many years' experience, the following are recommended:—

Special care should be taken to keep the birds perfectly quiet and not to give them any heavy meal for at least twenty-four hours before they are killed, so that the intestines may be empty at the time of death, and the acid fermentations of their contents which would otherwise ensue and which facilitates decomposition may be avoided. Poultry killed whilst digestion is going on will hardly keep for a week. Many turkeys which have arrived in England with the crops filled with Indian corn have been so decomposed as to utterly unfit them for human consumption.

In killing, a slight incision should be made in the roof of the mouth to touch the brain, and prevent the blood settling in the head and neck.

Great care should be taken not to spoil the appearance of the birds, as the British buyer is very susceptible to anything approaching mutilation. It suggests to him that they have been killed by foxes, or other vermin.

They should then be thoroughly cooled (not frozen), care being taken to arrange the feathers, as an attractive appearance is of primary importance. This is well understood and attended to by French exporters, and it is with French turkeys that the Canadians will come into active competition.

It is very important that they should be neither plucked nor drawn. The feathers not only absorb any moisture which may arise during the voyage, but act as the most natural and at the same time most efficient non conductor of heat. Nothing in fact will tend to the preservation of any bird more than its own feathers.

Select young cock turkeys, the heavier the better. Cock turkeys will realize at least 20 per cent more than hens.

The most successful package has undoubtedly been air-tight barrels. Have the turkeys thoroughly cooled, and put in barrels breast downwards. The head should on no account be placed under the wing; it should be wrapped in paper and placed if possible in the centre of the back. In this way from 12 to 20 turkeys can be placed in a barrel. Cases may do where barrels are not easily obtainable, but they must be air-tight.

If these directions are followed, the birds will experience no change in temperature until they reach their destination. In the event of warm weather here at Christmas time, there is ample convenience for cold storage in the newly constructed refrigerating chambers in Liverpool and at other ports.

In shipping large quantities the sexes should be divided, and each barrel or case should contain birds of about the same weight and the packages should be stencil marked accordingly, as for instance, "20 cocks, 12 lbs." or "14 lbs." as the case may be; "20 hens, 10 lbs." The dealers here would be greatly assisted in sorting them and making selections suitable for the several markets.

On no account should turkeys be shipped to arrive in England after Christmas; in fact as there is no lack of cold storage here, they should not arrive later than the 15th December. It should be borne in mind that turkeys in England are treated as articles of luxury, and not as ordinary every day food, as is the case in Canada and the United States. Probably in no country in the world is the custom of making presents at Christmas carried to a greater extent than in England, and the most popular form is in the shape of poultry and game. In this respect turkeys command special favour, and naturally small birds are not in demand for this purpose. As a matter of fact, at the festive season extra sized birds are not sold by weight, but so much each, the result being that for extra good stock, extra good prices are obtained. One firm in the Dominion which has been successfully shipping turkeys to this market every year for the last 12 or 13 years, realized the following prices last Christmas:—

For birds weighing	9½ lbs. and under,	9½d. per lb.
do do	10 to 14½ lbs.,	10d. per lb.
do do	15 to 19½ lbs.,	1s. per lb.

They have taken the greatest care that the foregoing instructions should be carried out as closely as possible, and the result will be readily acknowledged as satisfactory. The chances of Canadian geese, ducks or chickens in competition with Irish and French are very poor, and for the present, at all events, or until such classes of poultry have been improved in Canada I would strongly advise that they should not be shipped to this country.

Finally, unless the British salesman is known to the shipper, I would recommend him to accompany his first shipment.

I have carefully watched every shipment to this port during the last fifteen or sixteen years, and have paid special attention to the consignments made during the past season. It has been noticed by the agents here that where the directions I gave as above were strictly followed the turkeys arrived in splendid condition, equal to any received from the European Continent, and the prices realized were 2 cents per pound all round more than were mentioned in my memorandum.

On the other hand there were several shipments from Canada and one from the United States in which the birds were partly plucked, and they arrived in an almost unsaleable condition. Those which were not destroyed were sold as low as 25 cents each. This was entirely the fault of the shipper through not following the instructions given.

The demand was exceedingly active, and three times the quantity which came to Liverpool could have been disposed of without any trouble or reduction in prices. It will be seen that in the memorandum I recommended barrels as the best package, and I would further point out the advantages of a light though strong package in which to send the birds. One consignment received in Liverpool was sent in cases which themselves would weigh 50 lbs. each, whereas barrels would not weigh more than 15 lbs.; this difference in ocean freight alone cost \$200. The stocks of poultry and eggs are held by the wholesale dealers in Liverpool, and are supplied as required to the small traders among the enormous population which is fed from the Liverpool centre, the number being no less than 11,000,000 people. Orders are received by letter or telegram early in the morning and the supplies reach their destination a few hours afterwards. Quick despatch is very often necessary and they are sent by passenger train, at a cost very frequently of a penny per pound, and the difference between a package weighing 50 lbs. and one weighing 15 lbs. then becomes very apparent.

Messrs. T. Borthwick & Co., of Russell Street, Liverpool, who received a large proportion of the turkeys this year, write me as follows concerning them:—

“With respect to your enquiries, we beg to inform you that the large consignment of Canadian turkeys received by us at Christmas, and which were packed strictly according to the instructions you sent out to the shippers, arrived in good order and met with a ready sale at what must have been remunerative prices to them. We beg to point out that if turkeys of good quality, and shipped according to your direction, should arrive at the proper time next season there is practically an unlimited demand for them, not only in Liverpool but in all our large towns with which our business is connected, viz.: Manchester, Birmingham, Rochdale, Sheffield, Oldham, Leeds, Leicester, Wolverhampton, Hull, Bradford, Cardiff, Bristol, Glasgow, Edinburgh and all the large centres of population in Yorkshire, where they have met with great favour.

“With careful feeding, packing and forwarding by fast steamers they would be a formidable rival to the turkeys from the continent, and indeed to the home article.

“We cannot help thinking, after the experience gained in dealing with Canadian turkeys during the last two years that, properly handled, a large development of this trade may be confidently looked forward to.”

APPLES.

The total imports of apples into this country during 1891 were 3,147,373 bushels, as compared with 2,574,957 bushels in 1890.

The increasing trade between Canada and Great Britain in apples has led me to make some enquiries as to its conditions and the possibilities of its expansion, and the following letter from Messrs. A. Woodall & Co. on the subject will be of interest:—

“TEMPLE COURT, LIVERPOOL.

“DEAR SIR,—Agreeable to your request, we beg to enclose our diagram, which will show you the fluctuations in the apple trade for the seasons 1886-87, '87-88, '88-89, '89-90, also a rough memorandum relating to the present season, as far as it has gone. These will give you all the statistics available with respect to the Liverpool trade. As you are aware, we do one of the principal businesses in the country in apples and Mediterranean fruits, and this season we have handled upwards of 100,000 barrels of Canadian and American apples, and we are therefore in a position to give an opinion on points connected with the trade.

“As you will see from our diagram, the best Canadian apples are at the top of the market and are far superior to any imported from the United States.

“Baldwins, Spy, Russets, Greenings and Kings are the most prominent varieties. The last named brings about the highest price, but the numbers imported are comparatively small.

“Liverpool is the market for an enormous population, the districts supplied from here being the most densely populated in the British Isles. So far as the English apple trade is concerned, by the time Canadian fruit arrives in October, the English supply is exhausted and is no longer a factor to be reckoned with.

“In short if Canadians ship the quality sent during the last few months, they have practically speaking no competitors and the market for this class of goods is unlimited.”

From the interesting table and diagram alluded to, I find that Canadian Baldwins have for many years commanded the highest price in this market. In the months of March and April, 1890, they reached 33 shillings per barrel whilst in the early part of this year they stood for a long time at 30 shillings. Notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the supply this season, the current price for first class sound stock is 20 shillings per barrel, at which rate they find a ready sale. It is believed by the trade that there will be an annually increasing demand for this class of fruit and it is worthy of note that private families have now generally taken to purchasing their apples by the barrel instead of as formerly in small quantities from the retail dealers. Baldwins, Greenings and Northern Spy are the favourite Canadian fruit, taking precedence in the order given. Kings realize perhaps the top prices, but the quantities received are small. Russets come later on in the season and in this class of apple Canada has no competitors. Our apples are universally admitted to be far superior to any imported from the United States and they are not only of better quality but are better packed. Apples shipped from Australasia arrive here during the summer months, so can never come into competition with the Canadian product. A statement recently given shows that there are 180,000 acres of apple orchards in Great Britain, the annual crop averaging 85,000 tons for eating and cider making purposes. The total annual consumption of apples in the United Kingdom, including 900,000 barrels imported from Canada and the United States, is set down at only eleven pounds weight per head of the population. The outlook for this trade is most encouraging. It may not be generally known that shipments of Canadian apples are now being made from here to Norway, Sweden and Denmark and it is expected that a very considerable trade may be developed. Another new branch of this trade, in the initiation of which I have also been able to render material assistance through my foreign correspondents, is that in Canadian tinned apples. Gallon tins are made up six in a case and are attractively labelled; especially those put up by the Simcoe Canning Company, Simcoe, Ontario; the apples are of excellent quality and are well adapted for ship's use, and as for this purpose alone a large quantity is required here, I trust a good and profitable business will be done.

BARLEY.

Liverpool is not strictly speaking a barley market, the principal purchasers of malting barley being located in London and Glasgow. I have however, placed before the leading men on the corn market here some samples of Canadian two-rowed barley sent to me by the High Commissioner, and they speak in very high terms of them. There is a very large quantity of cheap Russian and other barley imported into Liverpool for feeding purposes with maize and other feeding stuffs from the East Indies which will prevent Canadian six-rowed barley being exported to this market with profit. It is the opinion here of men well competent to judge that the sooner the two-rowed instead of the six-rowed variety is generally grown in the Dominion, the better it will be for the Canadian farmers.

PHOSPHATES.

As the trade in phosphates is of such importance to certain sections in the Dominion I have again procured from Mr. Geo. G. Blackwell of Liverpool a review of the year's operations. Mr. Blackwell is one of the leading mineral brokers in the United Kingdom, and he says :—

“ During the past year from the seller's point of view the course of business must have been unsatisfactory and almost uniformly disappointing. The most striking feature has been the heavy fall in value of high grade rock, occasioned by free selling and heavy shipments of 75 to 80 per cent from Florida, so that at the close of the year this grade was actually selling cheaper than 55 to 60 per cent from Carolina and Peace River. Early in the year sales of 75 to 80 per cent Florida land rock were made at 12½d. per unit, in cargoes c.i.f. to United Kingdom and Continent, subsequently higher prices being demanded, very little business was done until about May and June when 12d. was freely accepted. Since then the price has steadily declined until at the end of December 9½d. has become full value, with sellers at the price.

“ Shipments of high grade rock from Canada have been small and since prices have of necessity had in the main to follow that for Florida the business must have been unremunerative to raisers. A fair quantity of 60 per cent. Canadian has come forward and this has been sold at 8d. down to 7½d. and 7d. per unit. Owing to the temporary dislocation of the raising and shipment through litigation of Bull river rock, and to the comparatively small new supply of river rock from Florida prices have been fairly well maintained. Anticipated large supplies of Florida river rock buyers at the beginning of the year held off but it soon became apparent that those expectations would not be realized, and in February buying of Bull river commenced at 11d. per unit. c.i.f. and of Peace river at 10½d. Up to June these prices were about maintained but since then values have gradually declined until at the close they cannot be quoted over 10d. sellers, 9½d. buyers. Carolina land rock has for the most part been taken by the United States, prices obtainable there being more than the United Kingdom has been willing to pay. Belgian and the lower grades of Somme and Osso Phosphates have been freely offered throughout the year at easy prices. The higher grades of Somme have been relatively dear and shipment to United Kingdom have only been on a small scale.”

In concluding this report, I must again express my thanks to the High Commissioner for his great courtesy and for the assistance he has given me, and also my obligations to my fellow-agents in the United Kingdom and in Canada, and my indebtedness to the agricultural, provincial and continental press for the many favours they have shown me in inserting paragraphs and articles in furtherance of the emigration and trade interests of the Dominion.

I am glad to say that my relations with the steamship lines and railroad companies have been of the most cordial character.

I trust that my efforts during the past year will meet with your approval. Assuring you of the continuance of my endeavours to utilise to the benefit of the

Dominion my twenty years' experience in connection with Canadian emigration and trade interests,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DYKE,

Canadian Government Agent.

A.

RETURN of Emigration from the Port of Liverpool, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1890 and 1891.

Destination.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
United States	160,059	170,413	10,354	
*Quebec	20,596	23,372	2,776	
Halifax	6,168	6,300	132	
South America	1,446	2,974	1,528	
East Indies and China	1,977	2,107	130	
Cape Colony and Natal	7			7
West Coast of Africa	1,144	1,203	59	
British West Indies	52	71	19	
Australia and New Zealand	27	219	192	
	191,476	206,659	15,190	7
Decrease			7	
Net Increase			15,183	

* Including 221 to Vancouver.

B.

ALLAN LINE.

Date.	Ship.	Destination.				Total.		Total.
		Halifax.		Quebec.		Total.		
		Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.	
1891.								
Jan. 1.	Sardinian	15	30			15	30	45
do 6.	Carthaginian	4	11			4	11	15
do 15.	Polynesian	10	57			10	57	67
do 29.	Circassian	9	92			9	92	101
Feb. 12.	Mongolian	30	158			30	158	188
do 26.	Polynesian	27	232			27	232	259
Mar. 12.	Carthaginian	32	508			32	508	540
do 21.	Norwegian		154				154	154
do 21.	Scandinavian	12	19			12	19	31
do 26.	Parisian	118	770			118	770	888
do 27.	Corean		177				177	177
Apl. 4.	Siberian	1	259			1	259	260
do 9.	Polynesian	33	369			33	369	402
do 14.	Nova Scotian	15	48			15	48	63
do 16.	Sardinian			79	839	79	839	918
do 23.	Mongolian			20	656	20	656	676
do 28.	Carthaginian	26	42			26	42	68
May 1.	Parisian			95	702	95	702	797
do 7.	Circassian			51	421	51	421	472
do 12.	Caspian	38	54			38	54	92
do 14.	Polynesian			46	424	46	424	470
do 21.	Sardinian			52	450	52	450	502
do 26.	Nova Scotian	50	29			50	29	79
do 28.	Mongolian			39	320	39	320	359
June 4.	Parisian			113	638	113	638	751
do 9.	Carthaginian	22	51			22	51	73
do 11.	Circassian			21	666	21	666	687
do 18.	Polynesian			43	436	43	436	479
do 23.	Caspian	27	17			27	17	44
do 25.	Sardinian			45	535	45	535	580

ALLAN LINE—Continued.

Date.	Ship.	Destination.				Total.		Total.
		Halifax.		Quebec.		Cabin.	Steerage.	
		Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.			
1891.								
July 2.	Mongolian			38	380	38	380	418
do 7.	Nova Scotian	25	25			25	25	50
do 9.	Parisian			124	361	124	361	485
do 16.	Circassian			47	408	47	408	455
do 21.	Carthaginian	26	11			26	11	37
do 23.	Polynesian			49	430	49	430	479
do 30.	Sardinian			102	312	102	312	414
Aug. 4.	Caspian	44	23			44	23	67
do 6.	Mongolian			52	248	52	248	300
do 13.	Parisian			184	327	184	327	511
do 18.	Nova Scotian	57	45			57	45	102
do 20.	Numidian			64	375	64	375	439
do 27.	Circassian			63	275	63	275	338
Sept. 1.	Carthaginian	29	35			29	35	64
do 3.	Sardinian			133	382	133	382	515
do 10.	Mongolian			47	372	47	372	419
do 15.	Caspian	39	13			39	13	52
do 17.	Parisian			168	435	168	435	603
do 24.	Numidian			34	334	34	334	368
do 29.	Nova Scotian	35	45			35	45	80
Oct. 1.	Circassian			33	246	33	246	279
do 8.	Sardinian			66	252	66	252	318
do 13.	Carthaginian	10	22			10	22	32
do 16.	Mongolian			18	201	18	201	219
do 22.	Parisian			72	206	72	206	278
do 27.	Polynesian	12	10			12	10	22
do 31.	Circassian			22	244	22	244	266
Nov. 10.	Caspian	37	137			37	137	174
do 26.	Mongolian	14	83			14	83	97
Dec. 8.	Polynesian	16	107			16	107	123
do 22.	Circassian	8	26			8	26	34
do 31.	Parisian	7	54			7	54	61
	Total	828	3,713	1,920	11,875	2,748	15,588	18,336

DOMINION LINE.

Jan. 8.	Oregon	30	35			30	35	65
do 22.	Toronto	14	20			14	20	34
Feb. 5.	Sarnia	31	39			31	39	70
do 19.	Oregon	22	100			22	100	122
Mar. 5.	Vancouver	30	336			30	336	366
do 19.	Sarnia	29	479			29	479	508
Apl. 2.	Oregon	33	363			33	363	396
do 17.	Toronto	22	147			22	147	169
do 23.	Vancouver			50	522	50	522	572
May 1.	Sarnia			20	255	20	255	275
do 8.	Dominion			13	48	13	48	61
do 15.	Oregon			25	221	25	221	246
do 23.	Vancouver			55	417	55	417	472
June 5.	Sarnia			35	234	35	234	269
do 12.	Dominion			9	158	9	158	167
do 19.	Oregon			27	230	27	230	257
do 26.	Toronto			8	47	8	47	55
July 2.	Vancouver			45	364	45	364	409
do 10.	Sarnia			36	48	36	48	84
do 24.	Oregon			72	48	72	48	120
do 31.	Toronto			22	180	22	180	202
Aug. 6.	Vancouver			90	206	90	206	296
do 14.	Sarnia			69	283	69	283	352
do 20.	Labrador			95	49	95	49	144
do 28.	Oregon			75	271	75	271	346
Sept. 4.	Toronto			21	46	21	46	67
do 10.	Vancouver			118	267	118	267	385
do 18.	Sarnia			27	180	27	180	207
do 24.	Labrador			70	48	70	48	118

DOMINION LINE—Continued.

Date.	Ship.	Destination.				Total.		Total.
		Halifax.		Quebec and Montreal.		Cabin.	Steerage.	
		Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.			
1891.								
Oct. 3.	Oregon			46	86	46	86	132
do 9.	Toronto			5	49	5	49	54
do 15.	Vancouver			77	172	77	172	249
do 23.	Sarnia			10	47	10	47	57
do 29.	Labrador			45	93	45	93	138
Dec. 24.	Toronto		29				29	29
	Total	211	1,548	1,165	4,569	1,376	6,117	7,493

BEAVER LINE.

Ap. 17.	Lake Superior			29	517	29	517	546
do 24.	Lake Huron			14	150	14	150	164
May 1.	Lake Nepigon				96		96	96
do 8.	Lake Ontario			23	297	23	297	320
do 16.	Lake Winnipeg				47		47	47
do 22.	Lake Superior			26	186	26	186	212
do 29.	Lake Huron			17	46	17	46	63
June 5.	Lake Nepigon				125		125	125
do 12.	Lake Ontario			41	47	41	47	88
do 19.	Lake Winnipeg			3	42	3	42	45
do 26.	Lake Superior			32	159	32	159	191
July 3.	Lake Huron			3	47	3	47	50
do 10.	Lake Nepigon				84		84	84
do 17.	Lake Ontario			59	43	59	43	102
do 24.	Lake Winnipeg				165		165	165
do 31.	Lake Superior			62	47	62	47	109
Aug. 7.	Lake Huron			21	46	21	46	67
do 14.	Lake Nepigon				40		40	40
do 21.	Lake Ontario			107	47	107	47	154
do 28.	Lake Winnipeg				111		111	111
Sept. 3.	Lake Superior			100	46	100	46	146
do 11.	Lake Huron				47		47	47
do 18.	Lake Nepigon				194		194	194
do 25.	Lake Ontario			72	46	72	46	118
Oct. 3.	Lake Winnipeg				47		47	47
do 10.	Lake Superior			35	41	35	41	76
do 17.	Lake Huron			4	46	4	46	50
do 24.	Lake Nepigon				42		42	42
do 31.	Lake Ontario			29	47	29	47	76
Nov. 4.	Lake Winnipeg				47		47	47
	Total			677	2,945	677	2,945	3,622

MISCELLANEOUS LINES, VANCOUVER.

Feb. 8.	Empress of India			94		94		94
Apr. 11.	Empress of Japan			104		104		104
May 20.	Grandholme			1		1		1
July 31.	Empress of China			22		22		22
				221		221		221

SUMMARY.

Allan Line	828	3,713	1,920	11,875	2,748	15,588	18,336
Dominion Line	211	1,548	1,165	4,569	1,376	6,117	7,493
Beaver Line			677	2,945	677	2,945	3,622
Miscellaneous Lines (Vancouver)			221		221		221
	1,039	5,261	3,983	19,389	5,022	24,650	29,672

C.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING USE OF STALLIONS IN FRANCE.

In France, by virtue of a law passed on 14th August, 1885, for the inspection of stallions, the following regulations are in force:—

1. A stallion which has not been approved or authorized by the administration of the "Haras" cannot be employed for the service of mares belonging to individuals other than the owner of the stallion, without being provided with a certificate to the effect that it is free from "roaring" and "ophthalmia."

2. This certificate, available for one year, will be granted, free of charge, after the examination of the stallion by a committee nominated by the Minister of Agriculture.

3. Provides for the branding of approved animals.

4. Infractions of this law render the owner of the stallion and the service groom liable to a fine of £2 to £20.

5. Owners who permit their mares to be served by an uncertificated stallion are liable to a fine of 13s. to £2.

6. Authorizes mayors, police, commissaries, officers of the gendarmerie and forestry services, police-constables, and other officials to see that this law is enforced.

To provide for the due execution of the above law, a decree was issued on 25th September, 1885, containing the following instructions:—

Every owner of a stallion who intends to hire out same to the public for breeding purposes must notify such intention to the prefect in the month of October prior to the year in which the animal is to begin service.

A committee of inspection composed of three members, viz., an inspector-general of "Haras," a well known horse breeder, and a veterinary surgeon, shall sit in the chief town of each arrondissement during the month of November for the inspection of stallions in regard to roaring and ophthalmia. The time and place of such meeting shall be published by official notices, and through the medium of the press. There is no appeal against the decision of this committee.

Stallions fulfilling the conditions of the law of August, 1885, will be branded on the mane with a figure 3. Stallions withdrawn from the service will be branded R.

Certificates, available for one year, will be issued to owners by the prefects according to the report of the committee. When a stallion is rejected, the cause of its rejection will be stated, viz., roaring or ophthalmia.

The prefects shall publish a list of the accepted stallions.

Owners of stallions and grooms must show the certificate to the owner of the mare or mares to be served, and such certificate must be produced when demanded by an officer of police or other authorized person.

D.—TABLE of Freights to Liverpool.

Commodity.	From	Freight.	Remarks.
Horses	Hanover, Germany	\$25 00 per head	<p>These horses are principally mustangs and are shipped with very inferior fittings, in some instances, none at all. The expenses and breaking here will bring up the total expense to \$50 or \$60, whilst the average price realised has only been \$80. Many shipments have not fetched freight and expenses.</p> <p>This includes fittings stated to cost \$7 to \$8 per head. If the trade developed semi-permanent fittings would be erected and the cost would be reduced. That there is room for this can be seen from the fact that three horses are placed in the space of four bullocks. For the latter they receive \$55, and for the former, say \$100, although no more space is occupied.</p> <p>And feed and expenses \$15, total, \$45 per head, and feed and attendance \$5, total, \$18.</p> <p>With feed. do</p> <p>With interior freight in addition.</p> <p>These eggs go principally to London and the south of England.</p> <p>Average 150 lbs. per barrel The rate from any point in Canada may be put down at 1c. per lb. This is the average, the rates from a great number of points ranging from \$1.05 to \$1.15.</p>
	Berlin	30 00 do	
River Platte	40 00 do		
Canada	\$30 00 to \$35 00 p. head		
Cattle	River Platte	\$30 00	
	Canada	13 00	
Sheep	River Platte	4 50 to 5 00	
	Canada	2 50	
Butter	Copenhagen, Denmark	11 25 per ton	
	Hamburg, Germany	11 25 do	
	St. Malo, France	11 25 do	
	Sweden	11 25 do	
	Canada—		
	Strathroy, Ont	11 00 do	
	Montreal	9 00 do	
Eggs	Russia	25 cts. per 120	
	Austria	25 do	
	Italy	25 do	
	Hamburg, Germany	12½ do	
	Copenhagen, Denmark	12½ do	
	France		
	Ireland, Western parts	16 cts. to 17 cts. p. 120.	
	Canada—		
Port Perry and most points in Western Ontario	14 do do		
Eastern Ontario and Montreal	11 do 12 do		
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	12 do p. 120		
Turkeys	Canada	\$1 per 100 lbs.	
	Brampton, Ont.		
Apples	Canada, Ont.	\$1 10.	

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE DUBLIN EMIGRATION AGENT.

(MR. THOS. CONNOLLY.)

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE,
BERESFORD PLACE, DUBLIN, 31st December 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the past season I have done all in my power to promote the interests of Canada in this country in accordance with my instructions from the Department, and I have to thank the Honourable Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., the High Commissioner in London, for his counsel and assistance in the discharge of my duty.

During the year I have attended several meetings in relation to Canadian emigration and as a member of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland I had the privilege at many of the meetings to address the members on the social and political status of the Dominion, the value and extent of its splendid fisheries, the volume of its trade and commerce, the nature and condition of its industries, and the magnitude of its agricultural and mineral resources.

During the emigration season the High Commissioner supplied me with many thousand copies of the Delegates reports which I judiciously distributed all over the country at the least possible expense. Through the circulation of these reports I had a large correspondence, which kept me well employed, and towards the end of the season especially, I sent out a large number of very useful emigrants with ample means to engage in business or settle on land. A very large number of this year's emigrants went through to British Columbia, and several of them who have written home describe in glowing terms the rapid development and prospects in the future of this fine province.

During the season I sent many settlers and work-people to Manitoba and the North-West, and several young lads direct to the agents of the Department, who provide them with employment, advise them and look after their interests, as the following letter just to hand will fully explain:

“74 LT. MOUNT ST., DUBLIN, 23rd December, 1891.

“DEAR SIR,—You were kind enough to offer to write for news of my two young nephews to Winnipeg. I am happy to inform you that I had a letter from them yesterday informing me they are well and were very kindly received by Mr. Bennett. They got work of various kinds since their arrival and have now engaged themselves for the winter together at 6 dollars a month each with board and lodging.

“They seem hopeful for the future and seem to find the cold less trying than they expected.

“Yours sincerely,

“C. L. SHEEHY.

“THOS. CONNOLLY, Esq.”

There can be no doubt but the visit of the Farmers' Delegates to the Dominion will amply repay the expenditure; and the circulation of their reports this year again, when the harvest has been so abundant all over the Dominion, cannot fail to stimulate emigration. However, the most hopeful sign of the speedy settlement of the North-West is the return to the old flag of so many Canadians who had settled

in Dakota; and the following letter will show that the movement has extended to Oregon :

“ ROWE CREEK, FOSSIL, GILLIAM Co., ORE., U.S.A., 30th August, 1891.

“ SIR,—Would you kindly send me all particulars, maps, &c., as there are two or three families here that are intending settling in Canada, British Columbia if possible.

“ We are all Irish and have been here six years, but are getting closed out of range by the wealthy stockmen, and sheep have a hard time.

“ Yours truly,

“ G. PALMER.

“ THOS. CONNOLLY, Esq.”

Be assured I supplied my correspondent with the fullest information possible, for I am convinced that settlers accustomed to a pioneer life are invaluable to a country because of their experience, and so many of their friends and neighbours follow them from time to time.

For several years the Canadian Government Emigration Agents had to contend with much opposition, for both the Australian Colonies and the South American Republics were holding out great inducements to intending emigrants. However the inhuman treatment which the British and Irish emigrants who went to Brazil received will do away with opposition from there at any rate in the future. Intending emigrants are now cautioned by the English Foreign Office not to go to Brazil, and the Government print many of the emigrants' letters detailing this inhumanity. One of the writers states that “ 3,000 emigrants from all parts of the world were brought in a body to Government House. There men who were just like slave-drivers, were picking out people for the coffee plantations, but they passed over the English and Irish hands, choosing Italians and other foreigners by preference. When we asked what they intended to do with us, we only got insult and were sent on to Santos. A Bradford man was shot in the jaw by a Brazilian because he interfered when one of the officials was insulting a Bradford woman.

“ It was a pitiable sight to see little English children begging in the streets for food. We were constantly told that English and Irish people were no good, and the overlookers at the homes used to draw their hands across their throats, meaning they would like to finish us off.

“ A young labourer says : ‘ One trick to which the emigrants were subjected was being put to work and then refused payment. If you asked them for it they said, ‘ No comprenda ;’ that means they would not pay us for working. When we were sent to a place called Curiphy, there was a great fight between the Poles and the soldiers there, and if it had not been for three Irishmen in the Brazilian army, all the English would have been killed, because the soldiers were all drunk.’ ” I think we might put the opposition of the Argentine and Chili in the same category as Brazil, so that in the forthcoming season we may expect to have a proportionate number of emigrants, with the United States and the Australian colonies.

Through beneficent legislation this old country is steadily moving on the path of progress, and, although thousands of the sturdy men who made sacrifices during land agitation, are now without the means of support, still a very large number of farmers have purchased their holdings under the various land acts. A number of light railways recently constructed give access to many remote districts, and I think the Congested Districts Board, when it gets into full working order, will do a great deal to promote local industries, and assist the population in the poorer and more crowded districts by migration and emigration.

This was a worse season for cattle than last one. The early part was wet and no growth, and the year was a bad one for graziers. Prices were so low that they did not recover more than the cost price after feeding and there were 200,000 head more than in the previous year, and, I may add, there were 1,700,000 sheep more than ten years ago. An agricultural writer of great experience says : “ When will stockowners act upon the lesson, which they must all have pretty well learned by this time, that animals to command remunerative prices must be well bred and

well fed. In many cases farmers who have had the advantage of a 'premium' bull in their neighbourhood lose all the benefit they may have derived from him by half-starving his progeny in their first winter. Others, again, who take better care of their young stock, and are well provided with keep both for summer and winter, buy calves year after year from dairymen who use the commonest and cheapest bull they can find, caring very little for his appearance and still less for his pedigree, these are the men that stock our fairs and markets with coarse, inferior animals, that eventually find their way across the Channel and give a bad name to Irish cattle. What is the consequence? The Canadians who are sending well-bred cattle, of good shape and quality, are beating us out of what we may term our own market and now many feeders in Great Britain will have nothing to do with Irish stores if they can get Canadian. This is a very serious state of things, and I am of opinion that the Canadian store cattle could not have damaged us had our stock farmers been more careful in their business and modern in their ideas."

Between 1890 and 1891 there has been increase in the number of horses and mules in Ireland amounting to 6,517, in cattle amounting to 208,161, in sheep amounting to 398,996; but pigs exhibit a decrease of 202,590. I append a return giving a number of cattle, milch cows, sheep, pigs, horses and mules in Ireland in 1890 and 1891:

Year.	CATTLE.					Sheep.	Pigs.	Horses and Mules.
	Under 1 year.	Under 2 years.	Over 2 years.	Milch Cows.	Total Cattle.			
1890.....	1,023,004	899,586	917,199	1,400,527	4,240,316	4,323,395	1,570,366	614,884
1891.....	1,069,529	980,153	964,525	1,442,270	4,448,477	4,722,391	1,365,776	621,501

In the shipments of live stock from the several Irish ports for the past year there has been a considerable falling off in the shipment of pigs, but a large increase in sheep, of which latter beyond 160,000 more have been shipped. The falling off in pigs is over 75,000. The following are the figures for 1891 and 1890:—

Exported from Irish Ports	1891.				1890.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Horses.
Ballina.....	88				41	35	54	2
Belfast.....	75,357	42,907	47,872	10,976	75,050	34,592	44,078	10,434
Coleraine.....	3,895	4,619	608	240	2,218	3,968	741	77
Cork.....	94,061	148,740	28,351	3,329	80,175	90,591	41,164	2,215
Drogheda.....	46,692	92,980	35,133	316	44,195	73,799	30,745	385
Dublin.....	236,283	300,815	198,133	10,833	227,851	275,803	256,894	11,544
Dundalk.....	22,628	28,953	57,807	1,464	20,643	27,291	54,604	1,416
Dundrum.....	796	268	87	7	1,939	2,033	198	3
Greenore.....	7,123	11,135	22,881	3,135	7,219	15,461	24,509	2,253
Larne.....	24,357	3,239	13,593	1,002	35,103	3,386	7,868	856
Limerick.....	4,770	616	316	3	3,327	102	148	2
Derry.....	52,913	35,193	32,312	1,552	61,858	35,768	31,240	1,427
Newry.....	6,352	7,436	4,873	175	7,017	5,170	5,241	196
Portrush.....	331	577	53		1,075	75	4	2
Sligo.....	3,349	15,326	17,753	48	2,708	11,256	13,988	15
Waterford.....	60,634	88,126	53,117	3,420	55,792	46,485	80,172	3,374
Westport.....	134		319		91	231	6	2
Wexford.....	6,519	18,912	14,424	36	5,140	13,416	11,508	27
Total.....	646,282	799,842	527,632	36,606	632,162	639,642	603,162	34,230

The following table gives the average price per cwt. live weight for fat cattle and sheep sold in the Dublin market for the month of December, 1891, as issued by the Irish Land Commission:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Heifers—			Cows—		
Prime and good, highest.....	34	3	Prime and good, highest.....	32	5
do lowest.....	32	3	do lowest.....	26	9
Rough and inferior, highest.....	26	9	Wethers—		
do lowest.....	25	6	Prime and good, highest.....	34	8
Bullocks—			do lowest.....	32	0
Prime and good, highest.....	33	2	Rough and inferior, highest.....	29	8
do lowest.....	31	4	Ewes—		
Rough and inferior, highest.....	27	8	Prime and good, highest.....	32	1
do lowest.....	26	5	Rough and inferior, highest.....	28	11
			do lowest.....	24	4

The total number of oxen, bulls and cows imported into Great Britain in 1891 was 465,817, showing a decrease of 119,847 as compared with 1890. However, in the importation of fresh beef there has been an increase of 65,928 cwts., and in mutton 6,575 cwts. The importation of oxen and bulls from Canada in 1891 numbered 98,376, valued at £1,629,975, and the number of cows was 9,148, valued at £140,655.

The number of horses both in England and Ireland is on the increase; still the prices are not remunerative except for first class animals. At the great October fair of Ballinasloe, out of 1,300 horses presented for sale, there were only 597 sold, but these brought high prices, especially first class hunters, some of which reached from 100 to 150 guineas.

However horse breeders throughout the country, although slow to learn that there is almost the same expense and trouble in raising an inferior class of animals as in raising well-bred horses, now warmly support the Royal Dublin Society to improve the breed of horses in Ireland. Some years ago with commendable public spirit this Society purchased and equipped at vast expense a show-ground at Ball's Bridge, which is almost unique; and still they spend large sums in prizes at their annual horse shows. Last autumn nearly 1,300 horses were entered, and there is scarcely a country in the world where so many fine servicable animals could be collected for exhibition. After the show a large number of these horses were sold to English and foreign buyers at high prices. So that the Dublin Horse Show has become one of the greatest marts for the sale of first-class horses in the three kingdoms.

The management of the Queen's Bounty of £3,200 for the improvement of the breed of horses in Ireland is now in the hands of the Royal Dublin Society. This sum is to be divided among the 32 counties of Ireland for allotment in nominations to thorough-bred stallions, registered for the purpose of this scheme, for approved mares, the property of farmers the tenement valuation of whose holdings does not exceed £150 a year. The stallions to which mares are to be nominated are selected very carefully, and the mares to receive the nomination must be selected by judges named by the Society, and no farmer this year shall receive more than one nomination. A farmer receiving a nomination may select for his mare any of the registered stallions; and the order in which the owners of the selected-mares receive their nominations shall be fixed by ballot. For a nomination to a registered stallion whose service fee does not exceed £3 the sum of £1 shall be paid by the owner of the mare and the balance by the Royal Dublin Society, and where the service fee exceeds £3 the sum of £2 is paid by the society.

I think there are no people, at any rate on the continent of America, who understand the breeding and management of horses better than the Canadian farmers; and, if they would improve the breed of their horses as thoroughly as they

have improved the breed of their cattle, they would be sure to find a profitable market for horses in England.

I may add that during the past season there have been a good many Argentine horses disposed of in Dublin. In September last Mr. Gavin Low sold by auction at his stock paddocks, Prussia St., about 60 Argentine geldings, from 3 to 6 years old and from 14·2 to 16·1 hands high, at prices ranging from 12½ to 46 guineas. The attendance was large and the competition keen. These horses were selected from the best breeding establishments in Buenos Ayres, and are the progeny of the best imported, mostly Clevelands, and bred from English mares.

The colours were good and the quality excellent. Some of the best judges of horse flesh in the country were in attendance, and the sale was considered satisfactory by Mr. Gavin Low as well as the purchasers.

The report of the Cork butter market says: The chief features of the Irish butter season of 1891 were a short make, good quality, and fairly moderate average prices. The early part of the season was cold and wet, and the ground thus lost was not pulled up, so that the make on the whole year was short. The quality of the butter, however, was excellent. The prices were cheap in the early summer, but from the middle of August the deficiency in supply began to tell and they went up rapidly. There has been a large increase in the quantity shipped in small, neat, white packages for use in Great Britain, and also in fresh prints and roll butter. Irish butter can now be delivered over a large area of England and Wales, getting into the hands of the consumers the next day after it is churned. The Irish preserved tinned butter trade continues to make progress, and during 1891 an increased trade was done with foreign, mostly tropical, countries, where Irish tinned butter is preferred for its great keeping properties and power of resisting the effects both of time and heat. Butter made from the short crisp grass of the Irish upland pastures, not being excessively rich, is found to keep far better than the produce of low, flat, alluvial soils, the butter from which, while good for immediate use, is not so suitable for preserving purposes.

In the raising and management of cattle, the Irish farmers must have made considerable progress of late years, for in 1881 there was only one head of cattle to every two acres of grass, whereas now we have 4,448,477 cattle and 4,722,391 sheep on 10,291,400 acres of grass, which, if we allow three sheep to be equal to one head of cattle, gives 1·7 of an acre per head.

Beyond doubt there is a visible improvement in the production and management of the dairies all over the country, for which much of the credit is due to the Commissioners of National Education, who established the Munster Dairy School and the Royal Albert School at Glasnevin in 1881, where hundreds of pupils have received a thorough training in dairy work. And, in addition to the work of dairy instruction given at the schools at Glasnevin and Cork, the Commissioners have made arrangements for instruction in practical dairy work to the students at the Training College, Marlborough Street. They have also made arrangements by which teachers from the Glasnevin and Munster Dairy Schools can be sent into National School districts, for the purpose of giving instruction in dairying and practical lessons in butter-making.

The Royal Dublin Society has also done a great deal to educate the farmers in every branch of agriculture, and is making great efforts to improve the dairy system in Ireland. At every show held on their grounds at Ball's Bridge they have a model dairy in full working order, and an exhibit of the most improved dairy utensils and appliances, while competent lecturers explain the working of the system.

Co-operative dairies and creameries are making steady progress, especially in the south of Ireland, still the bulk of the farmers say that the old Irish dairy system properly conducted is the best. It encourages habits of thrift, and trains up the junior members of the family in the ways of honest industry. There are at the present time nineteen co-operative creameries in the counties of Limerick, Cork, Carlow and Kerry, all of which are financed and successfully managed by the farmers themselves. These creameries have 1,000 members and a share capital of

£10,000; the cows number about 16,000, and the total annual turnover is £125,000. Six more creameries are in process of formation, and it is estimated that next year the total output of butter from the Irish co-operative creameries will not amount to less than half a million sterling. Thus the Irish farmers are practically learning that by co-operative dairying the value of the produce of their cows can be increased 30 per cent, and while the Irish co-operative creameries are paying the farmers the best price for milk, their butter is fetching in the London market as good a price as Danish.

However, the Irish co-operators say that if Ireland is to compete at all with Denmark she should not have less than 5,000 co-operative creameries. In Denmark, which is smaller than the province of Munster, there are 1,600 creameries, and in Sweden 2,000; while in Denmark there are 89 agricultural societies and 14 agricultural schools, supported by Government, to aid and instruct the farmer.

Under the management of enterprising Canadians, Messrs. Cleeve Bros., the Condensed Milk Company has perhaps the largest factory of its kind in the world at Limerick, where they employ about 500 hands. The milk of 9,000 cows is daily handled in the factory, and some 60,000 tin cans are manufactured each day for the conveyance of this milk in its condensed form.

The company have factories at Clonmel, Mallow, Hospital and Millstreet, and between them all the milk of 16,000 cows a day is manipulated.

The company sends its tins of milk to most parts of the globe, and quite recently 200 cases sent to Sydney arrived there in splendid condition.

It is pleasing to find that the business of this company is an undoubted success; and in reference to the creamery movement the courteous manager sent me the following letter:—

“ 131 GEORGE STREET, LIMERICK,
28th December, 1891.

“ THOS. CONNOLLY, Esq.,

“ Dominion of Canada Govt. Agency, Dublin.

“ DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 23rd inst. to hand. You are quite right about the success of the creamery movement in Ireland being due to our skill and energies, and now Irish butter is coming to the front again, in fact we are getting better prices than any continental butter; and if the Canadian Government were to have the matter properly gone into, we see no reason, from our knowledge of Canadian dairying, why they should not produce a butter equal to ours.

“ Yours faithfully,
“ CLEEVE BROS.”

In reply to Messrs. Cleeve I stated that at present the import of Canadian cheese ranked first in the Board of Trade Returns, and that the Department of Agriculture would not rest satisfied until they placed Canadian butter in the same proud position. In 1891 the import of Canadian cheese into Great Britain amounted to 857,841 cwts. valued at £1,991,597, as against 837,890 cwts. in 1890, valued at £1,914,232, showing a noticeable increase in 1891 over 1890. But the increase in the importation of Canadian butter is threefold, being 46,247 cwts. in 1891, valued at £187,392, as against 15,155 cwts. in 1890, valued at £60,739. However, there is scope enough in Canada to increase the output of butter, and it will be long before the supply will be equal to the demand, for in 1891 Great Britain imported £11,591,181 worth of foreign butter.

The value of the Irish egg and poultry trade is estimated at over £1,600,000, in fact Ireland sends more than 30 per cent of all the eggs and poultry imported into Great Britain. Therefore the following short report, which I had the honour of submitting to the High Commissioner a few months ago, may be a guide in some measure for the Canadian egg and poultry trade:

The Report of the Registrar General gives the number of poultry in Ireland in 1890 as 15,408,428, being 551,911 more than in 1889 and 1,436,002 more than in 1881. Of the 15,408,428 poultry in Ireland in 1890 there were 1,026,684 turkeys, 2,211,135

geese, 3,001,611 ducks, and 9,136,034 were ordinary fowl. Compared with 1889, turkeys increased by 41,192, geese by 60,554, ducks by 89,874 and ordinary fowl by 360,291.

The poultry keepers in Ireland are chiefly the cottagers and small farmers, who find in the hen a good friend and the very poor their mainstay in hard times. The large farmers heretofore despised poultry-keeping, but years of agricultural depression compelled them to recognize the value of the smaller products, and in many districts of the country they now supply the best table fowl and eggs. Even the country gentry and wealthy residents in the suburbs of large towns now practice poultry-keeping as a recreative industry and are the chief patrons of those exhibitions, which do so much to stimulate poultry keeping and improve the type of fowls.

The poultry found in nearly every part of the south and west of Ireland are small black fowl not weighing more than from three to four pounds, close and compact in plumage, clean-legged and with a single comb. They are good layers, but very poor for the table, and require fresh blood. The Congested Districts Board has recently voted a sum of £100 for improving the breed of Irish poultry, and this sum, together with £50 from the Royal Dublin Society, will be devoted to the purchase of cockerels of improved breeds for distribution among small farmers. However in the north and throughout Leinster the breed of poultry has been much improved and the weight of fowls increased from three or four pounds to six or seven pounds; and now it is said that large quantities of Irish fowls go to England every year to be fattened and sold on the London market as Dorkings.

It may be said that water fowl are at home in Ireland with its humid climate and abundant water supply. During the year there are at least three or four broods of geese on every farm in the south. The average weight of the birds when taken off the grass is from 5 to 7 lbs. but when fattened they weigh about 12 lbs. or even more. From September to December there are large quantities of geese shipped from every port in Ireland, and the London dealers look on them as the best and most saleable that pass through their hands.

However the Irish ducks cannot compete with the Aylesbury and other breeds raised in England, so there is much need for improvement considering the high prices that can be obtained for Irish ducks in the season.

Turkeys are the most profitable of all domestic poultry, but they are delicate birds and require to be raised on a dry soil, consequently a large portion of Ireland is unsuited for turkey-breeding. Still in the south of Ireland and in Leinster there is a large trade done in turkeys. The birds are, as a rule, very fine in flavour, but they are small in size and fail in competition with the birds raised in various parts of England.

The Government make no returns of the eggs and poultry shipped from Ireland to Great Britain, although there are full and accurate returns of the importations from all other countries. Still from information supplied by the shipping and railway companies it is estimated that Ireland exported to Great Britain last year 35,000 tons of eggs, valued at £1,505,000, and 5,000 tons of poultry, valued at £148,000.

The eggs are shipped through in large square boxes, containing from ten to forty hundreds, to the dealers in Great Britain from the chief country towns in Ireland by the wholesale egg and poultry merchants. They buy the eggs from the small dealers in the villages, who collect them from the producers in their neighbourhood. The price last year averaged 6s. 8d. per long hundred. There are about 16,000 eggs to the ton, and the regular cross Channel rate from Dublin to Liverpool is 22s. 6d. per ton for eggs and 30s. per ton for poultry; however the large shippers and regular traders can get special rates from the railway and steamship companies.

Although the Irish eggs are better in every respect than the foreign eggs, they are not, in general, so fresh, clean and well-assorted, so that the dealer has to buy them fresh or stale, large and small, whereas he can buy the foreign eggs of almost any size, colour or shape, without opening the case.

The eggs from the Continent are sent in long boxes containing twelve hundreds, and are just strong enough to carry the eggs. These boxes are easily handled, and

they are divided in the middle by a double partition, so that if the dealer only wants six hundred he can be served by cutting the box in two. The eggs are neatly packed in straw, cut to the required length, and, as the French higglers go around every day to collect the fresh eggs, Monday's eggs are often in the London market on Friday; and, as a rule, French eggs are no more than a week old when marketed in England, whereas Irish eggs will be twice that age.

French breeders have a variety of fowls, including winter layers, in order to keep up a regular supply for their customers. The Irish do not study this, but very often keep their eggs up for a rise and thereby lose a regular market.

The fattening of poultry is almost reduced to a science in France, and the mode in which the fowls are dressed and placed on the market enhances their value considerably. No doubt fowls are fattened to a large extent in England and carefully dressed; still, in Sussex and other fowl-raising districts of England they are hard set to compete with the French. The idea of fattening fowl is not even thought of in Ireland, the birds being simply bought up and killed off, without preparation, as the demand for them arises, although the Irish trade in live and dead fowl is simply immense. For weeks together, in the spring, hundreds of tons of poultry are brought up to Dublin for shipment, chiefly by the Midland Great Western Railway. However, in justice, I must state that there are a great number of energetic, intelligent men engaged in the Irish poultry trade, and there is a visible improvement in their business methods.

The egg and poultry market in Dublin is perhaps the most ruinous and dilapidated-looking place in the whole city. It comprises a badly-paved yard, surrounded by tumble-down looking sheds, and situated in the centre of a labyrinth of lanes and alleys. However, there is a score or more of the most substantial men in the city doing business there daily. But the corporation are now building a large general market, of some architectural pretensions, where the poultry and kindred trades can be carried on with more facility.

The Dublin egg market is principally supplied from the home counties, but during the winter, when eggs are scarce, they import a considerable quantity of pickled eggs, chiefly from the north of Europe, which are principally used for cooking and confectionery. The ordinary continental eggs are rarely to be found on the Dublin market, but there have been several cases of Canadian eggs sold there this season. These eggs were much prized by the retailers and consumers, but Mr. Jones, a large dealer who imported a few cases, stated to me there was no profit in the business, and he gave it up for the present. Mr. Sheil, perhaps the largest dealer on the market, sold several cases of Canadian eggs this year and last, and he informed me that the eggs were sound and good, but they would have sold better if they had been carefully sorted. Many of the dealers here would gladly engage in the Canadian egg trade if they could make even a small profit, but, perhaps the cost of transhipment leaves no room for profit, while giving an advantage to the dealers in Great Britain.

The price of Irish eggs in the Dublin market at Christmas was: good ordinary 11s. 6d. to 12s. per 120; selected 12s. 6d. to 13s.; smalls, 8s. to 9s. per 120.

There is a large consumption for eggs in Dublin at every season of the year, and the large wholesale dealers are chiefly engaged in supplying the retailers and public institutions. However, when prices are high several of the dealers ship large quantities of selected eggs to London and other large centres of population in England in cases similar to those which come from France. The dealers here merely deliver these cases on board the steamer and leave the consignee to deal with the charges for shipment, which are as follows from Dublin to London: Eggs in crates or boxes at owner's risk, 45s. per ton; at company's risk, 52s. 6d. per ton; live poultry, at owner's risk, 5s. 10d. per cwt.; at company's risk, 1½d. per lb; dead poultry, at owner's risk, 5s. 6d. per cwt.; at company's risk, 7s. 4d. per cwt.

In reference to the sale of Canadian turkeys at Christmas, I waited on Messrs. Carton Bros., of Halston st., who are I believe the largest poultry, egg and honey factors in Dublin, at any rate they have made a considerable fortune in the business.

In reply to my enquiries they say that no doubt Canadian turkeys were large splendid birds, as Canada was in a measure the natural home of the turkey; but they considered that the Dublin market would be fully supplied from the neighbouring counties during the Christmas season. Still if Canada could send a supply some five or six weeks later on, they might be readily disposed of.

Mr. Darcy, of the South City markets, stated that he saw the Canadian turkeys in the London market last Christmas. They were really splendid birds, but too large for the Dublin market. But if he could get a hundred or more of moderate size and weight he would be sure to sell them at Christmas. And further he could dispose of more than a thousand Canadian chickens weekly if the supply could be obtained and the price arranged.

The prices of poultry at the Christmas market were as follows: chickens, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.; ducks, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; geese, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; turkeys, cocks, 3s. to 8s.; hens, 2s. 6d. to 5s.

Although the Board of Trade returns for 1891 do not give the quantity of Canadian eggs and poultry imported into England during the year, it is satisfactory to learn from other sources that the large consignment of Christmas turkeys sent to Great Britain met a ready sale, and that between 30 and 40 millions of Canadian fresh eggs were sold, chiefly in the English market, at remunerative prices, which is I think a very good beginning for the trade.

The importation of Canadian apples for 1891 has been far in excess of last season, and the prices higher. In reference to this subject, the *Irish Times* of a recent date writes: "Mr. Robert Dillon, of Moore street, has just forwarded us a sample of Canadian apples of enormous size, a quantity of which he has just received direct from the shippers at Quebec. They are of a splendid class, and are well-flavoured and juicy fruit. Mr. Dillon says it is doubtful whether similarly excellent apples could be produced by any other country." However the capacity of the English market for fruit seems to be unlimited. Eight millions a year are already paid for the supplies and the demand is rapidly increasing. The consumption of fruit, which a few years ago was estimated at 1s. per head, is now estimated at 2s. 8d. per head of the population.

The area under grass in Ireland in 1891 was 10,291,400 acres, being an increase of 79,144 acres as compared with 1890; and the area under cereal crops was 1,492,329 acres, showing a decrease of 22,405 acres, in the following manner: Under wheat in 1891 there were 81,394 acres, a decrease of 10,947 acres; under oats 1,214,475 acres, a decrease of 6,538 acres; under barley 117,948 acres, a decrease of 4,110 acres; under bere and rye 13,781 acres, a decrease of 1,171 acres; under beans and pease 4,731 acres, an increase of 361 acres.

Although we have had a wet harvest the crops on the whole have been abundant, but the barley was very much discoloured. But as the great bulk of the Irish barley is used in the brewing of porter, the colour is not so much looked into as the size and fulness of the berry. However, the average price for barley this year on the Dublin Corn Exchange was at least 2s. per quarter higher than last year. There were several consignments of Canadian barley sold this year in the Dublin market at 30s. a quarter, or about 90 cents a bushel, and I learned that it has given great satisfaction to the purchasers. The High Commissioner has been good enough to send me half-a-dozen samples which he received from the Department of Agriculture, and many of the largest dealers in barley and most skilled experts in grain, who examined them, declared they never saw a finer quality of barley in their lives; in fact they declared it was too good for the Dublin market, and was more suited for brewing bright ales in England. So that it may be said that Canadian barley is now on a firm footing in the markets of Great Britain, and I learn that over three quarters of a million bushels of barley and nearly three hundred thousand bushels of oats have been imported in 1891.

I believe that Canadians will yet bless the McKinley tariff, which has developed some latent energies in them and has led them to a closer union with the mother countries. And further, I believe no power on earth can bar the progress of Canada,

with its sturdy, resolute, energetic people. No country in the world has all the elements of wealth more advantageously distributed for intercolonial trade. With water-ways and railways unequalled in any other country, and great oceans on the east and west to participate in the world's trade, it is no wonder that Canadians should be proud of their solid prosperity, and of their rich and fertile country, which can furnish to the markets of Great Britain the very finest cattle, the best wheat, and so far the best samples of barley.

In conclusion, I desire again to thank the High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, for his uniform courtesy, my colleagues on both sides of the Atlantic for much kindness received from them, and the railway officials in Canada, especially the conductors, for their care and attention to the emigrants I sent out from time to time.

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

THOMAS CONNOLLY,
Canadian Government Agent.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF BELFAST AGENT.

(MR. HENRY MERRICK.)

VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
CORNER OF VICTORIA AND WARING STREETS,
BELFAST, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1891.

I regret that I am not in possession of any detailed report of the actual number of those who have emigrated from Ireland in the past season, but I feel confident, judging from the number of enquirers at the office and the increase in the correspondence, that it will be found to be an improvement upon the year 1890 both in regard to class and number of emigrants.

During the past year a considerable number of young men have gone through this agency to Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., and I have heard through their friends here of their success, some of whom, I am glad to say, have been specially successful and have made considerable money, and none of them, so far as I can learn, have failed to make a good living. In addition to this several families from the counties adjoining the city, who emigrated within the last three years, have been writing most encouraging letters to their friends here of the yield of crops and the bountiful harvest in nearly every part of the North-West, and urging them to come to their western home. These circumstances and others I could mention convince me that the year 1892 will show considerable increase in the number of emigrants from the North of Ireland.

I have not in the past five years had, at this season, so many enquirers at the office and correspondence seeking information with reference to the free grants where located, terms of settlement and bonus given. The latter is proving to be a wonderful incentive to the young men, farmers and farm labourers, who have so little to encourage them to become occupiers of land in Ireland where it is so high priced and difficult to obtain, in fact without capital it is almost useless to attempt farming. I am also informed by the agents of the steamship companies that they find many more enquirers calling upon them than heretofore; so, altogether, the prospect looks encouraging. The only serious obstacle in the way of Canada receiving a large emigration of young farmers and farm labourers to the North-West is the want of sufficient cash to pay their passage. The large outlay consequent upon the long distance to be travelled inland to reach the free grants is, to many, a serious matter. Hundreds are willing and most anxious to emigrate, but to save out of a small wage £8 or £10 is a considerable task, and I am very frequently interviewed with the desire if possible to effect some arrangement by which young men can pledge their labour after arrival to repay an advance of the passage moneys. It must be borne in mind that there is not the large surplus population of native-born in the United Kingdom of twenty-five years ago, and, moreover, the competition of rival countries is largely increasing, and is far more keen, and inducements are being offered by many of them of a most attractive character; therefore, Canada cannot expect to receive anything like so large an emigration as it did some years ago with much less competition, without offering to intending emigrants equal if not superior inducements to those of her competitors. I therefore do not hesitate to say that in my opinion if an increase, above what may be called the normal emigration, is to be obtained, an active and liberal policy will be necessary. My Canadian experience taught me something of what the Canadian feeling is with reference to a policy of

assisting emigrants to Canada and I know very well that some well informed public men are strongly opposed to it. Notwithstanding this, when one considers how almost universal the feeling is that Canada's agricultural population ought by every reasonable means to be increased as rapidly as possible and having regard to the immense area of arable land now available for settlement, and that a reasonable expenditure to promote emigration will be more than recouped to it by the adult emigrants, contributions to its taxes and revenue, one cannot but desire that some way should be found to assist so important and desirable a class to supply that want. I am of opinion that the complaints made by labour organizations and others against a liberal policy of emigration is directed more particularly against the encouragement of the mechanical class, who become their competitors in the labour market, than any other, and indeed I think almost wholly, and for this reason the system previously adopted was unpopular with the mechanical class in Canada, but I do not think these objections will apply to any well-considered scheme by which farmers' sons and farm labourers can get some assistance to emigrate. So far as I know, the great majority of those emigrating (adults) are of the farming and not of the mechanical class. Very few indeed of the latter go to Canada, unless by the advice or perhaps assistance of friends living in Canada, as the agents upon this side do not give any encouragement whatever to the mechanical class to emigrate.

The reports of the delegates who visited Canada in the year 1890 have been largely circulated in the North of Ireland, and I believe have been productive of much good, and aroused an additional interest in the Canadian North-West, and have gone a long way to convince the most sceptical of the truthfulness of the representations heretofore made by your agents and the literature circulated by them.

Major Stevenson, the North of Ireland delegate, has since his return delivered an occasional lecture, under charitable or philanthropic auspices upon Canada and its resources, illustrating them with magic lantern views of Canadian farm scenes, and I am pleased to say has been quite successful. The meetings have been well attended, and the audiences anxious to get pamphlets containing further information.

I have been in communication with him from time to time, and he has sent me the particulars as to the success attending his meetings, and I have forwarded to him additional pamphlets when required. I sent to the High Commissioner a number of newspapers containing paragraphs complimentary in character of the lectures, and I believe upon the whole Major Stevenson's visit to Canada has been of great advantage from an emigration point of view.

I have during the past season distributed an exceedingly large number of delegates' reports and other pamphlets on Canada and its resources; and have employed special means to give them a wide circulation amongst the farming class at agricultural and cattle fairs, as well as in many of the market towns on market days. I do not know of one locality where this was done that I did not receive letters of enquiry, asking full detail, within a very few days thereafter. I shall adopt the same method this season, and shall endeavour to supply some of the localities I could not reach in time last year. By this and the system heretofore adopted I hope to be able to supply the North of Ireland with the fullest information, and look forward to having considerable increase in the number emigrating the coming year.

During the past year the press in Ireland have given much greater prominence and attention to subjects of interest occurring in Canada than heretofore, and many of them have announced their attention of devoting more space to the reports coming from Canada and the United States this coming year.

The bountiful harvest has given a great boom to Canadian interests, and will be much in her favour. There have not been very many papers that have not spoken in the highest terms of the great future in store for Canada and her great wheat fields. The result of these publications has been to create a greater interest and enquiry from nearly every section, and I have been surprised to find so many of those from country districts fully informed upon very many of the important events occurring in Canada during the past year, and any paragraph of an untruthful or misleading

character, which goes without correction, would do much harm. I had occasion last spring to reply to a letter which appeared in the *Belfast News-Letter* of the 23rd March, over the *nom de plume* of "Settler," dated at Regina, N.W.T., a copy of which is herewith enclosed, with my reply thereto:—

"CANADA AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.

"To the Editor of the *Belfast News-Letter*.

"SIR,—For the good of the public at large, will you please give the following a place in your valuable and widely-circulated paper.

"I left the British Isles about seven years ago and came to Canada, intending to make it my future home, took up a homestead of 160 acres from the Government, and thought, like many others, I was going to get rich in three or four years. But alas! for the delusion in 'green hills' and lands far away. The fact is, I brought more into the country than my little effects would realize to-day if sold out. I say sold—this I gladly would do if I could, but could not, except I were to sell for almost nothing, real and personal property being so cheap.

"I have worked very hard the whole time, had some thirty or forty acres under crop every year, adopted the usual and approved course of the *modus operandi* of agriculture, but all to no purpose, disappointment and failure being my lot almost every year, with the same results, I'm afraid, if I were to follow the same calling seven years more.

"Now, for many reasons I must avoid being too personal, and launch into the general, as it may be said 'An individual case is no test,' and may also be said, 'Oh, this fellow is lazy, knows nothing of farming, and is prejudiced.' It is possible all this, or part of it, may be true. But, then, these are solid facts, which I now proceed to relate, and which I challenge the Government or any interested parties to contradict.

"Canada, of course, has some sterling and glowing qualities and resources; there is no individual or country but has; but I need not wait to enumerate them, as they are pretty well embellished, enlarged and exaggerated in Government pamphlets, cast with lavish hand over the country from Belfast, Dublin, London and Liverpool. I can speak from personal experience for a circuit of about fifteen or twenty miles about Regina, the capital of the North-West Territories, and I think can be taken as a fair specimen of all the rest, including Manitoba, as there is such little variety in climate and the touch of nature.

"The greatest drawback to the country is drought or the absence of rain, and the presence of scorching, dry winds, which wilt and wither the crop while growing, and often before it comes over ground it is left bare and killed by these winds.

"I know there is no use in making statements but such as cannot be contradicted. There were only two years during the last seven that really should be called good years. These were 1890 and 1887. In the former the average yield of wheat per acre was about 15 bushels (60 lbs. to the bushel), and the latter about 20 bushels per acre. The general price is about 50 or 60 cents a bushel (a cent equal to a half-penny). This, after deducting the expense of seed, labour, cost of cutting and threshing—except the farmer has his own machinery, which is very expensive—is very small to the producer. Most years there is about a half or third crop, some years so bad that it's not worth cutting. Two of these especially were 1886 and 1888, when the Government had to lend the settlers seed grain to keep them from starving. I specify wheat, because it is the staple crop. Many have to haul their produce fifty miles and more to market. The loss of markets is another great drawback. When you do get as far as a market it's all trade, trade, except for wheat or oats. For butter or eggs you cannot get cash. So much for boasted civilization, bringing us back to olden times and savage countries. In those odd wet years if there happened to be more potatoes produced on the farm than could be consumed they should be thrown as manure, as there could be no one got to buy them. This is easily accounted for, as they won't ship them out, and there are so few people in the country who are non-producers—almost all farming—no mines, factories or manufactures of any account.

"The country is a bleak, vast, open prairie; no mountains, trees, rivers or other large body of water. Consequently, we need never expect anything but everlasting drought with few exceptions. The houses are few and far between, from a mile to five miles distant, and many of them at present deserted. I could name twenty or thirty families who left this locality during the last three or four years who went to British Columbia and the United States. I'm only waiting an opportunity to do the same. A man of family may guess the opportunity he would have for getting his children educated. In fact, the system of education is very poor. The school is often two, three and four miles away, and even then open only for half the year. Every settler would want to have the schoolmaster in the house the other half (winter). And as for religious privileges, every settler almost is his own priest or parson, and his shanty his church or chapel—provided his surroundings have not made him too profane, especially so when he is driving oxen.

"The climate, too, is very important for an emigrant from the United Kingdom to consider. The heat for two or three months in summer is almost unbearable—so hot as to be almost unfit for man or beast to work—the grass scorched, the ground cracked in fissures 3 or 4 inches wide. The winter comes with all its terrors about 1st November, and lasts till about the end of April; almost day and night a continual freeze; the ice from 3 to 4 feet thick; cold often 40 to 50 degrees below zero; snow from 1 to 2 feet deep, fine and light, often blowing. Many days the blizzard would be so severe you could not see 10 yards. On such days people would be in danger of getting lost and frozen if they attempted to go to the stable, say 50 yards from the dwelling house. Two pair of mitts must often be worn; two or three suits of clothes; roots stored in the cellar under the kitchen fire. The intending emigrant can ask himself would he like to enjoy those extremes.

"We had some farmers' delegates here last autumn from England, Ireland and Scotland. Will the reader take notice of the year (good) and time of the year (when the crops were ripe) they were invited. Then, when here they were banqueted, feasted, by interested officials in every town and village they visited, and after driven out and shown one or two of the best crops in the neighbourhood. Now, in the name of common sense, what knowledge could such men have of bad seasons, bad crops, other years, and the settlers' many privations and losses? In making up their reports, which, I presume they have done by this time, all they should state as honest men is that "they were in Canada and saw good crops."

"Will the intending emigrant keep his eyes open, and see that this Government, all shopkeepers and tradesmen here, steamship companies, and railway companies on each side of the Atlantic, have an interest in getting you here, especially if you have much money. Don't believe these glowing pamphlets. Those with Her Majesty's coat of arms deceived me, as I believed them to be true. Of course, a few here have done well, but not at farming. I'm speaking in the name of the great majority; and those, alas! are farmers—too many of them.

"Hoping this humble effort may be a timely warning to some of my fellow-countrymen—I cannot give my name, as some here would boycott me.

"Yours,

"A SETTLER.

"REGINA, N.W.T., CANADA, 1st March."

"CANADA AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.

"(Belfast News-Letter of the 23rd March, 1891.)

"To the Editor of *Belfast News-Letter* :

"SIR,—In your issue of the 23rd appears a letter over the *nom de plume* of 'A Settler,' Regina, N.-W. T., Canada, making the most inaccurate and misleading statements regarding the Canadian North-West.

"As the agent for Canada for the North of Ireland I undertake to furnish proof indisputable from responsible and respectable persons living in the neighbourhood where 'Settler' states he has lived for the last seven years entirely disproving the

gross misrepresentations of 'Settler' with reference to the Canadian North-West, providing he shall furnish his true name and address. He need have no fears of boycotting, of which he seems to be in dread. I have lived in Canada six or seven times as long as he and never knew of a case of boycotting. It is a thing unknown there.

"I rather think when the actual truth comes to be told it will be found that 'Settler' is an acting agent for a Yankee land company with very little, if any, interest in the district of Regina. I am quite sure no truthful man with a shred of a reputation for honest opinion would write such inaccurate and wholly unreliable words of a part of a country so very well and so favourably known over the greater part of the United Kingdom.

"It is surprising, if 'Settler's' words are true, that amongst all the noble men, statesmen, private gentlemen, and others who have visited the country in the past ten years not one can be found who has not spoken in the highest terms of praise of the country and its great future, and it remained to the 'cute Yankee to discover the 'mare's nest.' I hope his name will quickly be given to the public, that I may furnish such a mass of evidence in refutation of his slanderous statements that the most sceptical will be convinced.

"Thanking you in anticipation for inserting this reply, I remain, yours faithfully.

"H. MERRICK.

"VICTORIA CHAMBER (corner of
"Victoria and Waring Streets), BELFAST,
"25th March."

I thought it my duty not to allow so unwarranted an attack upon the Regina district to go without at least a challenge from me for the proof of the allegations, but up to the present no reply to my communication has appeared in any of the newspapers published in Belfast, nor do I think it likely that an attempt will be made to prove "Settler's" statements. I would be very glad, indeed, if some enterprising inhabitant of that district would furnish me a letter over his own signature, giving the actual facts in refutation of Settler's mistatements, for publication here, as everything in the nature of adverse criticism regarding the North-West requires to be promptly and fully dealt with. When statements are made in the newspapers, no matter how untruthful, many persons are found ready and willing to accept them as indisputable facts, and the evil effects are far-reaching and difficult to counteract. Irresponsible persons sending such paragraphs for publication have the advantage of the reputation and influence of many a first-class newspaper, to aid them in giving large circulation and perhaps credence to the subject matter of the paragraph, while the editor may not have the time or opportunity to verify or contradict the statement, hence it is that constant watchfulness has to be maintained, and one has always to be on the alert and prepared to promptly contradict false statements, when made either wilfully or otherwise. I regret to say our own Canadian newspapers are sometimes credited with extracts taken from them by newspapers on this side of rather a discouraging nature, and agents acting for other countries promptly seize upon such and reprint them in slips for distribution.

FEMALE DOMESTICS.

I regret that I am not able to report very encouragingly of the prospects of improvement in the number of female domestics likely to go to Canada this coming season. So far as I can determine from circumstances coming under my notice, very few indeed need be expected, and those only who go out with their parents will be likely to go to Canada, as much greater facilities and opportunities are offered by citizens and friends in the United States to encourage female domestics in that direction.

I have in my previous reports given the reasons which in my judgment prevented this class from going to Canada which I may say is, in a nutshell, "want of money to pay their passage." I have had scores of applications from servants anxious

to go to Canada if they could obtain assistance to get there and who willingly offer to bind their future labour to secure the payment of any advance for that purpose. I would again invite your attention to the consideration of the importance of offering some special inducement to encourage the female domestic emigration at least to those older provinces where their want is so badly felt in nearly every city, town and village. And whatever force there may be in the arguments used against assisted passages in my judgment cannot possibly apply to that of female domestics if properly safeguarded.

CANADIAN BARLEY.

The samples of Canadian two-rowed barley sent to me by the High Commissioner have been most critically examined by some of the best judges in this city, all of whom declare them to be A1, and agree that the corn or berry in size and brightness is superior to any before shown here of Canadian growth and equal to the imported. I was unfortunately unable to say that any considerable quantity was obtainable this season, otherwise one large dealer at least would have been open to purchase. The opinion I have had from the purchasers and users of barley in this vicinity leaves no doubt in my mind as to the satisfactory prospects of Canadian grown barley being perfectly assured if it can be supplied in cargo lots and equal to sample exhibited this year.

The Canadian egg and poultry trade with Ireland so far as I can learn has not been very great. The shipments from Canada having been almost entirely to Liverpool, and the supply limited, a very small portion came across the channel. I think however as the trade develops and the quantity is much increased that a safer and larger profit will be secured to the shipper by dividing his consignments so that a part will reach both Belfast and Dublin without having to be subject to a commission in Liverpool and delay in transshipment and sale, and adding to the price to be paid by the wholesale purchaser in Ireland. All consignments for this country should be forwarded by channel steamer immediately after arrival in Liverpool and by this means much time would be saved and the article would reach the consumer at a much earlier period. In establishing the egg and poultry trade on this side to make it both profitable and satisfactory to all concerned, it is important that the articles should reach the consumer with the least possible delay and thereby prevent the risks of loss from age and deterioration in value.

I observed in the *Canadian Gazette*, published in London, a paragraph stating that a considerable number of lantern slides with views of Canadian farm scenes were to be had on loan at the Liverpool, London and Glasgow offices. I have no doubt this privilege will be largely taken advantage of in both England and Scotland and with the further advantage of having a Canadian Pacific Railway exhibition waggon travelling through their towns and villages doubtless there will be a much greater interest taken in our Canadian North-West there in future, as I do not know of a better method to be found to educate the general public than exhibition waggons and lantern views, and if not considered too expensive, I would be glad if similar privileges were extended to Ireland and have no doubt as to the success of such an undertaking if well and properly managed. Exhibits of grain and other products of our Canadian North-West in the towns and villages with lectures illustrated with lantern views of farm scenes would not only attract much attention, but I believe would be of immense advantage, particularly if the lecturer was a native of the country.

I have not thought it desirable for me to make any report upon the internal trade of Ireland nor of its imports, inasmuch as that the principal importations to the United Kingdom are through the ports of Liverpool and Glasgow. I may safely leave the subject of Canada's trade with Great Britain to be dealt with by my colleagues Messrs. Dyke and Grahame.

I have to again thank the High Commissioner for his courtesy and prompt attention to my many applications for information and the great assistance he has always so promptly rendered me.

My thanks are also due to my colleagues on this side as well as in Canada for their assistance and courtesy.

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

H. MERRICK,
Canadian Government Agent, Belfast.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF BRISTOL AGENT.

(MR. J. W. DOWN.)

BATH BRIDGE, BRISTOL, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with my annual report for the year 1891.

EMIGRATION.

Last year I reported there had not been any apparent diminution in numbers emigrating from this district, and it now affords me pleasure to be in a position to state that there has been this season a substantial increase of emigrants to Canada through this agency of fully 15 per cent, a result which I think must be regarded as satisfactory, considering the extreme dulness which has characterized emigration matters generally this season. Year after year it becomes increasingly difficult to secure any large numbers of good settlers for the Dominion. The advantages offered and the attractions held out by all the colonies have been freely advertised, and kept well before the public, now well informed on colonial matters, and consequently a keen competition is shown in emigration business.

Whilst endeavouring to increase my returns as regards numbers, I have given the utmost attention to the class of people I have sent out to Canada, striving always to keep down as low as possible that class which experience has taught me would most likely in the long run only prove bad settlers, and of no service, but rather a hindrance, in the progress of the Dominion.

Of the colonists passing through this agency direct I am within bounds when I state that more than one-half were either first or second class passengers, booking through to the North-West or to British Columbia, all taking considerable capital, and certain to materially assist in forwarding the prosperity of the province in which they settled. During the season, there have been issued from this office Government bonus forms to farmers going out to Canada to settle on land—in all 51 souls. The bonus system, in my opinion, is a very good one, and has worked fairly well; but it was not in operation long enough to show any very satisfactory results. Ceasing on the 31st October last, English farmers in any great numbers could not be much influenced by it, as even when they have determined upon emigrating they cannot, short of several months, dispose of their cattle, produce, &c., except at ruinous figures. Hence, any suggestion or scheme which is to draw farmers to the Dominion must be kept advertised before the public for at least twelve months, and its benefits must operate for a period not less than two seasons. I strongly advocate continuing the bonus system to actual settlers for three years. If given a fair trial up to the year 1894, I would feel sanguine of excellent results. Also, I would recommend that the time allowed for settlement on lands be extended from six months, as was the case this year, to twelve months hereafter. If this be done, then emigrants could act on the advice given in the official books, of working out for one year to gain information before settling, and still be eligible for the bonus grant, when they had gained sufficient experience to settle down to cultivate land of their own.

The delegates' reports were distributed through the post direct to farmers, market gardeners, &c., in the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, Corn-

wall, Wilts and Hants. Each county has over six thousands farmers, &c. Only a few pamphlets were returned through the dead letter office. Chiefly Part II was posted from this office, containing the useful reports of Mr. Robert Pitt, Ilminster and others. This distribution brought a large application for Parts I, III and IV, which were forwarded at once. I have sent many handbooks to clergymen, school-masters, &c. In fact, I receive constant application for various kinds of information from such persons. There are many country schools where the official pamphlets are used as ordinary reading books, and thus in the young people of to-day there is awakened an interest which in their maturer years will in many cases incline them towards seeking fuller knowledge of the resources and trade of the Dominion.

Maps showing the free grant lands have been sent on application to many farmers who have written that many of their friends in their district were giving their attention to emigration, and were anxious to obtain the latest and most reliable information relating to the north-west provinces. I have also forwarded printed matter and answered various questions relating to the Maritime Provinces, which are still looked upon as good parts for settlement. Farmers in New Zealand and South America have written to this agency for a supply of the delegates' reports and have been very anxious to get at once full particulars of the Canadian land laws as regards settling on Government lands. From their correspondence I learn that there are many dissatisfied colonists in those countries who think of starting for the North-West as soon as practicable. I have met and been in correspondence with a large number of farmers who think of leaving England next year, and I believe I can safely reckon on sending out over one hundred farmers next year, many of whom will take large families. The delegates' reports have reached and been read by thousands of people of all sorts and condition, and this fact alone would powerfully assist emigration next season, but with the intelligence of the splendid crops through the Dominion this year, and also the influx of settlers from the neighbouring states, I think the prospects are bright that Canada will next year show an increase in immigration returns.

I have had occasion in previous reports to call attention to press notices which placed Canada in a most unfavourable light and did much harm to the country, but now happily the reverse is the case, and there is scarcely any paper of any standing which does not, from time to time, contain paragraphs commenting satisfactorily on the Dominion. Also the effects of whatever erroneous and discouraging reports that did appear, were quite effaced by the publication and distribution of the delegates' reports, which were most favourably received on all sides.

I find the Canadian Pacific Railway Company favours the idea of a travelling exhibition car. If the matter is started in a thorough manner and properly followed up it will prove a splendid advertising medium for the Dominion. The car, well stocked with the best samples of Canadian produce, and given an attractive appearance as it may at little expense, would be inspected by thousands of people and a grand opportunity would be afforded of getting in touch with the right class of men wanted in Canada.

Not many agricultural labourers have left this district for other countries this year, as they have been eagerly sought at home. Farmers are in fact doing all in their power to check the depopulation of the rural districts, caused by emigration and the young men going into the large towns, where, in consequence of the numerous strikes, they have been able to obtain situations at much higher wages than paid in the villages. This is much deplored by the farmer, as there is not one in this neighbourhood but wants at times thoroughly reliable and capable labourers. One of the greatest difficulties farmers have to contend with is that young men do not stay on the land and become farm labourers. During the last few years many changes have taken place in the position of the agricultural labourer. To-day he is very comfortably situated, and his interests are admirably looked after by the local members of Parliament and other influential persons, who in many cases offer him inducements to stay in the villages and occupy small farms, and to farm them at remunerative prices. I think there will be a lull in the emigration of agricultural

labourers to Canada for a few seasons, but as there are in this district a large number of experienced farm hands, who are saving money and who will within a few years be seeking in another country an opening for their savings and for the application of their skill, there is certain to be a considerable emigration of this class of sturdy toilers, and as I have kept them well informed on Canadian matters, no doubt when the movement takes place the Dominion will receive a large proportion of such emigrants.

Mechanics, and other workmen engaged in manufacturing pursuits, have, owing to the numerous strikes, called at this office in considerable numbers; but as in most cases they preferred the United States, and as I felt that such classes of workmen were not required to any extent in Canada, I did not attempt to dissuade them, only advising them whenever practicable to take the Canadian route to their destination, and thereby to some degree help to increase the Canadian railway traffic returns.

Domestic servants have been in great demand in nearly all the colonies, and I regret that although many of this class have gone from this district to the United States, Australia and the Cape of Good Hope, only a few have chosen Canada. If there is to be an increase of domestic servants emigrating to Canada, I feel that it can only be by some special efforts being made. Throughout the country wages are high, and the numerous factories are constantly increasing their demand for female labour. I think a liberal system of advertising in the weekly papers would do some good.

Technical education in relation to agriculture is a subject to which has been given great prominence throughout this district, and in all the great agricultural centres classes are held in which technical instruction is given by well-known professors upon matters relating to the various branches of farming. It is believed by imparting scientific knowledge to farmers they will become more skilful in their work and produce much better results from the land, economising materials and utilising many substances now treated as refuse, which may be turned into some marketable product. With increased knowledge is expected increased production, and that farmers will then be placed in a far better position as regards foreign competition. There can be no doubt that technical instruction will be of great advantage to young English farmers, but I think it will not be long before it will be evident that no very material prosperity of the farming class can be traceable to this movement, and that, as now, the rising generation must emigrate. Emigrating with a scientific knowledge of agriculture and increased powers of observation, the future colonists will be all the more likely to prove successful. The attempt to produce a class of scientific agriculturists will of course increase the standard of intelligence amongst farmers, but, in my opinion, as a check upon emigration, its influence will be very small, though there are many people who argue strongly to the contrary.

In the Dominion there are hundreds of families who have gone out through this agency, and who are now comfortably settled, and from whom I never receive a complaint. Every season I am visited by parties who have done well in Canada, and, having saved considerable money, take a holiday trip to this district to see their relatives. In such instances I never allow an opportunity to slip of getting their influence to bear upon their friends or upon any other persons with whom they may come in contact, if they think of emigrating, and are of the right class wanted in the Dominion. In this way I am constantly getting hold of people who had previously ignored Canada as a field for the exertion of their enterprise, having been altogether in favour of some one or other of the Australian colonies, South America, United States, or the Cape of Good Hope. It is only in this way that actual good can be derived from Canadian visitors. They must be followed up whilst in this country, as it is a very difficult matter to induce them to write when once they have returned to Canada. By affording facilities to Canadians at this office, such as receiving and forwarding letters, parcels, &c., supplying local information and other conveniences, I contrive to obtain a considerable portion of their time to arrange

interviews with farmers with whom I am acquainted in this district, and have in this way secured many valuable families for Canada.

In conclusion I must thank the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa for its regular supplies of printed matter relating to trade affairs, &c., &c., which have been of the utmost value to me in my dealings with merchants and other business men, who have either called at or written to this agency for information respecting the trade and commerce of the Dominion. Also, I must express my appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered me by the High Commissioner in London and his staff throughout the year.

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

JOHN W. DOWN,
Canadian Govt. Agent, Bristol.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

BRISTOL TRADE REPORT.

Agricultural pursuits in this locality have yielded for the year 1891 very meagre returns, and in some instances the results have been most disastrous, especially in cases of men of limited means. The weather during the greater part of the year was very bad, and not more than one-half of the hay and grain crops was saved. Farmers in this district are rapidly giving up attempting to grow grain and are going in for, almost exclusively, raising cattle, sheep, horses and pigs.

As regards the foreign cattle trade with this port, the returns show a considerable falling off in the arrivals at Avonmouth and Bristol from Canada and the United States, but there has been an increase of Canadian stockers, and the quality has very much improved, some really first-class beef having been on sale, though I regret that prices for choice beef have been, as a rule, rather low this season. It was satisfactory to find that Canadian fat beasts sold better than Irish, and fetched within a shade of the best English. I have in former reports advocated sending to this market Canadian stores, and this year I have no cause to alter my opinion on this trade which should be cultivated by the Canadian farmer, as I find English graziers becoming very favourably inclined towards Canadian beasts for store purposes. Where it is a matter of choice, Canadian beasts are preferred to Irish, and fetch more money side by side. Any amount of good stockers, say stores three years old, and milch cows, will always sell in this market. In this trade I must observe that attention must be given to quality, as it is only by bringing into this market animals of superior quality that there is any chance of doing a remunerative business. If it were not for the bad prices which have ruled this year, I should be able to report a most successful season, as in every other respect the business has been entirely satisfactory.

The trade in Canadian sheep has again been very small, compared with the extent to which it might easily be developed. I think there are many farmers in Canada who should go into sheep farming more than they do, as there is always a safe market here for mutton. Prices are good, and from my knowledge of the trade I have no hesitation in advising Canadian farmers to give their attention to this matter, as I believe with care and forethought the exportation of sheep to this district would yield a satisfactory profit.

There was a large attendance of buyers at most of the Christmas markets held throughout this district for the disposal of fat beasts, and thousands of animals were sold. The price of beef ranged from 60 to 70 shillings per cwt.

Again and again have I urged upon Canadian farmers the value of the British market for Canadian horses, but as yet very little has been done in this trade, notwithstanding the demand in this country continues unabated, and I may

say increases yearly. No farmer in any country has greater advantages than the Canadian farmer in the matter of horse breeding, and with cheap and good lands within easy reach of such a grand market as England offers it is a wonder that this trade does not more rapidly develop. Let me advise all Canadian farmers, who have the slightest chance of doing so, to keep some good brood mares, if only one or two, and no farm should be considered complete without them. Such only should be kept as would produce good hunters or carriage horses, and nothing will pay much better. The following are the prices such horses fetched at some of the local fairs in September last. At Bristol fair:—

Heavy draught horses, from.....	£ 70 to £100
Hunters, from 5 to 6 years old.....	80 to 150
Carriage horses, as pairs.....	150 to 250
Cart colts.....	40 to 50
Farmers' hacks, about.....	45 to 55

At Horncastle fair I notice that English hunters made from £70 to 210 guineas each, and Irish from 60 to 140 guineas; one or two really first-class animals making 200 guineas. There were but few carriage horses on offer, and they were sold for about 150 guineas, the lowest price reported being 70 guineas. Surely these figures ought to entice the Canadian farmer to try his skill at horse-breeding.

This fall we had many hundreds of horses shipped here from Buenos Ayres, all geldings from 4 to 7 years old. They were very wild, not even broken to lead properly. They were really a poor, badly bruised lot, and without exception the worst set of animals I have ever seen together. They were put up and sold by auction, realizing an average price of 16 guineas.

For many years I have advocated more care being taken in the selection of seed barley, and have also advised farmers to sow the two-row variety. It has given me great pleasure this year to read the reports from different maltsters, brewers and others, all speaking in favour of Canadian barley when manufactured into malt and beer. The samples sent to this office by the High Commissioner were of splendid quality, and have been examined by a great number of farmers, maltsters and barley dealers; and as a result some maltsters in this district are now in communication with Ontario merchants, trying to purchase barley for this market.

Good oats in this neighbourhood have ranged in prices from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bushel.

The Canadian wheat trade is now well established, and with the grand crops and excellent samples to hand this trade should continue to improve. In this the good results have been due in a great measure to those farmers who have been careful to improve their seed, and this attention to quality in the future must not be ignored.

The cheese trade with England is now on a very firm footing and I am pleased to see it growing; but the Canadian manufacturer must be careful to keep up the standard, as on the least sign of deterioration in quality no end of mischief would follow.

The bacon trade shows improvement, though it does not advance very rapidly. Again I must advise shipping bacon in as dry a state as possible. Smoke-dried is much preferred. If attention is given to this, I am assured that this trade would considerably improve. English people like dry and sound bacon, and to improve this trade the tastes of the consumers must be carefully studied.

The butter trade with the Dominion does not increase as it should, I regret to state. The Danish trade, however, has enormously developed during the past five years. Canadian farmers, manufacturers and shippers should be more united, and consider the interests of each other. By exporting butter of the very best quality and studying the tastes of the English people, then I am convinced this trade would become in a few years as secure and satisfactory as the trade in Canadian cheese. No country in the world makes better butter than Canada, and I fail to see why a vigorous effort should not be made to put into the pocket of Canadian farmers a

portion of the money which now goes into the hands of the Danish merchant, who almost entirely monopolize this industry.

I am glad to say that Canadians have gone into the egg trade in real earnestness, and I have at various seasons given much time to the subject. From many personal interviews with provision merchants and egg dealers I think there is every encouragement to persevere. In this immediate locality there has been a fair trade done in Canadian eggs shipped to Liverpool, and several packages were sold which came direct to the port of Bristol. It will take a little time to establish a connection, but by next year I hope to be able to report a much improved condition of this trade.

Poultry always find a ready market here, but no Canadian shipments in quantity, have been made direct to Bristol during late years. Dealers are very ready to embark in the trade on commission.

JOHN W. DOWN.
Canadian Government Agent.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

TABLE showing Imports from Canada and the United States, 1891.

	Canada.	United States.
Cheese.....	243,703 boxes.....	47,053 boxes.
Butter.....	13,017 do.....	1,500 packages.
Bacon.....	1,288 do.....	14,435 boxes.
Hams.....	80 do.....	175 do
Provisions.....	3,309 do.....	1,680 do
Canned meats.....	3,185 cases.....	50,510 cases.
do beef.....	4,000 do.....	3,185 do
do fruit.....	200 do.....	1,510 do
do vegetables.....	500 do.....	
Tomatoes.....		450 do
Pork.....	54 barrels.....	1,000 barrels.
Beef.....		37,000 quarters.
Lard.....	9,250 pails.....	82,800 pails.
Glucose.....	50 barrels.....	8000 barrels.
Flour.....	46,388 bags.....	507,808 bags.
Wheat.....	485,785 cwt.....	1,442,627 cwt.
Barley.....	22,328 do.....	8,575 do
Cattle.....	5,871 head.....	3,277 head.
Sheep.....	1,580 do.....	1,063 do
Apples.....		3 barrels.
Cider.....		71 do
Eggs.....	300 cases.....	

JOHN W. DOWN.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF GLASGOW AGENT.

(MR. THOS. GRAHAME.)

40 ST. ENOCH SQUARE,

GLASGOW, 31st December, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit this my twentieth annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

During the winter months I have as in the past taken every opportunity of meeting with people who had ideas of going to any part of our country, at shows, fairs, markets, &c., and given them all the information in my power, as well as distributing our literature to best advantage. I have also met people by arrangement either here or in other places, with the view of conversing with them fully regarding the advantages which our various provinces possess for those connected with agricultural pursuits particularly, and for female domestic servants. The enquirers as a rule desired to be informed as to Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia, although there were many anxious to know about the older provinces as well. There were also a good number of enquiries regarding the mineral resources of the North-West and British Columbia particularly, as well as of those of Nova Scotia.

As regards the reports of the Tenant Farmers' Delegates who went out last year from Scotland, Messrs. Speir and Brown, as I anticipated in my last annual report, they were very favourably received by the people of this country, and, of course, more particularly by the agricultural classes. There was a very great demand indeed for them, not only in Scotland, but I also had many applications from England and Ireland, as well as Australia, the Argentine Republic, and other parts of the world. In all, I have distributed nearly 40,000 of them, but unfortunately it was so late in the season before they came to hand that their effects would not be felt to any great extent in the past season, though doubtless very good results will flow from them in the ensuing one. The best class of emigrants require some little time for consideration before definitely making their arrangements and completing their plans for a change, such as from this country to any of our various provinces. Respecting the gentleman who was selected this season as delegate from Scotland, Mr. McQueen, of Oakwood, was recommended very highly to me. Many of the delegates who went out in former years I am frequently meeting, and they all continue to take an active interest in all matters pertaining to Canada.

In connection with the question of free grants of land it has been suggested by people with whom I have come in contact, and who take an active interest in the subject, that it might be judicious to have an amendment of the Dominion Lands Act, so as to enable any one to advance money to a man who takes up a free grant, and if not recouped on the terms specified, the lender to have right to the land; also, whether it could be made workable for a person to advance sufficient funds to settle a man on a free grant, and make a legal arrangement with him that 100 acres were to be retained by the person lending until he was recouped for his advance. It was also suggested that in cases where an agent of the Government is well aware of a good and suitable family who might be desirous of going out to settle, but who have not sufficient means to pay all the passage money, he should be empowered to communicate with the High Commissioner, and, on his approval, make sufficient advances to enable the family to get to their place of destination.

I have had as usual a very large number of people calling upon me in reference to a great variety of matters, with the view of obtaining information as to the most

advisable place to settle in, and more especially those connected with farming pursuits. There were also very many who were desirous of learning all in their power regarding British Columbia particularly. So many have the enquiries been in regard to that province in one way and another, that I think it would be advisable to have a special pamphlet prepared regarding its resources.

As regards Crofter emigration I can say nothing further in the matter than was contained in my suggestions in my annual report of last year.

I was very much pleased to see that the Earl of Aberdeen had made an extensive purchase of property in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia from the Hon. F. G. Vernon. Being such excellent land and so well adapted for the production of fruits among other things, I feel sure that his intentions in regard to it should prove a success, viz., to cut up the land in lots of 50 or 100 acres, which would be very well adapted as to quantity to many intending settlers from this country. It appears to me that he is showing great vigour and judgment in making the preliminary arrangements for those who may go and settle upon these lands. In fact many of his remarks in his speech at the National Club of Toronto, show that he takes a thorough interest in and is quite conversant with all the elements in her resources, which are calculated to make Canada prosperous in the future. The position he has taken will, I think, have a very considerable effect in respect to emigration from Scotland to Canada.

According to custom I attended the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Stirling in July last, and met with a very large number connected with agricultural pursuits, and had conversation with them regarding various parts of Canada. I took the opportunity to have a quantity of our literature distributed. Many of those with whom I met were more or less connected with our various provinces.

I have had a fair amount of our literature sent to me, and have had it distributed in the best way I could. I would venture to advise that any fresh literature for the coming season should be in your agent's hands by the New Year, in order to produce the most effective results, and that advertising should be done to whatever extent may seem desirable, for a couple of months at least, beginning immediately after the New Year.

As has always been the case in the past I have heartily co-operated with the steamship companies in every way so as to bring about the best results in regard to emigration and the comfort of those going out.

The great success of the Canadian Pacific Railway not only in developing many of the newer districts in the western portion of the line and its branches, but also in promoting greater efficiency and speed in their line of steamers from the Pacific coast to the east, has attracted a very large amount of attention in this country, and more particularly the great rapidity with which the mails have been carried on many occasions from Japan to Britain. I think in connection with this that it is a matter of the greatest importance that our Government should not permit of any delay in securing the service of fast vessels, such as those which go to New York, to carry the mails to and from this country and Quebec in summer, and Halifax during the winter months. If this were done it would not only prove of great advantage in every respect to the mail service, and also to the true interests of the country in acting in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway, but it would likewise prove a great boon to the British and Canadian travelling public, as well as those coming and going to and from the east. It must also be remembered the vast importance of this railway from an Imperial point of view, in case unfortunately war should at any time break out, by the success of the experiment lately of sending the crews of vessels of war with material on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts, interchanging the one with the other.

In regard to route by Hudson Bay to this country, think it will be of vital importance to the North-West and British Columbia that it should be opened up as quickly as possible. The last autumn has shown that the railways are quite incapable of moving the immense crop of this year in reasonable time from these districts, and what would the state of affairs be if in the course of a few years with an enormously

increased population in these districts, and in a favourable season, with a crop tenfold as large as that of this year which is very probable, no large and extended means were adopted for the transport of the products in the shape of grain alone to this and other old countries. And it is not grain alone for which transport will be largely required in the future. There will be also ranche cattle in enormous numbers, timber in large quantities, and the products of the mines of the Rocky Mountains and adjacent parts yet undeveloped.

As usual a large number of Canadians have called upon me for information on all sorts of subjects, as well as those connected with emigration. As a rule, however, it was something tending to emigration which chiefly entered into the subjects of our conversation; in very many instances the enquiries being in regard to servants of various descriptions wanted, there being a great dearth of skilled servants in connection with agriculture in most parts of Canada, female servants being especially in demand. This is also the case to a large extent in many parts of this country, but this subject will be dealt with in a future portion of this report fully. Very many enquiries have been made by those calling, and others, in connection with the duties on the various articles going into our country. This office is becoming more and more a place of resort for every one who wishes information regarding Canada upon all sorts of subjects, and more particularly as regards trade matters.

In connection with the subject of Canadians who have been in this country last season, I had hoped once more to have seen our late venerated premier over, but that was not to be. He has done more for Canada in emigration as well as in other respects than any man who has ever been in it, and I (as all Canadians are) am very much pleased to see the esteem in which he was held by his sovereign from many matters that occurred about the time of his death, and more particularly from the Peerage bestowed upon Lady Macdonald by Her Majesty. I may say also that I am aware, had he lived, it was intended to have conferred upon him the freedom of this his native city last autumn.

In respect to capitalists investing in Canada, I have ascertained that numbers who went out to settle had considerable sums of money, and many who called upon me with the view of obtaining information as to the various resources of our country, were prepared to put a very considerable amount of capital in what they contemplated, more particularly as regards minerals.

Many letters continue to appear in the Scottish press from settlers in Canada giving their experiences and opinions of various parts of the Dominion, and I need hardly point out the great influence these communications must have in deciding the intending emigrant as to the advantages Canada offers to settlers of the right class.

“ MOWBRAY P.O., 13th March, 1891.

“ DEAR SIR,—It is now a long time since I wrote you my last letter from Manitoba, so I will try and give you some of our experiences since that time. The year of 1889 was a dry one for the crops here. Wheat, oats and hay suffered greatly. I had very good wheat on new land just broken up the year before; the land was only ploughed once. All my farm is scrub and bush land. The way we clear it is, first we gather up all the old rotten wood, cut the scrub down, gather into heaps, then burn it; after that, run the lines, break or plough it, leave it until next spring, then we harrow it once; after that gather up the roots into heaps again, then sow our wheat, harrow twice; about a week after that we burn our roots again, and that finishes it.

“ My boys and I do all the work with two teams of oxen and horses. I send you samples of my wheat, one from 1889 and the other from last year. The miller in Manitou, our market town, weighed it on the scales with a one bushel measure, and it went 60 lbs. to the bushel. That was last year's wheat that I refer to; the wheat of the year before did not average over 50 lbs. to 56 lbs. per bushel. October and November are the months in which most of the farmers have to make their payments for twine binder and other things. The grain buyers, knowing the farmers

must have money to meet their notes when they fall due, cut the price as low as possible—wheat sold at 53c. in December is now worth 73c. per bushel, a difference of 20c. on the bushel for the same wheat.

"I would advise everyone that intends going into farming here to go into poultry raising; there is nothing that pays better on a farm. A neighbour of mine kept an account of the profits of his hens last year. He says every hen cleared him one dollar or 4s. 2d. sterling, besides all the young roosters he killed for their winter use. He keeps about 60 hens all the time. I sold about 20 dozen eggs this winter from 20 to 25 cents per dozen. My neighbour sends all his eggs to Winnipeg, and gets 20 cents per dozen all the year round.

"Our farm lies on the south side of the Pembina Valley slope. We have about 100 of bush, all young poplar trees. Plenty of dry wood, good water, good pasture, very little hay land, plenty of good land for sale in our settlement. Since I wrote you last time my oldest boy took up the next quarter section as a homestead, which joins mine, so we have 360 acres now. Last year I planted 100 wild black currant bushes, 25 wild plum trees, gooseberries, and wild raspberry bushes. I expect they will bear fruit this summer. Last year was a wonderful one for wild fruit in the valley, strawberries, black currants, June berries or blue berries. My children gathered over a dozen pailfulls of June berries. Then we have another berry called the cranberry. Frost don't seem to do it any harm, as I have gathered them in winter time. The Pembina River is half a mile from our house, where my boys catch fish. About the end of last December we caught two barrels of pike and suckers. A sucker has a mouth like the letter o. They are a very soft fish. We cut a long narrow trench in the ice where there are springs and the water is shallow. The fish come to the light and we hook them up with a strong hook tied on the end of a stick. Last winter we caught quite a number of wolves down here in the valley. The boys got the half of an old horse for bait. Then we make some pills with strong butter and poison, strychnine. We put them down at night all round the bait. In the morning the first thing we do is to count all the pills. If there are any missing the wolf will not be far away. We follow the tracks in the snow, and last winter the boys followed three wolves' tracks for two miles, and found one dead that had taken a pill. We killed eight last year. The skins are worth five shillings here. Altogether there were about 30 wolves killed in our district last winter. This winter has been a very mild one, a few cold snaps now and again. The sun is getting stronger every day, and by this time next month we will be sowing, if not before.

"There is still plenty of snow here yet. For my part I like to see the spring come in late. I notice that in other years when the spring opened up too early there was no wild fruit, as the frost in May kills off the blossoms. I notice by the newspapers that some one in Glasgow is trying to run down this country. I say this, that any young, sober, industrious man with grit in him, with a little money to start on, will get on in this country, and I do not see why he should not. If a man with ten young children and wife depending on him for their bread, clothing, schooling, besides other things, with very little money when he arrived here as it was with me, I do not see why a young man should not get along here. Depend upon it, there is something wrong somewhere. I know personally of young men in this part of Manitoba that it has been their ruin: farming around a hotel bar does not pay. I know others that are doing well.

"Manitoba has got its faults as well as other countries. During the last three years the rainfall was light; still we do not expect to get large, heavy crops every year now. I must finish this letter. I enclose you a map of our district. I sent a sample of my wheat to the Emigration Information office, London, (Eng.), with map.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "JAMES CONNER.

The second letter is from the Rev. James Buchanan as extracted from the "Glasgow Herald" of 6th August. It is:—

"July 10, 1891.

"SIR,—With your permission, I shall lay before your thousands of readers in the West of Scotland, and especially the mining community and coal-masters, the great mineral and farming resources of the North-Western Canadian Territory, Alberta. Letters and articles have appeared in your paper from time to time devoted more or less to Manitoba, but Alberta, 'the banner province of the Dominion,' has not yet got its full share of notice. The reason for this is that 'westward the trend of empire makes its way,' and, while the immigration has been filling up Manitoba, those who went farther west were attracted to the Rocky Mountains and the beautiful slopes of the Pacific in British Columbia. Alberta of late times has begun to attract attention because of its most magnificent grasses, of its more equable climate than any of the western territories, of its never failing supply of pure water, and last, because of its abundance of mineral, especially hematite iron ore, and its immense coal beds.

"Alberta is the best portion of America for raising stock. Cattle thrive and grow fat on its ranches; horses are raised of every grade, keeping fat, sleek and shiny on grass and water. The winter is very short, about six weeks to two months; while in eastern provinces five months is not an overstatement of winter. Of course a Canadian knows that all Canada is free and bracing in its atmosphere with a perpetual sun, invigorating and giving new life to the consumptive British toiler who seeks a home here. In Alberta, the days are long, the nights short and refreshingly cool, while, with truth it may be said, the only enemy we have is frost. It would be wrong to say that Alberta is a grain growing district; grain and other cereals have been raised, and will be grown still more; but while we have so many frosts all who come here must take frost risks. Interested parties write rose-coloured pamphlets depicting in exaggerated language this country, without a single drawback. Frost is its greatest; and yet plenty of grain is grown every year. Cattle, however, are not affected by frost, and are always a sure paying if slow crop. The hardships are, besides this, bad roads, few schools and churches, difficulty of access to markets and personal laziness. Given a family willing to work early and late, willing to bear without grumbling, jolting in a lumber waggon while the roads are being made, willing to live on bread, oatmeal, potatoes and meat, with milk and butter; with few household conveniences, only a log shanty, home made chairs and stools, tables and beds, then in three years I guarantee complete success. It will be seen that a little capital is needed to begin and to maintain life till money can be turned. After these early troubles life is easy, and stock make money without any attention from their owners other than provision of hay, which is not always needed, against severe weather in winter.

"Then, again, nature has provided wood in abundance for fuel and building purposes, for fencing and other necessary improvements. A large expenditure of brawn and sinew with sufficient outlay for tea, sugar, yeast, flour and other necessary articles, will bring in a larger return, a greater interest than any other place I know. Pork, butter, milk, vegetables can be grown within oneself and so also after a year, abundance of meat, if the settler cares to kill his year old steer. One hundred to two hundred pounds, savingly expended, will return without fail, after two, three or four years, not less than 50 per cent. Take an instance:—

"Isaac W. Haynes is a squatter in the Red Deer Valley. After trying Kansas and Wyoming for 20 years and finding success impossible there, he 'hitched up' and travelled north to Alberta, a distance of 800 miles. The family consisted of himself and wife, sons 14 and 8 years, daughters 12, 10 and 6 years respectively. His outfit consisted of some bedding, a few household utensils and five horses. On the way he worked a few days here and there, thus earning a living 'by the way.' As he had always been a frontier man, he struck out about 25 miles from any neighbour. He pitched his outfit on a creek running into the Red Deer, and supplied by

springs from the hills. After search he found a beautiful spring of fresh clear water, beside which he started to build his house, and over the stream he has built his milkhouse, while the purling waters run clear and limpid through its centre, keeping the milk clean and cool. In his house everything is home made; house itself, stools, chairs, press, bedsteads, windows, &c. He has been there two years; had no money when he came in; traded horses for first winter's provisions; with his son worked out, and got paid in cows for their labour; caught ducks and geese for kitchen, and now after two years has 22 head of cattle, 5 head of horses, with geese and hens in abundance. Hardship undoubtedly he had, and will have for some time to come; but then all he has is his own, the result of hard labour.

"But Alberta is rich in mineral. On the Canadian Pacific Railway the traveller will see at Langevin, Stair, Gleichen, and other points huge jets of gas burning from an inch pipe. That gas denotes coal. At Lethbridge, in Southern Alberta, G. & F. J. Galt have raised a town of 2,500 inhabitants, with coal as the basis, the seam being about 4 feet. At the Rosebud, in Eastern Alberta, coal of a thickness of 4 feet crops out, and in Western Alberta anthracite coal up to 10 feet is found in abundance.

"On Monday, 6th July, in company with Mr. Robt. McLelland, J.P., an old timer in the North-West, and his wife; Mr. William Withers an Australian miner; Mr. Wm. Jamieson, long a colliery foreman around Glasgow, with his wife; I started for the much talked of North Alberta Coal Mines. My home is at the Red Deer Crossing on the Calgary and Edmonton trail, distant 100 miles from Calgary and four miles from the new town of Red Deer, only six weeks old, on the C. and E. Railway which has been constructed to a point in the Peace Hills, about 20 miles south of Edmonton but which will be completed and in full running order ere this is published in Glasgow. Taking a northerly course to the Blind Man, a river proposed town site, and terminus of the Buffalo Lake, Battleford and Hudson Bay Railway, we turned our course eastward. Passing through a magnificent country of hill and dale we followed the windings of the Blind Man to its mouth, where it falls into the Red Deer; then following the Red Deer we reached the coal seams after a thirty mile drive. Together with rests by the way ten hours were consumed on the journey, although it can be done in less time. Pitching our tents we prepared to squat for the night. Early in the morning we were off for the inspection at close range. With pick and spade and tape in hand, we travelled seven miles and saw such a sight as well never vanish from our memory.

"The Red Deer is 300 feet wide, and at this season unfordable, hence we had to content ourselves with an inspection of the south side of the river from the north. Opinion was divided as to the depth of the seam of coal. Mr. Jamieson and myself agreed that it was from 25 to 35 feet from the top to the river's edge, with coal below the river's surface, and extending, so far as we could see, about half a mile. Following the river north-east, we examined three seams, and with tape line we assured 25 ft., 30 ft., and 34 ft., with coal below the river's surface. Every few yards huge pieces of coal crop out, and coal surfaces are walked over as we traverse the river bank. For seven miles along the river we travelled, and saw huge banks of coal from 400 to 1,000 yards in length, and probably 30 in number, varying in thickness of seam, visible to the eye from 20 to 40 feet, with coal below the water's edge. Common report places some of the seams 60 ft., and others as much as 75 ft. in thickness, but these statements we cannot verify, nay rather feel inclined to disbelieve, because the greatness of this country, its undoubted wonderful resources, the immensity of the coal fields, and the need of population and capital to work them makes the people inclined to exaggerate and tell 'American fish stories.' The immensity of the coal beds is beyond dispute, and in area no adequate conception can be had without direct inspection and practical test. As to quality, the coal is like the best Wishaw, and superior in my estimation to any found about Airdrie. I believe it to be a superior house coal, with seams of the best gas coal, and interstices or seams of lignite, blue clay and other material.

"I do not pretend to make a scientific statement regarding the character of the coal, but if burning is any test, it burns well and leaves little, if any, ash, and that of

a brown colour, tinged very slightly with white. Besides, only the worst part of the coal has been tested, as facilities are not handy for getting coal that has not yet been exposed for any length of time to the atmosphere. Some of the settlers drive on the ice in the winter and take home a waggon load for stove purpose, and all are agreed as to its heating qualities. The great question is: Can this coal be obtained and sold so as to pay a fair return? We believe it can, and further, that this country will yet maintain a large mining population earning good wages.

"The Dominion Government will give a coal claim of not more than 20,000 acres to any single company, at the nominal charge of ten dollars, or £2 sterling, per acre, the output not being subject to any royalty or tax, and the land only bearing school tax. When Alberta becomes a regular province, with a Government of its own and municipalities, a municipal tax will also be levied; but this is not likely for ten years to come.

"Then with regard to railway facilities a bill has passed the House of Commons authorizing a railway to be built from Blind Man on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, due east to Battleford and running right through the coalfields, taking in one of the richest farming lands in Canada, free from frosts, and tributary to the great Saskatchewan Valley, which has untold resources undeveloped. The distance is 250 miles. From Battleford the railway is projected to run north-east to join the Regina, Long Lake, and Prince Albert Railway already in full working order; from thence going north, then north-east to join the Hudson Bay Railway from Winnipeg, 40 miles of which has been built, and a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile with a subsidy of \$80,000 a year given by the Government of Canada. Then coming south, the Calgary and Edmonton is joined at Blind Man, tapped at Red Deer and Calgary, where it joins the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence south to the boundary, to Great Falls in Montana, joining the Northern Pacific supplying the great smelting works of Butte and Helena, which burn 400 tons of coal per day.

"As to a market, it cannot be denied that this is largely undeveloped. But the railways already built and others to be built, will be large consumers, together with the growing population of the country, the population along the Canadian Pacific Railway, that great railway itself, and, beyond a doubt, Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska, which have great mineral resources in silver and gold, but neither coal nor wood. In fact, at present, at Butte and Helena coal has to be drawn from 900 to 1,000 miles, while the longest haul from the Red Deer would be from 250 to 400 or 500 miles. Again coal being a natural product, is admitted to the United States free of duty unless in Pennsylvania, where Nova Scotia competes with profit. I sincerely believe that all that is needed to make a productive trade in coal is energy and capital. I have not spoken of the hematite iron ore, which, according to Dr. Weston, of Lower Canada, is here in great abundance, large chunks of which, also, I found lying profusely along the Red Deer banks, and a whole cliff of the same mineral is exposed to view in one of the cut banks. As to its value and character I cannot speak, not being an expert.

"As we were driving along on the top of the banks of the river we were struck by a peculiar odour that saluted our nasal organ, and on arriving at a certain point one of the party pointed to steam issuing from the face of a bank. Upon examination this steam proved to be issuing from a sulphur hot spring, which had been discovered and claimed a year or more ago by J. W. Haynes, who has fenced his claim in, and built thereon a shack. The spring is an undoubted cure for rheumatism and other like ailments, and is likely to prove of value to Mr. Haynes. That springs of a like character will be found on the Red Deer, not far from this one, we have not the slightest doubt, as we had every evidence that others were in existence, although from the character of the banks and the lack of necessary appliances we were unable to discover them. Our trip lasted four days, and made me believe that lying hidden away in these Red Deer banks God had deposited a rich harvest of wealth both for capital and labour, only awaiting development to provide work and homes for thousands with every material comfort.

"I have written this with a view of awakening interest in this fertile land. I desire as a patriot to see the home of my adoption prosperous. I believe that around Glasgow, in the coal districts of Shettleston, Coatbridge, Airdrie, Motherwell, Hamilton, Wishaw, and Overtown, and other places, there is abundance of unused money waiting for an opening to make it productive. Here is such an opening. Coal can be mined by simply removing the top earth from 6 to 20 feet in depth, or by sinking shafts and taking it out at any depth required. On every bank spruce grows in great abundance for stoops, costing the owners simply its cutting; and there is more than enough to last an age, both for stooping and ties or sleepers, and every available purpose about a pit. Not only that, the conditions of taking the land are favourable. Five years are allowed before the patent can be secured from the Government. A small payment of from 50 cents to a dollar (or 2s. to 4s.) per acre is all that the Government demands from the company until it proves its title to receive the land by working and laying down plant. Then when sufficient money has been vested, and the mines begin to pay, the Government exact the full price of \$10 or £2 per acre. The sum is so small for an acre of coal—at least 35 ft. to 40 ft. thick, and may be more—that we wonder at the ground rents in Scotland which in many cases far exceed this trifling sum. Should any of my old friends in and around Airdrie, Kilmarnock, Paisley, Motherwell, or Glasgow, or any others interested in this matter, desire further information concerning this wonderful country, I shall be happy to answer any communication addressed to me.

"Thanking you beforehand for publishing this letter, and assuring you that I have no 'axe to grind' by its writing, I am, &c.

(Signed)

"JAMES BUCHANAN,

"Presbyterian Minister.

"Red Deer, Alberta, Canada."

An excellent letter from the same gentleman also appears in the *Herald* of the 16th instant.

As to the prospects for the ensuing season, I think very good results will flow, as formerly referred to, by the publication of the reports of the Tenant Farmer Delegates of last year, and also of those of this year if distributed in good time, and this will especially be the case among people with means, from the reliable reports of the enormous crops all over Canada during the past season, and more particularly in Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West. Not only in grains has this reached the ear of the people of this country, but also in apples and other productions of our country, which are more specially referred to in my trade report.

At the same time there are several matters which will be required to be taken into consideration in making any estimate in this respect, and which may militate against the numbers at any rate, who may be inclined to go out and settle in our various provinces. In the first place trade has on the whole continued to be good in this country, and the result is wages are good, and under such circumstances there is not the desire to go to new countries which would otherwise exist. Then as a result of this state of trade, more and more, the tide continues to flow of migration from country districts of agricultural labourers and female domestic servants, to cities and towns, to engage in the vast manufacturing concerns of this country; and this has reached such a stage that the rural parts are largely denuded of their population, as exemplified by the last census. Then as a corollary of that, whereas this season there was in this country a very large crop of almost all descriptions of products, farmers had very great difficulty in procuring labour in many parts, and more particularly where the crops were injured by the storms which were so extensive in most districts, and therefore much more difficult to be dealt with than usual. There can be no doubt also that the reports of the early frost of last year, 1890, had a deterrent effect upon some of those who had thought of going out during the past season, but the wonderful crop of this year will far more than counterbalance that, for the ensuing one.

There being always such a great demand here for female domestic servants, it will be very difficult to induce many of that class of the best descriptions to go out,

unless by the payment of very high wages. As stated by me before, the best chance as a rule for obtaining this class, is through families going out where there are daughters grown up, or nearly at that stage, many of whom have had considerable experience in domestic service.

I may say that as in the past many of those who emigrated, went out to where they had friends settled in the various provinces, particularly Ontario and Manitoba.

As has been my custom invariably in the past I have done all in my power to prevent the emigration of unsuitable people, especially those connected with sedentary pursuits, who have no capital and know nothing of country work. I am very frequently consulted regarding people of this description and always give those enquiring the same answer, that they had better stay at home, unless indeed they obtain situations in any of our various provinces before going out.

If the bonus system is to be kept up in the same way as in the past season, I think it would be well to have all the information connected with it disseminated as quickly as possible, so as to give an opportunity for the best results to accrue from the pursuing such a course.

On the whole I think we may fairly anticipate a very considerable increased emigration next season from Scotland, and as a rule people with means, from the enquiries I have had, and from the effects of the distribution of the Tenant Farmer Delegates reports before referred to, as well as those still to be distributed. Very much depends as to numbers, in the meantime, upon the state of trade and agriculture in this country by next spring.

From information which I have received from the Board of Trade and the various steamship companies, I herewith give the statistics of emigration from the Clyde to Canada during 1891, and the previous year :—

1890.....	2,944
1891	2,801

From the above it will be seen that as I anticipated in my last year's report, the numbers are not quite so large this season as last though the class of people who have gone out continues to improve from year to year.

As has been the case in former years very considerable numbers of people continue to go to Liverpool to take passage for various parts in Canada, and more particularly those with means, as there is much more competition, and more accommodation there for cabin and intermediate passengers particularly, than there is in Glasgow. As formerly, the Allan Company still continue their fortnightly service to Halifax during the winter months, and this route proves very satisfactory for those especially who are desirous of going out early in the year, before the navigation in the St. Lawrence is open, and also for those who are intending to remain in the Maritime Provinces.

As in the past I have been under great obligations to the High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, for his uniform kindness in affording me information and advising me regarding many matters pertaining to the interests of our country, besides those directly connected with emigration, as well as by having the hearty co-operation of all my colleagues, both in this country and in Canada, in any communications which I may have had with them referring to the welfare of our several provinces.

In the same manner as in the past I have also had the greatest courtesy accorded to me by the press of this country, in the performance of my duties in connection with Canada.

Appended is a report on trade during 1891.

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

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

THOMAS GRAHAME,
Canadian Government Agent.

 TRADE REPORT FROM THOMAS GRAHAME FOR THE YEAR 1891.

40 ST. ENOCH SQUARE,
GLASGOW, 31st December 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my report upon trade matters for the past year.

Trade as compared with former years to and from the Clyde, has on the whole improved considerably, more particularly in the articles of hay, barley and eggs. In all these articles the increase is most marked. Provisions and grains of various kind have arrived in about the usual quantities, as also timber, tallow, &c., and apples much in excess of late years, their quality being very excellent.

Although cattle have been rather less in number than last year it must be remembered that that was an exceptional season. Horses however came over in largely increased numbers, and this trade will I think be a growing one from the satisfaction given by the animals imported.

As regards exports the quantity of goods shipped has also been somewhat in excess of that of last year, with the exception that Clydesdale horses have gone out in considerably smaller numbers, the reason for this being ascribed in some cases to the trade being overdone, and in others to the high prices asked by owners in this country.

I continue as in the past to have large numbers of enquiries as to our tariff regulations not only by those engaged in mercantile pursuits of all descriptions, but also by many who are going out or who are sending articles to friends in Canada. I may mention that I obtained some copies of the Patent Act from your office last summer, and I think it is always advisable for agents to be furnished with numbers of copies of all such acts.

I may say also as formerly, I have done all in my power to furnish you with information that might be desired in connection with some of the departments in Ottawa, so far as I could, and more particularly was this the case respecting the SS. "Quadra."

A fair number of animals of pure breed as in the past were sent out from the Clyde to Canada last season, chiefly horses, as of late years from the continued prevalence of pleuro pneumonia in such a large portion of Scotland, very few cattle were sent out.

The first consignment consisting of three polled Angus animals all females, a three year old, a two year old, and a calf, was shipped for Halifax per steamship "Canadian" on 2nd April, and they were consigned to Dr. Craik of Montreal, a very nice lot.

The second consignment consisting of twenty shorthorn animals, two yearling heifers, six heifer calves, and twelve bull calves, was shipped for Halifax per steamship "Manitoban" on 15th October, and they were consigned by Mr. Duthie, of Collynie, to Messrs John Miller & Sons Brougham, Ontario. These were a very fine lot of young animals, good size and capital quality.

As usual I met with a considerable number of people at the Spring Stallion Show in March connected with Canada. The animals exhibited were almost entirely Clydesdales, and as a rule they were of excellent quality. I had conversations with many of the chief breeders regarding the trade with Canada. There was again a capital exhibit of this description of horses at the Glasgow Spring Show, at which females as well as males were exhibited, there was a very fine display of the

breed. Then, finally for the season, at the Highland Society's Show at Sterling there was a remarkably fine exhibit of these animals, of all ages and sexes. There has, however I may mention, as before noted, been a considerable falling off in the number of horses exported this season as compared with former years. What the reason is for there being such a much less demand than formerly, it is difficult to understand, beyond what I have referred to before, unless it is what I have heard frequently spoken of lately, that in too many cases animals of inferior quality have been sent over, and in that way, in many districts, a bad name has been given to the breed. I still think that as referred to in my report of last year, a judicious blending of the Shire with the Clydesdale would be of very great benefit to both breeds.

Besides Clydesdale horses at the Highland Society's Show, there was a fair exhibit of the light legged animals also, and as usual a magnificent display of Highland and Shorthorn cattle, as well as blackfaced and Cheviot sheep. I there met with large numbers of people connected with Canada, and had conversations with them regarding live stock of all descriptions.

I can but reiterate what I have stated in former reports as to the advisability of our farmers in some parts, where the lands are perhaps not quite so well adapted for crops and the production of horses and cattle, to turn their attention to the rearing of sheep, and, with that end in view, procuring from this country suitable male animals to use for crossing purposes with the native sheep, and if such a course were extensively pursued I feel sure very good results would flow from it. I think it would pay better than continuing to breed so many cattle, and seeing the numbers of the latter which are sent to this country for store purposes, I fail to see why sheep also should not be made to do equally as well if not better. True they do not stand the passage as well as cattle, but with proper precautions and at good seasons of the year, I do not see why they should not be imported in very much larger quantities than has been the case in the past. One only has to observe the immense quantities of frozen mutton sent annually from Australasia, to see the enormous demand there is in this country for mutton as well as for beef. Then in taking out male animals from this country for improving the breed, there are not the vexatious troubles in connection with pleuro-pneumonia which exist as regards cattle.

There were sent out from the Clyde to Canada last season :—

Horses.....	718
Cattle.....	23
Sheep.....	21

From the above it will be seen that including ponies there has been a very considerable decrease as compared with last year in horses, and more especially has this been the case in Clydesdales. Cattle and sheep have been sent in small numbers.

I herewith give the statistics of the arrivals of live stock from Canada to the Clyde, Aberdeen and Dundee, during 1891, and the previous year :—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1890.....	141	64,222	2,207
1891.....	831	54,049	149

As will be seen by the above, horses have come over in very much larger numbers than usual, cattle in rather smaller numbers than last year, which was quite unprecedented, and sheep to a very small extent, at which I am rather surprised. Notwithstanding the severe weather of the past season the "Allan" line did not lose a single horse out of 550 shipped, and of 16,570 cattle only 28 were lost. The "Donaldson" line, out of 256 horses shipped, only lost 3, and of 14,885 cattle only lost 24, so that the percentage of losses by these lines has been exceedingly small. Aberdeen and Dundee are referred to later on.

As regards the cattle trade generally, I fear that like last year there has not been much profit made by shippers as a rule, though in the early part of the season

when many fine fat animals were sent, it paid consigners fairly well. The quality as a rule fell off as usual a good deal, as the summer advanced; and in the autumn there were many rough beasts shipped. There was a fair number of dairy cows shipped, though they did not realize as good prices comparatively as during the previous season, from the general decline in the value of such stock in Great Britain of late.

I think it would pay our farmers better if they sent fewer animals over as stores and fed them with the produce of their own farms so as to have them arrive here fat.

In regard to the trade to Aberdeen there were shipped 10,771 cattle, 100 sheep, and 25 horses. Only 34 cattle, a small percentage, were lost on the voyage, while there were 48 calves born, so that the numbers which arrived were actually more than those shipped at Montreal. To Dundee there were shipped 11,837 cattle. Unfortunately however one vessel was lost, the "Mendigo," and all her cargo consisting of 554 animals. There were also lost in other vessels for this port 520 animals, so that the percentage of loss is very serious in the case of Dundee. It seems to me that this has arisen from the inferior description of some of the vessels which went to that port. They would appear not to have been suitable for carrying cattle, and although stormy weather has been the excuse, other vessels were out in the same storms, and lost very few indeed under similar circumstances. I hope however that under the new "regulations respecting the shipping of live stock" from Canada now in force, of which I have been happy to receive a copy, there will be no further similar losses to those that occurred in the vessels to Dundee referred to. I am pleased to see the strictness of these regulations, and the powers given to the inspectors. There is one point in regard to which I would venture to suggest an addition and that is in reference to Clause No. 10 under "miscellaneous" as regarding cattlemen. I think it would be well to have inserted, after "every ship's articles or agreement signed by the foreman and attendants shall clearly state the wages to be paid to each" "and the master of the ship shall see that the men are paid their wages before any person leaves the ship at the port of arrival." My reason for suggesting this is, that I have been very much troubled both last year and this, by men coming to me and stating in some instances that the foremen have bolted with the money and not paid them anything, and in others that they have not been paid the amount promised them. I am sure in numerous instances these statements have been correct, and in some cases the men have been literally penniless. I have in a number of instances given them small sums out of my own pocket, to keep them from starving. I think also in the case of the last ships from Montreal when there is no ship of the same line returning then for the season, that the master of the ship should see that all the cattlemen have orders to get back to Canada in some way, instead of the usual one, returning by a vessel of the same line.

In respect to Dundee as a port for the receiving of cattle, I would beg to extract from my report to you on 7th September last the following:—

"In accordance with arrangements which I had made, I went to Dundee, on Thursday last, for the purpose of attending a large sale of Canadian cattle which took place on that day, and also with the view of inspecting the accommodation provided for animals coming to that port by the Dundee Harbour Trustees."

In regard to the cattle I may say that they had arrived about a week before by the Thomson Liner "Gerona," and numbered nearly 800. They had been very carefully selected and of excellent quality, and in a thoroughly healthy state, not an animal being lost on the voyage. They as a rule realized very good prices, the exception being in some instances young cows and heifers which do not seem to be as highly appreciated as steers. The great portion of them were not fit for killing at present, and were sold chiefly to the farmers from the counties adjoining, viz., Fife, Forfar and Perthshire. I was told nearly all the farmers in these districts had some Canadian cattle on their farms, and many large numbers.

Then as to the accommodation provided for the animals I was much struck with the complete and substantial nature of this, in fact this being so to a greater extent

than in any port of which I am aware. The harbour trustees saw last year that they would require to largely improve the state of affairs as then existing, and accordingly determined upon expending a large sum in enlarging and improving everything connected with the comfort and room for the animals, so that I was informed they have now expended £19,000 in this way. In the first place the extent of the wharfage for the reception for the animals is 300 feet in length, 45 feet in breadth, where there is a wooden fence of good height, and with a number of doorways, and then 10 feet beyond that to the lairages. The wharf is very complete and solid in every respect. The depth of water at it is, low spring tides $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, low neap tides about 20 feet; high water spring tides about 33 feet, and high neap tides about 27 feet, so that there is a very large amount of time available for disembarking the animals. Those who have charge of this department are I am told very expeditious in the performance of their duties. I next come to the lairages. Last year there was about half of what there is now, and at present they can easily accommodate 1,800 animals, they having had as many as 1,600 in at one time. These lairages are capitably constructed with abundance of room for the animals, the places for the food and water supply being very commodious and convenient. Beyond the lairages is a road-way to the entrance to the sale ring, all covered in, and there is abundance of room to get into the ring comfortably. Although this is of very fair size I saw the day that I was there that it was very much crowded by those present, there being about 600, and suggested the advisability of extending the space for spectators and purchasers to about one half more than exists at present. From the sale ring there is a good exit for the animals to the pens outside, where they are placed as purchased in lots of various quantities.

Then when the sale is completed the animals are taken by a fenced-in roadway of about 150 yards to the railway siding, where there are trucks ready on either side, one for the Caledonian and the other for the North British Railway systems, there they are very expeditiously and comfortably embarked for their various destinations.

The system adopted as you will observe is therefore very thoughtfully contrived in dealing with the animals, the whole distance from the wharf to the railway siding being a couple of hundred yards and all practically under cover, and without any chance of coming into contact with other animals, or too many of them being driven together at one time. I may say the arrangements are otherwise also very complete, such as rooms in connection with sale ring, places for men to get their food, offices of various descriptions, fire department, and commodious place for placing the manure. For this the Harbour Trustees receive a considerable sum from the farmers in the district.

I may say that I was shown the greatest courtesy by Mr. Bain the superintendent, Mr. Andrew Hutcheson who is largely engaged in the Canadian trade, and many others to whom I was introduced, among them numbers of farmers. They one and all were desirous of giving me the fullest information in their power. Many of them impressed upon me strongly the advisability of inducing our Canadian farmers to dishorn all their animals (not Polls) at the age of about six weeks, when I am informed the operation gives little or no pain, and it very greatly enhances the value of the animals in this country. I had ocular demonstration of this at the sale, as the few Polled animals disposed of brought comparatively much better prices than those that were horned, from their being so much less liable to be injured by coming into contact with each other. There can be no doubt that it would be a very great benefit if this process of dishorning could be carried out, and I would venture to suggest that it would be well to have the matter brought prominently before the Minister of Agriculture, with the object of his conveying information that would impress upon the farmers of our various provinces the advisability of pursuing this course. As is well known much damage is liable to arise when large numbers of horned cattle are brought together any place, and more particularly when they come from scattered districts, where they are not in the habit of coming into contact with each other to any extent, which is so much the case in all the various provinces.

I herewith as in the past insert a letter from Messrs. John Swan & Sons, of Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, who have been so prominently connected with the cattle trade from its start, giving their opinions as to the present position :—

“ 47 LAURISTON PLACE,

“ EDINBURGH, 24th December, 1891.

“ To THOMAS GRAHAME, Esquire,
Canadian Government Agent,
St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

“ SIR,—We have pleasure in complying with your request to give you particulars of the Canadian cattle trade of 1891.

“ The season has we think been the worst on record for shippers, which is to be accounted for partly by that system of selling cattle for forward delivery and partly by taking space in advance. The price of beef ought to be regulated by its value at the time; and the rate of space by the demand. Of course shipping companies are not to blame for letting their space as far as they can forward, as they will no doubt protect themselves by having a guarantee that the space will be filled. But this system shuts out nearly all the smaller shippers who are either compelled to consign their stock to firms who have taken the space, or to pay a high premium to them for freight. There has never been a year in which this has been so noticeable as the present. Cattle have cost too much all through the year to enable shippers to make a profit.

“ In addition to those to Glasgow large numbers of Canadian cattle have been sent to Dundee and Aberdeen mainly by outside steamers which in many cases have had excessive losses. The loss to shippers by these outside vessels is not confined to the animals thrown over-board for which compensation can be obtained by insurance, but extends to the cattle landed alive which in many instances are badly bruised and not fit for the market and thereby lessened in value, which causes a heavy loss to shippers which they have to stand themselves.

“ We do not think that to the Clyde we have ever in our experience had so few claims against the insurance companies as this year, in fact there has hardly been any loss at all. The ships coming to that port being admirably fitted for the trade land their cattle in first-class condition. On this account therefore many of the principal north country buyers prefer coming to Glasgow where they know they will get whole cattle, rather than go to Dundee and Aberdeen their nearest ports and run the risk of getting bruised or blemished cattle.

“ It is very gratifying to be able to report to you a general improvement not only in the quality of the fat stock coming from Canada but also in the grades of store cattle as a rule.

“ Beef is generally dearest in this country between the close of the turnip season and the opening of the grass, namely, between July and September. Farmers here now look upon Canada as an important country from which to provide themselves with feeding cattle and each year there are many additional buyers. If cattle growers in Canada would pay attention to the raising of cattle fitted for the requirements of farmers who wish to feed them here there is nearly an unlimited demand for them. As in many districts in the North of England farmers who used to breed cattle to sell as stores have gone in the dairy farming, while in Ireland they are fattening more cattle than they used to and consequently exporting less as stores.

“ As a rule Canadian cattle are paying the feeders on this side fairly well.

“ We don't think there has been one lot of sheep from Canada to Glasgow this year. Our markets not being adapted for this class of stock, as coming late in the season, they have to compete with home sheep off the hill.

“ A movement has been made by the American Government to get the restrictions off the cattle coming from that country to Great Britain and at the principal ports

experts have been stationed for the purpose of reporting to their Government whether these restrictions should be continued, and it is openly stated that unless these restrictions be removed America will put retaliatory restrictions against the importation of breeding stock from this country. Should the States cattle be allowed inland it will make a serious alteration in the state of trade and our opinion is that it would not be to the advantage of American shippers were the present system altered.

“With a disappointing turnip crop, scarcity of straw and a dearth of potatoes, the season on the whole has finished badly for shippers.

“Yours truly,

“JOHN SWAN & SONS.”

Pleuro-pneumonia I am sorry to say still continues to be very prevalent throughout this country, and I can only reiterate what I have stated in former reports in connection with it, that until it has been stamped out in this country, in my opinion it would be advisable to interdict all Scotch cattle from going to Canada.

As usual I have received from the Clyde Trust, the Custom House, and otherwise, the following statistics respecting the general articles of import from British North America, and the tonnage of vessels for the past year:—

For the year ended 30th June, 1891:—

The tonnage of sailing vessels was.....	14,677
The tonnage of steam vessels was.....	147,805
Total.....	<u>162,482</u>

As against the year ended 30th June, 1890:—

Sailing vessels.....	16,537
Steam vessels.....	130,038
Total.....	<u>146,575</u>

For the last half year the estimate is:—

Sailing vessels.....	12,147
Steam vessels.....	122,831
Total.....	<u>134,978</u>

As will be seen by the above figures, the total amount of tonnage is again very considerably in excess for the full year over that of the year before, and the estimate for the half year is much the same as last year.

As in the past, a considerable number of vessels coming from United States ports called at Halifax, and took a portion of their cargo from there, all of which has been credited to United States ports, whereas a large portion should rightly be in the figures given above. Both Aberdeen and Dundee have likewise not only taken in large numbers of cattle, but also other descriptions of cargo in the ships which have gone to these ports.

The following are the articles imported to the Clyde during the year 1891, which I have prepared in a similar manner to former years:—

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Flour, cwt.....	219,302	Machinery, cases.....	637
Wheat, do.....	631,128	Whiskey, casks.....	69
Indian corn, cwt.....	390,555	Splints, cases.....	1,237
Pease, cwt.....	249,742	Horse-shoe nails, boxes.....	451
Oatmeal, cwt.....	13,727	Clover seed, bags.....	130
Oats, cwt.....	92,612	Bark, casks.....	502
Hams and bacon, boxes.....	7,160	Beef, salted, boxes.....	2,986
Cheese, boxes.....	141,863	Springs, cases.....	10
Butter, packages.....	16,646	Starch, boxes.....	107
Canned meats, boxes.....	14,502	Butter tubs, empty.....	19,468
Spools, bags.....	178,106	Asbestos, bags.....	1,684
Rye, cwt.....	68,121	Oil cake, bags.....	1,600
Apples, barrels.....	117,192	Castings, cases.....	1,132
Skins, cured.....	15,108	Wash boards, cases.....	1,000
Lobsters, cases.....	827	Hay, bales.....	25,295
Phosphate, tons.....	1,476	Eggs, cases.....	8,818
Tallow and lard, hogsheads.....	6,665	Timothy seed, bags.....	130
Oil, casks.....	4,905	Acetate of lime, sacks.....	1,077
Timber, pieces.....	1,261,182	Ox tongues, cases.....	1,175
Furniture, packages.....	63	Brooms, cases.....	59
Agricultural implements, packages.....	3,551	Barley, cwt.....	71,484
Fish, boxes.....	708	Sewing machines, cases.....	39
Ashes, barrels.....	174	Bungs, barrels.....	120
Paint, barrels.....	272	Blueberries, boxes.....	10
Barrel staves, cases.....	114,700	Pails.....	500
Boots and shoes, cases.....	98	Dried apples, boxes.....	275
Mattresses, cases.....	127	Desks.....	27
Rice flour, bags.....	1,918	Axes, boxes.....	53
Hair, barrels.....	24	Varnish, cases.....	31

Many other articles too numerous to mention were also sent over, not being in quantity to justify a specification of them. There is as formerly a great variety of articles imported, in fact each year brings an increase in this respect. The most marked articles where there is a very large increase are barley, hay and eggs, and this is to be attributed chiefly to the McKinley tariff of the United States.

As regards barley, the importation of it last year amounted to a mere nothing, whereas this year to Glasgow alone there was over 70,000 cwts., and I am well aware large quantities were also sent to Leith. From information I have obtained from brewers, it is said to be too frequently much overdressed, with cut or broken grains. The weight, as a rule, is from 52 to 54 lbs. per bushel, and the price paid about 30s. per quarter. In respect to the six samples I got from you a short time ago, I have obtained the opinions of a number of brewers and dealers regarding them. Invariably the appearance of the grain favourably impressed those inspecting it, though two of the samples have not been favourably reported upon by one brewer. I enclose letters regarding the above from Meiklejohn's Brewery (Limited), Messrs. Archd. Arrol & Sons, and Messrs. George Younger & Sons, which I have obtained through Mr. Charles Maitland, of Alloa, and which speak for themselves:—

“ALLOA, 10th December, 1891.

“DEAR SIR,—Excuse my delay in answering your letter *re* Canadian barley. They all took extremely well and most of them would command top value in the market here. We notice one very serious fault and that is the quantity of half corns and also overdressed ones. I need not tell you how very objectionable this is in malting. At present we are malting some Canadian barley and it has a large quantity of mould from this very cause.

“Yours truly,

“CHAS. MAITLAND, Esq.

“ARCH' TOWN ARROL.”

“UNIVERSITY CLUB, EDINBURGH, 12th December, 1891.

“MY DEAR SIR,—I am sorry that I did not find time as I intended to write you on Thursday about the samples of Canadian barley you were good enough to leave for me.

“I regard these samples, judging merely from appearance, as a distinct improvement upon those you let me see a year or so ago, in this respect that the grain has not been so closely dressed and that it is therefore much better adapted for malting purposes; but, while the barley tastes sweet and has a nice appearance, there is an absence of that fine curl on the skin which characterizes all the finer samples both of home and foreign grain.

“Whether this is owing to the rapidity with which it comes to maturity in Canada or not I cannot say, but it would raise the value of such barley in a brewer's estimation if some improvement in this direction could be attained.

“Believe me,

“Yours very truly,

“GEO. YOUNGER.

“CHAS. MAITLAND, Esq.

“Alloa.”

“ALLOA, 7th December, 1891.

“DEAR SIR,—I have tested the six samples of Canadian barley that you sent me and find that the 57 lbs. per bushel and the two at 56½ as also the 54 lbs. are good maltings samples; but the 54¾ and the 53 lbs. per bushel are not suitable for any malster or brewer as they do not grow and will not make malt. I consider that the good samples weighed up to 448 lbs. per quarter are worth 36s. per quarter free on rail at Leith or Glasgow.

“Of course the heavier weights are the better value.

“Yours faithfully,

“C. MAITLAND.”

“THOMAS GRAHAME, Esq.,

“40 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.

In respect to hay, it will be observed that it has come over in very largely increased quantities, the quality, as far as I can learn, having been very good, and selling in some instances for as much as £6 10s. per ton, I am informed.

Eggs, it will be seen, have been sent out in very large quantities, the number to Glasgow alone being something like 10,000,000, and with the probability of an increased trade in the future. Respecting this trade, I herewith extract from my report to you of 16th October, the following:—

“In reference to the above, I have called upon all those engaged in the business in this city, so far as I am aware, and give you the statements of each firm.

1. *Messrs. Blackwood & Company.*—Canadian eggs are meeting with a ready sale, and the buyers are taking them very well. D. D. Wilson's eggs bringing the highest price in Glasgow. He has got into the way of packing them well. They come safely, barring careless handling, and being put up in 12 hundred cases, with double centres so that they can be cut into 6 hundred cases, packed well with corn hull and chopped straw. They have caught on the market.

We have had something like 1,700 cases or more than 200,000 dozen which have brought good prices, the last brought 8s. per hundred for 15 lb. eggs, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. for 17 lb. eggs, and small ones are not wanted.

Some packers send them in paper pockets in cases of 3 hundred or thereby; these are very handy, but take quite a lot of selling. The large cases when they come safely are the best.

The pickled or stored eggs begin soon and it will be interesting to know how they take the market. We are somewhat anxious about these.

We expect 250 cases of fresh eggs next week of which we have order booked forward for 120 cases at an open price, quality and condition being satisfactory.

2. *Messrs. John McNaiver & Co.*—We had 1,000 cases a month, April, May and June, almost no breakages. Packed in strong cardboard and in squares with paper round, all very satisfactory. They brought 6s. 3d. to 6s. 8d. in spring and now 2s. more per long hundred. The eggs should always be fresh and guaranteed not more than 10 days laid before shipping.

There should be a 15 lbs. standard for the long hundred. These would please well here. 18 lbs. standard would bring 1s. more per hundred, every $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. less than 15 reduces the value by 6d. per hundred.

Northumberland Case Co. in Campbellfield, Ontario, Canada, packed the eggs in a most satisfactory shape, and they were handled most carefully on the way.

Now going in for a large number this autumn. The eggs should be consigned here.

3. *Messrs. Houston Brothers.*—The eggs we get are of good quality and would be very much appreciated if they could be landed in fresh condition (not stale). Have had 600 cases this year. If fresh sell on a par with Irish eggs, which generally bring as high a price as any which reach our market from outside sources. Price 7s. to 7s. 6d. per long hundred according to size and quality. Best mode of packing in paper cells. Larger the egg the higher the price. They are a great deal better than Russian eggs. Danish eggs about the same value. Should not be sent more than 6 days from the time they are laid.

4. *J. & J. Lansdale & Co.*—Deal chiefly in Liverpool, Manchester, &c. Have had 250 cases this season—as far as known all have proved satisfactory. Price about 8s. per long hundred. Think very good trade to be done in them in the future.

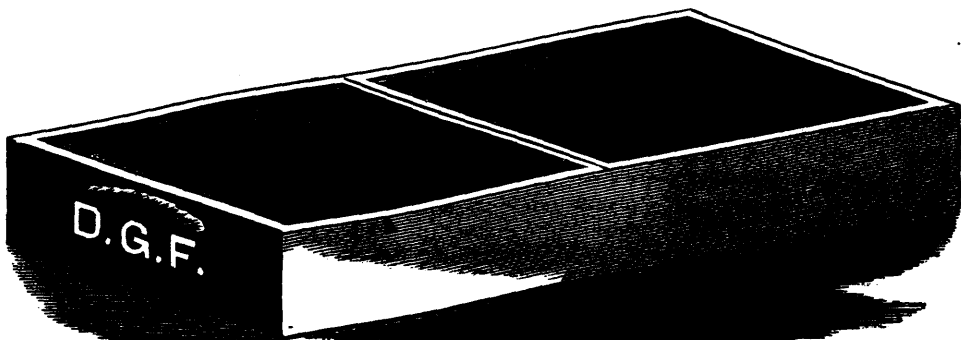
5. *Stevenson & Pae.*—Mr. Pae has gone to Canada to try to improve the trade for their firm. The eggs they have got have proved very satisfactory—got about 50 cases. They bring the very highest prices (outside home eggs) quite equal to Irish and ultimately probably better.

6. *Steven Brothers.*—Only small quantity received (not more than 100 cases I fancy, but they did not care to mention exact number), complain a great number being stale which spoiled the sale of the eggs very much, and thought a great change must be made in this respect in sending them fresh to make the trade a profitable and improving one.

Suggestion from them as to mode of packing :—

Boxes are made of two sizes, subjoined being what is known as a whole box. Ends of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wood. Double division in centre of same thickness for convenience of sawing into two halves. Sides, bottom and top of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wood. Top and bottom is in three pieces, leaving open space of an inch or thereby between each piece for ventilation. The eggs are packed in crushed straw (not chopped) four layers deep, and with ten rows of eighteen eggs each, in each layer. This gives 15 dozen in each layer, and each half box contains 6 hundred or 60 dozen, the whole box being 12 hundred.

Rope handle on each end of box :—



The half box is still more convenient for handling, being in all respects the same as above, but only half the length. This package is small enough to suit any buyer.

7. *Messrs. Hunter Craig & Co.*—Have had about 50 cases of Canadian eggs this season. Sold at average of 6s. 9 d. per long hundred. Many eggs bad, say 20 to 25 per cent. Weight and size satisfactory, being 14 to 15 lbs per long hundred. Packing was satisfactory and few broken. Consider that hot weather is unfavourable time to ship and probable cause of *bad condition* on arrival. Eggs should be despatched within 8 days of laying, and rapid transit absolutely essential.

From the foregoing you will see the variety of views expressed by those engaged in the trade here. I am inclined to think that on the whole everything looks very favourable for a large increase of the trade in time to come, when some of the little deficiencies that have been referred to are overcome. It seems to me of special importance that the eggs should be perfectly fresh when sent, certainly not more than eight days laid at time of shipment. A precaution that I think is decidedly advisable, and all whom I consulted agree with me in this, is that there should be printed or put on in large letters in some way on each case, "Eggs.—Handle carefully," or something to that effect, so as to prevent those handling them tossing them about as they so frequently do in the case of bacon, hams, cheese, &c., that come in similar shape. The steamship companies however state that the greatest care is taken in handling eggs, though of course they think it would be a wise precaution to have put on the cases what I have suggested.

I certainly think during the summer months, particularly July and August, it is inadvisable without the greatest precautions to ship to any extent. I understand however experiments have been made in pickling, and the results will be looked forward to with interest.

I may say cases are usually supposed to contain 12 long hundreds though in some instances they contain 6 long hundreds and in others 3 long hundreds. Under these circumstances they should be called $\frac{1}{2}$ cases or $\frac{1}{3}$ cases.

Nos. 1 and 7 (*Messrs. Blackwood & Company* and *R. Hunter Craig & Company*) have all their cases in 12 long hundreds, No. 5 (*Messrs. Stevenson & Pae*) average 6 long hundreds, and the remainder, Nos 2, 3, 4 and 6 (*Messrs. John McNairn & Company, Houston Brothers, J. and J. Lonsdale & Company* and *Steven Brothers*) have all theirs in 3 long hundreds.

There seems to be a good deal of diversity of opinion as to the best mode of packing as you will see by the statements. I may say also that the steamship companies in every way take the greatest precautions that the cases should be placed in a portion of the ship where they are not likely to be disturbed under any circumstances, and they are sent between decks on the various vessels.

In regard to the above, I have obtained the following further information from *Messrs. Blackwood & Company*, of 26 and 38 Howard street (Glasgow), who are much the most extensive dealers in Canadian eggs in this city.

They state that from their experience of the popularity of the Canadian eggs in the Glasgow market, the trade is now an assured success. The great majority of the shipments of Canadian eggs have been consigned to them, and they had their time well occupied in introducing the eggs in Glasgow, and the success of that introduction may be judged from the fact that something like 6,000 cases containing 120 dozen eggs each have passed through their hands this season. This represents the enormous total of 8,640,000 eggs. When it is borne in mind that this great quantity of eggs was put upon an already well supplied market, it speaks volumes for the popularity of these eggs and the efforts of the importers to place so large a parcel in Glasgow market.

It is likely that next year's season will even be more successful, because towards the close of the present season many dealers who would not look at the earlier lots, were willing buyers. It is a habit of continental Houses to book forward, and contracts for pickled eggs were entered into by almost every house of importance in the trade. This prevented these dealers from buying Canadians, they being stocked already with inferior goods, and were compelled to sell them over. They were

thus out of the market. Commitments of this kind will be less universal next year. As to price 17 lbs. eggs brought from 7s. per 120 to 11s., as the season advanced, 15 lbs. 6s. to 10s. for fresh stock. For winter stock or stored eggs, 17 lbs. size, from 8s. 6d. to 10s., 15 lbs. about 8s. on the average. Altogether, the season has been one which our Canadian friends need not be displeased with, and proves that Glasgow can take up fresh eggs to an enormous amount."

In regard to poultry, turkeys are the only description which come to Glasgow. They all come dead with the feathers on. There were in all about 1,100 in number, there being 600 consigned to Mr. Thomas Russell, about 400 to Messrs. L. and H. Williams, and about 100 to Mr. Thomas Borthwick. As regards prices they varied from 6½d. to 9d. per pound, according to the size and quality of the birds, the larger ones as a rule bringing the highest values.

Apples have been of excellent quality, and have come over in much larger quantities than usual, they commanding the highest price in the market.

In reference to the foregoing I have received the following information from Messrs. Simons, Jacobs & Co., who are the largest dealers in this trade to this country:—"They state that unexpected results have occurred in the trade from the inferior quality of European apples without exception (apart from an overestimated yield), and the unusual excellence of American and more particularly Canadian stock. In fact it is not too much to say Canadian apples have this year re-established their old reputation as being the best and most reliable fruit exported to this country. It is also recognized by the trade that Canadians are bound to be wanted every year irrespective of European production which cannot at any time afford a continuous and equal supply of good quality at prices within the reach of the great consuming classes. We may say the demand for apples in spite of the heavy supply is unabated. In fact it is stronger now than at any period of the season, the 'Austrian' and 'Peruvian' from Boston and Portland with upwards of 16,000 barrels, being awaited with impatience. Prices at the beginning of the season varied from 18s. to 23s. per barrel, gradually decreasing with each fresh arrival of cargoes till the beginning of December, when they varied from 12s.6d. to 15s. As there have been few fluctuations in winter stocks, prices may be summarized thus:—

Greenings	13s.	to	14s.
Baldwins	14s.	to	16s.
Spies	12s. 6d.	to	14s.
Russets	13s.	to	15s.
Talmans.....	10s.	to	11s.
Kings.....	16s.	to	20s.

Cheese and butter have come over about as usual, the former from its excellent quality being very much esteemed by consumers here. As regards butter I have been told by some dealers, that the price required to be paid for it makes it not a desirable article of trade, from the difficulty in making a profit out of it.

There has been a very large demand as in past years for first-class Manitoba and North-West wheat, but the difficulty so far has been to get in the quantities desired by the dealers here. There has been very much delay in having it delivered here for a variety of causes, among others the late threshing of the farmers, and the difficulties of transportations to the seaboard. Several of those with whom I have spoken connected with the trade anticipate getting large quantities very soon.

Timber has come over much as usual, and from what I can learn there is an increased demand for the superior qualities produced in our various Provinces.

Phosphate has arrived only in small quantities, and in connection with this I think there is a great deal of force in a paragraph in a late number of the "Mining Review" as to the cause for this. It states in effect "that high freights, a depressed market, and the imposition of a tax upon this article, have produced this result."

The other usual articles of trade have come over in about the same quantities as in former years, and, as far as I can judge, have proved profitable and satisfactory to all concerned.

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

THOMAS GRAHAME,
Canadian Government Agent.

The Hon. Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Bart., G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner,
Dominion of Canada Offices,
17 Victoria Street, London, S. W.

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SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

OF THE

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17 Victoria St.,
LONDON, S.W., 20th February, 1892.

The Honourable the Prime Minister.

SIR,—I have the honour to address to you, for the information of the government, a report on some of the various matters which came under my notice and received my attention during the past year, and with which I did not deal in my annual report to the minister of agriculture.

In the first place, I will allude to some of the subjects on which I have been in direct communication with yourself during the year.

I referred in my report of last year to the question of the investment of trust funds in colonial government securities. The report of the departmental committee appointed to inquire into the subject was presented to parliament early in the year, but no action has yet been taken upon it by the imperial government, and I am afraid the time is not opportune for pressing the matter just now, at any rate so far as the Australasian colonies are concerned. There is a general feeling in favour of giving the additional status of trust investments to colonial government securities, and the question is one that I shall keep before me for action at the proper moment.

The last meeting of the organizing committee of the imperial institute was held in July, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, at which I was present. Afterwards a meeting of the permanent governing body took place, at which I attended as the representative of the Dominion, and, on the nomination of the Prince of Wales, was elected a member of the executive council. You will be aware from my correspondence with the secretary of the institute respecting the position given in the buildings to the permanent collections of Canada, and the amount of space allotted, that, in my opinion, neither were altogether satisfactory, having regard to the area and population, and varied nature of the products and resources of the Dominion. The papers on the subject will have informed you fully of what has transpired.

I had some communication with the colonial office with reference to a wish of the Royal Society of Canada that the Royal Observatory at Greenwich should cooperate in the matter of the determination of the exact longitude of Montreal, and, as the result, the assent of her majesty's government to this arrangement was obtained.

The question of the relief of distressed Canadians by her majesty's consuls abroad came under my notice, and I have been in communication with you in regard to the decision arrived at by the government, and as to the procedure to be observed in regard to any claims for the repayment of expenses incurred by her majesty's consuls in relieving distressed Canadians. Only a few cases, involving but a slight expenditure, came under my notice during the year, and these I forwarded to Ottawa for examination, and subsequently, where instructed to do so, remitted to her majesty's representatives the amount due to them for the expenditure they had incurred.

As you will be aware, there was an interchange of correspondence between us respecting the trade relations of the United States and Canada, but the matter being more or less of a confidential nature in view of the negotiations that are taking place, I only mention the subject casually in this report.

With regard to the negotiations with Spain, I had several conversations on the subject with her majesty's ambassador at Madrid, which being of a confidential nature I reported to the government. I am now awaiting a favourable opportunity to renew the negotiations. In the meantime, as the result of my endeavours in 1886, Canada will be accorded during the continuance of the treaty between Great Britain and Spain all the concessions granted to the United States under the agreement recently made between that country and Spain, and I hope that before the 30th June next, until which time Canada's present position will remain unaltered, a favourable opportunity will occur of negotiating a new treaty. Considering that Canada not only offers to the Spanish West Indies all the important privileges accorded to them by the United States, but that her duties are much lower than those of the United States, there is every reason to be sanguine that Spain will agree to extend to Canada terms as favourable, if not more so, as those which have been made with the United States.

I was requested by the minister of finance to bring to the notice of her majesty's government the circumstance that the Spanish authorities in Cuba were imposing an export duty on sugar shipped to Canada, although all sugar below No. 14 of the Dutch standard was admitted into Canada free of duty. I accordingly placed myself in communication with the secretary of state for the colonies upon the subject, and, as the result, a representation was made to the Cuban authorities by the Spanish government in the matter, which led to the duty being discontinued.

I brought under your notice certain new tariff resolutions which had been passed by the Newfoundland government, the effect of which would be to discriminate against Canada, and I made every endeavour, both by personal and written communication with the secretary of state for the colonies, to prevent the trade of Canada being prejudiced by the act in question. You will be aware of the result from the correspondence transmitted you on the subject.

The bait regulations in Newfoundland also formed the subject of frequent communications between the colonial office and myself. I took an opportunity of pointing out to the Newfoundland delegates when they were over here that the regulations were contrary to the assurance given to the imperial and the Canadian governments when the Bait Act was assented to. The law officers of the crown expressed the opinion that the act was *ultra vires*, and altogether everything has been done to endeavour to induce the Newfoundland government to alter its views and modify the vexatious regulations, but I regret very much that the efforts that have been made so far to mitigate the difficulties to which Canadian fishermen are subjected, have not been successful.

In my previous report I referred to the prohibition of the importation of Canadian pork products into Germany. I have had much further correspondence with the colonial office, and my representations that the prohibition could not properly be enforced against Canadian products have been brought before the German government, which has now by a fresh decree rescinded the prohibition to import live pigs and products made of pork from America; provided, as regards the latter, that an official certificate be produced to the effect that the meat has been subjected to an examination according to the laws in force in the country of origin, and has been found to be free from qualities prejudicial to health. This action has been taken by the German government in view of a system of inspection, affording the necessary guarantees regarding the quality of the pork, which has been established in the United States, and her majesty's ambassador at Berlin, on inquiry whether Canadian pork would be admitted into Germany under the ordinance in question, was informed by the German secretary of state for foreign affairs that there would be no difficulty in the admission of Canadian pork products if the Dominion government would give the guarantee required by the new law. I have placed the matter

fully before you from time to time, and trust that before long I shall be informed as to the further action the government may wish me to take, with the view of obtaining for the pork products of Canada that freedom of admission into Germany which their quality, and the absence of disease among pigs in Canada, entitles them.

The Postal Union Congress was held at Vienna during the year, and I was authorized by the government to attend as the representative of Canada. I accordingly proceeded to Vienna in May, and had the honour of submitting to the congress the views of the Dominion post office on the questions in which Canada was concerned. On my return to London I prepared and despatched to you a report dealing fully with the matter.

I communicated to the government various papers and representations made to me on the subject of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography to be held in London in July, and an order in council was passed appointing me to represent the Dominion at the congress.

In accordance with instructions from the minister of finance, I arranged for an advertisement for tenders for a fast steamship service between Canada, France and Great Britain to be inserted in the press of this country, and also for the distribution of the terms and conditions of the proposed service. In consequence, deputations from Bristol, Southampton, Plymouth, Dartmouth and elsewhere waited upon me to bring before the government the fitness of those respective ports as termini on this side of the proposed service, and I reported fully to the minister of finance the representations that were made to me in each case.

I received some letters from Gefle, Sweden, from Captain Murray, of the Canadian ship "Sapphire" reporting to me the circumstances in connection with the arrest and detention of his vessel at that port, and I placed myself in communication with her majesty's government on the subject. I have been given an opportunity of perusing the correspondence that has taken place between the foreign office and her majesty's representatives in Sweden, from which it would appear that the arrest of Captain Murray's ship was vexatious, if not illegal, and a source of much inconvenience and loss to him. I have accordingly expressed the hope that her majesty's government will cause the case to be carefully watched in the interests of British shipping, and that an endeavour will be made to indemnify Captain Murray for the loss he has suffered. I shall continue to give the matter my attention, and in the meantime Captain Murray is taking action by law against the local company at whose instance his vessel was arrested.

At the instance of the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company, I communicated with her majesty's government with a view of obtaining permission for the landing at Turk's Island of the cable which they propose to extend to the West Indies, and was informed that there would be no objection to this being done. I also had some personal interviews and correspondence with the secretary of state for the colonies, with the object of ascertaining the views of her majesty's government in regard to the proposed cable between Vancouver and Hawaii.

FINANCE.

I arranged during the year for the preparation and despatch to Canada of silver coinage of the nominal value of \$200,000, and bronze coin of \$10,000, on which a large profit was shown; also for the conversion of some old copper coins, amounting to about \$3,400, sent to me by the minister of finance. These were converted into over \$4,500 worth of new bronze cent pieces.

I was in close and constant communication with the minister regarding the financial business of the government, and was instrumental in making arrangements for meeting the payment of dividends on Canadian stock, falling due from time to time, and for investments on account of the sinking funds. I also had much pleasure in co-operating with Mr. Courtney in connection with the mission intrusted to him on the occasion of his visit to London in June.

Correspondence also took place respecting the transmission of statements relating to the sinking fund transactions, the investment of surplus funds, the return of paid dividend warrants, and other matters. I also kept the minister advised of the alterations in the bank rate, of the action of various colonial governments in floating new loans on the London market and the result thereof, and generally on all matters connected with colonial finances which came under my notice and which I considered might be of interest to the minister.

The question of the development of a trade in eggs, poultry, and other products, between Canada and Great Britain, again received my most earnest attention. I corresponded with many of the large dealers and firms in London with a view of arriving at a knowledge of the conditions which are best suited to bring about the object that is desired, and I communicated the results to the minister in order that they might be brought before the notice of those in Canada who are interested in the matter, which enabled him to issue interesting trade bulletins on the subject.

MILITIA.

As in previous years, I made arrangements with the war office and with outside firms for the supply of military stores of all kinds, and for the payment of accounts in connection therewith.

At the request of the minister, I had some correspondence with the war office regarding the examination of the officers of the Canadian militia who were candidates for commissions in the imperial army, during 1891, and was able to dispose of a slight difficulty that had arisen owing to the applications not having been sent forward within the time specified.

Arrangements were made by me for the transport to Canada of Captain English, R.A., who had received the appointment of professor of artillery at the Royal Military College at Kingston.

A communication reached me from the director of military intelligence, conveying an offer to assist any of the officers of the local forces of the colonies who might visit England for the purpose of collecting information on military matters for the public service or for their own instruction, and I had much pleasure in acquainting the minister with the terms of this offer, for the information of the officers of the Canadian militia. I also informed the minister of the effect of the permission which has been granted by his royal highness the commander-in-chief in connection with the attendance of officers of the colonial local forces at any course or school of instruction in the United Kingdom; and their presentation at court under certain conditions.

MARINE.

The government having accepted the tender of a firm of shipbuilders at Paisley for the construction of a steel steamer for lighthouse work in British Columbia, I was the medium of considerable correspondence between the marine department, the builders, the captain and the inspector, regarding the vessel, and the settlement of the various points that arose from time to time in connection with the carrying out of the contract, and the payment of the instalments which were made through me. The vessel was completed and left for British Columbia in October last, and I am glad to hear that she subsequently reached Victoria in safety, having accomplished the voyage in a satisfactory manner.

Having received a representation from a firm of shippers in Liverpool, I communicated with the board of trade regarding the date on which the provisions of the Imperial Load Line Act would be enforced against Canadian vessels, and arranged that the act should be further suspended as regards Canada until 1st May, 1892. I notified the minister accordingly.

Representations were made by me during the year to the Royal Humane Society for recognition of several acts of gallantry in saving life from drowning on the part of Canadians, and I have much pleasure in forwarding to the minister and owners, for presentation to the recipients, the medals and certificates which were awarded by the society.

Inquiries were made by me with a view to finding a man suitable for the post which it is desired to fill in connection with the endeavours of the government to restore and develop the oyster fisheries of the Dominion, and of ascertaining the terms and conditions on which the services of such a man could be secured. I communicated with and saw several prominent men connected with the oyster industry of this country, and informed the minister of the result. I am at the present time pursuing my inquiries further, and trust that I may be of service in enabling the endeavours of the government in the matter to be brought to a successful issue.

The question of the conveyance of live animals by sea was one which received considerable attention during the year, both in this country and in Canada. A bill was introduced into the imperial house of commons in June under which, among other things, it was proposed to give power to the board of agriculture to inquire into and deal with cases arising out of the loss of animals at sea. The bill was not proceeded with, in view of the strong opposition of the steamship owners, who considered that any inquiries of the nature contemplated should be made under the rules of procedure in operation under the Merchants Shipping Acts. Regulations, however, were framed by the president of the board of agriculture under authority conferred by existing legislation, and after many conferences with the steamship companies, with the object of providing proper conditions for the transport of live animals across the Atlantic, I had interviews with Mr. Chaplin with a view of getting these regulations submitted to the Canadian government before they were approved, and this he agreed to. Regulations with a similar object were also framed in Canada, and I had several consultations with Mr. Chaplin, both personal and otherwise, in regard to the settlement of some of the details as to the carrying of cattle on the upper deck, the space to be allowed for each animal, and other points.

I made arrangements for the supply by English firms of certain stores required for the service of the department.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

As in previous years, the interchange of official and other documents between the imperial and Canadian governments engaged my attention. Numerous parcels of books, consisting among others of Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons, works from the India office, the New South Wales and Queensland governments, the meteorological office, &c., intended for the parliamentary library at Ottawa, the provincial governments, public departments, &c., were received by me and forwarded to the secretary of state for distribution. I also received from the secretary of state copies of the Statutes of Canada, the Provincial Statutes, Blue Books, &c., and arranged for their distribution in this country in accordance with instructions.

The secretary of state for the colonies handed to me the letters patent granting to Lady Macdonald the dignity of a Baroness of the United Kingdom, for transmission to her ladyship. I had great pleasure in forwarding this document to the secretary of state, and in learning subsequently that it had been handed to the Baroness Macdonald, of which fact I duly notified the colonial office.

CUSTOMS.

The communications that are being continually made to this office by firms and individuals in this country on matters relating to the tariff, the detention of goods, contraventions of the customs law, and other points, were as numerous as in past years, and occasioned a large amount of correspondence.

I received from time to time, from the International Customs Bureau at Brussels, packages containing the share due to Canada, in respect of her contribution to the bureau, of the publications issued under its auspices. These I forwarded to the minister of customs for such action as he might consider desirable.

INTERIOR.

At the request of the minister of the interior, I brought to the notice of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. Ogilvie's services in the field of exploration in connection with those parts of the far North and North-West of Canada about which comparatively little is yet known. The council of the society were greatly impressed by Mr. Ogilvie's work, and granted him the Murchison award. This I subsequently received from the president on behalf of Mr. Ogilvie and forwarded it to the minister for presentation to that gentleman.

JUSTICE.

I referred in my report of last year to my communications with the colonial office on the question of the transfer to Ottawa of all records, plans, &c., relating to ordnance property in Canada, on file in the imperial departments here. Since that time several packages of these documents have reached me and I arranged for their transmission to the minister of justice.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Frequent communication was held with the post office department in regard to the money order arrangements between Canada and various foreign countries, and I was the medium of forwarding to France, Germany and Switzerland the balances due to those countries in connection with the exchange of orders.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

At the request of the minister of railways and canals, I invited on several occasions during the year tenders for the supply of rails, bolts, fish-plates, &c., required for the various portions of the government railways, and arranged also for the shipment of these stores and the payment of the accounts in respect of them as they became due. I need hardly say that this entailed a large amount of correspondence.

The above, of course, form only a few of the more important of the matters that have engaged my attention, at the request of the various departments of state but it is hardly necessary for me to say that they involved a considerable amount of correspondence and personal attention on my part.

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

CHARLES TUPPER, *High Commissioner.*

REPORT.

ON THE

PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR

BY

WILLIAM SAUNDERS

DIRECTOR DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

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To the Honourable

The Minister of Finance.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith a report on the Beet-sugar Industry prepared under your instructions.

In the first part of this report the history of the industry in Europe is briefly traced followed by a sketch of its rise and progress in the United States and Canada. The relative cost of producing cane and beet sugar is discussed, together with the subject of bounties, following with some statistics relating to the sugar interests, and a brief summary.

The subjects treated of in the second part relate to the improvement of the sugar beet, its cultivation, the cost of growing beets, and the value of the beet root and of the waste pulp from the sugar factories for stock feeding, closing with a short account of the process of manufacture of beet sugar.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. SAUNDERS,

Director Dominion Experimental Farms.

OTTAWA, 1st February, 1892.

REPORT

ON THE

PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR

By WM. SAUNDERS

Director Dominion Experimental Farms.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

The rapid growth of the beet sugar industry within the past few years in Germany, Austria, France, Russia and Belgium has awakened in all civilized countries a general interest in this subject. Numerous experiments have been tried with sugar beets for the purpose of ascertaining where they could be successfully grown with a sufficiently high percentage of sugar to permit of their being manufactured with some hope of profit. This experimental testing of sugar beets has become very general of late in the United States and Canada, and sufficient evidence has been accumulated to show that in both countries there are large areas over which this useful plant can be grown to a degree of perfection as to sugar strength and purity equal to any produced in Europe. It is also indisputable that the cultivation of root crops is very beneficial to the soil. The land is necessarily stirred to a greater depth than with other crops; weeds are subdued by the frequent cultivation necessary in root culture, and the soil, after the roots are removed, is left in much better condition for the successful growth of subsequent crops. For these reasons, the growing of root crops deserves encouragement.

In view of these facts the question naturally arises, Why has this industry not been more generally and successfully established in this country? There was paid to foreign countries for 223,841,171 lbs. of sugar imported into Canada for the year ending 1st July, 1890, \$5,837,895, and for 174,045,720 lbs. for the year ending 1st July, 1891, \$5,186,158. Why could not this article be produced by our own people, and this large sum of money spent in promoting a useful industry in our midst, whereby a portion of the arable land would be improved and employment provided for several months in the year for a number of people.

The beet sugar industry in Europe has been developed under the favouring influences of protection and large bounties, and one of the objects of the present enquiry is to endeavour to present, free from bias or prejudice, the facts bearing on this subject from all sides, so that an intelligent judgment may be formed and such conclusions reached as may best promote the welfare of the Canadian people.

To obtain information, the writer has recently visited the beet sugar factory at West Farnham, Quebec, also the factories at Grand Island and Norfolk, in Nebraska, U. S., and has enquired concerning the valuable tests, both chemical and agricultural, which have been carried on for some years past under the direction of Dr. H. W. Wiley, the talented chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Visits have also been paid to the experiment station at Lincoln, Nebraska, where the production of beet sugar has been made a special subject of study by the director and well known chemist, Prof. H. H. Nicholson; also to the stations at Ames, Iowa, and Madison, Wisconsin, where further useful information has been obtained. Additional facts have been

gathered by a careful study of the available literature which has appeared on this subject during the past twenty years or more, and by correspondence and interviews with experts who have spent much time in acquiring a knowledge of this industry.

In the preparation of the report free use has been made of the material contained in the reports of the Department of Agriculture of the United States and of the special bulletins on this subject which have been prepared by Dr. H. W. Wiley and published by this department. The past eleven volumes of "The Sugar Beet," published by Lewis S. Ware, of Philadelphia, have been similarly used. The author also desires to acknowledge his personal obligations to Dr. H. W. Wiley for much general information covering the whole subject; also to Prof. H. H. Nicholson, of Lincoln, Nebraska. Further assistance has been given by the loan of a valuable collection of papers and documents on this subject made by Mr. George Johnson, statistician of the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa. For much of the information regarding the manufacture of beet sugar I am indebted to Henry T. Oxnard, Esq., of Grand Island, Nebraska, U. S., and to Alfred Musy, Esq., of Farnham, Quebec.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY IN EUROPE.

The beet *Beta vulgaris* has long been cultivated. De Candolle, in his "Origin of Cultivated Plants," says that the red and the white beets which botanists generally agree in regarding as varieties of one species were known to the ancients, but their cultivation does not probably date more than three or four centuries before the christian era. The cultivated beet has probably originated from a slender-rooted variety, which grows wild along the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea and in Persia and which has become more fleshy rooted by long cultivation. It is a plant easily improved by selection and careful culture, and the number of varieties has greatly increased in modern times, especially since the beet root has been so largely cultivated for the production of sugar and as food for cattle.

In 1747 a Prussian chemist named Margraaf read a paper before the Academy of Sciences in Berlin on the existence of cane sugar in many home-grown roots. He found most sugar in the white Silesian beet and produced samples which he had made from that root. After describing the process by which he obtained this sugar he gave it as his opinion that the production of sugar on a large scale from the beet could be made remunerative at the high war prices at which sugar was then held. The interest which this discovery at first awakened died out when peace was restored and the price of sugar went down. With the outbreak of another war the subject of making sugar from the beet was again discussed, and under the patronage of Frederick the Great another Prussian chemist, named Achard, began a series of experiments in 1773 to test the practicability of this project, but the death of Frederick put a stop to this work before any satisfactory results were reached. Achard resumed his experiments in 1775 and established a factory which was maintained by the Prussian Government, and in 1779 he presented to the king of Prussia several loaves of beet sugar, accompanied by a report in which he claimed to have obtained 6 per cent of raw sugar from the root and to have manufactured it at a cost of about 6 cents per pound. At the same time he stated that he believed that with further improvements in the process the cost could be materially reduced.

RISE OF THE INDUSTRY IN FRANCE.

This report attracted much attention in France, where a committee of prominent scientific men was appointed to investigate the subject. In their report they stated that Achard did not obtain more than 1 per cent of sugar from the beets, and after this information had been made public further pursuit of the subject in France was for the time abandoned. Meanwhile two new factories were established in Germany, and the results obtained by the three factories working there induced Napoleon I to renew the enquiry by the appointment of a new committee of experts to carry on experiments with the beets. Reports were made in 1810 by Deyeux and in 1811 by Barruel, to the effect

that a yield had been obtained of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and that sugar had been made at a cost of about 30 cents per pound. Napoleon offered liberal bounties to further this industry, and at one time \$200,000 was placed at the disposal of the Minister of Agriculture to stimulate the production of beet sugar. The overthrow of Napoleon in 1814 cut off the Government bounties and threatened the destruction of the new sugar industry, but a duty of 50 per cent levied by the restored Government enabled one manufacturer, M. Delisse, to continue the business, and he claimed to have obtained 5 per cent. of sugar from his beets, and to have made it at a cost of 7 cents per pound. From 1820 to 1825, under the protection afforded by a heavy duty, the factories multiplied, and from reports published in the latter year we gather that one hundred establishments were in operation, but they must have been very small, as the total output was only 5,000 tons of sugar. By 1836, 436 factories were actively working, producing 49,000 tons of sugar, but in 1837, when a part of the protection was withdrawn by the levying of a duty of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound on domestic sugars, 160 of the factories were closed and the production of sugar fell that year to 22,000 tons.

Excise regulations more favourable to the manufacturers soon brought about a revival of the industry, and for some years it made rapid progress, France meanwhile leading all the other nations of Europe in the quantity of sugar produced. By 1872 the production had been worked up to 408,609 tons, but the tax collected was still levied on the sugar produced, and the farmers who grew the beets for the factories, had no special stimulus to produce roots of high quality, but it was rather to their interest to obtain heavy crops. Hence they sought weight per acre rather than a high percentage of sugar. The manufacturers also had but little inducement to improve their processes for making sugar, and under these conditions the industry fluctuated from year to year and made but slow advancement in France. But in 1884 a new law was passed, which provided that the tax should be levied on the beets on the basis of a duty equal to that of 6 per cent of sugar where factories were worked by diffusion and 5 per cent where the juice was extracted by hydraulic pressure. These differences were to be tolerated until 1887, after which all factories regardless of process were to be equally taxed. The manufacturers were to have as bounty all the sugar they could make above these percentages duty free. In 1883 the average sugar production was about 6.60 per cent or 473,671 tons from 7,328,000 tons of beets; in 1884 it was 6.87, the production of beets having dropped to 4,512,000 tons and the total yield of sugar to 308,410 tons, for under the new regulations the bounty obtainable that year by the best-worked factories was reduced to about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent per pound. In 1885 the crop of beets fell to less than half of what it was two years before, having dropped to 3,450,000 tons, with a sugar production of only 290,000 tons; but a great stimulus had been given to improving the quality of the beets as well as the process of manufacture, and the manufacturers offered prices in accordance with the quality of the beets, and the percentage of sugar made that year was 8.40 which brought the bounty up to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. The yield of sugar has been increasing ever since. In 1888 it was said to be 9.63, in 1889, 10.05, and in 1890 it fell off a little being 9.80 per cent. The industry developed rapidly under the stimulus of these increasing bounties. In the meantime, however, the Government gradually raised the standard sugar strength of beets from 6 per cent to 7.50 per cent.

The system at present in force in France, as explained to the writer by Mr. A. Musy, manager of the beet sugar factory at Farnham, Quebec, is as follows: There are two methods by which the tax on beet sugar is levied, and manufacturers in that country may elect not later than the 15th of September in each year under which system they prefer to run their factory for the season. One regulation provides that the duty shall be paid on the manufactured sugar, the manufacturer being allowed to take out of bond, without paying duty, 15 per cent of all that he makes. As the duty is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. this is equivalent to a bonus of about $82\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each 100 lbs. By the other method the tax is levied on the beets, which are estimated to yield 7.75 per cent of sugar, and a duty is paid on every 100 lbs. of roots which enter the factory, equal to that on $7\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of sugar, and all the sugar which the manufacturer can make over and above the 7.75 per cent he gets duty free up to $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If his beets yield a higher

percentage than $10\frac{1}{2}$ he must pay one-half of the duty on all he makes above that figure. Supposing the production to be $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which many of the best factories are said now to obtain, the owners have $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of free sugar from every 100 lbs. of beets, equal to a bounty of a fraction over 15 cents, to which the 1 per cent at half duty adds $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents, making a bonus of $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents on $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of sugar, a fraction over $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on all the sugar made. When this sugar is exported a drawback of the full amount of duty is allowed on all that has been made, including that portion which the manufacturer has had free, and by this process the revenues of France are drawn on to furnish cheap sugar to the outside world, for in order to find a market it must compete in price with cane sugar, which costs less to produce. It is stated that refined sugar is sold in France to foreign countries at 3.63 cents per lb., while for home consumption it brings 9.40 cents.

In an official report of the French Secretary of State for 1886 some figures are given of the yearly profits realized by beet sugar factories in France. One factory realized \$96,000, and many others had from \$52,000 to \$54,000. Other cases are cited of \$74,000 and \$70,000, and one factory is mentioned where the profits in a single campaign were nearly 50 per cent on the capital invested. On 10th November of that year, in a speech by the Director General of the Budget Commission in the French Chamber of Deputies, speaking of the profits of sugar factories the following was stated: "Duty is paid according to a conventional yield, which is this year 6 per cent, but the true yield appears to be nearly 12 per cent. Meanwhile 10 per cent may be taken without exaggeration. The sugar makers obtain a benefit on the yield of 30 to 36 per cent. The actual situation is a loss to the treasury of 72 million francs." During the season of 1889-90 it was estimated that in France about 500,000 acres of land was devoted to the cultivation of sugar beets, and it is said that the factories during the period of active work gave employment to 39,000 men, at an average of 73 cents per day, 4,000 women at 38 cents and 3,000 children at 34 cents.

PROGRESS IN GERMANY.

In Germany, owing to the disastrous effects of devastating wars, but little progress was made in the manufacture of beet sugar until about 1836, when there were 122 factories in operation, which increased to 152 in 1841. During that year a portion of the advantage which the factories had enjoyed was taken from them by the imposition of a light internal revenue tax on the beets used, and 7 of the factories closed. The following year the tax was increased, and 47 more ceased operations, reducing the number working to 98. The industry languished, owing to poorly constructed establishments and severe competition with cane sugar until 1845, when with the number of factories still at 98 a further tax was imposed on the beets, which reduced their number to 96.

By this time marked improvements had been effected in the quality of the beets grown, by which the yield of sugar was increased; improvements also in the process of manufacture were devised which lessened the cost of production, and the growth of the industry was continuous, notwithstanding that the Government doubled the tax on beets in 1851 and again doubled it in 1854, after which no change was introduced until 1859, when another increase was made, and for ten years no further government interference took place.

In the report of the United States Consul-General Edwards, of Berlin, on the beet sugar industry of Germany, submitted in March, 1890, we find that from 1869 to 1886 the duty on sugar beets entering factories was 1.60 marks per 100 kilos, equal to about \$3.42 per ton of 2,000 lbs., and from 1886 to 1888 the tax was 1.70 marks, about \$3.64 for the same quantity. Another change was made in 1888, which provides for a reduction in the tax on beets from 1.70 to 0.60 marks per 100 kilos, equal to about \$1.28 per ton, while an additional tax is put on all the sugar manufactured of 12 marks per 100 kilos, being a fraction over $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb. The drawback which is allowed under this new law is as follows: For raw sugar polarizing from 90 to 98 per cent, and for refined sugar under 98—8.50 marks per 100 kilos; for white sugars from 98 to 99.50, 10 marks; and for 99.50 and over 10.65 marks.

The object in view in all these changes has been to reduce the bounties which sugar makers have received through the protection which the tariff has afforded and the margin which the internal revenue regulations have allowed them. The last change, while somewhat lessening the production of sugar, has made a favourable showing on the revenue. During the fiscal year 1887-88, before this new law went into force, the taxes collected on beets and sugar amounted to \$28,176,106 and the rebates on sugar exported to \$25,125,184, leaving a net balance on sugar account of \$3,050,922, showing that a very large proportion of the tax paid on the sugar consumed by the German people had been given by the government in indirect bounties to the manufacturers and in drawbacks to enable them to supply cheap sugar, often below the cost of production, to Great Britain, the United States, Canada and other purchasing countries. In 1888-89, while the operation of the new law had lessened the total output of sugar and brought the sum collected in taxes on this article down to \$25,869,172, it reduced the amount paid in rebates to \$19,058,088, leaving a net balance in the treasury on sugar account of \$7,162,310, a gain to the revenue on a reduced production of \$4,011,388.

From an early period the system of taxation in Germany was so framed as to prove a stimulus to improvements in the methods of manufacture and to the production of beets containing a high percentage of sugar, as the price paid for them was in proportion to their sugar contents—in short, to extract the largest proportion of sugar possible from every ton of beets used, while the system in operation in France prior to 1884 had a very different effect. In that year, as already stated, a tariff was adopted in France based on the German plan, and the results since obtained show a steady improvement. Nevertheless, Germany still takes the lead, and on account of the relative advantages she has gained continues to make beet-root sugar cheaper than it is yet possible to produce it in France.

The following table shows the relative progress of this industry in the two countries, the number of tons of beets worked, the total sugar extracted and the average percentage of sugar made from the beets from the year 1872 to 1890.*

YEARS.	BEETS WORKED.		SUGAR EXTRACTED.		APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF YIELD.	
	Tons.		Tons.			
	Germany.	France.	Germany.	France.	Germany	France.
1872-73.....	3,181,550	7,168,000	262,551	408,609	8·25	5·70
1873-74.....	3,528,763	6,722,000	291,040	396,641	8·25	5·90
1874-75.....	2,756,745	7,963,000	256,412	450,711	9·30	5·66
1875-76.....	4,161,284	8,889,000	358,048	462,263	8·60	5·20
1876-77.....	3,550,036	4,863,000	289,422	243,182	8·15	5·00
1877-78.....	4,090,968	5,526,000	378,009	397,870	9·24	7·20
1878-79.....	4,628,747	7,952,000	426,155	432,636	9·21	5·44
1879-80.....	4,805,261	5,099,000	409,415	277,912	8·52	5·45
1880-81.....	6,322,203	6,994,000	555,915	333,614	8·79	4·77
1881-82.....	6,271,947	6,362,000	590,722	393,219	9·56	6·18
1882-83.....	8,747,153	6,937,000	831,905	423,194	9·51	6·10
1883-84.....	8,918,130	7,328,000	940,109	473,671	10·54	6·60
1884-85.....	10,402,688	4,512,000	1,123,030	308,410	10·79	6·87
1885-86.....	7,070,316	3,450,000	838,103	290,000	11·33	9·11
1886-87.....	9,137,316	5,484,097	1,023,734	506,384	11·87	10·00
1887-88.....	7,660,456	3,614,642	955,400	405,750	13·08	9·54
1888-89.....	7,896,183	4,216,850	978,484	474,000	11·96	9·83
1889-90.....	9,825,000	6,665,801	1,264,607	753,078	12·36	10·05
1890-91.....	10,628,000	6,473,944	1,335,000	616,888	12·50	9·80

*The following figures are believed to be about correct. They have been compiled partly from official data and partly from "The Sugar Beet" and "Licht's Circulars."

It has often been stated that the farmers in Europe and especially in Germany are fully alive to the importance of cultivating beets on their land, and to the profits of the crop. By the official records of the German government it is shown that for eighteen years ending with 1888, which are the latest records available, more than 60 per cent of the total quantity of beets used in the German empire for the manufacture of sugar was grown by owners of the factories, and less than 40 per cent by the farmers. The average production on the land worked by factories is said to have been 12 tons per acre in 1886, 10 tons in 1887, 11 tons in 1888, 13 tons in 1889, and in 1890, according to the estimate of Mr. Licht, it was 14 tons. The number of factories working during the eighteen years referred to varied from 311 to 401, the number operating in 1888-89 being 396. The average number of days of 12 hours which each of these factories worked during the period named was 78. About 700,000 acres of land are devoted to beet culture, which is said to be about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the arable land of the empire.

Large profits are made by many of the factories. In 1884 some details were published as to the dividends paid by five of the large establishments, which were said to be as follows: 36, 38, 38, 43 and 50 per cent. In 1889-90 some of the German authorities state that many of the factories had made profits that year varying from 20 to 50 per cent on the capital invested. It does not however appear that the farmers share to any great extent in these large gains. In a report made to the United States government in 1888 by the United States consul at Crefeld we find the following: "The business of farming in Germany has been for some years, and is now, in a depressed and very unsatisfactory condition. This fact is particularly apparent in the prevailing low value of farms as compared with previous years. It is said by those who are in a position to be well informed on the subject that in districts which are remote from large cities, and where the consumption of milk and other perishable farm products is small, that farming properties can be purchased at 50 per cent of their former value."

"The chief reason given for the cause of this depreciation is the universally low prices steadily maintained for grain and cattle, brought on the country, it is said, in consequence of the immense importation from Russia, America and the East Indies of similar articles of food."

"The sugar manufactories are mostly in the hands of companies which control large amounts of capital, and only a few establishments are in possession of agricultural associations. Up to the present date the government has refunded to the manufacturers the entire duties collected on export sugar, and for this reason their dividends have been large; but farmers who produce the beets do not seem to have been benefited by this liberal measure, as the price of sugar beets has been tending steadily downwards."

"Farmers are however growing wise by experience, for they have learnt that the conversion of their sugar beet crops into beef, by feeding them to cattle, is a much more profitable transaction than selling them for sugar purposes at present prices."

"It is noticeable throughout Germany that scientific and modern methods of cultivating the soil are rapidly superseding past usages, and that the business of farming is being conducted upon the basis of higher intelligence and business-like principles."

RUSSIA.

The beet sugar industry in Russia was started in 1803, the first factory being built at Tula, stimulated by a bonus of \$80,000. Other factories were soon established and in 1820 there were 38 in operation, in 1850, 362, and in 1862, 407. This latter number gave employment to 58,000 people, including men, women and children. In 1872 the number employed was 88,000. The factories, however, were small, and from this time forward it was found more profitable to lessen their number and increase their capacity.

In 1875-76 there were 254 factories in operation, producing 171,128 tons; in 1885-86 there were 241 working, and the product was 523,212 tons, showing that the factories had greatly increased their capacity within that time. The area of land estimated to be under beets that year was about 687,000 acres, yielding between 8 and 9 tons of beets per acre. This industry afforded employment for two or three months to 78,497 men, 12,000 women and 2,097 children. During that year the production was considerably

in excess of what the country could consume, and as the surplus sugar could not find a market at the cost of production the Russian government gave a direct bounty to sugar exported of a little more than 2 cents per lb., and under this stimulus the excess was disposed of. In July, 1886, the government abolished the bounty on sugar exported to Europe, when the trade was practically extinguished, but a bounty of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lb. was continued on all the sugar exported to the Asiatic frontier, since which nearly all the export trade has gone in that direction.

The average yield of sugar from beets grown in Russia is said to have been 8.44 per cent in 1884 and about 10 per cent in 1890. The encouragement given to the sugar makers is in connection with the internal revenue. Many of the factories are said to have averaged 25 per cent on their working capital in 1889.

AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, &C.

In Austria the system of taxation is more complicated, the factory being taxed on the juice of the beet, and levied in proportion to the number of presses or diffusors worked, which are estimated as having a certain capacity and are taxed accordingly. In Belgium the system resembles that of France, and in all other beet sugar producing countries in Europe the manufacturers receive indirect bounties on their product in connection with the provisions of the internal revenue laws, and of drawbacks on exports.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The first experiment recorded in the United States respecting the manufacture of beet sugar was by two enterprising Philadelphians in 1830, but as they did not appear to be conversant either with the requirements of the root or the best methods of extraction of sugar their efforts naturally failed.

In 1838 David L. Child, who had spent a year and a-half in Europe studying the methods both of the cultivation of the beet and the manufacture of sugar, established a small factory at Northampton, Mass. He adopted the method of drying and grinding the root, macerating with three times its weight of water and then subjecting it to pressure to extract the juice. He published a small book on this subject, in which he states that the cost of growing beets in the Connecticut valley at that time was \$42 per acre, the average yield was from 13 to 15 tons, that the crop yielded 6 per cent of sugar and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of molasses, and the cost of making the sugar was 11 cents per lb. His efforts do not seem to have been long continued, his total product being estimated at 1,300 pounds.

The next attempt to introduce this industry was made by the Gennert Brothers at Chatsworth, Illinois, in 1863. Here 2,000 acres of land was purchased and a factory erected. Subsequently this was sold to an association known as the Germania Beet Sugar Company. This establishment had motive power and machinery of sufficient capacity to work up 50 tons of beets per day. In 1886 this company raised 4,000 tons of sugar beets on 400 acres of land, an average yield of 10 tons per acre, grown at an estimated cost of \$4 per ton. In the report of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1867 it is said that the Chatsworth factory had made during that year 1,000,000 lbs. of sugar. The sugar produced was highly spoken of and brought a good price, but it was said that in the earlier efforts the expense of the process overbalanced the market value of the product. This was at first attributed to injudicious management and too rigid an adherence to European ideas. The crop of 1870 covered only 330 acres, of which, owing to severe drought 130 proved an entire failure, while the remaining 200 produced an average crop of 9 tons per acre. The seed used was the White Imperial. About this time a native American western farmer was appointed superintendent, and in a letter to the United States Department of Agriculture in January, 1871, he complained of the necessity of depending "upon foreign labourers, who do not understand our language nor appreciate the necessity of economizing." He also says "the continued lack of water puts us to the most serious disadvantages in the manufacture." One year later the company failed, and such portions of the machinery as were movable were taken to

Freeport, Illinois, and combined with that in another factory which had been started in 1866 and which it was said was giving fair promise of success. The following season proved unfavourable for the growth of the beet; the results were unprofitable and this factory was soon closed. This machinery was subsequently moved again to Black Hawk, Wisconsin, where another failure was made. It is said that the entire loss on this enterprise was not less than \$200,000.

In 1867 two Germans, Messrs. Bonesteel and Otto, organized a company at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, with a capital of \$12,000, and machinery having a working capacity of 10 tons of beets per day. Although the capital of the new company was small and their operations limited, these men were so far successful as to attract the attention of capitalists, and they were induced to abandon their factory in Wisconsin and to proceed to California to take charge of the works of the California Beet Sugar Company, which had just been organized at Alvarado, Cal., with a capital of \$250,000, and a capacity of 50 tons per day.

The interest awakened by the general discussion of this subject in Canada stimulated the inhabitants of the neighbouring State of Maine and led to the organization of the Maine Beet Sugar Company at Portland. This company at first proceeded cautiously. A number of experimental plots were grown by farmers during 1878 in different parts of the State, and the beets were brought together and manufactured into sugar on the premises of the Forest City Sugar Refining Company, and the results of the experiment were so encouraging as to lead to active and vigorous efforts to establish the industry on a large scale the following year. Contracts were made with 1,700 farmers to grow 1,300 acres of beets, which the company agreed to pay for at \$5 per ton delivered at any station on the Maine Central Railway, with whom the company had made arrangements for low rates of freight.

A special agent was sent to Germany to take personal charge of the bringing out of men, and of machinery, previously ordered, with the latest improvements, from the best makers. The entire establishment was said to be complete and perfect in all its appointments, the total cost of machinery having been something over \$60,000. The outlay for the plant would have been much larger but for the fact that the company occupied the premises of the Forest City Sugar Refinery, already fitted with steam engine, centrifugals, bone-black filters, &c.

Circulars of instruction and advice were issued to farmers as to the culture and care of beets, and agents were employed to visit the beet fields from time to time during the summer to see that these instructions were carried out. The season, however, proved unfavourable; the spring was late, cold and dry, and the young plants were injured by early frosts, so that the result was an average of only about 9 tons per acre.

The company commenced manufacturing on the 20th of October, and on the 27th was working to the full capacity of 150 tons per day, and continued in operation for a period of about 60 days. The result of the season's work was 1,440,000 pounds of raw sugar, which was sold at 8½ cents per pound, a total of \$122,400, while the company also obtained a bounty which had been offered by the State of \$7,000. The company paid out during the space of six weeks about \$60,000 for beets, and the season was regarded as successful, although it was stated that "the results of another year must be known before its positive success can be assured." What they aimed to do the next season was to secure a sufficient quantity of beets to keep the factory in operation for a period of 100 days, working 200 tons per day. Mr. S. L. Boardman, writing to "The Sugar Beet" in February, 1880, p. 14, says: "It simply remains for the farmers to grow the beets, in order to establish the new industry in New England. And in connection with the deep culture which the crop demands, the high fertilizing and the cleanly care of the land, with the feeding of the pulp to farm animals, it only needs for the enterprise to become fully established to convince all farmers that it will do for the great east in restoring its lost fertility and bringing up its agriculture to a high standard what has been hoped for by its most earnest advocates and supporters. But its success rests more largely with the farmers than the sugar manufacturers. If the farmer will but grow the beets in sufficient quantity the company will guarantee the permanent success of the industry."

In 1879 most of the beets received at the factory were from Maine farmers. In the July, 1880, number of the journal quoted we find the following remarks by the same writer : "The results of the canvass this season show that a much less number of farmers in this State (Maine) have contracted to grow beets than last year, while it has also been necessary to go into Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and even Canada, in order to secure a sufficient number of acres to ensure the working of the factory for a profitable season during the coming fall and winter." He further says : "The works of the company will not close, even though Maine farmers should largely stop growing beets. Portland is admirably located in regard to railroad connections with Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Canada. The machinery and works of the company are new, ample, and in every way satisfactory, and the managers of the company are determined men, who do not turn aside for trifles, understand the business thoroughly, and are bound to make it a success."

During this season the factory commenced operations on the 15th of October. The total number of tons of beets worked was reported as 7,000. The average proportion of sugar produced was 6 per cent, corresponding to 420 tons of first grade. Employment was given at the factory to 120 workmen, whose average wages were \$1.25 per day, but on the 10th of December, after a run of 56 days, the work ceased for want of further material. In the October number (1880) of "The Sugar Beet," the editor publishes an account of a visit made by him to the Portland factory, in which he says : "The beets are transported great distances and paid for at an enormous price, considering their quality," but he asserts that sugar in Portland is not by any means made at a loss, "as the profits were sufficient, as shown by last year's experience, to justify considerable encouragement." The difficulties of inducing farmers to raise beets, and of being obliged to utilize whatever quality they happen to grow, are without doubt immense obstacles to overcome. But the purchase or the renting of land and its cultivation by the beet sugar company is an easy solution of the difficulty."

Notwithstanding all the efforts made, in the following year, 1881, the farmers could not be induced to grow the beets, even at \$5 per ton, and the factory had to be closed and the enterprise abandoned for want of sufficient material.

FRANKLIN, MASS.

A factory was also built in Franklin, Mass., in 1880, after the subject had been well considered and many careful tests made in growing beets. The building is said to have been very complete in all its appointments ; the machinery was of the best, and was imported from Germany.

In a letter from E. L. Metcalfe, president of the company, dated 14th December, 1880, published in "The Sugar Beet," he says : "Our factory was started on the 24th November, slicing 95 tons of beets in 24 hours. The factory is now doing splendid work. The cost of our factory and outfit has far exceeded our expectations, having cost us nearly \$125,000. Our last sale of sugar (100 hogsheads) was sold at 8 cents ; hope to get more for the next." In March, 1881, he writes again, and states that the company was in financial difficulties ; that the total cost of the entire property had been \$131,000. The quantity of beets worked that season was 3,321 tons, which had cost, delivered at the factory, \$20,300, a little over \$6 per ton. This was only sufficient to keep the works running for 30 days ; the product was 235 hogsheads of sugar and 180 hogsheads of syrup. A portion of this was sold for \$21,000, and the balance on hand was estimated to be worth from \$15,000 to \$16,000. The cost of working the beets, including pitting, was \$13,300, over \$7,000 having been paid in labour. It was thought there would be a profit of about \$3,000 (less than 2½ per cent on the capital invested) when the accounts for the season were finally made up.

The industry here was very short-lived ; the experience was so discouraging that in August, 1881, it was announced that the factory was to be sold at auction for what it would bring, and on 15th September, 1881, it was sold for \$32,300 and converted to other uses.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

After experiments in growing sugar beets had been carried on for several years in the State of Delaware with satisfactory results as to sugar yield, the Delaware Beet Sugar Company was organized in Wilmington, Del., in 1879. Contracts were made with farmers for beets at \$4 per ton, to be grown from seed to be supplied by the company; 600 acres were contracted for, from which it was expected that at least 6,000 tons would be forthcoming. The situation for the enterprise was spoken of as an excellent one with a plentiful supply of water for use of the factory, and cheap railroad and water transportation, and it is said that \$80,000 was invested in the undertaking. To stimulate the farmers in the production of beets the State of Delaware offered in 1880 a number of premiums, to the extent of \$3,000 in all, for the largest and best paying yield to the acre, the prizes varying from \$10 to \$50 each.

The factory began working 8th November, 1881, and finished in the early part of December, having worked about 40 tons per day for a period of 30 days, in which time all the beets that could be obtained, about 1,100 tons, were used. The number of hands employed was 42, the wages varying from \$1 to \$1.25 per day.

The small quantity of beets available was said to be owing to a dry season and the prevalence of a destructive insect. The result was very disappointing, and it was said that the farmers realized but little more than expenses.

In "The Sugar Beet" for May, 1881, the editor says: "One of the greatest difficulties to be contended with in the introduction of the beet sugar industry into the United States is a foolish prejudice of farmers against this crop. There's no money in it, they all cry, and decline to enter into a contract with the manufacturer. The consequence is that the Delaware Beet Sugar Company expect to plant 300 acres this year, and will possibly the coming season grow all that may be required for the campaign." In the same publication, page 38, we find a communication from Mr. K. J. Kribbs, superintendent of the Delaware Beet Sugar Company, in which he says: "The present condition of the industry, it must be confessed, is not very gratifying. It is essential that sugar beets of sufficient richness and at low cost be grown, so as to enable the manufacturer to work them to advantage. A factory once established anywhere would no doubt have a beneficial influence, but it will not in many cases prove a success, as the sums annually sunk are too large not to tire the most open-handed stockholders."

In the August number of the publication referred to the editor gives an account of a visit he had paid to the fields of beets being grown by the Delaware Beet Sugar Company. There were 400 acres in all, and it was estimated at that time that the cost of growing would not exceed \$40 per acre, and with a fair crop it was expected that the beets could be delivered at the factory at a cost not exceeding \$4 per ton. Subsequently this crop was harvested; the cost of growing was said to be \$50 per acre, with an average yield of 10 tons. After these beets had been used at the factory the establishment was closed for want of further material, and the enterprise was abandoned.

ALVARADO, CALIFORNIA.

It has already been mentioned that the two Germans Bonesteel and Otto, who carried on a small beet sugar factory at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, for two years prior to 1869, were induced in that year to close their factory in Wisconsin and undertake the management of a much larger establishment in Alvarado, Cal.

On arrival there in the spring of 1870 a location was chosen on the farm of E. H. Dyer; the buildings were planned, and by November they were ready for occupation. After carrying this industry on for four years it proved a financial failure. The managers contended that the location not being suitable was the cause of the failure, and they succeeded in organizing a new company, which purchased the Alvarado machinery and removed it to Stockel, Santa-Cruz county, where, after operating for several years subjecting the stockholders to a heavy annual loss, the enterprise was finally given up.

Mr. E. H. Dyer, who had bought the buildings and part of the land owned by the old company at Alvarado, was still of opinion that with good management the business

might be made to pay at that place, but found it difficult in the face of so many failures to induce capitalists to invest enough money in it to give the business another trial, and it was not until 1879 that the Standard Sugar Manufacturing Company was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. It was soon found that more capital was needed, and subsequently it was increased to \$200,000, and the company re-incorporated under the name of the Standard Sugar Refinery, with E. H. Dyer as general superintendent.

This company has, owing to the capable and economical management of Mr. Dyer, been fairly successful. In a letter addressed to the "Sugar Beet," 16th July, 1880, he says: "I regret that I cannot give a very flattering account of our first campaign, as for various reasons it has not proved financially successful." One of the causes cited was the employment of a foreign sugar maker, who proved to be incompetent; another was the late period at which the factory commenced working, and deterioration of the beets by being too long kept. Mr. Dyer says: "What is needed to start the business and insure its success in the shortest possible time is liberal government aid for a few years; without it the industry will linger along for years. There have been so many failures in the United States in attempting to start this industry that it is very difficult at this time to obtain sufficient capital to make a successful experiment without some encouragement of this kind." During this first season the factory worked 10,329 tons of beets, which yielded about 6 per cent and produced 1,244,502 lbs. of sugar.

In February, 1881, in the same journal, this factory is reported to have made satisfactory returns as to yield and quality. It had worked 70 tons of beets per day, at less expense than the year before, the average yield in sugar and molasses being 8 per cent. It was further stated that the pulp had found no market. During this second season 9,298 tons of beets were worked, yielding 6.54 per cent of sugar, producing in all 1,125,722 lbs. In May, 1881, it was announced that the Standard Sugar Company of Alvarado had paid a dividend to its stockholders, it being the first dividend earned by any beet sugar company in the United States.

In 1882, to encourage the cultivation of the beet, the company offered prizes to the extent of \$530—for the best 100 acres of beets \$200, and lesser prizes for smaller quantities on the basis of \$2 per acre. This year the factory worked 11,230 tons of beets, yielding 6.20 per cent of sugar, the total product being 1,391,688 lbs. At this time the sugar was sold at 10.84 cents per lb., and the profits were claimed to be 30 per cent. The price paid to the farmers for the beets was from \$4 to \$4.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs. This year the company also grew 100 acres of beets of its own.

In consequence of dry weather in 1883 a small area of beets was planted. The factory received about 7,000 tons, which yielded 7.30 per cent of sugar, or a total product of about 1,027,000 lbs. of white sugar with some of the lower products still unrefined. Mr. Dyer states that the results from the feeding of the waste pulp both to dairy cows and beef cattle on their own premises had been very satisfactory. The net profits on the sugar produced by the factory for the 90 days it was working is said to have been over \$21,000. The price realized for the sugar was about 10 cents per lb.

In 1884 the factory worked 217 days, using 16,354 tons of beets, a little over 75 tons per day, which produced 2,167,273 lbs. of sugar, or about 7 per cent. A portion of the sugar was sold for a fraction over 8 cents per lb. The price paid for beets varied from \$4 to \$4.50 per ton. As this campaign was referred to by Mr. Dyer as an unfortunate one, it may be presumed that the profits, if any, were small. A large part of the sugar of this year's make was held over in hopes of a rise in price.

The seventh campaign, 1885, is said to have been very short and the profits small, owing to the limited capacity of the works—only 80 tons per day—and the low price of sugar. It is also stated that in consequence of the explosion of a boiler towards the close of the campaign a considerable sum would be required for repairs.

In the "Sugar Beet" for February, 1886, it was announced that a new company in California had filed articles of incorporation for the manufacture of beet sugar with a proposed capital of \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$100 each, of which sufficient for working had already been subscribed. In the same journal for May, 1886, the prospectus of the new company was published, to be known as the Standard Sugar Com-

pany. It is there stated that the new company had purchased the real and personal property of the Standard Sugar Refinery and proposed to continue the business of the former company on a more extensive scale, by erecting an additional factory capable of treating at least 200 tons of beets per day.

In this prospectus it is stated that "during the past five years the present refinery has treated 58,876 tons of beets, making 6,884,336 lbs. of refined sugar, realizing a profit of \$97,987.14, of which \$44,000 was paid in dividends and \$53,987.14 was added to the original capital of \$115,000."

From this statement we gather that the average yield of sugar at the Alvarado factory from the commencement had been nearly 6 per cent (5.85 per cent). That out of the profits an average of about 9½ per cent had been devoted annually to improving the works, and that the dividends had averaged about 7¼ per cent per annum on the original capital.

The new company was to pay \$150,000 for the buildings and plant, invest about \$250,000 in a new factory, having the remainder of the capital in reserve, to be paid up as required for the construction of additional plant when found necessary. The estimate given as to the probable cost of beet sugar manufactured on this larger scale was 4½ cents per lb. and the probable profits 25 per cent annually on the capital invested.

In the November number (1886) the editor of the "Sugar Beet" stated that he had received a confidential letter from Mr. Dyer, informing him that the prospects were most excellent for the starting of the new factory, and that as soon as the total amount was subscribed the machinery would be ordered from Germany.

The necessary repairs to the old factory were not made, and the new project did not seem to be received with favour by investors. In a subsequent letter from Mr. Dyer, in "Sugar Beet," November, 1887, he speaks of another company having been organized (which was on a smaller scale), with a proposed capital of \$500,000, known as the Pacific Coast Sugar Company. He says that this company had purchased the property of the Standard Sugar Refinery for \$125,000, payable in stock of the Pacific Coast Sugar Company. There were to be 5,000 shares of stock, \$100 per share, issued to subscribers, which would be assessed \$25 a share, amounting to \$125,000. This amount was to be paid in small instalments of about \$2 at a time, and extending over nearly a year. The old factory was to be rebuilt, and sufficient new and improved machinery added to make it first-class in every particular, at an estimated cost of \$75,000, leaving a cash surplus in the treasury of \$50,000 for working capital. It was also said that the foundations of the new factory had been commenced.

In August, 1888, it was stated that "the refining of beet sugar by the Pacific Coast Sugar Refinery will not commence before 1st September. The company has a paid up capital of \$250,000. The new refinery will consume 200 tons of sugar beets per day, which will give an output of 20 tons of refined per diem." The factory began work some time in November, but no account was given of the results obtained. In August, 1890, it was stated in the "Sugar Beet" that the stock of this company had been bought up by parties in San Francisco interested in sugar refining, and that Mr. Dyer had sold out his interest in the company. The editor says: "We greatly regret being unable to give complete data respecting the experiences of the past campaign. In Germany and France there is no secrecy respecting methods and results, but in the United States there seems to be a certain reserve and mystery."

We have been unable to find any reliable data regarding the working of this factory either for 1890 or 1891. In the November number of the "Sugar Beet" for 1891 there is published an extract, without date, from the *Tribune*, Oakland, Cal., as follows: "The affairs of the sugar company at Alvarado were considered at a meeting of the stockholders. The books showed a profit for the years 1890-91 of \$21,000" (a little over 8 per cent on the paid-up capital of \$250,000). "On account of a probable shortage in the sugar beet crop the directors have advanced the price paid for beets from \$4.50 to \$5 per ton." The president also referred to the probable necessity of removing the company's works from Alvarado, on account of a deficiency in the water supply, the waters forming the source of the Alameda creek having been diverted from their regular course.

The results obtained from the working of this factory, which has been so often cited on account of its success, may be briefly summarized as follows :—

It began the manufacture of sugar in 1879, and the first season it was “not financially successful.” For the next five years, from 1880 to 1884, inclusive, the profits enabled the directors to expend $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent annually on the original capital and to pay dividends to the stockholders, which averaged about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. In 1885 the campaign is said to have been short and the profits small, and towards the close of the season the factory was injured by the accidental explosion of a boiler. No immediate repairs were undertaken, but early in 1886 efforts were made to form a new company with a capital of \$1,000,000 to buy out the old company and increase its capacity. These, however, were not successful. After nearly a year had elapsed another company was organized with \$500,000 of capital, of which eventually one-half was paid up. The old factory, with the machinery (the first cost of which was \$115,000), in which Mr. Dyer is said to have had a two-thirds interest, was bought by the new company for \$125,000, and about \$75,000 was spent in enlarging the works and the introduction of new machinery. The factory remained closed from the time of the accident in 1885-86 until November, 1888. No reliable accounts of the results of the campaign for 1888-89 are obtainable, but in August, 1890, another deal was made; another new company buys out the one so recently formed, and Mr. Dyer sells his interest in the concern and severs his connection with it. What proportion of the 8 per cent of profits for 1890-91, referred to by the *Oakland Tribune*, would be available for dividend is unknown, but the contemplated removal of the company's factory would in all likelihood absorb this and necessitate further payments on stock.

It should be borne in mind that during the five-year period when the dividends referred to were made all the sugar manufactured was sold at from 8 to 11 cents per lb., an advantage not likely to occur again. Chinese labour also lessened the sum paid for wages in the factory, and by its employment in the fields a large quantity of beets were annually secured. The *California Rural Press* says: “The system adopted in this country, and which has proved most successful, is for the farmer to prepare the land, sow the seed and do all the work that can be done by teams. When the beet has become quite strong the farmer makes a contract with Chinese, Portugese or Italians to take care of and harvest the crop, delivering the beets on the farmers' waggons, at a cost of \$1.50 per ton.

Recent Development of the Industry.

Within the past three years a great impetus has been given to the beet sugar industry, and more especially since the passage by the United States Congress of the McKinley Bill, with its provision to pay a bounty of 2 cents per lb. on all sugar manufactured in the United States for 14 years, the period dating from 1st July, 1891, to 1st July, 1905. Five new factories have been built and equipped with the latest and most improved machinery, making, with the Alvarado factory, six sugar factories now in operation in the United States. These are located as follows: One at Watsonville, California, owned by Mr. Claus Spreckels; one at Alvarado, owned by the Alameda Sugar Company; one at Chino, in the San Gabriel valley, Cal., owned by Oxnard Bros.; one at Lehi, in Utah, managed by Mr. E. H. Dyer; and two in Nebraska, one at Grand Island and one at Norfolk, both owned by the Oxnard Bros.

WATSONVILLE.

In “The Sugar Beet” for February, 1888, a letter is published from Mr. Claus Spreckels, in which he states that all the arrangements have been completed for the erection of the beet sugar factory at Watsonville. Its capacity was to be 350 tons of beets per day, and the machinery was on the way from Germany. Contracts had been made with the farmers for raising beets, the company to furnish the seed and to pay the farmers \$4 per ton, and should the roots contain more than 14 per cent of sugar the farmers were to receive 50 cents per ton for each additional per cent.

To stimulate beet production Mr. Spreckels offered a prize of \$500 to the farmer cultivating ten acres or more of beets who had the largest return of sugar per acre, and \$250 to the farmer cultivating five acres with the largest yield of sugar.

The land on which this factory is located is said to have been a gift of the citizens of Watsonville. The factory was completed in time for the working of the crop of 1888, and from the official returns furnished by Mr. Claus Spreckels to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington and to the Commissioner of Labour Statistics for the State of California he says that the quantity of beets worked was 14,077 tons, which produced 1,640 tons of sugar (3,280,000 lbs.); 135 men were employed and the time run was 61 days. The average sugar contents of the beets as shown by the polariscope was 14.60; the average of sugar recovered, 11.65; the average price realized for the sugar was 5.64 cents per lb.; average polarization, 95.40; and the average price paid for beets was \$5.04 per ton. The number of acres of beets planted was 2,121, which shows an average of a little less than 7 tons to the acre. He also claims a profit on the first season's work of \$29,932.48, which, estimating the investment at \$400,000, is a return of a little over 7 per cent. In January, 1889, Mr. Spreckels stated before the Senate Committee in Washington that there were delivered at his factory during the previous season 15,000 tons of beets, at an average price of \$5.52 per ton; that the crop had averaged 15 tons per acre, with sugar contents 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, as against 10 to 14 per cent in Germany. Mr. Spreckels said the profits of beet sugar making under the protective tariff was \$20 per ton, but the tariff reduction would amount to \$25 a ton, which would indicate that with free sugar and no bounty there would be a loss of \$5 a ton on all the sugar made.

Beet contracts were offered at Watsonville in 1891, either on the old plan of \$4 per ton with 50 cents added for each per cent of saccharine matter above 14, or a straight price of \$5 per ton, beets not to weigh over 4 lbs. each.

During my recent journey, the establishment of Mr. Spreckels in Philadelphia was visited, when Mr. Augustus Spreckels, who has the management of the Watsonville factory, kindly gave me the following information:

The Watsonville factory is of sufficient capacity to work 375 tons of beets per day. There is no difficulty in getting a sufficient quantity of beets for the factory; most of them are grown by farmers, although a large acreage has been grown by the proprietors of the factory, who have secured an extensive tract of land to carry on this work. The price at present paid for beets is \$4.25 per ton containing 14 per cent of sugar, with 25 cents per ton extra for each additional 1 per cent. of sugar.

Mr. Spreckels says that they find the sugar strength of the beets in California is well maintained, and he does not think that an average yield of 9 per cent of first sugars would be too high an estimate for their factory. The Watsonville factory makes raw sugar only; all the product is shipped to San Francisco to be refined. Mr. Spreckels thinks it is doubtful if the manufacture of beet sugar will ever become so far self-sustaining in the United States as to admit of its being carried on successfully without the aid of a bounty.

GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

During the latter part of 1889 and early in 1890 negotiations were in progress between the city of Grand Island and the Oxnard Brothers in reference to the establishment of a beet sugar factory in that place. A liberal grant of land of some 40 or 50 acres adjoining the city, with freedom from taxes for a term of years and a written guarantee from the leading citizens that there should be raised in that neighbourhood for the use of the factory each year not less than 2,500 acres of beets, induced the Oxnards to locate there and a very extensive and complete factory has been built at a cost for buildings and machinery as given to the writer by Mr. H. T. Oxnard of about \$350,000. Prior to the erecting of this factory further encouragement had been given by the passing of an Act by the State of Nebraska providing for a bounty of 1 cent per pound on all sugar produced within the State.

Extensive contracts were made in the spring of 1890 with the farmers for beets at \$3.00 per ton of 2,000 lbs. for roots containing not less than 12 per cent of sugar, and a further allowance of 25 cents per ton for every additional per cent the beets contained. They were to be grown from seed of the best varieties imported from Europe by the proprietors of the establishment. The farmers entered into these engagements with the expectation that the crop would give from 15 to 20 tons per acre, but the season was unfortunately a very dry one; every crop suffered from the drought. The yield of beets was very small. Dr. Wiley, chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, places the average in Nebraska for that season at 3 tons per acre, but Prof. Nicholson, of Lincoln, Neb., who has paid great attention to this subject, thinks this estimate too low and believes the average to have been from 5 to 8 tons. The factory was completed in time for the crop but was only able to work for a short period for lack of material. We have been unable to find any published details of the results of the first season's operations, but from the statement made by the Oxnards to the Inspector for the State of Nebraska when applying for the bounty, it appears that their claim was \$7,364, representing a total output of 736,400 lbs. of sugar. Supposing the yield to have averaged 9 per cent, this would indicate that 4,091 tons of beets were used at the factory, a very poor showing for an establishment with so large a capacity.

The discouragement resulting from the disappointing crop, together with the low price paid by the factory for the beets, made it difficult in many instances to induce farmers to undertake beet culture again. A feeling also seems to have been aroused by opponents of the bounty against the manufacturers, and the farmers having the following year a majority in the House of Representatives repealed the Act granting 1 cent per lb. bounty on all sugar made in the State of Nebraska. It being held that since the Federal Government had provided for a bounty of 2 cents per lb. for 14 years from the 1st of July, 1891, it was unfair to further tax the farmers in order to put more money into the pockets of the manufacturers.

On arrival in Grand Island on the 13th of November I found the factory—which is located a short distance outside the town—in full operation. There I met Mr. Henry T. Oxnard, who was exceedingly kind and courteous, and took me through the factory and explained the operations in progress from the time the beets enter the washer until the granulated sugar falls into the bags in which it is shipped to market. Every part of the establishment seemed to be in thorough order, well supplied with every device for the saving of labour and all working smoothly.

The production of first sugars from the roots used was about 9 per cent, and about 2 per cent more was expected to be realized from the second sugars making, 11 per cent in all of crystallized sugar from beets averaging about 14 per cent, by the polariscope test. The proportion of sugar left in the pulp was from $\frac{2}{10}$ to $\frac{3}{10}$ of 1 per cent; the remaining sugar loss occurs in the scums, lime cake, transport water and in the final residue. The pulp is very difficult to dispose of. It is offered to farmers at 25 cents per ton, but there is very little sold even at this low figure. The quantity of beets being used at the time of my visit was about 250 tons every 24 hours, and the output of sugar was about 35,000 lbs. per day; the men employed would average about 75 by day and a similar number at night. The day workers made 11 hours at 15 cents per hour and the night men 13 hours, for which they were paid at the same rate, each gang working day work one week and night work the next week. The consumption of coal was said to be about 50 tons per day and its cost \$3 per ton.

The Norfolk factory was visited on the 17th and 18th November. The weather had been very cold for several days, and during the night of the 17th the thermometer dropped to 6 degrees below zero with a brisk wind blowing. The beets, of which there was a large quantity at the factory, were frozen hard, and were being worked up as fast as possible, so as to get them into the diffusors before they should thaw again. Freezing does not appear to injure the beets for sugar making if they can all be worked up while in a frozen condition, but the freezing kills the beets, and as soon as they are thawed again incipient decomposition begins, the proportion of sugar decreases rapidly and the extraction of what remains becomes much more difficult.

This factory, which is situated about a mile from the town, is very complete in all its appointments and is considered superior in equipment to that at Grand Island. To induce the manufacturers to locate in Norfolk \$100,000 was given in cash and a large piece of land adjoining the town, the value of which was estimated at about \$50,000. The establishment is also free of taxes for a term of years, and a guarantee was given by the people that a specified acreage of beets should be grown annually in the neighbourhood for the use of the factory. Everything is quite new, and this is its first season for working. Operations began on the 14th October, and the stock of beets on hand was probably sufficient to keep the factory going until near the end of November, working about 250 tons per day.

The quantity of sugar which had been made at the Norfolk factory up to the date of my visit was 1,160,000 lbs.

In consequence of the discouraging experience had by the farmers last year in growing beets for the Grand Island factory it was very difficult to induce a sufficient number to enter on their cultivation here. They were also dissatisfied with the price paid by the factory, which was the same as at Grand Island; complaints were also made of cutworms destroying the young beets. After a thorough canvass of the district not more than 1,000 acres were contracted for by farmers and late in the season syndicates were formed of the merchants and business men of Norfolk and 1,300 acres more planted in order that the acreage which the citizens had guaranteed, should be grown for the factory. From parties interested in these syndicates it was learned that the results had not been encouraging, owing to the difficulty in obtaining labour and the late period when operations were begun. One syndicate had undertaken to grow 1,000 acres and two others 300 acres between them. The syndicate with the larger acreage had nearly 100 acres in the ground at the time of my visit, which were frozen so hard that they could not be dug, and a thaw which would take the frost out of the ground would in all likelihood spoil the beets. The most difficult problem to solve in connection with the successful working of this industry in Nebraska is that of obtaining the necessary labour for harvesting the beets and delivering them to the factory, as that demand occurs at a time when all the farmers are very busy in harvesting their corn and other crops and in preparing the land for the next season. From the number of placards seen in prominent places both here and at Grand Island offering 15 cents per hour for men to harvest beets, it was evident that earnest efforts had been made to overcome this difficulty. With the view of inducing the farmers to grow larger quantities the proprietors of the factory have resolved to advance the price next season to \$4 per ton.

A third factory was built by the Oxnard Bros. in Chino, California, where it is believed there is a large area of land adapted for raising beets of superior excellence. Mr. R. Gurd, a large land owner in the San Gabriel valley, where the factory is located, has it is said engaged to cultivate sugar beets for the Oxnard factory on a gigantic scale for a period of five years as follows: 2,000 acres in 1891, 4,000 in 1892 and 5,000 in 1893 to 1895. In the "Sugar Beet" for August, 1891, it is stated that the company will pay \$3.50 per ton for sugar beets averaging 12 per cent of sugar and 25 cents per ton extra for every additional 1 per cent of sugar. Not much could be learned so early in the season as to the results of the working of that factory, further than this, that it was producing a fair output of sugar.

The other factory at Lehi, Utah, which is under the superintendence of Mr. E. H. Dyer, formerly manager of the sugar factory at Alvarado, California, has also been in operation during the past season, but no results have yet been published. In this factory the machinery is entirely of American make, most of it having been manufactured in Cleveland, Ohio. It was stated during the summer that 2,300 acres of beets were being grown for this factory.

While at Washington much information was obtained from Dr. H. W. Wiley, chemist of the Department of Agriculture. Under Dr. Wiley's direction an elaborate and extensive series of tests have been carried on for several years past on sugar beets grown from seed distributed free of cost by the department to parties residing in different portions of the States. He has also visited most of the larger factories and investi-

gated their operations. He is of opinion that all of the best equipped factories extract now about 85 per cent of the sugar in the beet root, about 75 per cent as first sugars and about 10 per cent from the seconds. He finds that the pulp varies in the proportion of sugar it contains, but it will average about $\frac{4}{10}$ of 1 per cent. It is, he says, of low feeding value, about one-fourth that of the beets, and may be fed with some profit if it can be hauled away without expense. For instance, a farmer who brings a load of beets to the factory may find it pay him to haul pulp back, but its value is not sufficient to admit of paying freight on it. He says that pulp should be pressed before it is fed. In this way 25 to 30 per cent of the water it contains can be got rid of.

Under Dr. Wiley's supervision a sugar beet experiment station of 25 acres has been established at Schuyler, Nebraska. The beets are grown there for the purpose of raising seed from them. The best varieties only are planted, and the beets when mature are carefully selected and the average percentage of sugar ascertained before they are pitted. In the spring those which remain sound will be tested individually before planting, by scooping out a small portion of the substance from about the middle of the root and submitting it to analysis, and those only which show the highest percentage of sugar will be planted. In this way it is hoped that strains of seed of special value to America will be developed and the average yield of sugar still further increased. The beets grown at this station have cost during the past year \$60 per acre to produce, the crop being 22 tons per acre. Dr. Wiley thinks that \$40 per acre would be about the average cost to the Nebraska farmer where all the labour has to be paid for. During my stay in Washington opportunity was afforded through the kindness of J. B. Tupper, Esq., of the Sugar Bounty Division of the United States Internal Revenue Department, of studying the system under which this bounty is administered. It was expected that the department would be called on to pay from \$9,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in sugar bounties this year, of which over \$8,000,000 would go to the Louisiana planters. There are from 600 to 700 of these operating under the Act. The remainder will be paid in bounties on beet sugar, sorghum sugar and maple sugar.

While in the west visits were paid to the experiment stations at Lincoln, Nebraska, Ames, Iowa, and Madison, Wisconsin, at all of which special work in sugar beets is being carried on. At Lincoln, under the supervision of Prof. Nicholson, a large number of samples are being tested from all parts of Nebraska. Those grown at the experiment station and around Lincoln average this season about 15 per cent of sugar. Preparations have been made at this station also for growing beet seed from selected beets of first quality. A large number of good specimens have been siloed, and those which come out in good condition in the spring will be separately tested for their sugar contents before they are planted. It is in contemplation to establish a sugar school in connection with the State University at Lincoln, where practical instruction will be given in the growing of the beets as well as in the manufacture of sugar from them.

At Ames active operations were in progress in testing sugar beets from different parts of Iowa, under the supervision of Prof. Patrick. Similar work is being conducted at Madison, Wisconsin, under Prof. Babcock. At this latter station experimental plots of beets, covering two acres, have been grown under direction of Prof. Henry, who has devoted much attention to this subject, and beet seed has been sent by him to 1,000 farmers in different parts of the State. Over 400 of these had sent in samples prior to my visit, which averaged in sugar contents about 13 per cent. The beets grown at the station averaged higher, running from 15 to 17 per cent, but on account of the very dry weather which prevailed here the beets are very small and the crop light. On this account they would show a higher percentage of sugar than those grown in localities having an average rainfall.

Satisfactory results are also reported from Colorado, Michigan, Nevada, Oregon, Wyoming and other States, where similar tests have been conducted, all serving to establish the fact that there is a very large area in the United States where sugar beets of good quality can be successfully grown.

 THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

For many years past much interest has been felt in this subject in Canada. Early in 1872 the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa sent a special immigration agent, Mr. Edward Barnard, to Europe with instructions to make enquiries concerning this industry, to procure and forward a quantity of seed sufficient for fifty acres of land and to find out the cost of a cheap factory for manufacturing the sugar. He was to ascertain if it would be possible to send men to Manitoba to grow the beets and to manufacture sugar from them that year, "to enquire as to the number of acres necessary to supply beets sufficient for a factory and to find out the average weight of sugar yielded by a bushel of beets."

Mr. Barnard obtained seed sufficient for 50 acres and forwarded it to Ottawa, and subsequently prepared a report embodying the results of his enquiries. He stated that the machinery and appliances for a factory should be complete and of the best quality, and that the cost for such establishments in Europe for buildings and machinery varied from \$60,000 to \$80,000, besides which a considerable capital is generally employed by manufacturers in producing a large proportion of the beets required in the manufactory. He submitted particulars as to the number of factories in Europe, the quantity of sugar annually made and the mode of cultivating the beet.

Mr. Barnard, writing from Antwerp on the 29th of March, stated that as the season was already so far advanced he would not advise sending men from Europe to Manitoba to grow sugar beets that year, and suggested that experiments be made in different parts of the Dominion with the seed he had sent, with the view of ascertaining the sugar strength of beets grown in Canada. With regard to the yield per acre, he says that 12 to 15 tons is regarded as a good average crop; that the average number of tons worked per factory in Germany was 3,400 in 1840, but it had increased to 8,000 tons in 1870. He also expressed the opinion that the winter climate of Quebec and New Brunswick was more favourable for the manufacture of beet sugar than that of Germany, France or Belgium; that on this account the working season could be so prolonged that double the quantity of sugar could be made for the capital employed, an advantage which he considered would fully compensate for the difference in wages. He further stated that the quantity of sugar contained in the best beets varied from 12 to 18 per cent, but manufacturers considered they had been quite successful if they obtained an average of 8 per cent; but when the yield of sugar did not exceed 5 per cent of the weight of the beets used they considered their work as unprofitable.

Enquiries were made by Mr. Barnard particularly in Belgium "with relation to the increase in value of lands caused by the introduction of beet sugar factories." He says: "I ascertained that sugar beet producing farms which rented from \$3 to \$4 only per acre previous to the establishment of beet root sugar factories secure excellent crops of grain and grasses; moreover, the pulp of the pressed beets and the extra fodder produced by the improvement in the culture of the soil enables the farmer to feed with profit double the quantity of stock. In fact, the beet crop requiring proper drainage, clean and deep cultivation, a regular rotation with abundant manuring, forces the farmer to follow out the best teachings of scientific agriculture. In the countries where beet sugar is manufactured the production of wheat has more than doubled since the introduction of this industry. In Germany the cost of the beet root sugar is estimated at from 5 to 6 cents a pound. This allows for the cost of beets per ton, \$3.50; excise duty per ton, \$3.39. However, the labour necessary in the manufacturing of the sugar is only counted at 36 cents per day for men and 20 cents for boys."

Subsequently the interest in this subject was maintained by the advocacy of the press and by addresses delivered before agricultural societies and other gatherings of farmers. In 1876 Mr. Oct. Cuisset, of Quebec, "Industrial chemist and manufacturer of beet root sugar," wrote a "Popular Treatise on Beet-root Culture and Sugar Fabrication in Canada," in which he says: "It is now by experience incontestably shown that the soil of Canada is favourable to the cultivation of the sugar beet;" "that with a good system of cultivation 15 or 20 tons per acre could be easily raised." Again: There can

be no doubt of the excellence and saccharine richness of the beets raised in various parts of Canada, as well in the Province of Quebec as in Ontario. I will say further, that they have generally been found to be uncommonly rich." After giving a brief summary of the history of the industry in Europe he dwells at some length on the culture of the beet and the manufacture of the sugar.

In 1874 this matter engaged the attention of the Quebec Legislature and a bounty of \$25,000 was offered to the first successful manufactory of beet sugar in the province, and in 1875 this offer was increased to \$70,000, payable in ten yearly payments of \$7,000 each, to the first factory established in a location approved by the government and of a certain capacity. This led to active efforts to form companies for the purpose of establishing factories, and in a letter written by Mr. Cuisset for the 1st volume of "The Sugar Beet," April, 1880, published by Lewis S. Ware, of Philadelphia, he says: "In Canada it appears that the first manufactory will be established at Farnham, in Missisquoi county, where a powerful association of cultivators has been formed." In the same publication for October, 1880, the editor gives an account of a visit he had paid to Canada in connection with a beet sugar project. He says: "A despatch requesting our presence as beet sugar expert in Montreal enabled us to gather some interesting data in regard to the spontaneous sugar beet fever, the main cause of which may be attributed to the organization of a French company with \$2,000,000 capital. The plan is to erect not only one but several factories. Nine-tenths of this money has been raised in France and the remaining tenth is being rapidly subscribed in Canada. Under these conditions the French will have the controlling interest, and in many respects it is extremely fortunate that they have, for *experimenting* will thus be obviated, and experienced hands will adhere strictly to foreign methods."

"The company is composed as follows:—President, Mr. Bourgeois, banker and president of the Industrial and Commercial Banks; vice-president, B. Legru, sugar manufacturer at Douville and Revelon; directors, Mr. Champonnois, president and member of many sugar societies; Mr. Etienne, sugar refiner at Nantes; Mr. Bachoux, sugar manufacturer at Francière, member of the Comité d'escompte of the Bank of France; Mr. M. G. Benoit, Champy, administrator of the 'Credit Industriel et Commercial, Canada'; delegated administrator, Mr. Le Comte G. de Wazières."

"The 'Union Sucrière du Canada' has for its object the starting of the beet sugar manufacture, and refining industries in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia—in other words, throughout all Canada."

"The climate of Canada is considered by the company most favourable for beet sugar manufacture, 'and is in many respects similar to Central Russia and Bohemia, where the roots are extremely pure.' The analyses of Canadian beets had yielded satisfactory results, the average for 81 analyses having shown 13·22 per cent, with a satisfactory degree of purity. It is thought that 30,000 of the inhabitants that emigrate to the United States for employment will remain at home. The protection offered by the Canadian Government is to exempt all beet sugar factories from taxation during a period of five years, and if at the end of that time an internal revenue tax should be imposed it will be considerably lower than the Customs duty upon foreign sugars; consequently, the home production would even then be sufficiently protected to leave a fair margin of profit."

The profits looked for by the company were large. The existing duty upon foreign sugars imported is \$7.20 per 220 lbs., or a little over 3 cents per pound; and in an estimate of "the probable cost and return of manufacturing sugar in Canada as compared with France, based upon existing prices," it was calculated that the profits would exceed those made by the manufacturers in France by more than one-third; and "when four factories shall have been built, not less than 11,000,000 pounds of sugar may be manufactured per annum, which would represent a yearly profit of nearly \$500,000. If one-half only of this supposed profit be realized it would correspond to 25 per cent on the money invested. It is thought that beet sugar may and will be made in Canada to greater advantage than it has been in France for years past.

“ Thus far the ‘ Union Sucrière du Canada ’ have decided to erect the following factories :—

“ First.—At Longue Pointe, five miles from Montreal, on the bank of the river St. Lawrence. The establishment will be a beet sugar factory and refinery combined, and imported raw sugars will be refined after the beet-root sugar making is over. There the plan is to utilize from 20,000 to 25,000 tons of beets per year, at the rate of 150 tons a day, with a capital say of \$150,000. Nova Scotia coal can be delivered at \$3.75 per ton, and lime at a mere nominal price, as it is quarried in the immediate vicinity.

“ Second.—Charlesbourg, on the St. Charles river, within a mile of the city of Quebec. Here the workings of the factory and refinery will be similar to Longue Pointe.

“ Third.—Berthier, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, about 50 miles from Montreal. This will be a smaller factory, working about 100 tons of beets a day.

“ Fourth.—Varennés, Verchères county, on the St. Lawrence, also a factory of 100 tons a day. Workings will be similar to the Berthier factory.

“ The excitement is great over sugar beet growing. The importance of growing the beet and the possible financial results that may follow are impressed upon the farmers at gatherings and public halls.”

Contracts were made with the farmers who would agree to grow a definite quantity of beets each year for twelve years, at the price of \$4.00 per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered at the factory. It was said that companies were being organized at other points, among which Farnham was mentioned, where it was stated that 500 acres of beets had been contracted for. The \$70,000 subvention which the Quebec Government had offered for the first factory started proved to be quite a stimulus to prompt action.

In February, 1881, announcement was made that the Pioneer Beet Sugar Company of Coaticook had been organized, with the intention of manufacturing sugar in the fall ; that 1,500 tons of beets had been contracted for to be paid for at the rate of \$5.00 per ton of 2,240 lbs.

Under date of April 20th, 1881, a letter is published in “ The Sugar Beet,” from A. J. Lavallée, of the “ Union Sucrière Franco-Canadienne,” in which he says : “ Our company is now organized, and the first beet-root sugar factory is being built at Berthier, Quebec. We have contracted for 1,636 arpents of beets for the Berthier factory, and have offers of contracts for the four factories that the company will build in 1882. The machinery was ordered in January and will be delivered at Berthier about the 15th of June. It will cost about \$90,000 and will be first-class in every respect. It will work about 200 tons of beets in 24 hours.” In August, 1881, it was said : “ The machinery for the factory at Berthier arrived before the end of June ; the factories at Coaticook and West Farnham are also ready. The farmers who followed closely the European methods have been very successful and thier beets are looking well.”

In the February, 1882, number of “ The Sugar Beet ” the editor gives an account of a visit paid by him to the Canadian factories, from which the following is taken :—

“ The beet sugar factory at Coaticook was organized in Montreal during the winter of 1880 and the final plans matured in 1881. The capital stock then thought necessary was \$150,000, but this was found to be inadequate to the requirements ; with an increase of \$125,000 it is contended they will be able to work 250 tons per 24 hours. The total number of farmers contracting for beets was 2,107, but it has been decided not to deal directly with so many, but to make the contracts with, say, four agents, who will be directly responsible for the same. It is thought that, without counting the hundreds of acres that were destroyed by the frost, the average yield has been 15 tons to the acre, while the maximum yield is 22 tons. The price paid to the farmers was \$5 per ton of 2,240 lbs. delivered at the factory or at the nearest railway station. The greatest distance the roots were grown from Coaticook was 120 miles, at Ste. Anne. The total number of arpents contracted for was 1,850, and the freight paid the railway company was not in any case over \$1.20 per ton. The company grew only 50 acres, but this area will be increased the coming season. Under present conditions the prospects for the future are most favourable.”

A visit was also paid to West Farnham, "a small town, with a population of 2,000, located about 37 miles from Montreal," at the junction of several lines of railway. The history of the starting of this factory is thus given: "Several years ago, when the government of the province of Quebec voted the subvention of \$7,000 a year—with the proviso that the site should be officially selected—an official made his report as to the advantage that West Farnham possessed—being at the junction of many railroads—the competition resulting therefrom would have a tendency to permit a minimum rate for transportation of its crude and manufactured products.

"Being near Montreal the sugars, if made, could be sold at advantageous prices. The surrounding land that had been in use for 30 years would give but little trouble from an excess of alkaline or other objectionable elements—so much to be avoided in beet cultivation. The neighbouring population was English and French; the rivalry between the two might have a beneficial agricultural effect. The arguments were so convincing that there remained no longer a doubt but that the best locality had been determined upon. The town subsequently subscribed \$35,000; the agitation continued during 1879, and in the spring of 1880 the company was organized. The then proposed capital was \$500,000. The final plans, with a capital of over \$200,000, were matured in November, 1880; but a few months elapsed before the entire amount was paid in cash." Contracts were made with 500 farmers for ten years to grow annually 1,437 arpents, the company agreeing to pay \$5 per ton of 2,240 lbs. delivered at the factory; the company also decided to undertake the planting of a certain area. The designs for buildings, etc., were made in Germany; the boiler, piping, etc., to be made from them in this country, while the machinery proper was to be imported. The price of the latter according to estimate was \$85,000. The farmers did not like this long binding contract, and the period was afterwards reduced to five years, while many of the farmers are said to have grown beets for one year only. They were also dissatisfied with the price, and thought they should receive \$5 for a ton of 2,000 lbs. During 1881 the company had planted 300 acres of beets and were contemplating growing a much larger area the next season. The crop on the whole is said to have been very satisfactory and the roots of excellent quality. What yield was obtained from this large plantation is not stated, but we learn that the crop of beets was much smaller than was expected, and that all of the factories had but a short run that year.

BERTHIER.

The new factory at Berthier was also visited. The town is located about 50 miles from Montreal, and is said at that time to have had a population of 2,300. The factory here was the outcome of the organization of the "Union Sucrière Franco-Canadienne." It is said that on 1st July, 1881, \$140,000 was paid in cash by the French shareholders, while the Canadians were represented by \$60,000. The order for the machinery had been sent to France in February, and the delivery was made in July, August and September, at a total cost of \$85,000. The capacity of the factory was 200 tons per 24 hours.

There was an unfortunate failure in the beet crop the first year. All the roots obtainable were gathered up and brought to the factory, some being carried by rail as far as 71 miles. It is stated that "on 8 arpents only was there an average of 15 tons; on 300 arpents the beets did not come up at all, and on 500 arpents they yielded an average of only 6 tons. The total quantity received was said to be about 2,600 tons, and of these several hundred tons were frozen, and a proportion of them rotted before they could be used. During the few days which the factory worked it consumed about 150 tons of beets per day, and the beets tested before working showed an average of 11 per cent of sugar.

The returns for the manufactured product fell so far short of what was expected that the close of the first season found the company in financial difficulties, and as the original shareholders were not willing to subscribe the money required to continue the enterprise the factory was sold in the latter part of 1882 at a nominal sum. At first it was expected that operations would soon be resumed under new management. With

regard to its future prospects, a Montreal firm, largely interested in its success, writes thus to the editor of "The Sugar Beet" (August, 1883, p. 34): "All depends on the supply of the beets, which are next to impossible to have from the farmers. The only way to obtain them is for the company to buy 3,000 acres of land and cultivate 1,000 acres every year, and take of the farmers such quantities as they will condescend to furnish."

During 1883 an effort was made to resuscitate this factory. About 800 tons of beets were secured in October and November, and for some reason unexplained they were said to have been kept over-exposed to the frosts of winter for several months "and on being worked up in April, 1884, were found to be in an excellent state of preservation, having lost only 1 per cent of sugar." After that the factory remained closed, and, with machinery complete, was offered for sale at a low figure. In a letter from A. Musy, published in "The Sugar Beet" for November, 1889, he says: "The Berthier factory worked this year; beets were purchased at \$4 per ton. Unfortunately, however, only 30 tons of roots have been worked per diem, while the capacity is for 200 tons." This factory has not been worked during the past year.

COATICOOK.

After the unfavourable experience had in 1881 "the entire foreign *personel* returned to Germany." Efforts were made to increase the capital stock of the Pioneer Beet Sugar Company \$129,000, but these do not appear to have been successful. In August, 1882, it was announced that "through most worthy effort of the directors, etc., of the beet sugar company at Coaticook, the government has granted to it a subsidy of \$35,000. This amount, added to the amount elsewhere obtained, will permit, it is thought, the manufacture of beet sugar under more favouring circumstances than last year." The company proposed to offer prizes for the best field of beets of from 1 to 5 acres, and every effort was made to stimulate the farmers to grow beets. The greater number of contracts for the roots had been made on the island of Montreal, and the prospects of a good crop at that date were said to be most encouraging. About 250 farmers had contracted to furnish beets; the total number of acres contracted for was 1,000, the largest with any one farmer being 60 acres. The season was favourable, and the average yield per acre 10½ tons, with a percentage of sugar varying from 11 to 12 per cent. The company planted 150 acres of beets, which were said to have shown an average of 14·20 per cent of sugar.

The factory commenced its second campaign in October, having added a distillery to its plant, with the view of converting the refuse molasses into alcohol. It continued working for sixty days, using about 100 tons of beets per day, and the weather continued favourable during the working period. The product was 180 tons of white sugar and 2,500 gallons of molasses. The molasses was being converted into alcohol in the annexed distillery; about 100 hands in all were employed, and the average pay was \$1 per day.

The greatest trouble was said to be "a financial one; the enterprise was not sufficiently backed by capitalists." In August, 1883, it was announced that the factory was closed, that most of the movable machinery had been sold and the enterprise abandoned.

FARNHAM.

The short crop of 1881 had its effect also on the Farnham Beet Sugar Company, and in 1882 an effort was made to add to the capital by the issue of preference stock to the extent of \$150,000 "in order to increase the facilities of the company." Of this \$100,000 was disposed of. The superintendent of the past year was replaced by a sugar maker from France. The machinery was in good order and was said to be the best and most improved known, and everything seemed to promise well; 1,000 acres of beets had been contracted for, 500 acres of which it was said had been taken by four syndicates, the balance in smaller areas by farmers. The price to be paid to the farmers was \$5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered at the factory, or \$4.50 F. O. B. cars, but to syndicates who contracted to raise 50 acres and upwards, \$5.50 delivered at the factory and \$5 F. O. B. cars. In 1882 insects injured the crop to a considerable extent. There was no difficulty from frost, but fall rains caused a second growth of leaves, which

increased the labour of harvesting and cleaning and the supply was not as large as was anticipated. The crop averaged about 8 tons to the acre, and it is said that many of the farmers used their roots as food for their cattle. Very few acres were grown by the company and only 3,500 tons were received at the factory. These, however, tested 12 per cent of sugar. These beets were "as good if not better than those generally grown in France."

Work began on the 9th of October and continued for 29 days, about 120 tons of roots being used per day. The first sugars obtained amounted to 6.50 per cent, or 500,500 lbs., and it was expected that the second sugars would give 150,000 lbs. more. Eighty-five men were employed, who received wages amounting in all to \$101 per day. The pressed pulp was said to be sold freely at the factory at \$2 per ton, and the farmers who had tried it were well satisfied with the results they had obtained.

Preparations were made for the next season's work, and it was claimed that contracts had been made for 600 acres of roots up to May 18, 1883. In an article published in the *Courier de St. Hyacinthe* of 9th November, 1883, it is stated that "the directors of the Farnham company have this year introduced a system of economy in the administration of the sugar factory. There were 30 men employed at the works and the saving effected was about \$300 per week over previous years."

In 1884 the factory was closed. It was stated that the company had lost \$250,000, and that the whole of the buildings and plant were offered for sale and that the price asked was \$60,000.

This factory remained closed until 1890, when it was rented by the present company, of which Mr. A. Musy is the manager. "The company distributed gratuitously \$4,000 worth of seed, paid premiums for the finest crops of beets, and \$4.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs. for beets delivered at any railway station within 100 miles of the factory."

The total quantity of beets used was about 6,000 tons; the price received for the raw sugar was 5 cents per pound and for the refined 6 cents in Montreal.

"The industrial campaign was pronounced a success, the factory being worked without stoppage to the last beet, and the percentage of sugar extracted was as large as it would have been in Europe from beets of the same richness."

In 1891 the work began at this factory on the 9th of October, and it was in full operation at the date of my visit, 28th October. The manager, Mr. A. Musy, who was very courteous and obliging, afforded me every facility for seeing all parts of the factory and freely gave me all the information sought. About 110 tons of beets were then being worked per day of 24 hours, and large quantities were being delivered both by waggon and by rail. The beets appeared to be quite sound; they were fairly even in size, most of them running from 3 to 4 inches in diameter. I was informed by Mr. Musy that up to the time of my visit the tests had shown that they contained an average of from 12 to 13 per cent of sugar. The factory continued working until the 6th of December, using in all about 10,500 tons of beets.

The company pays the farmers \$4.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs. for the beets delivered at the factory, to which is added a bonus of 50 cents per ton, given to the farmers by the Quebec Government in accordance with the provisions of the Act passed in December, 1890, making in all \$5 per ton. The company usually advances money to the farmer on his beet crop where three acres or more is grown, the custom being to advance \$10 per acre in June when the beets are up and \$10 more per acre in July after they are thinned.

The population of Farnham is now given as 2,822, and the principal industries of the place are the workshops of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the beet sugar factory. The factory was said to furnish employment for from 150 to 200 men in all, one-half working during the day, the other half during the night, and this continues until all the beets are worked up, after which only a small number are needed to extract the second sugars. The machinery appeared to be complete and in fair order; the engines are of 500 horse-power. Coal dust is used as fuel, brought from Springhill, Nova Scotia, and costs laid down at the factory \$3.31 per ton of 2,000 lbs. The consumption was said to be 40 tons per day. Bone charcoal is used in this factory for the

final decolourising of the sap, for the making of which a roasting oven has been provided. The bones are bought in Montreal and Quebec at from \$17 to \$20 per ton. At the time of my visit the output of raw sugar was from 27,000 to 28,000 lbs. per day. This raw sugar was further treated in another part of the factory, the finished product being pure white sugar of excellent quality, which the manufacturers were then selling in large lots at 4½ cents per pound.

CANE VERSUS BEET SUGAR.

The contest which the war in prices, resulting partly from overproduction, has brought about between the cane sugar and beet sugar producers has been very fierce and protracted. On the one hand the cane sugar makers have the great advantage of being able to place their product in the markets of the world, in spite of export duties, at a less cost than beet sugar factories can produce sugar from the beet. On the other hand, the beet sugar makers are aided by liberal bounties by their respective governments, without which, the industry could not be carried on with profit.

From an editorial in the *Sucrière Indigène* of 28th December, 1886, we quote the following: "We have seen that the Austrian sugar manufacturers have, at a meeting held lately, raised the question of closing their works for a year, in the hope of putting an end to the ruinous prices which characterize the present crisis. Not even this heroic expedient would save the beet-root sugar industry of the future, because the colonial production asks nothing better than a chance of developing itself, and if it is not restrained by surtaxes from entering European countries it will end by crushing the whole of the continental production."

"The struggle between the cane and the beet has assumed an alarming aspect, since the creation of powerful associations has rendered practicable the application to the cane of the whole of the progress which the working of the beets has enjoyed, through the advances made in machinery and chemistry. It is our own mechanics and our own men of science who are furnishing the improved weapons to our rivals who are able to crush us."

In vol. 19 of "The Sugar Cane" the following is quoted from a statement made by Mr. G. Gorz, the eminent Berlin engineer and sugar specialist. Speaking of sugars in general, he says: "We find a tolerably large amount of over-production, in consequence of which prices have sunk to a level which keeps only a little above the cost of production. This assertion is applicable to all sugar-producing countries and colonies. The competition in the world's markets is now extraordinarily great; this is carried on and still maintained by cane sugar against beet-root sugar, in spite of the fact that the former is to a considerable extent hampered by export duties, while the latter is under the support of more or less high premiums. In the face of this fact we are justified in asking: How would the beet sugar have stood the competition during the past few years if, on the one hand, the export duties on cane sugar had been reduced, and on the other hand the premiums on the export of beet sugar had been abolished?"

A well-known French authority, Mr. George Dureau, of the *Journal des Fabricants de Sucre*, writing on the subject of premiums on sugar, is thus quoted in the same volume:—

"Beet root sugar may be considered as the sugar which, *par excellence*, is favoured by premiums, whilst cane sugar is that which is produced under natural conditions, without other advantages than those with which nature has endowed it, which we hasten to add, are considerable."

"In the present state of things, what is the object of the premiums granted to beet root sugar? The premium enables the producer to sell below prime cost, and consequently, if we admit that the cost of production is equal for the two kinds of sugar, the producer of beet sugar will be able to sell with profit at a price which is ruinous for the producer of cane sugar. The more the system of premiums is exaggerated the lower will prices fall, and the more reduced become the number of those who are placed under natural conditions and who are selling at a loss."

"To what extent does the premium granted to beet sugar confer an advantage on

it—or, in other terms, if the premium were to be abolished, what would be the difference between the natural prime cost of beet root and cane sugar? Whatever be the solution, there is one certain and indisputable fact, viz., that the abolition of the premium granted to beet root sugar would at once result in a general advance in prices, by which the producers of cane sugar would immediately profit.”

The contest would then be carried on on conditions equal as regards artificial advantages. In however small a degree certain colonies, as, for example, Cuba and Java, pursue their course on the path of improvement and progress on which they have entered, the equilibrium between beet and cane sugar would very soon be destroyed in favour of the latter. The question is exceedingly complex. It requires a profound study of the resources of the colonies, natural resources, fertility of the soil, the supply of labour, social conditions, facility of transport, of obtaining supplies, abundance of capital, etc. This study will probably have in store more than one surprise for those who may undertake it.”

“Does not an examination of the situation of the British colonies specially show that according to the last statistics their total export, which was in 1864 300,764 tons, attained in 1885 the figure of 505,000 tons, an increase of 68 per cent in 21 years; and as one of our English contemporaries has justly remarked, it was during that period of 21 years that the beet root sugar was enjoying those premiums which are being denounced as ruinous to the colonies. During the eight months of the present year have not the imports of raw cane sugar into the United Kingdom reached 325,000 tons, whilst those of raw beet sugar were only 253,660 tons?”

“We lately read in an English consular report on the state of the sugar industry in the island of Réunion that on the plantations of the Credit Foncier they had been able to reduce the cost price of cane sugar from 46 francs 90 centimes (37s. 8d.) the 100 kilos (220 lbs.) in 1878 to 34 francs 3 centimes (27s. 3d.) in 1886, and that by the aid of new improvements they hoped to be able from the year 1887 to produce sugar at 31 francs (24s. 10d.), making a reduction of 34 per cent in less than ten years.”

“A plantation in Réunion is instanced on which, in 1886-7, the 100 kilos of sugar have been produced at only 24 francs (19s. 3d.), and this estate reckons on being able still further to reduce the prime cost by adopting cultivation by implements—the plough, etc.—in a word, by substituting mechanical for hand labour. The cost price of the cane delivered at the mill, which in 1883 was 26 francs 94 centimes (21s. 8d.) per ton, was only 10 francs 65 centimes (8s. 6d.) in 1885. The cost of manufacture can be reduced by 5 to 6 francs. At the present yield of 9 per cent the cost price of 100 kilos of sugar can thus be reduced to less than 20 francs (16s. less than 1d. per lb.) Now this yield of 9 per cent is a very moderate one in proportion to the saccharine contents of the cane, and we have not heard all that can be said with regard to the improvement of the quality of the plant and in the extraction of the juice. Under the conditions indicated above, a yield of 10 per cent would bring down the cost price per 100 kilos of sugar to 16 or 17 francs (12s. 10d. to 13s. 7½d.) Undoubtedly, it is not every plantation that is in a position to realize this progress; but the mere fact that such progress belongs to the domain of possibility is surely somewhat disquieting.”

In “The Sugar Beet” for 1889, p. 30, a well known German writer who advocates continuation of the bounty system is quoted as follows: “Respecting the competition that will exist between cane and beet sugar manufacturers, there is greater margin for improvement in the cane than in the beet processes; the former need only to imitate the progress already achieved by the European industries in cultivation and technical treatment. Such quantities of cane sugar will come into the world’s markets as to render competition on the part of beet sugar very difficult.”

In the same journal for 1888, p. 54, the editor, when speaking of the cane sugar industry in Brazil, says: “Canes raised in the province of Rio Janerio tested from 13 to 19 per cent of sugar.” Again, on page 55 of the same year, he says: “In Martinique the sugar-makers extracted 7·93 per cent of sugar in 1885, 7·36 in 1886 and 8·40 in 1887. From data sent by Mr. Ehrman, the cost of manufacture is \$3 per 100 kilos, about 1½ cents per pound.

On page 62 of the same publication ex-Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, is reported as making the following statement: "Ten years ago 1,500 lbs. of sugar was the average yield of an acre of cane. This has been increased to an average of 2,000 lbs., and our best places with best machinery get as much as 4,000 lbs. per acre." Again, in the May number for 1889 we find the following: "From the 'Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer' we learn that the cost of manufacturing cane sugar on four important plantations in that State varied from 1.58 to 1.80 cents per pound.

In "The Sugar Beet" for 1887, p. 43, the editor, speaking of Egyptian sugar, says: "During the latter part of 1886, 18,500,000 lbs. of first grade was sold at 2.65 to 2.75 cents per lb., and 10,000,000 lbs. second grade at 1.60 cents per lb." From the same journal, for 1888, we make the following extracts: "Cuban sugar-makers seem of late to have diminished the cost of making sugar, and the product may be sold at less than 2 cents per lb. and leave ample margin of profit. The cost of making sugar in Java is said to be 2½ cents per lb. In Trinidad the average price of Muscovado sugar in April, 1888, was \$1.80 to \$2.00 per 100 lbs.; profits were said to be small." In "Barbadoes land has much lowered in price with the fall of sugars. That formerly worth £100 per acre can now be bought for £50. On the other hand, those who have bought land at moderate prices can manufacture Muscovado sugar at £5 per ton, about 1½ cents per lb., and sell it at £10—2½ cents.

"At Santa Cruz labourers secure 20 cents a day and feed themselves, are furnished with a room in which to lodge and a piece of land large enough for their household. I see no reason why the sugar production of this important British colony should not be greatly improved. Limited capital prevents any change, at least for the present. If a system of taxation and drawback similar to that existing in beet sugar producing countries were adopted, money would be forthcoming and beet sugar would have a battle to fight of a very different character from any in the past."

In "A Handbook of Industrial Organic Chemistry," by Prof. S. P. Sadtler, published in August, 1891, the author, speaking of the sugar cane, says, p. 113: "It has a wide range, succeeding in almost all tropical and sub-tropical countries, and requires a warm, moist climate, developing most luxuriantly on islands and sea coasts in the tropics. It is the richest in sugar of all the plants cultivated for this purpose. Under ordinary favourable conditions it yields about 90 per cent of juice, which contains 18 to 20 per cent of crystallizable cane sugar." The following proportions of sugar in cane grown in different localities are given from analyses by well known chemists: "Martinique, 17.80 to 18 per cent; Guadeloupe, 17.8; Mauritius, 20 per cent; Middle Egypt, 16.00; Upper Egypt, 18.10; Cuba, from crystalline cane, 19.2 to 20.5; from red ribbon cane, 18.5 to 20; black Java cane, 20.6 to 21.3. In Louisiana the yield is much less, and is given as 13.05 in 1884, 12.11 in 1885, 13.50 in 1886 and 13.69 in 1887." It will be seen that leaving out Louisiana these figures show a much higher percentage in the cane than has been given for the beet.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, of Washington, is of opinion that the average sugar cane grown in Louisiana is not equal to the best beets in the proportion of sugar it contains, and says that it varies from 10 to 12 per cent to 13 to 14 per cent, depending on the care with which the cane has been grown.

In the United States agricultural report for 1872 R. T. Brown, chemist, says: "When sugar is produced in the above-ground organs of a plant it is found to be in the ratio of light and heat to which a plant is exposed. Under the operations of this law, as we recede from the tropics the cultivation of cane becomes less and less profitable till we reach a point where it is no longer remunerative. Cane sugar in Louisiana is an uncertain industry from degeneration of the cane and partial failure of the crop in unfavourable seasons. In 1834 it was 100,000 hogsheads; in 1835 it fell to 30,000; in 1853 it reached 439,976; in 1856 only 73,000 hogsheads were produced." In the report for 1878 the Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Wm. G. Le Duc, says, speaking of the sugar cane: "The plant itself belongs to a tropical country, and refused to ripen its seed in Louisiana, never even maturing the whole extent of stalk grown. All these considerations combined to make a discouraging outlook for the home production of sugar from tropical cane."

In the report for 1888 the Commissioner, the Hon. Norman J. Coleman, remarks : "In the United States the area which can possibly be devoted to the production of sugar cane is a limited one. Small proportions of Florida, Louisiana and Texas only can hope to compete with the tropics in the production of cane sugar." It would appear from these quotations that comparisons drawn from the yield of the cane as produced in Louisiana and the beet as grown in the western States are scarcely fair to the cane, when looked at from the standpoint of the world's production.

It is difficult to ascertain the cost of producing beet sugar in European countries owing to the hidden bounties the manufacturers receive. The lowest price at which it is stated to have been made in Alvarado, California, is a trifle over 4 cents per lb. "The Sugar Beet" for February, 1886, says: "The cost of making beet sugar at Alvarado in a factory of capacity of 80 tons is 4.9 cents per lb. Mr. Dyer says that with a factory of 200 tons capacity he could make beet sugar at a cost of 4 cents per lb."

A large convention of those interested in beet sugar was held at Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 17th and 18th of December, 1891, at which it is said that 300 delegates were present. That the two factories in Nebraska had demonstrated that sugar could be made in that State. The first season, 1890, was dry, and the beets were small; the second, 1891, was cold and wet, and the crop was damaged by early frosts. "In spite of the bounty, neither one of the factories have been making money; one of the great difficulties has been to educate the farmers to successful beet growing. The Nebraska factories themselves will hereafter cultivate about 1,000 acres each to supply any deficiency and enable them to run at full capacity." The bounty on sugar was discussed at length. A few of the delegates were in favour of removing all encouragements of this kind and letting the industry perish if it is not self-sustaining. The sense of the convention, however, was for sustaining the national bounty and restoring the State bounty. It was proposed that the State bounty law should be reenacted, and the bounty divided between the farmers and the manufacturers. The following figures were given as to the cost of making beet sugar and the profits obtained: "A ton of beets produces an average of 150 lbs. of sugar; the manufacturer receives 6 cents a pound for his sugar, including the bounty (2 cents) received from the government, thus making his receipts \$9 per ton. He pays the farmer \$4 per ton, and it costs him \$3 per ton for the manufacture, leaving him a profit of \$2 per ton." In other words, the sugar, on the basis of \$4 per ton paid to the farmer for beets, is said to have cost the manufacturers who have worked with all the most recent improvements and labour-saving appliances $4\frac{2}{3}$ cents per pound to manufacture, while the usual market price is about 4 cents per lb. Hence, if the government bounty were withdrawn the sugar on this calculation would have been manufactured in Nebraska this year at a loss of $\frac{2}{3}$ of a cent per lb. By the bounty of 2 cents per lb. paid by the national government the manufacturers have been repaid the loss and have made a profit of $1\frac{1}{3}$ cents per lb. Presuming the yield in the two factories in Nebraska to have been 4,000,000 lbs., this would give the manufacturer a net profit of \$53,333 on a working capital of \$500,000, which added to the bonus and land grant given by the people is probably about the sum which the owners have invested. This would be equal to a dividend of a little over $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

A yield of 150 lbs. of sugar per ton is only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from beets, which are said to have shown by the polariscope an average of about 14 per cent of sugar contents. This would be a very small yield, and it seems probable that there is some error in this statement of yield as given in the *Omaha Bee*. In similar factories in Germany and France, and in California also, the proportion of sugar extracted is about 80 per cent of what the beets contain, which would be equal to 11.20 per cent of the manufactured article from roots containing 14 per cent of sugar. A yield of 11 per cent would correspond with the figures given to the writer by Mr. Oxnard at the time of his visit to the factories, which would bring the yield up to 220 lbs. for each ton of beets used, increasing the receipts from \$9 to \$13.20 per ton, lowering the net cost of the sugar to a fraction under $3\frac{1}{10}$ cents per lb. and increasing the profits of the manufacturer from \$2 to \$6.50 on each ton of beets worked; or, estimating the sugar production at 4,000,000 lbs., the total profits at $2\frac{8}{10}$ cents per lb. would be \$112,000, a little more than 22 per cent on a capital of \$500,000. If this latter calculation be correct, it would appear that during the past

year the beet sugar industry might have been carried on without a bounty and have realized the manufacturers a return of about 6 per cent on the capital invested. If the production has not exceeded 3,000,000 lbs., the profits would be reduced to \$84,000.

BOUNTIES.

An international conference was held in London, England, in 1887-88, on invitation of Her Majesty's government, at which nearly all the sugar-producing powers were represented, the object of the conference being to discuss proposals for the abolition of all bounties on sugar, direct or indirect. The representative from Germany stated that the German government was quite ready to abolish the bounties if the same should be done in other countries. The Austrian representative made a similar declaration. The representative from France admitted that the sugar manufacturers in his country received high bounties, but said that France did not set the example, but only took up the policy in self-defence. He further added that he was "not authorized to indicate the means for putting an end to this regrettable state of things." Belgium was anxious to frame her laws so as to abolish bounties as soon as possible. Russia was in favour of abolishing bounties, and the representatives of other governments expressed themselves in similar terms. There appeared to be a unanimous sentiment among all present as to the desirability of abolishing bounties.

After holding several sessions at intervals from November, 1887, to August, 1888, it was found impracticable to harmonize the conflicting interests, and the object for which the conference was convened was not attained.

In a preliminary memorandum compiled by Sir George Baden-Powell, and published by order of the English House of Commons in 1884, he says: "The amount paid in bounties is provided by the tax-payers in general. In addition to this, additional taxation has to be resorted to, because the amounts so paid are deductions from the yield of the sugar taxes. All the money is paid to the sugar manufacturers, and the public generally is thus deprived of moneys it might invest or spend in other ways, which would undoubtedly promote production, exchange and general prosperity." Again: "The consumer in England pays less than cost price for his beet sugar, because the German tax-payers pay to German manufacturers sufficient not only to cover the actual loss, but also a margin of profit. But sugar can be obtained cheaper from cane than beet-root, and thus the English consumer is compelled to use that kind of sugar which it costs most to produce;" and "the gain of the English consumer is a deduction from German wealth."

"The recent proposal to assist English agriculture by introducing into England the manufacture of sugar from beet-root is thoroughly impracticable, so long as continental manufacturers can obtain a bounty on all produce they put into the English market. The amount paid in bounties is provided by the tax-payers in general. In the French government both sides are anxious to see the bounty system put an end to. In Germany the notorious results of the excessive bounty, in forcing into existence a very large industry, are having an effect in favour of now reducing the heavy charge the nation has hitherto borne."

In Holland the pressure of the system on the State revenues has driven the government to fix a minimum of net receipts from sugar duties.

In "The Sugar Beet" for 1887, p. 54, it was said that the bounty system in European countries entails the following losses to the revenue: France, \$13,120,000; Germany, \$9,420,000; Austro-Hungary, \$5,000,000; Belgium and Holland, \$5,200,000. With the enormous increase which has since taken place in the export trade the loss is probably much greater now. There seems to be no doubt that all the European sugar-producing countries desire to abolish the bounty system if they could find any way of doing so without crippling the industry.

The Congress of the United States removed the duty on sugar from the 31st March, 1891. This, basing the estimate on the sugar duties collected in 1890, was a loss to the revenue of about fifty-four million dollars. The results of this change would, it is said, have been ruinous to the planters of Louisiana, Texas and Florida, whose annual output of sugar was about 465,000,000 lbs., and to compensate the sugar-makers and encourage the industry an Act was passed on the 1st of October, 1890, which pro-

vides for the payment of a bounty of 2 cents per lb. on all sugar of a purity of 90 per cent and over made within the United States, whether from cane, beets, sorghum or maple, for a period of fourteen years, from the 1st of July, 1891, to the 1st of July, 1905. It is expected that \$10,000,000 will be required to pay the bounty this year. In the annual report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, recently issued, we find that the quantity of sugar imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1891, was 3,483,477,222 lbs., and that the quantity produced in the country was 512,261,530 lbs. If the sugar industry should develop under the stimulus of this bounty, as its advocates expect it to do, until the whole supply of the United States is produced within its own borders, it will involve, on the basis of the present consumption, the annual payment to the sugar manufacturers of nearly eighty millions of dollars, which must be provided for by tax on other goods. It is further argued by some of those who favour this industry that the United States should not only aim to supply its own consumption of sugar but also to become an exporting country, which would entail a loss of \$20,000 on every million pounds exported.

State bounties have also been given in some instances. Kansas, which formerly offered a bounty of 2 cents per lb. on sugar made from beets, sorghum, etc., reduced that bounty by Act of 4th March, 1891, to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent. In Utah, by Act of 12th March, 1890, a bounty of 1 cent per lb. on similar sugars is offered for the years 1890 and 1891. The State of Nebraska also passed an Act, 19th March, 1889, providing for a bounty of 1 cent per lb. on all sugar produced within the State, but this law was repealed by the legislature of 1891.

In December, 1890, the Legislature of the Province of Quebec passed an Act which provided for the payment to the growers of a bonus of 50 cents per ton for one year on all sugar beets grown within the province and delivered at the factories to be made into sugar.

During the session of 1891 the House of Commons in Canada also abolished the duty on sugar, which lessened the revenue to the extent of nearly three million dollars. The Customs Act also made the following provision for a bounty on beet sugar: "Under such regulations and restrictions as may be provided by Order in Council there may be paid to the producers of any raw beet sugar produced in Canada, wholly from beets grown therein, between the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, a bounty equal to one dollar per one hundred pounds, and in addition thereto three and one-third cents per one hundred pounds for each degree or fraction of a degree of test by polariscope over seventy degrees."

This bounty, which is practically the same as that of the United States, is offered for two years only. If this be continued, and the production of sugar stimulated in Canada to the point of supplying all that is now purchased abroad, it would, on the basis of the imports of 1890, of 174,045,720 lbs., involve, the annual payment in cash to the sugar manufacturers of \$3,480,914, which would have to be provided for by taxes on other commodities.

The number of acres of beets which would be required to produce the annual supply of sugar for Canada would be about 75,000, which, at 12 tons per acre, yielding 10 per cent of manufactured sugar, would supply 40 large factories with 22,500 tons each, which would yield about 180,000,000 lbs. of sugar. There seems to be no doubt that the sugar beet can be produced over a very large area in Canada under as favourable conditions as in any country in the world. The beets worked at the Farnham factory, in Quebec, during the past year, are said to have contained an average of about 13 per cent of sugar. From a report by Robert H. Lawder on "The Cultivation of the Sugar Beet in Ontario," published by order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario in 1890, we find that in a large number of analyses made by Wilfred Skaife, Esq., of Montreal, an average of 13.75 per cent of sugar was found, while in another series, grown in Ontario, made by Prof. C. C. James, of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, the average was 13.63. In a large series of samples from Ontario, analyzed in 1890 at the laboratory of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by Mr. F. T. Shutt, chemist of the Dominion

Experimental Farms, 60 per cent of the samples averaged 12 per cent of sugar and 38 per cent 13 per cent. During the past-season the result of 42 analyses by Mr. Shutt of beets grown at the experimental farm and in other parts of Ontario have given an average of 13·37 per cent. Two varieties grown at the experimental farm at Nappan, N.S., have given 14·70 per cent; the same varieties at the experimental farm at Indian Head, N.W.T., 11·45, and at the experimental farm at Agassiz, B.C., 13·2 per cent. The seed sent to the experimental farm at Brandon, Man., was lost in transit, and for this reason we have no report from that institution.

SUGAR STATISTICS.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CANE SUGAR.

The world's production of raw sugar from the sugar cane for the years 1885-86 to 1889-90 is thus estimated by Willet and Gray (*Louisiana Planter and Manufacturer*, 5th April, 1890):—

Countries.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Cuba.....	705,400	608,900	610,000	530,000	600,000
Porto Rico.....	64,000	86,000	50,000	55,000	70,000
Trinidad.....	49,200	69,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Barbadoes.....	44,000	65,000	60,000	50,000	60,000
Jamaica.....	17,000	21,000	30,000	28,000	30,000
Antigua and St. Kitts.....	25,000	25,000	26,000	25,000	28,000
Martinique.....	33,000	41,000	39,000	38,000	40,000
Guadeloupe.....	37,000	55,000	50,000	45,000	50,000
Demerara.....	111,800	135,000	110,000	108,000	125,000
Réunion.....	35,000	32,000	32,000	25,000	30,000
Mauritius.....	114,200	101,800	120,000	132,000	125,000
Java.....	365,950	363,950	396,000	364,000	310,000
British India.....	50,000	50,000	55,000	60,000	60,000
Brazil.....	186,000	260,000	320,000	220,000	150,000
Manilla, Cebu and Ililo.....	186,000	180,000	174,000	210,000	180,000
Louisiana.....	127,900	80,900	158,000	145,000	125,000
Peru.....	27,000	26,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Egypt.....	65,000	50,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Sandwich Islands.....	96,500	95,000	100,000	120,000	120,000
	2,339,950	2,345,550	2,465,000	2,254,000	2,228,000

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

The total production of beet-root sugar for the years 1885-86 to 1889-90, as given by the best German authorities, is as follows:—

Countries.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Germany.....	838,105	1,023,734	955,400	978,484	1,264,607
Austro-Hungary.....	369,000	555,300	408,000	525,000	787,989
France.....	298,407	506,384	405,750	474,000	753,078
Russia.....	526,200	480,854	435,361	500,000	456,711
Belgium.....	48,420	118,455	121,643	124,400	221,480
Holland and other countries.....	37,500	69,552	70,538	68,746	135,813
	2,117,632	2,754,299	2,396,692	2,670,630	3,619,678

On comparing these figures it will be seen that the quantity of beet sugar made during the last two years in the series given was much greater than that made from the cane, and that while the production of cane sugar has remained about the same during the five years named the quantity of beet sugar manufactured has increased during the same period over 70 per cent.

The imports of sugar entered for consumption in Canada in 1889-90 were 223,841,171 lbs.—111,921 tons of 2,000 lbs., and valued at \$5,837,895. The duty collected on the same was \$3,675,724.

These sugars came from the following countries :—

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	Lbs.	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	1,804,591	53,615	47,973
United States.....	6,954,452	249,355	151,634
Austria.....	76,438	4,732	3,013
British Africa.....	664,252	14,149	9,962
British Guiana.....	3,359,968	109,487	61,914
Brazil.....	45,622,267	1,073,638	687,078
British West Indies.....	13,458,910	394,547	234,312
French West Indies.....	186,210	6,137	2,723
Spanish West Indies.....	66,767,633	1,910,808	1,158,829
Dutch East Indies.....	4,396,568	82,405	61,740
France.....	736	160	55
Germany.....	35,507,471	1,037,333	633,357
*Spanish possessions in Pacific Ocean.....	45,013,110	900,591	622,464
China.....	28,565	878	667

The imports of sugar entered for home consumption in 1890-91 were 174,045,720 lbs.—87,023 tons of 2,000 lbs., and valued at \$5,186,158. The duty collected on the same was \$2,851,547.

These sugars came from the following countries :—

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty Collected.
	Lbs.	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	8,581,873	207,678	142,065
United States.....	20,520,285	637,058	351,562
British Guiana.....	3,112,637	111,428	56,038
British West Indies.....	7,257,913	245,998	125,598
China.....	46,726	1,540	1,158
France.....	2,022	289	109
Japan.....	1,377	68	44
Spanish West Indies.....	40,522,778	1,480,031	712,746
St. Pierre.....	340	23	14
Dutch West Indies.....	897	30	18
Spanish possessions, other.....	29,006,851	639,510	411,344
Brazil.....	25,837,684	687,095	373,754
Germany.....	26,777,510	863,474	475,198
Mauritius.....	2,507,984	54,810	37,501
Danish West Indies.....	173,591	7,150	1,729
French West Indies.....	285,620	9,653	4,575
Dutch East Indies.....	9,429,632	240,323	158,096

* Phillipine Islands, Sooloo Islands, Caroline Islands.

SUMMARY.

From the evidence submitted it would appear that the great stimulus given to the beet sugar industry in Europe by the liberal bounties which have been paid has resulted in an increase in production beyond what is required for consumption, and for this reason mainly the price obtained for this commodity has been but little more than the cost of cane sugar, while the beet sugar is sold at less than cost.

Notwithstanding the low wages paid to operatives, the great improvements which have of late years been made in the quality of the beets, and the almost perfect condition to which the process of manufacture has been brought, it is not yet practicable to make beet sugar anywhere at such a price as will enable the operator without a bounty to compete with cane sugar, and in view of the improvements taking place in the quality of the cane and in the process of manufacture of cane sugar there seems to be no prospect of the beet sugar industry ever becoming self-sustaining.

From the facts presented relating to the history of this industry in the United States and Canada, it appears that many carefully-constructed factories have been established in different parts of the country backed by a liberal supply of capital, managed by men thoroughly trained in the business, having at their command the most approved machinery and labour-saving appliances, but, leaving out of consideration the factories recently built, it may be said that in no instance has the industry prospered sufficiently to give a fair return for the capital invested, and in almost every instance the effort has resulted in financial failure.

The main cause of these frequently-repeated failures seems to have been the want of sufficient beets to work with. In the older European countries, where labour is abundant and cheap, farmers cannot be induced to grow the quantities which the factories require at the prices they are willing to give; hence, more than half of the beets used in Germany and a large proportion of those consumed in France and other European countries are grown by the companies who own and work the factories.

In America, where labour is dearer than in Europe, this difficulty presents itself in a much more forceful way and has been the cause of many disappointments. In beet culture a large part of the labour is required during the time of harvesting and drawing the beets to the factory, and this demand occurs at a time when every farmer is busy in preparing his land for the following year, in bringing in his late crops, or in threshing or marketing his grain. It is very doubtful if farmers in Canada could afford, with a large area of land to look after, to grow sugar beets as they should be grown, of small size in rows 18 inches apart, and give to them the hand labour and the general care and cultivation they require and deliver them to the factories at the prices offered. It may be shown on paper that the business of growing beets is a profitable one for the farmer, and occasionally it may prove to be so; but there have been so many drawbacks in the high price of labour and the difficulty of procuring it at that period when it is most needed, in the unfavourable character of the seasons, and the occurrence of injurious insects, that farmers in most instances have refused to continue to grow the beets, even when \$5 a ton of 2,000 lbs. have been offered for them.

Farmers may generally be trusted to find out for themselves when a crop is profitable, and such a crop they are not likely to hastily abandon, and when we find so many instances where large numbers of them have made contracts to grow sugar beets, and after one or two years of trial have refused to continue to produce them, it is self-evident that the returns cannot have been so very profitable.

It is quite true that the cultivation of sugar beets, in common with all other root crops, greatly improves the soil in which they are grown and increases the yield of subsequent crops; but these results can be produced equally by growing the larger sorts of sugar beets at a greater distance between the rows, or by growing in a similar way the coarser sorts of roots for stock feeding. Such roots can be raised at much less cost for

hand labour, and in feeding them to cattle for the production of butter, cheese or beef, the profits to the farmer are likely to be quite as satisfactory as the growing of sugar beets for a factory and less exhaustive to the soil.

The forty large factories which would be needed to produce the sugar required for home consumption would each employ probably from 200 to 220 hands, or 8,000 to 8,800 in all. Most of these would find employment in the factories during the busy season only, which would begin in the early part of October and continue probably until near the end of December.

The effect the establishment of this industry would have on other industries is a feature too important to be overlooked. The building of forty sugar factories in Canada would for a time give employment to many mechanics engaged in their construction; the increased consumption of coal would give employment to miners. It would add to the earnings of railways engaged in transporting the coal and in carrying the beets to the factories, give employment to machinists, who would manufacture more or less of the machinery, to the makers of barrels and bags to be used as containers for the sugar, and also, find employment for a large amount of capital.

The relative usefulness of the refuse pulp as cattle food will be discussed in the second part of this report. It is not, in the opinion of the writer, of that value in this country which has been claimed for it.

It is probable that the strongest objection to the encouragement of this industry, on the only basis on which it is claimed it could be established, will be found in the fact that it would require, when fully developed, an annual subsidy of about \$4,000,000, for the raising of which, as long as we have free sugar, other industries must be taxed. This subsidy might in the course of time be lessened, but in view of all the facts presented, of the greater richness of the sugar cane when grown in the tropics and the probabilities of further improvements in the quality of the cane and in the process of manufacture, it is not likely that the bounty could ever be much reduced without crippling the industry.

PART II.

IMPROVEMENT OF SUGAR BEETS.

Systematic efforts have been continued during the past forty years in France and Germany to increase the proportion of sugar in sugar beets, a work which has been attended with much success. It has been found that the beet is very susceptible to improvement when a proper selection of roots is made of good form and especially rich in sugar from which to grow the seed. The beets which it is intended to use for seed purposes are selected with much care as to size, form and weight. They are then preserved in suitable pits until the time for planting arrives, when by means of a small scoop, similar to that used for testing cheese, a piece is cut from the centre and the juice expressed from it and analysed. Only those beets showing a high percentage of sugar are chosen; all others are rejected. The cavity made by the removal of the piece for testing is filled with charcoal to prevent decay before the root is planted.

The improved Vilmorin sugar beet is one of the most important results of many years of patient labour by Mr. H. Vilmorin, of the well known seed firm in Paris. It is a variety very largely cultivated both in France and Germany, and is very rich in sugar. Its general type is shown in figure 1, and it is said to hold its sugar contents under varying conditions and in unfavourable circumstances more persistently than most sorts. It does not grow to a large size, and produces only a medium crop.



Fig. 1.

The Klein Wanzleben is a cross between the Vilmorin and some other varieties, and at the present time is perhaps more extensively grown than any other sort of sugar beet. This is shown in figure 2. It is large at the head and tapers rapidly, and is distinguished from the Vilmorin by its lighter-coloured leaves, which have scalloped edges. This sort gives a heavier crop than the Vilmorin.



Fig. 2.

The Brabant sugar beet, (figure 3*), is a still more productive variety, and is readily distinguished by the form of the crown, which rises well above the level of the soil and has vigorous upright-growing foliage. Its heavy yield with a fair percentage of sugar makes it profitable to the grower, especially where it is intended to use the crop as food for stock.

Among other esteemed sorts are the French Rich Sugar beet, Improved White Imperial, Simon le Grand, Florimond, Bulbeau Desprez, Electoral, Improved Elite, Imperator and Excelsior.



Fig. 3.

CULTIVATION OF THE SUGAR BEET.

Selection and Preparation of the Soil.

Probably the best soil for a crop of sugar beets is a moderately rich sandy loam. There will be no objection to it if it be more or less mixed with clay, provided the proportion be not sufficient to interfere with its porous and open character. A stiff clay soil, which packs under the influence of a hard rain or bakes under a hot sun, is an unfavourable soil for this purpose, while peaty or marshy land is still less suitable for this crop. It is also necessary that the sub-soil should be porous and open, as the sugar beet cannot be satisfactorily grown where the sub-soil is wet. In such case tile draining is necessary to remove the superfluous water.

The land should be ploughed in the fall as deep as is practicable, so as to expose the under layers of the soil to the beneficial action of frost and winter weather. In the spring it should be ploughed again, increasing the depth of the furrow, and it will be

*Figures 1, 2, 3 have been kindly supplied by order of the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington from Bulletin 27, Division of Chemistry, by H. W. Wiley.

much improved if a sub-soil plough be made to follow in the furrow of the ordinary plough, so as to thoroughly loosen the soil to a depth of from 12. to 15 inches, after which it should be well harrowed, when it will be ready for sowing.

Manuring.

Where sugar beets are being grown for a sugar factory stable manure should not be applied to the land about to be used for a beet crop, but should be put on the land for the crop preceding—for the reason that sugar beets grown on freshly-manured land absorb too much nitrogenous and alkaline material to produce the best results in a sugar factory. When the beets are grown for feeding stock barn yard manure may be liberally applied in the autumn or the spring and ploughed under as soon as possible after spreading.

Of artificial fertilizers, a liberal dressing of superphosphate of lime is highly recommended, either alone or associated with potash, and a small proportion of nitrogen in the form of dried blood or nitrate of soda. As to the proportion in which these ingredients should be returned to the soil, it is generally held that to keep the land in good condition an amount of nitrogen at least equal to what has been used by the crop should be returned, with one and a-quarter to one and a-half times as much potash and two and a-half times as much phosphoric acid.

The quantities of these fertilizing constituents which a crop of sugar beets will take from the soil is estimated as follows, giving the proportions extracted by the root and leaves separately: In a crop of sugar beets of first quality, in which the size of the roots would be relatively small, the leaves will weigh about half as much as the roots, and estimating the crop at 12 tons per acre, with 6 tons of leaves, there will be taken from each acre the following:—

—	Roots—12 tons.	Leaves—6 tons.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Potash.....	79	78
Phosphoric acid.....	19	15½
Nitrogen.....	38	46½
Magnesia.....	12	36

Since most soils contain a sufficient quantity of magnesia to serve for an indefinite period, we need only consider the other three ingredients, and if the leaves are left on the ground and ploughed under and thus returned to the soil, as it is highly important they should be, the proportion only of fertilizing ingredients removed by the roots remains to be dealt with.

In an application of 20 tons to the acre of barn yard manure, composed of one part of horse and two parts of cow manure, the solid and liquid portions being mixed in fair proportions, there would, according to the best authorities, be supplied to the land the following quantities of the ingredients referred to:—

From 110 to 130 lbs. phosphoric acid.
140 to 160 lbs. alkalies, chiefly potash.
160 to 175 lbs. nitrogen.

sufficient to replace what is taken by the beet crop and provide fairly well for the other crops to be mentioned under "rotation."

If artificial fertilizers are to be used to replace what the crop has taken from the soil it will be well to bear in mind that every pound of phosphoric acid to be supplied will require from 6 to 12 lbs. of super-phosphate, depending on the quality, 2 lbs. of muriate of potash, 6 or 7 lbs. of kainit, or from 16 to 20 lbs. of wood ashes contain 1 lb. of potash, and 5 lbs. of commercial sulphate of ammonia, or 6½ lbs. of nitrate of soda furnish 1 lb. of nitrogen. Having these facts in memory, the intelligent farmer can regulate his application of artificial fertilizers to suit the crop he wishes to grow.

SEED AND SOWING.

The next thing to consider is the seed, of which there are many varieties which have been brought to a high degree of perfection by judicious cross-fertilizing, and carefully selecting for seed only those beets which are shown by individual analysis to contain a high percentage of sugar. The names of the sorts most esteemed are already given under "Improvement of Sugar Beets."

Having secured the variety desired, the sowing should be done as soon as possible after the land is prepared. Fine weather should be chosen for this work and the land rolled soon after the sowing is finished, to induce that condition of moisture at the surface necessary for the prompt germination of the seed. The sowing should be done on the flat, in drills about 18 inches apart and at the rate of 16 lbs. of seed to the acre. This may appear to many to be a very large quantity, but long experience in Europe has shown that this close planting gives surer and better results than where lesser quantities of seed are used.

Several forms of implements have been devised for sowing the seed. The most expeditious of these, where a large area is to be covered, is the Moline Beet Seeder, specially devised for sowing beet seed, and recently brought out by the Moline Plough Company, of Moline, Illinois. This instrument, which sows four rows at a time at 16, 18 or 20 inches apart, is shown in figure 4.

AFTER TREATMENT.

In the course of 10 or 15 days, if the atmospheric conditions are favourable, the plants will show themselves above ground, and as soon as they are well up they should be weeded, and for this purpose the hand cultivator, known as the Planet Junior (Fig. 5), will be found very convenient. When the young plants have grown to be about as thick as a slate pencil they should be thinned, so as to leave one plant by itself every 6

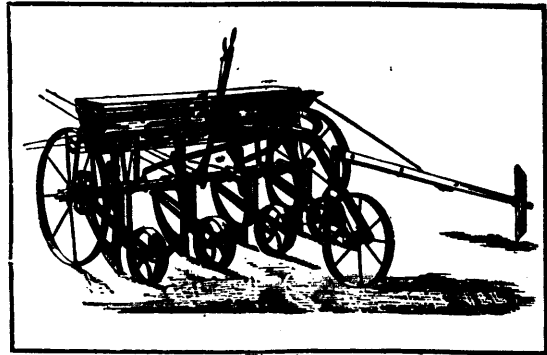


Fig. 4.

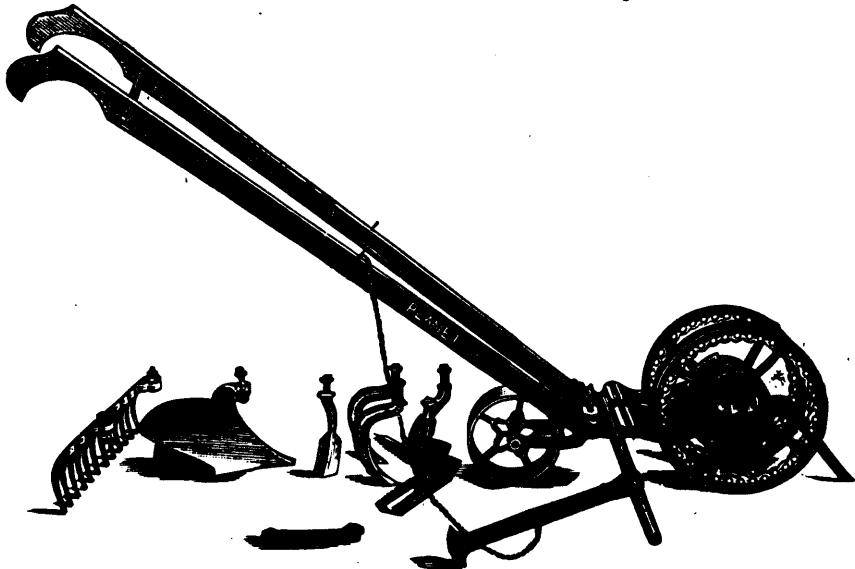


Fig. 5

to 8 inches. This work should be preceded by the use of the cultivator between the rows, so as to kill all the weeds which may have started. Vigorous plants only should be selected, even if the regularity of the intervals is not exactly preserved, but no space should be left more than 12 inches. Much of the thinning can be done with a narrow hoe, and the hand work thus limited to the pulling of the plants immediately around the one to be preserved, which, when the others are removed, should have the earth pressed firmly around it. After the young plants have recovered from the effects of the thinning a cultivator should be again passed through between the rows, so as to loosen the ground and kill the weeds, and this stirring of the soil and killing of weeds should be repeated at intervals of ten days or a fortnight during the growing season, so as to keep the ground clean and the surface loose and friable, the earth being worked towards the roots, so as to cover them up to the collar. In figures 6 and 7 the method

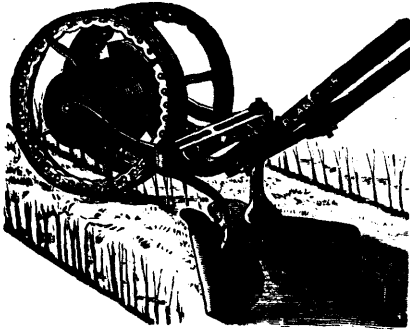


Fig. 6.

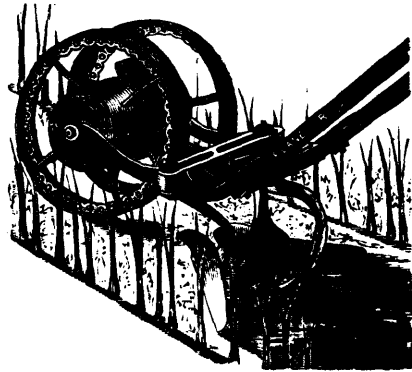


Fig. 7.

of cleaning the ground between the rows by the Planet Junior cultivator is shown; in figure 8, the same implement, of stronger build, for use with a single horse, is represented.

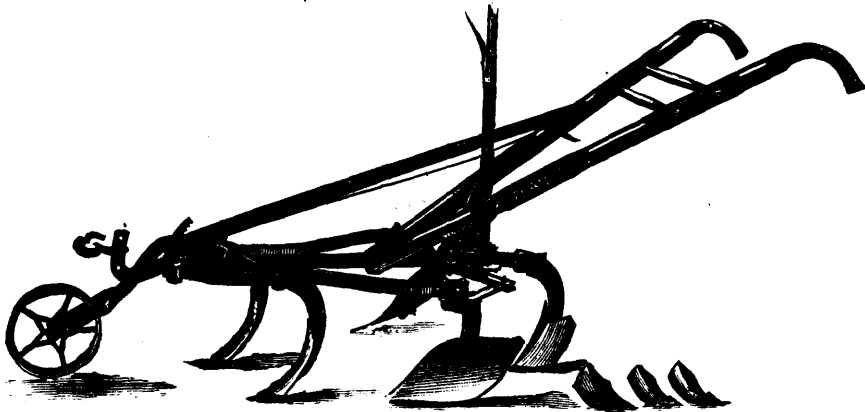


Fig. 8.

This latter will be found useful where the rows are sown wide enough apart to admit of the use of a horse.*

This covering of the upper part of the root with earth is required, for the reason that any portion exposed above the surface will contain a very much smaller proportion of sugar than those parts below the ground. In a series of twelve analyses recently

* Figures 5 to 8, inclusive, have been kindly supplied by S. L. Allen & Co., of Philadelphia, who manufacture these implements.

made by Mr. F. T. Shutt, chemist of the experimental farms, of the same varieties of beets earthed and unearthed, it was found that while the former averaged 13.2 per cent of sugar the latter averaged only 11 per cent. In figure 9 another form of cultivator is shown specially devised for beet culture which cultivates four rows at a time and is worked by one horse. This is made by the Moline Plough Company, Moline, Ill.

When the leaves have grown so as to cover the ground the plants may be left without further treatment until harvest time. As the beet ripens the outside leaves lose their bright green colour and change to a yellowish green; they also droop, and lie close to the ground, some of them dying. It is most important that the beets be left in the ground until they are fully matured, as the formation of sugar in them takes place very rapidly during the last few days of their growth.

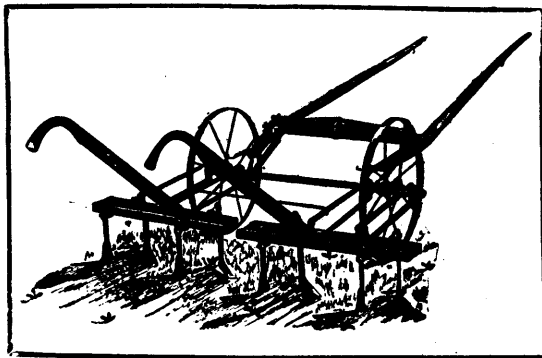


Fig. 9.

HARVESTING.

Beets planted during the first week in May will usually be ready for harvesting about the middle of October. At the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa sugar beets were sown in 1889 on the 20th May and harvested on the 14th October; in 1890 sown on the 13th of May and harvested 18th October; and in 1891 they were sown on the 9th of May and pulled on the 19th of October. The harvesting is usually accomplished by first loosening the beets in the ground, which may be done by ploughing a furrow alongside of the row and lifting the beets by hand. A new form of beet harvester which is highly spoken of is shown in figure 10. This also is manufactured by the Moline Plough Co.

*The next operation is the removal of the leaves and neck of the root, which is that part to which the stems of the leaves have been attached. This latter is cut off with a short hook or heavy knife and left on the ground to decay and be ploughed under with the leaves, because this part of the root contains a large proportion of the mineral salts which the plant during its growth has extracted from the soil, the carrying off of which would unnecessarily exhaust the land. Further, the presence of these mineral salts in the juices of the beet when worked in the factory interferes with the crystallization of the sugar, and increases the trouble and expense of manufacturing it.

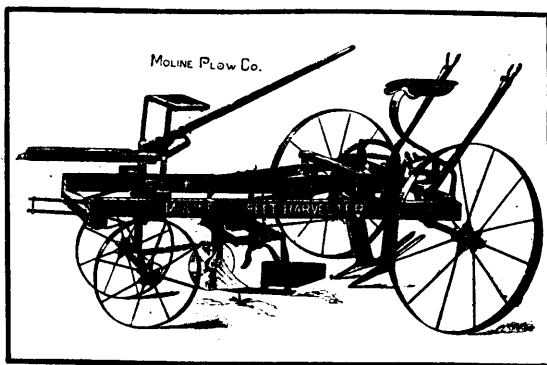


Fig. 10.

When the beets are topped they are thrown into heaps, and covered with the tops and leaves, to protect them from the sun and frost until they can be delivered to the factory.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

A proper rotation of crops is always desirable, and beets seem to do best after wheat or some other cereal. Rich soils on which beets have not been previously grown may

* Figures 4, 9 and 10 have kindly been furnished by the Moline Plough Co., Moline, Ill.

produce several good crops in succession without much injury to the land. The following is a good system of rotation: First, wheat, on land well manured; then beets, followed by barley, and at the same time seeding down with timothy and clover, which is cut for hay the following summer and the second crop ploughed under in the autumn, to be followed the next season with potatoes or oats, which completes the rotation.

COST OF GROWING SUGAR BEETS.

The cost of growing a sugar beet crop is so varied under the modifying circumstances which prevail in different countries that no general estimate can be given which would correctly apply to all. The price of labour and the value of land are the principal factors which influence the cost.

In Germany the cost of raising sugar beets is estimated in the statistical report of the government for 1888-89 to average \$40 per acre, while the average yield for that year was 12 tons.

The average cost in France is given by Mr. E. Du Fay, of Chevy, Cossignac, at about \$80 per acre, but this estimate seems to be excessive.

In "The Sugar Beet" for 1883 it is stated on the authority of Mr. D. Doff that the cost of cultivating the beet in Saxony is \$4.76 per long ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at the factory, and that the growers realized from \$5.71 to \$6.19.

In "The Sugar Beet" for 1882, p. 60, it is stated that the average cost of raising this crop throughout the northern States may be put at \$45 per acre.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, in his bulletin on "The Culture of Sugar Beets" (1891) says: "It is probable that the actual cost to our farmers for the first few years of the beet industry will not exceed \$45 to \$50 per acre, and it is believed that, accidents of season aside, a net profit of from \$8 to \$15 per acre may be expected from the proper culture of the sugar beet in localities near a factory."

Mr. Henry T. Oxnard, of the Grand Island factory, Nebraska, estimates the cost of raising beets in that State at about \$40 per acre, where all the labour is paid for.

Prof. H. H. Nicholson, of the State University, Lincoln, Nebraska, is of opinion that sugar beets may be grown in Nebraska and delivered at the factories at a cost of \$30 per acre. The yield of the plots at the experiment station at Lincoln, of which Prof. Nicholson is director, was 16 tons per acre in 1891.

Mr. J. Thommsen, of Hall county, Nebraska, found the actual cost of growing 5 acres in 1890 to be \$34.30 per acre, but in his estimate nothing is allowed for rent of land, fertilizers or hauling the beets to the factory.

Mr. J. B. Henderson, of Alameda, California, gives the cost of raising this crop at \$61.48 per acre, while Mr. A. F. Richardson, of the same place, reports that 11 acres cost him on an average \$48.64 per acre.

Mr. Oct. Cuisset, of Quebec, in his pamphlet on "Beet Root Culture," estimates the cost of growing an acre of beets in the Province of Quebec, including rent of land and proportion of cost of manure, at \$34 per acre.

In a report to the Minister of Agriculture of Ontario on the cultivation of the sugar beet in Ontario, by Robert H. Lawder, in 1890, the estimated cost of production is given as varying from \$15 up to about \$35. From a careful estimate prepared by Mr. John Fixter, farm foreman at the Central Experimental Farm, the cost of raising sugar beets at that institution during the past year (1891) was nearly \$40 an acre (\$39.79). This estimate is based on labour at \$1.25 per day; single horse and man, \$2; team and man, \$3 per day. Beets sown in rows 18 inches apart, and the use of 16 lbs. of seed per acre, at 18 cents per pound.

The estimate includes also \$4 for fertilizers, being one-fourth the cost of 20 tons of barn yard manure per acre used in the rotation, and \$3 for rent of land, equal to 6 per cent on \$50 per acre.

VALUE OF BEETS FOR FEEDING STOCK.

It is very difficult to arrive at the exact value of roots as food for stock, since there are advantages in feeding them apart from their chemical constituents. The use of a cer-

tain proportion of such succulent food mixed with the drier rations commonly used in winter promotes the health of the animals, and makes the other food more palatable and more easily digested. It is however generally estimated by farmers in Ontario that a ton of well-grown roots, turnips or mangels is worth about \$4, while carrots are usually valued somewhat higher. In Europe, where labour is cheaper and more easily procured, these roots would probably be rated a little lower in value.

ANALYSES OF ROOTS.

The following table shows the results of recent analyses of turnips, mangels, sugar beets and the waste pulp from the sugar beets obtained at the beet sugar factory at Farnham, Quebec. These analyses have been made Mr. F. T. Shutt, chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

	Percentage of Water.	Percentage of Dry Matter.	Digestible Matter per Ton.
			Lbs.
Turnips.....	90.34	9.66	179
Mangels.....	91.29	8.71	145
Carrots.....	90.47	9.53	173
Sugar beets.....	84.25	15.76	296
Sugar beet pulp.....	95.72	4.28	83

These figures indicate that the probable value of a ton of sugar beets in feeding stock is equal to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of either turnips, mangels or carrots, and if this be so the relative feeding value of sugar beets should be about \$6 per ton.

PRICES PAID FOR BEETS BY SUGAR FACTORIES.

In 1888-89 the prices paid at the factories for sugar beets in France varied from \$4.40 to \$5 per ton, while the yield per acre was from 11 to 13 tons. In Germany the prices paid for the roots varied from \$4 to \$6 per ton, with an average yield of 11 tons. It is said that in Austria some cultivators asked \$6 per ton with a right to claim 60 per cent of the pulp, but that manufacturers of sugar refused to pay such prices. From a statement in "The Sugar Beet" for the year 1890, page 30, it appears that at Watsonville factory in California in 1889 the beets brought an average of \$5 per ton with a yield of about $6\frac{3}{4}$ tons per acre. At the Alameda factory in the same State the price varied from \$4.50 to \$5 per ton. In Nebraska the price paid at the factory at Grand Island in 1890 was \$3 per ton delivered at the factory for beets not having less than 12 per cent of sugar, and 25 cents per ton for each additional percentage of sugar. Owing to the very dry season the yield was light, and was estimated by some at about 3 tons per acre, by others at from 5 to 8 tons. The roots were very small, and on this account contained an exceptionally high percentage of sugar; hence they probably brought about \$4 per ton. In 1891 the same prices prevailed at both the Grand Island and Norfolk factories, and as the crop has been larger the sugar percentage has averaged less, about 14 per cent, which would make the price paid for the beets \$3.50 per ton.

At Farnham, in Quebec, \$4.50 per ton has been paid, delivered at the factory, added to which a bounty has been given for one year by the Quebec Government of 50 cents per ton, increasing the receipts of the farmers to \$5 per ton. It is said that the factories cannot afford to pay a higher price than \$4.50, and if that be correct it would appear to be more profitable for farmers to raise sugar beets for feeding stock than for the sugar factories. It would also seem to offer a partial explanation of the reason why in Ger-

many, after the farmers have had an experience of about fifty years in the cultivation of beets, the owners of the factories are still obliged to grow an average of more than one-half of all the beets they consume.

VALUE OF BEET PULP FOR FEEDING.

Concerning the value of this material as food for stock there are many conflicting statements. It must, however, be borne in mind that when beet pulp is spoken of in Europe it is generally understood to be pulp which has been pressed, by which process a large proportion of the water is got rid of and the proportion of solid matter increased to about 20 to 22 per cent, thus adding very much to its value. In Canada and the United States the pulp has hitherto been offered just as it comes from the diffusers. From the analysis of Mr. Shutt of the sample sent from the Farnham factory it appears that in this condition the pulp contains nearly 96 per cent of water, and less than one-third of the nutritive matter contained in the sugar beets before treatment. On comparing the proportion of digestible matter with that contained in ordinary mangels or turnips it would appear that the pulp would average about half the value of these roots. But the relative cost of handling material so weighty with water and containing so low a feeding value would detract from its actual worth when comparing it with mangels or turnips, while the difficulty of preserving from decomposition a substance so succulent and watery would prove another objection to its use. Taking all these points into consideration, it would appear that the estimate formed of this substance by Dr. H. W. Wiley, of Washington, as given on page 21, is about correct, where he considers the feeding value of the pulp as about one-fourth of that of the beets.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR.

When the farmer delivers his beets at the factory they are weighed, and a receipt is given him for them. Samples are taken to the laboratory, where the proportion of sugar contained in them is ascertained and the price fixed accordingly. The beets are unloaded in a suitable shed, from one end of which proceeds a shallow underground sluiceway, with a smooth bottom, through which a shallow but rapid stream of water floats the beets to the washing machine. This machine is a long iron trough resting on a slightly inclined plane and partly filled with water. Revolving arms gradually carry the beets to the lower end of the vessel, by which time they are thoroughly cleaned. They are then thrown out automatically into an elevator, which carries them to the upper story of the building, where they are emptied on an inclined platform made of slats between which the water drips away from the beets. As the roots are gradually forced down the inclined platform they fall into an iron weighing chest, with a capacity of 500 kilos, equal to 1,102 lbs. As soon as this weight is reached the falling of the beam lifts a shutter, which prevents any more beets falling in until the chest is emptied, which is done by means of a movable bottom worked by a lever. The dropping of the beam also sets some internal machinery in motion, which automatically records the weighings.

From the weighing chest the beets drop into the cutter, where small ribbed knives on a revolving cylinder reduce them rapidly to shreds, almost like vermicelli. These shreds, which are commonly called cossettes, pass down as they are cut, and by means of a movable wooden carrier are transferred to the diffusers below.

The diffusers are arranged in a circular series or battery, and are connected by pipes which supply hot water for the exhaustion of the beets, and form outlets through which the sap may be forced when it is sufficiently concentrated to be removed to the treating vessels. The diffuser is a long cylindrical wrought-iron vessel, capable of holding about 2 tons of the cut beets, having a man-hole on the top with a swinging cover, and the bottom arranged so that it can be readily opened, so that the cossettes may drop out when exhausted. When the diffuser is filled the closely-fitting cover is tightly fastened and hot water introduced into the vessel from below, and gradually forced upwards

through the mass of loosely-packed shreds of beet root. The loose cellular structure of the root is rapidly permeated by the hot water, and the denser saccharine juice in the beet cells passes rapidly through the walls of the cells, being replaced by the water. When the water which entered the bottom reaches the top of the vessel it passes down by means of a pipe and enters the lower end of the adjoining diffusor, where it passes through another mass of cut beets, and so on until the water has become sufficiently charged with sugar, when it is transferred to the vessel where the saccharine fluid is decolourised and purified. By this process the cossettes which are continually exposed to the action of fresh portions of water are rapidly exhausted, and so completely is the sugar taken from them that when emptied they seldom contain more than from two to three-tenths of 1 per cent of this substance.

The next process is the purification of the sap, which leaves the diffusor as a dark sugary liquid with a rather disagreeable odour and taste, and passes into the carbonation tank. When the latter is about half full of sap, lime freshly slacked and mixed with water is passed into it, steam being turned on to raise the temperature of the fluid. The proportion of lime used in this first treatment is usually equal to about 2 per cent of dry lime. The temperature of the juice is gradually raised by the steam introduced until it reaches 190 to 200 Fahr., which coagulates the albuminous matter. The caustic lime forms a soluble compound with a portion of the sugar known as sucrate of lime, which is decomposed by passing carbonic acid gas into the fluid forming an insoluble carbonate of lime, which on settling carries down with it a large portion of the colouring substances. After treatment the milky mixture of sap and carbonate of lime is pumped into the filter presses, where all the sedimentary matter is separated and the transparent liquid flows out of a light yellow colour.

In most factories the saccharine fluid after filtration undergoes a second treatment with lime added in much smaller proportion, followed by carbonic acid gas and another filtration, after which the last trace of colour is removed by treatment with sulphurous acid gas. In other factories filtering the sap through bone black takes the place of the second treatment with lime and the after treatment with sulphurous acid. This also decolourizes the solution effectually. The clarified liquid is next concentrated by boiling in large cylindrical evaporators, in a partial vacuum, by which the boiling point is much lowered, the vacuum being created by the action of powerful air pumps, while the steam escaping from the first evaporator is used to raise the temperature in the next.

When sufficiently concentrated the fluid is transferred to another vacuum pan, where it is boiled until it is so far thickened that it granulates on cooling. When this point is reached the sugar is dropped from the bottom of the vacuum pan into another vessel below, where it forms a dark-coloured pasty mass, consisting of sugar crystals enveloped in about one-fourth their weight of molasses, and when cooled it is transferred in successive portions to the centrifugal machines, which, when set in motion, make about 1,200 revolutions a minute. The rapid motion to which the sugar is subjected has the effect of throwing the mass evenly against the sides of the centrifugal and also of throwing off the molasses, which, passing through the wire backing with which the centrifugal machines are furnished, escapes through a tube below into a suitable receptacle, the sugar in the course of 10 or 15 minutes becoming either a light-coloured raw sugar or a white refined sugar, depending to some extent on the method of treatment as well as on the perfection of the apparatus.

If refined directly from the first crystallization the last trace of colour is removed by using a jet of steam associated with compressed air on the revolving sugar in the centrifugal, by means of which the last portions of the adhering molasses are removed from the crystals, leaving them pure and white. The refined white sugar, still damp, is elevated to an upper chamber, where it enters a long cylindrical iron vessel fixed on an inclined plane which revolves around a coil of steam pipes within. By the revolutions of the cylinder the sugar is frequently thrown on the warmed surface of the pipes, and in this way by the time it reaches the lower end it is thoroughly dried. It is then passed through sieves by means of which a uniform grade of finely granulated white sugar is produced.