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Various pagings.

Includes some text in French.

In Sessional paper No. 7, Report of the Minister, 1892, page viii is incorrectly numbered page xiii.

In Sessional paper No. 7A, Note A. Settlements and Surveys ... page 178 is incorrectly numbered page 78.

In Sessional paper No. 7B, Experimental farms. Reports ... 1892, pages 156, 189, 220, 238 & 251 are incorrectly numbered pages 56, 89, 120, 283 & 215.

- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

# SESSIONAL PAPERS

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THIRD SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1893



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OF THE  
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Census of Canada, 1890-91. First Volume.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

1. Report of the Auditor General on Appropriation Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892. Presented 27th January, 1893, 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, 1892. Presented 27th January, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster. 2a. Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1894; presented 30th January, 1893. 2b. Supplementary Estimates for the financial year ending 30th June, 1893; presented 17th February, 1893. 2-1b\*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1893; presented 16th March, 1893. 2c. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1894; presented 27th March, 1893.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2d. Trade with Great Britain—Horses.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2e. Commercial Relations, Canada, No. 1. Reports upon Trade and Trade Openings in Great Britain and other countries, to 31st December, 1892.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1892. Presented 24th March, 1893, 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, 1892, in chartered banks of Canada.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ending 31st December, 1892.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 4a. Preliminary abstract of the business of the Canadian Life Insurance Companies for the year ending 31st December, 1892. Presented 20th February, 1893, 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, 1892.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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### CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

5. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1892. Presented 27th January, 1893, by Mr. Wood (Brockville). *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
6. Inland Revenues of Canada. Part I., Excise, &c., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1892. Presented 26th January, 1893, by Mr. Wood, (Brockville). *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 6a. Inland Revenues of Canada. Part II., Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1892. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 6b. Inland Revenues of Canada. Part III., Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1892. Presented 27th January, 1893, by Mr. Wood (Brockville).  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

7. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for Canada, for the calendar year 1892. Presented 23rd February, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7a. Report on Canadian Archives, 1892. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7b. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1892. Presented 20th March, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7c. Criminal Statistics for the year 1892. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

8. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1892. Presented 20th February, 1893, 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, 1891, to the 30th June, 1892. Presented 10th February, 1893, by Hon. J. G. Haggart.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 9a. Canal Statistics for Season of Navigation, 1892. Presented 10th February, 1893, by Hon. J. G. Haggart.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 9b. Railway Statistics, and Capital, Traffic and Working Expenditure of the Railways of Canada, for 1892. Presented 29th March, 1893, by Hon. J. G. Haggart.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

### CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

10. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1892. Presented 27th January, 1893, by Hon. J. Costigan.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 10a. Fisheries Statements and Inspectors' Reports for the year 1892.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 10b. Report on the Oyster Fisheries of Canada, 1892. Presented 30th January, 1893, by Hon. J. Costigan.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 10c. Report of British Columbia Fishery Commission, 1892.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 10d. Report on the Lobster Industry of Canada, 1892. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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11. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steam-boat Inspection, etc., for calendar year ended 31st December, 1892. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
12. Report of the Postmaster-General of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1892. Presented 3rd February, 1893, by Sir A. P. Caron. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
13. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1892. Presented 22nd March, 1893, by Hon. T. M. Daly. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 13a. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department for the year ended 1892.  
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- 14.** Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1892. Presented 7th March, 1893, by Hon. T. M. Daly. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 15.** Report of the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police Force, 1892. Presented 3rd March, 1893, by Hon. W. B. Ives. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16.** Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1892. Presented 6th March, 1893, by Hon. J. Costigan. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16a.** Civil Service List of Canada, 1892. Presented 9th February, 1893, by Hon. J. Costigan. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16b.** Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1892. Presented 29th March, 1893, by Hon. J. C. Patterson. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16d.** Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1892, with a partial report for services during six months ending 31st December, 1892. Presented 28th February, 1893, by Hon. J. Costigan. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 17.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, on the state of the Library of Parliament. Presented 26th January, 1893, 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, 1892. Presented 27th January, 1893, by Sir John Thompson. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 19.** Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1892. Presented 31st January, 1893, by Hon. J. C. Patterson. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 19a.** Establishment Lists of the Active Militia for the financial year 1893-94. Presented 25th March, 1893, by Hon. J. C. Patterson. . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 20.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1892, for a return showing the number and names of men and vessel-owners applying for bounties for the years 1889, 1890 and 1891, and not receiving the same, giving the reasons why such applications were not granted; also whether any were refused and afterwards granted, the names, amounts and reasons given why such were afterwards granted; also all papers and correspondence since 1888 in reference to the bounty system and in regard to applications granted and ungranted. Presented 27th January, 1893.—*Mr. Bowers.* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 20a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th May, 1891, for a return giving a comparative statement for the years 1882 to 1891, inclusive, (by province) of: (a) Total number of bounty claims received by department. (b) Total number paid. (c) Number of vessels, tonnage, and number of men entitled to bounty in each year. (d) Number of boats among which bounty was distributed, and number of men engaged in boat-fishing receiving bounty. (e) Total number of men receiving bounty. (f) Total annual payments of fishing bounty. Presented 30th January, 1893.—*Mr. Flint.* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 20b.** Statement in reference to fishing bounty payments for 1891-92, required by chapter 96 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 6th February, 1893, by Hon. J. Costigan. . . . . *Not printed.*
- 20c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th May, 1892, for a copy of all correspondence, papers and reports relating to the investigation into the conduct of William Prosser, fishery overseer for the district fronting the county of Essex, on lake Erie, and his dismissal from office. Presented 8th February, 1893.—*Mr. Allan.* . . . . . *Not printed.*
- 20d.** Copy of the proceedings of the conference recently held at Halifax between delegates from the governments of Canada and Newfoundland upon the fishery question and other questions between the two governments. Presented 8th February, 1893, by Sir John Thompson. . . . . *Printed for sessional papers only.*



## VOLUME 10—Continued.

- 20e.** Further papers respecting the enforcement by the Newfoundland authorities against Canadian vessels of the Newfoundland act respecting the sale of bait to foreign fishing vessels. Presented 9th February, 1893, by Hon. J. Costigan,..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 20f.** Further papers respecting the several questions at issue between the dominion of Canada and the colony of Newfoundland. Presented 13th March, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster.  
*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 20g.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 27th July, 1891, for copies of all documents, petitions and letters in relation to the fishing rights of F. F. Rouleau, Esq., advocate, of Rimouski, which said rights he and his predecessors have always exercised on his property at Rimouski. Presented 13th March, 1893.—*Mr. Choquette.*  
*Not printed.*
- 20h.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1893, for copies of all correspondence between the government and the Quebec board of trade, respecting the appointment of a fishery officer in the place of Mr. W. H. Whitely, for the Bonne Espérance division, from Checatia to Blancs Sablons. Presented 29th March, 1893.—*Mr. Joncas.*..... *Not printed.*
- 20i.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1893, for a return showing a copy of a certificate of qualification held by each of the commanders of the fishery protection service last season, as follows: Commander O. G. V. Spain, "Acadia;" W. H. Kent, "Agnes Macdonald;" E. Dun, "Bayfield;" Geo. M. May, "Constance;" J. H. Pratt, "Dream;" Wm. Wakeham, "La Canadienne;" A. Finlayson, "Stanley;" C. T. Knowlton, "Vigilant." Presented 29th March, 1893.—*Mr. McMullen.*..... *Not printed.*
- 20j.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 20th March, 1893, for copies of all documents, reports and correspondence between the government and the Quebec Board of Trade, or any other person, in relation to the treatment endured by Canadian fishermen from Newfoundland fishermen along the Canadian Labrador coast. Presented 30th March, 1893.—*Mr. Joncas.*..... *Not printed.*
- 20k.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th March, 1893, for: 1. Copies of instructions issued to the fishery overseers of Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Champlain, Nicolet, Yamaska and Richelieu, since 1st January, 1892, and of all correspondence on the subject between the Government and the said fishery overseers; or between the government and any other persons from 1st January, 1892, up to this date, in relation to such instructions and the enforcement thereof. 2. A statement of fishing licenses issued in the counties aforesaid during the years 1891 and 1892, separately. 3. A statement of the quantity and value of the various kinds of fish taken in the said counties—separately—during the years 1891 and 1892. Presented 30th March, 1893.—*Mr. Bruneau.*..... *Not printed.*
- 20l.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1893, for a return of all persons receiving fishery bounties in the counties of Victoria and Guysboro', N.S., for the year 1892, with amount paid each. Presented 30th March, 1893.—*Mr. Fraser.*..... *Not printed.*
- 21.** 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 McIntyre, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 27th January, 1893.—*Mr. Landerkin.*..... *Not printed.*
- 21a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1893, for copies of all letters, correspondence, petitions and other documents received and exchanged by the government, respecting the dismissal of Edouard Lesage, postmaster of St. Léon, in the county of Maskinongé, and to any appointment or appointments made to the position since the discharge of the said official. Presented 16th March, 1893.—*Mr. Legris.*..... *Not printed.*
- 21b.** Return to an address of the Senate, to his excellency the Governor-General, dated the 7th March, 1893, for copies of the order in council, information, evidence and papers upon which the dismissal of John J. Cosgrove, an officer of the inland revenue department, proceeded and was determined. Presented 23rd March, 1893.—*Hon. Mr. O'Donohue.*..... *Not printed.*
- 22.** Statement of Governor-General's Warrants issued since last session of parliament, in accordance with the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, section 32, subsection b. Presented 30th January, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for distribution only.*

VOLUME 10—*Concluded.*

- 23.** Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses. Presented 30th January, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
- 24.** Ten days' statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, from the 11th to the 20th January, 1892, and from the 11th to the 20th January, 1893. Presented 30th January, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
- 24a.** Statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, 1891-92 and 1892-93, to 31st January. Presented 6th February, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
- 24b.** Statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, 1891-92 and 1892-93, to 10th February. Presented 17th February, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster. .... *Not printed.*
- 24c.** Statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, 1891-92 and 1892-93, to 10th March. Presented 15th March, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
- 24d.** Statement of the receipts and payments of Canada, 1891-92 and 1892-93, to 20th March. Presented 21st March, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Not printed.*
- 25.** Rules of the Exchequer Court of Canada in respect to any proceeding that may be had or taken in the Exchequer Court of Canada to impeach any patent issued under "The Patent Act." Presented 27th January, 1893, by Hon. J. Costigan..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 26.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 9th July, 1892, for a copy of the latest time-table adopted to govern the running of passenger trains on the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 30th January, 1893.—*Hon. Mr. Power*..... *Not printed.*
- 26a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1893, for a statement of the working expenses of the Intercolonial Railway for the year 1890-91 and also for the year 1891-92, and from the 1st July, 1892, to the 31st December, inclusive, under the following headings, viz. :— Locomotive power, car expenses, maintenance of way and works, station expenses, general charges, car mileage. Presented 27th February, 1893.—*Sir Hector Langevin.*  
*Printed for distribution only.*
- 26b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1893, for a statement showing the revenue of the Intercolonial Railway for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92, and from the 1st July, 1892, to the 31st December, inclusive, under the following headings, viz. :—Passengers, freight, mails and sundries; giving also the number of passengers and the number of tons of freight carried in each of the above-named years. Presented 27th February, 1893.—*Sir Hector Langevin.*  
*Printed for distribution only.*
- 26c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1893, for copies of all correspondence, reports and other documents relative to the reduction in rank of C. A. Atkinson from conductor to brakeman, on or about October, 1887. Presented 30th March, 1893.—*Mr. Wood (Westmoreland)*..... *Not printed.*
- 26d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1892, for copies of all letters, telegrams and correspondence relating to the use by the Canadian Pacific Railway of running privileges over the Intercolonial Railway between Halifax and St. John; and copies of all agreements between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Intercolonial Railway, or any department or officer of the government of Canada, relating to the running privileges given to the Canadian Pacific Railway over the Intercolonial Railway and to the payments to be made therefor; and also of all agreements for the payments by the Intercolonial Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway for the cars and engines of the latter run over the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 1st April, 1893.—*Mr. Davies*..... *Not printed.*
- 27.** Copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed by Royal Commission to take evidence as to the truth or falsity of certain charges made against Sir Adolphe P. Caron, member of the House of Commons and of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, with copies of the evidence and exhibits thereto pertaining. Presented 6th February, 1893, by Sir John Thompson.  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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- 28.** 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, 1892. Presented 7th February, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster.  
*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 28a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 1st March, 1893, for copies of all correspondence, papers or orders in council relating to the superannuation or retirement of Mr. T. Trudeau, late deputy of the minister of railways and canals. Presented 21st March, 1893.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
- 29.** Return of orders in council of 1892 relating to the department of the interior, in accordance with clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 9th February, 1893, by Hon. T. M. Daly..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 30.** Return under resolution of the 20th February, 1882, in so far as the same is furnished by the department of the interior, respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented 9th February, 1893, by Hon. T. M. Daly..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 30a.** List of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from the 1st October, 1891, to the 1st October last. Presented 9th February, 1893, by Hon. T. M. Daly.  
*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 31.** List of public officers to whom commissions have issued under chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, during the past year, 1892. Presented 9th February, 1893, by Hon. J. Costigan.  
*Printed in No. 16.*
- 32.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 17th March, 1892, for copy of all correspondence between the imperial government and the Canadian government concerning the defences of Esquimalt. Presented 10th February, 1893.—*Mr. Laurier.*  
*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 33.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 6th February, 1893, for copy of all petitions, memorials, appeals, and of any other documents addressed to his excellency in council, since the 15th March, 1892, relating to the Manitoba School Acts of 1890 and to section 22 of the "Manitoba Act" and section 93 of the "British North America Act." Also copy of all reports to and of all orders in council in reference to the same. Also copies of all correspondence in connection therewith. Presented 10th February, 1893.—*Mr. LaRivière.*  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 33a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 6th February, 1893, for a copy of the judgment of the judicial committee of her majesty's privy council in the appealed case of *Barrett vs. the City of Winnipeg*, commonly known as the "Manitoba School Case." Also copy of factums, reports and other documents in connection therewith. Presented 14th February, 1893.—*Mr. LaRivière*..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 33b.** Further return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 6th February, 1893, for a copy of the judgment of the judicial committee of her majesty's privy council in the appealed case of *Barrett vs. the City of Winnipeg*, commonly known as the "Manitoba School Case." Also copy of factums, reports and other documents in connection therewith. Presented 20th February, 1893.—*Mr. LaRivière.*  
*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 33c.** Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 6th February, 1893, on the subject of the Manitoba School Acts of 1890, with a certified copy of a report of a committee of the honourable the privy council, approved by his excellency the Governor-General in council on 22nd February, 1893, relative to the settlement of important questions of law concerning certain statutes of the province of Manitoba relating to education. Presented 1st March, 1893.—*Mr. LaRivière*..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 33d.** Partial return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 3rd February, 1893, for: 1. A copy of the deliberations, resolutions and ordinances of the former council of Assiniboia, relating to educational matters within its jurisdiction as it existed on the banks of

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the Red River before the creation of the province of Manitoba. 2. A statement of the amounts paid by the said council of Assiniboia for the maintenance of schools, showing the persons to whom such payments were made, the schools for which such amounts were paid, and the religious denomination to which such schools belonged. 3. A statement of the amounts paid by the Hudson's Bay Company or by its agents, to the schools then existing in the territories forming to-day the province of Manitoba. 4. A copy of all memoranda and instructions serving as basis for the negotiations as a result of which Manitoba became one of the provinces of the confederation; together with a copy of the minutes of the deliberations of the persons charged, on both parts, to settle the conditions of the creation of the province of Manitoba and of its entrance into the confederation; and also a copy of all memoranda, returns and orders in council, establishing such conditions of entrance, or serving as a basis for the preparation of "The Manitoba Act." 5. A copy of the despatches and instructions from the imperial government to the government of Canada on the subject of the entrance of the province of Manitoba into the confederation, comprising therein the recommendations of the imperial government concerning the rights and privileges of the population of the territories, and the guarantees of protection to be accorded to the acquired rights, to the property, to the customs and to the institutions of that population by the government of Canada, in the settlement of the difficulties which marked that period of the history of the Canadian west. 6. A copy of the acts passed by the legislature of Manitoba relating to education in that province, and especially of the first act passed on this subject after the entrance of the said province of Manitoba into the confederation, and of the laws existing upon the same subject in the said province immediately before the passing of the acts of 1890, relating to the public schools and relating to the department of education. 7. A copy of all regulations with respect to schools passed by the government of Manitoba or by the advisory board in virtue of the laws passed in 1890, by the legislature of Manitoba, relating to public schools and the department of education. 8. A copy of all correspondence, petitions, memoranda, resolutions, briefs, factums, judgments (as well of first instance as in all stages of appeal), relating to the school laws of the said province of Manitoba, since the 1st June, 1890, or to the claims of catholics on this subject; and also a copy of all reports to the privy council and of all orders in council relating to the same subject since the same date. Presented 30th March, 1893.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier.*

*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

- 74.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th April, 1892, for copies of the instructions issued to Prof. Saunders when he was directed to inquire into the question of the growing of sugar-beet and the manufacture of beet-root sugar in Canada, or since that date up to the time when his report was laid before this House. Presented 10th February, 1893—*Mr. Beausoleil.*  
*Not printed.*
- 75.** Return to an Address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 6th February, 1893, for all correspondence, documents, reports and orders in council about a special commission to inquire into the most feasible means of completing the telegraphic system of the empire. Presented 10th February, 1893—*Sir H. Langevin.*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 76.** Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since last return, 1892, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 13th February, 1893, by Hon. J. Costigan.  
*Not printed*
- 77.** Statement showing quantity and bounty paid on pig iron produced in Canada since date of last return to House of Commons, 16th March, 1892. Presented 16th February, 1893, by Mr. Wallace.  
*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 77a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1893, for return showing the quantity of pig iron produced in Canada in the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880, and bounty paid, if any, during those years; also amount of pig iron imported from Great Britain and the United States respectively, and the total amount imported during those years. Presented 28th February, 1893.—*Mr. Macdonald (Huron).*  
*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 77b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1893, for a return showing the quantity of pig iron produced in Canada in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1890, 1891, 1892; and the bounty paid for the production in each of those years. Presented 13th March, 1893.—*Mr. McMullen.*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*

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38. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1893, for the evidence taken before Mr. James G. Moylan, inspector of penitentiaries, in connection with the investigation or investigations held by that official at Kingston penitentiary during the past year which resulted in the dismissal or resignation of certain officials of that institution. Presented 22nd February, 1893.—*Mr. Somerville*.....*Not printed.*
39. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1893, for a copy of the questions put and the subjects submitted to the parties who presented themselves for preliminary or qualifying examination, or both, at the last examination for the civil service. Presented 23rd February, 1893.—*Sir Hector Langevin*.....*Not printed.*
40. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1893, for a return showing the number of *Experimental Farm Reports* published for the year 1891; the number published in English and French respectively; the number allotted to each member of the House of Commons and Senate, and the number still on hand. Presented 24th February, 1893.—*Mr. Grieve*.....*Not printed.*
41. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 20th February, 1893, for a copy of any report to council made by Hon. J. A. Chapleau when minister of customs, on the reorganization of the customs department or recommending changes regarding that department. Presented 24th February, 1893.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed.*
42. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1893, for a list of the names of all tenderers for section eight of the Soulanges canal, also of the residence of each such tenderers, and of the amount of each tender. Presented 27th February, 1893.—*Sir Hector Langevin*. *Not printed.*
43. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 2nd February, 1893, for copies of all correspondence, memorials, departmental orders and orders in council, not already laid before the House, respecting the north-western, northern and eastern boundaries of the province of Quebec, together with all reports of surveys or explorations ordered thereon or in connection therewith, by the government of Canada, since last session of parliament, including the instructions for said surveys or explorations. Presented 27th February, 1893.—*Sir Hector Langevin*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
44. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 6th February, 1893, for a copy of any order in council or other document which gave power to the "Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway Co." or their successors "The Vermont Central Railway Company" to build a bridge across the Richelieu river at St. John's, P.Q. Presented 28th February, 1893.—*Mr. Béchard*.....*Not printed.*
45. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 6th February, 1893, for copies of all petitions, correspondence and documents whatsoever respecting the granting of a subsidy to the Quebec Oriental Railway. Presented 28th February, 1893.—*Mr. Vaillancourt*.....*Not printed.*
46. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1893, for copies of instructions to officers employed in the taking of the third census of Canada, 1891, and copies of forms used. Presented 1st March, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Not printed.*
- 46a. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 6th February, 1893, for information, accompanied with full explanatory remarks, from the officer in charge of the direction and superintendence of the last Canadian Census of 1891, on the following points: 1. Was the enumeration of the French element of the population, in the taking of the Census of 1891, intended and carried on to convey the same information as was furnished by the previous Census of 1851 and 1861 of the former province of Canada, and the Canadian Census of 1871 and 1881? 2. What was the meaning intended and the interpretation given, in the taking of the Census of 1891, to the words *French-Canadian* and *Canadian-French* as heading of one of the columns of Census Schedule No. 1? 3. What is the precise meaning and what is to be understood by the various words made use of in the Census Bulletin No. 11, signed George Johnson, statistician, namely, the words *Nationalities*, *Nationalités*, French-speaking, English-speaking, *Canadiens-Anglais*, as part of the new nomenclature adopted? 4. Were there people of French nationality, real Frenchmen, excluded from the registration of the French element of the population on account of being born outside of Canada, and were there French people included among the English-

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- speaking on account of being able to speak the English language? Is there any connection between such cases and the nomenclature of Bulletin No. 11, and if not, why is it that the simple word French, formerly used as meaning the French element, was abandoned, to be variously replaced by the words French-speaking, French-Canadians, and so forth? 5. What were, in addition to the printed instructions, the practical explanations and directions given to the officers, commissioners and enumerators, as regards the registration of the French element of the population, or persons of French origin or nationality? 6. Was the actual enumeration of the French, in 1891, uniformly carried on throughout, in the various Census districts, subdistricts and divisions? 7. Are there reasons to apprehend, from direct investigation, personal knowledge, or statistical criticism, that the figures given as representing the number of French people, are notably deficient in some or many returns of the enumeration of 1891? 8. Were the returns delivered by the enumerators examined by the commissioners, the officers, and at the central office under the supervision, the responsibility of the superintendent, in view to test their accuracy and to correct apparent errors? 9. Was it noticed by some of the officers or the superintendent, that very serious discrepancies existed in the return of the French between the Census of 1891 and the statistical series of previous censuses, and was thereby trouble taken to investigate the serious question raised by the very striking want of concordance? 10. Is there any rational explanation of the returns of 1891 by which the French appear to have met abnormal losses in their number, especially in Nova Scotia, Ontario and the Territories? 11. Are there local or accidental causes capable of explaining the vast differences in the multiplication of the French which would have taken place, if the figures of the Census of 1891 were correct, between Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for instance? 12. Was there, at any time, steps taken to ascertain the cause and extent of such extraordinary returns; if not, what was the cause of that omission; if so, what were the proceedings adopted, and what the results? 13. Has the superintendent of the Census of 1891 taken notice of the very determined objection to accept the extraordinary figures of 1891, as representing the actual number of the French in Canada, and has any serious investigation of this important question been undertaken by him; if so, what are the conclusions arrived at, including the statistical criticism involved? 14. And that the said information include all instructions given to the enumerators in the several years, 1881 and 1891, be brought down with the return. Presented 30th March, 1893.—*Hon. Mr. Tassé*. . . . . *Not printed.*
47. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 20th February, 1893, for a copy of the report of the Honourable Mr. Justice Wetmore, appointed by royal commission to inquire into certain charges against Lawrence Herchmer, commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police. Presented 3rd March, 1893.—*Mr. Davin*. . . . . *Not printed.*
48. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 20th February, 1893, for a return of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and other papers relating to the suspension of Mr. Edward Hackett, Inspector of Fisheries, Prince Edward Island, in the year 1892; together with copies of the charges made against Mr. Hackett, the authority given to the commissioner in Prince Edward Island to take evidence on such charges, together with the evidence taken, and the report of the minister of marine thereon, together with any letters, correspondence, orders or reports relating to the reinstatement of Mr. Hackett. Presented 6th March, 1893.—*Mr. Davies*. . . . . *Not printed.*
49. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 6th February, 1893, for a statement showing total amount of money paid by years since confederation on each of the following accounts: (a) Salary of Governor-General. (b) Travelling expenses of Governor-General. (c) Expenditure on Rideau Hall on capital account and maintenance; expenditure on Rideau Hall grounds on capital account and maintenance. (d) Expenditure on furnishings of all kinds for Rideau Hall. (e) Allowance to Governor-General for coal and light. (f) Expenditure on any other account in connection with the office of Governor-General. (g) Expenditure on any other account in connection with Rideau Hall and grounds. (h) Total expenditure of every kind since confederation in connection with the office of Governor-General. (i) Total expenditure of every kind in connection with Rideau Hall and grounds. Presented 6th March, 1893.—*Mr. Mulock*. . . . . *Printed for sessional papers only.*
50. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 6th February, 1893, for a return of all letters, correspondence, reports and all other matter on record, passed between the department of agriculture and the high commissioner of Canada in London,

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the imperial board of trade or any other officials of an authoritative body in reference to the scheduling of Canadian cattle in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, on and after 20th October, last. Presented 6th March, 1893.—*Mr. Sproule*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*

- 51.** Agreement entered into between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the President of the French Republic, regulating the commercial relations between Canada and France in respect of customs tariffs. Presented 6th March, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster. .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 51a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, for copies of correspondence and other papers in relation to an agreement entered into between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the President of the French Republic, regulating the commercial relations between Canada and France in respect of customs tariffs. Presented 15th March, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster. .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 51b.** Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 15th March, 1893, for copies of correspondence and other papers in relation to an agreement entered into between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the President of the French Republic, regulating the commercial relations between Canada and France in respect of customs tariffs. Presented 20th March, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 51c.** Further supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 15th March, 1893, for copies of correspondence and other papers in relation to an agreement entered into between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the President of the French Republic, regulating the commercial relations between Canada and France in respect of customs tariffs. Presented 25th March, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 52.** Papers relating to the conference held at Washington in February, 1892, between the delegates of the Canadian government and the secretary of state of the United States upon the several subjects therein mentioned. Presented 7th March, 1893, by Hon. G. E. Foster. .... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 53.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 1st March, 1893, for copies of all letters, telegrams and correspondence between the government or any member thereof, and the late English financial agents of Canada in London and the Bank of Montreal in reference to the recent change of agency at London. Presented 7th March, 1893.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*..... *Not printed.*
- 54.** Copy of an order in council of the 17th January, 1893, authorizing the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels during the year 1893, for the purchase of bait, ice, lines and all other supplies, the transhipment of catch and shipping of crews. Presented 7th March, 1893, by Hon. J. Costigan..... *Not printed.*
- 55.** Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on 31st December, 1892. Also a list of shareholders on the 31st December, 1892. Presented 30th March, 1893, by Hon. Mr. Speaker..... *Not printed.*
- 56.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 21st February, 1893, for copies of all letters, communications and telegrams between the minister of agriculture or any official under him, or any other minister or official of the Dominion government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the British Columbia government, the mayors of the cities of Victoria and Vancouver, the Dominion health officers of the ports of Victoria and Vancouver, relating to the introduction of small-pox into Victoria and Vancouver, in May and June, 1892, by the mail steamers from Japan and China. Presented 9th March, 1893.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes (Victoria)*. .... *Not printed.*
- 57.** Return of applications for registration under the provisions of chapter 131, Revised Statutes of Canada, "An Act respecting Trades Unions." Presented 15th March, 1893, by Hon. J. Costigan..... *Not printed.*

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58. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th March, 1893, for a statement showing in detail the expenditure incurred since last session of parliament, in carrying on the borings in the Straits of Northumberland to obtain data as to the probable cost of a tunnel, also for all contracts, correspondence, telegrams or papers in anywise relating to such borings or such expenditure. Presented 15th March, 1893.—*Mr. Perry*.....*Not printed.*
59. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1893, for copies of all petitions, letters and documents whatsoever, in relation to the change in the location of the post office of Notre Dame du Rossaire. Presented 20th March, 1893.—*Mr. Choquette*.....*Not printed.*
- 59a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1893, for a return of all petitions, documents and letters in relation to a request made for increased mail service at the Harkaway post office, during the past six years. Presented 29th March, 1893.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed.*
- 59b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1893, for copies of all correspondence and petitions asking for a change in the post office of St. Sébastien, in the county of Beauce; and of the report of the post office inspector in relation thereto. Presented 29th March, 1893.—*Mr. Godbout*.....*Not printed.*
60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1893, for copies of all accounts, letters, receipts and other documents in relation to the claim of Charles I. Labrie, of Lévis, for professional service in connection with expropriation, during the construction of the St. Charles Branch. Presented 20th March, 1893.—*Mr. Frémont*.....*Not printed.*
61. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1893, for copies of petitions from county councils and other municipal corporations asking that railways under Dominion control be compelled to build culverts on natural watercourses crossing their lines, and correspondence relating thereto. Presented 21st March, 1893.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
62. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 1st March, 1893, for copies of all communications, memorials, etc., addressed to his excellency in council, to the Dominion government or any member thereof, since 1888, urging the granting of a federal subsidy to the Central Ontario Railway Company, to enable that company to extend its line from Coehill northward. Presented 21st March, 1893.—*Mr. Corby*.....*Not printed.*
63. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 1st March, 1893, for all correspondence, petitions and papers that are in the possession of the government relating to the disallowance of chapter 1 of the Acts of Nova Scotia, dated 1892: "An act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to Mines and Minerals," including any petition of David McKeen, Esq., M.P.; and others, in respect of the said act. Presented 21st March, 1893.—*Mr. Weldqn*.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1893, for a return, in the form used in the statements usually published in the *Gazette*, of the exports and imports from the first day of July, 1892, to the first day of January, 1893, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries; and comparative statements from the first day of July, 1891, to the first day of January, 1892. Presented 21st March, 1893.—*Sir R. Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*
65. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1893, for all papers, documents, correspondence, etc., addressed to the government in relation to the best means to be adopted to prevent the spreading of cholera. Presented 23rd March, 1893.—*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed.*
66. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th March, 1893, for copies of all correspondence between the minister of justice and the Hon. J. G. Bossé, judge of the court of Queen's Bench, in relation to the trial and condemnation of R. H. McGreevy and O. E. Murphy, charged with a conspiracy to defraud; of all recommendations and of all reports made by the said Hon. J. G. Bossé in relation to the conviction of the said Murphy and McGreevy and to a commutation of the sentence of R. H. McGreevy; of the order for the commutation of the sentence of R. H. McGreevy, and of any petitions, letters, etc., in relation thereto. Presented 24th March, 1893.—*Mr. Tarte*.....*Not printed.*



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- 67.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 23rd February, 1893, for: 1. A copy of the commission issued appointing and constituting certain persons a royal commission to obtain reliable data respecting the operation and effects of legislative prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. 2. Also a copy of any and all instructions given for the guidance of the said royal commission by or under the authority of the government. 3. Also copies of any and all documents and statistics furnished to the said royal commission, by any of the departments of the civil service, or any officer of the government, embodying information or suggestions in relation to the subjects which the said royal commission was appointed to examine and report upon. Presented 15th March, 1893.—*Hon. Mr. Vidal*. . . . . *Not printed.*
- 68.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 7th February, 1893, for copies of all letters, communications and telegrams between the minister of agriculture, or any official under him, or any other minister or official of the Dominion government, and the government of British Columbia or any official thereof, the British Columbia board of trade, and the local Dominion engineer, relating to the erection of a proper quarantine station at Albert Head or William Head, British Columbia. Presented 15th March, 1893.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes (Victoria)*.  
*Not printed.*
- 69.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 7th March, 1893, for a copy of the royal instructions from her most gracious majesty the Queen to his excellency, on his appointment to his present office. Presented 20th March, 1893.—*Hon. Mr. Wark*.  
*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 70.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1893, for copies of all correspondence between Mr. Robertson, dairy commissioner for Canada, and the department of agriculture, in relation to a certain resolution adopted by a committee of the board of trade of Bristol, England, against accepting as Canadian cheese, cheese designated by the said committee under the name of "French Cheese" and manufactured in the province of Quebec. Copies of all speeches, letters and reports made by the said dairy commissioner, Mr. Robertson, on the value of cheese manufactured in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Presented 25th March, 1893.—*Mr. Rinfret*.  
*Not printed.*
- 71.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 20th February, 1893, for copy of the claims made by Messrs. F. B. McNamee & Co., contractors, in connection with the recommendations made by a select committee of the House of Commons, June, 1887, with all reports, orders in council and other papers relating thereto. Presented 28th March, 1893.—*Sir Hector Langevin*. . . . . *Not printed.*
- 72.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1893, for copies of all correspondence and reports accumulated between the years 1876 and 1893 in the hands of the government relating to the Lurcher Shoal, near the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, and proposed means for the protection of navigation in that vicinity. Presented 29th March, 1893.—*Mr. Bowers*.  
*Not printed.*
- 73.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1893, for copies of all correspondence relating to the claim of Mr. Lauchlin McDougall, of Victoria County, Nova Scotia, for superannuation allowance, together with the amounts paid him as lighthouse-keeper in St. Paul's and Ingonish, giving the separate amounts for each year. Presented 29th March, 1893.—*Mr. Frascr*. . . . . *Not printed.*
- 74.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 13th March, 1893, for copies of all tenders, letters, telegrams and correspondence between the government and their agents and any other persons, in regard to the contract let for the repairing of the Dominion steamer "Quadra." Presented 30th March, 1893.—*Mr. Prior*. . . . . *Not printed.*
- 75.** General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Chicoutimi, Gaspé, Joliette, Iberville, Montmagny, Ottawa and Saguenay, for the year 1892. Presented 30th March, 1893, by Hon. Mr. Speaker. . . . . *Not printed.*
- 76.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 14th March, 1893, for a statement and account showing the amount said to have been improperly retained by William Ellis, superintendent of the Welland canal, and subsequently refunded by him, and not included in a return laid before the Senate, in answer to an address of the Senate of the 18th June, 1891. Presented 28th March, 1893.—*Hon. Mr. McCallum*. . . . . *Not printed.*

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**VOLUME 11—*Concluded.***

- 77.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor-General, dated 28th February, 1893, for a list giving the names of all persons employed permanently or temporarily at the custom-house at Montreal, on the first day of January, 1868; also a similar list of those so employed on the first of January, ultimo, with, in both cases, their ages, nationality, religion, salary, occupation and date of appointment. Presented 30th March, 1893.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose* . . . . . *Not printed.*

56 Victoria.

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A. 1893

# REPORT

OF THE

# MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

# DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1892

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



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Department of Agriculture.

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Department of Agriculture.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

CALENDAR YEAR 1892.

*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 1892.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The legislation affecting this department during last session consisted of chap. 24, 55-56 Vic., intitled: "An Act further to amend the Patent Act."

On the 5th December, I became Minister of Agriculture in place of Honourable John Carling who was my predecessor in office during that portion of the year prior to the date mentioned.

The work of the department has been carried on efficiently, 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 yield of farm crops in Canada for 1892 was in most localities a little below the average, except in hay, the crop of which was in many parts of the Dominion unusually heavy.

The yield of oats in Ontario was good and the quality of the grain satisfactory, but the crops of fall and spring wheat and barley were under the average, both in quality and quantity, due largely it is believed to the very hot weather which prevailed during the time of the maturing of the grain. Much of the barley was discoloured and was further reduced in value by wet weather. In most parts of Quebec the crops are reported as fully up to the average, but the grain in some localities was discoloured by rain during harvest.

The average yield of farm crops in the Maritime Provinces was satisfactory and the returns good wherever the land was well worked. Hay yielded better than last year.

The wheat grown this year in the Province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories is believed to excel in quality all previous crops. The yield per acre was not so large as expected early in the season, but the harvest weather was very favourable and everything was saved in good condition. The unusually low prices which prevailed, interfered with the large returns generally expected. Barley and oats yielded well and the sample is bright and good.

The yield per acre of the various sorts of cereals cultivated in British Columbia was good, and agriculture, stock-raising, fruit and hop-growing are all making satisfactory progress. The reclaiming of low land by dyking, with the clearing of higher lands add largely to the area under cultivation from year to year in that province.

#### CATTLE TRADE—IMPORTATION.

The total importation of cattle into the Dominion during the year 1892, was as follows:—

##### *By Sea.*

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Horses.
Quebec (Point Lévis).....	1	2,828	19	—
Halifax.....	46	—	—	—
St. John.....	1	—	1	—
Victoria.....	162	29,053	—	92

##### *By Land.*

Ontario, (Point Edward).....	94	—	33	—
Emerson, Manitoba.....	1,199	495	111	1,375
Manitou.....	175	10	—	54
Deloraine.....	450	14	3	100
Fort MacLeod, N.W.T.....	1,897	1,039	—	639
Total.....	4,025	33,439	167	2,260

#### POINT LÉVIS QUARANTINE.

The importation of stock for breeding purposes fell off during the past year as shown by the following tables, which give the total number of animals arriving and their destinations, the St. Lawrence route apparently being a favourite one for sheep imported by United States breeders:—

	1891.	1892.
Cattle.....	14	1
Sheep.....	3,023	2,828
Swine.....	10	19
	<hr/> 3,047	<hr/> 2,848



## Department of Agriculture.

The destinations were as follow:—

### *For Canada.*

Cattle.....	13	1
Sheep.....	938	969
Swine.....	4	19
	955	989
Making a total for Canada..	955	989

### *For United States.*

Cattle.....	1	—
Sheep.....	2,085	1,859
Swine.....	6	—
	2,092	1,859
Making a total for United States.....	2,092	1,859

No disease of infectious nature showed itself; a few deaths among sheep were from ordinary causes.

The continued depression in value of pedigree cattle and the fact of the large importations of previous years having supplied the wants of breeders both here and in the United States accounts for the decrease in arrivals.

#### ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The importations for breeding purposes only, at the Ontario Cattle Quarantine, situated at Point Edward, during the past year were neat cattle 94, valued at \$6,700, and swine 33, valued at \$880. Professor Andrew Smith reports cattle and horses throughout Ontario exceedingly healthy and he most emphatically asserts that pleuro-pneumonia has never existed among the cattle of that province.

#### MARITIME PROVINCE CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The importations of stock through the respective Cattle Quarantines of the Maritime Provinces were as follow:—

#### *Halifax.*

Cattle .....	46	
Swine .....		—

#### *St. John.*

Cattle .....	1	
Swine.....		1
		2
Making a total of .....		48

With the exception of slight disease in one of the herds of cattle at Halifax which was shown to be caused by cold contracted on the voyage, all the animals (except one which died) were found to be healthy.

## NORTH-WEST CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The number of cattle imported during 1892 into Manitoba and the North-west through the different ports of entry, is given in the general table of importation, from returns made by the Veterinary Inspectors of the respective ports. The work of inspection and quarantine has assumed considerable proportions as may be seen from the figures given in the reports of the various officers at the different places of entry. These contain much useful and valuable information.

## VICTORIA, B.C., CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The cattle quarantine regulations were extended to British Columbia in March last. The number of cattle imported during the year was 162, of which 119 were for slaughter as beef, and three for dairy purposes were brought in before the operation of the new regulations. Another lot of thirty-four were transhipped from a Sound steamship to the ocean steamer "Zambesi" for Japan without being landed at the wharf. Apart from the above six head were placed in quarantine. The importation of swine seems to have ceased, none being brought in during the past year. The importation of sheep also fell off, but the quality of those arriving is reported as superior to those of any previous year. The importation of horses and mules likewise fell off, attributable probably to the fact that last year large importations supplied the wants of the Province.

The following table gives comparative figures:—

	1891.	1892.
Cattle .....	909	162
Sheep .....	33,197	29,053
Horses.....	408	80
Swine.....	54	—
Mules.....	63	12

An outbreak of hog cholera was speedily stamped out and no further disease was reported.

## THE CATTLE TRADE.

The export of live cattle may be said to have commenced with the year 1872, as previous to that date neither live cattle nor meat was exported from the Dominion to Great Britain, with the exception of salt meats. The trade rapidly increased and assumed proportions which place it in the foremost rank of our exportations.

As a necessary safeguard to the health of Canadian animals, a cattle quarantine for live stock imported, was commenced in 1876 at Quebec, Halifax and St. John, where inspecting officers were appointed with power to visit all the ships and cars and to take such measures generally, as would guard the country against any introduction or spreading of disease. On the success or otherwise of this action depended to a great extent the large interest at stake, viz: the safety of the cattle of the Dominion, and the position to be maintained in England of the cattle trade. To facilitate reference to the action taken from time to time in the interests of this industry, a precis of regulations affecting the same, is given with the dates thereof, in the appendices to this report.

# Department of Agriculture.

## CATTLE QUARANTINES.

The following is a description of the respective cattle quarantine stations:—

### POINT LEVIS (QUEBEC).

This quarantine covers an area of about fifty acres of land, which from its high and dry position, forming as it does a plateau 300 feet above the level of the river, is very airy and healthy. The whole grounds are enclosed by a board fence six feet high. The entrances are three in number, viz:—one by the main entrance to the Fort and one at each limit in front, the former leading to the fort and the buildings in front of it, the latter to the other buildings by a private road divided off within the grounds close to the boundary fence. From this road gates open into each field in the centre of which a building is situated. There is a receiving shed at the landing stage, into which the stock is received and kept for twenty-four hours after arrival, and where they are carefully inspected before being admitted into quarantine.

The buildings in the quarantine proper, are sixteen in number all separated and affording the very best of accommodation for 400 head of cattle, provided with loose boxes for bulls and calving cows. Each building is placed in the middle of a field of from three to three and a half acres. These yards are isolated by a six feet close-boarded fence, and they are provided with water, either from wells in the field, or carted regularly and abundantly every day.

Provision is also made for further isolation of animals within a building or field in case of necessity from any cause, by means of portable fences.

Importers usually notify the Inspector of the numbers of stock they expect and the probable date of their arrival, so that arrangements can be made for their reception.

The local inspector and one or more of the quarantine officers are present on the arrival of a steamer. The animals are removed to the receiving shed, close to the landing stage; here they are kept for twenty-four hours, and are carefully inspected when, if no signs of disease are detected, they are driven, by a road over which no domestic cattle travel, to the quarantine and are taken direct to the building set apart for them, and within this enclosure they are kept for 90 days, attended by men who are not allowed to visit the other stock, as far as it can be prevented, and are visited every day by the Assistant Inspector.

### ST. JOHN N.B. CATTLE QUARANTINE.

This station was established in 1876, being the southernmost of the sheds, situated within the Barrack Grounds enclosure, St. John, N.B., on the east side of Sidney street, together with a plot of ground of 100 feet, fronting on Sidney street, and extending eastwardly the same width for one hundred feet. At present cattle are quarantined on the provincial penitentiary grounds.

Partridge Island, near St. John, N.B., is a cattle quarantine station, between the dates of April 30th and September 30th of each year, by Order in Council, of 27th July, 1882.

### HALIFAX CATTLE QUARANTINE.

This station consists of nine acres of land, situated in the township of Dartmouth, at or near the Narrows, on the eastern side of Halifax Harbour. Three sheds were erected thereon in 1886, and 1732 feet of fencing makes an enclosure adequate to all present requirements.

## SARNIA (ONTARIO) CATTLE QUARANTINE.

This station is situated at Point Edward, at the entrance of the River St. Claire. It was constituted a quarantine by Order in Council, 20th February 1882, and on the 1st April of the same year, eighty-two acres were leased from the Grand Trunk Railway for ten years. The lease was last year renewed. Some wooden buildings on the land were purchased, and other buildings have since been built.

## MANITOBA CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The principal station is situated on Red River, at Dufferin, about one mile north of Emerson, and comprises lots 31 and 33, (some 210 acres,) parish of Sto. Agathe. The buildings thereon were originally occupied by the British North America Boundary Commission and later as a Government Immigration Station. Cattle can enter at other points on the frontier of Manitoba.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, CATTLE QUARANTINE.

An inspection by Veterinarians under the Department of Agriculture is made of all cattle entering the North-west Territories at Fort McLeod. Permanent reservations with naturally defined boundaries, for quarantine purpose, are as follow:—

Township 1—ranges 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, in part, being that section of country lying between the northern and southern branches of the Milk River in township 1:

Township 1, ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15 in part;

Township 2—ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, in part, taking that section of country between the Milk River on the north and the international boundary line on the south with the most westerly of the two creeks in township 1, range 12, running north to its intersection with Milk River on the east and the right of way of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's line on the west:

Also Townships 1 and 2, ranges 4, 5, 6, in part, being that section of the country between Milk River on the west and south and the Many Berries Creek on the east, all within townships 1 and 2; the ranges numbers given, being those officially known as west of the 4th meridian.

Animals are prohibited from entering the North-west Territories except at one of the above named quarantines.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA CATTLE QUARANTINE.

No regular quarantine grounds have yet been established at Victoria, B. C.

A Cattle Quarantine Station subject to the regulations to admit cattle for breeding purposes was, by Order in Council of the 26th October last, established in the Kootenay Lake District below Nelson, representations having been made that, owing to its inaccessibility, it was next to impossible to take cattle into that district of British Columbia from any part of Canada.

# Department of Agriculture.

## EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

The exports via Canadian seaports to the United Kingdom inspected by the veterinary officers of my department, for 1892, were:—

Cattle .....	98,755
Sheep.....	15,932

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

	Cattle.	Sheep.
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
1892.....	98,755	15,932

### CATTLE SCHEDULED IN ENGLAND.

A full description of the manner in which the inspection of stock before shipment is carried on, will be found in Professor McEachran's report, and the thoroughness of the system adopted would appear to be as complete as it is possible to have it. No trace of disease was apparent in the cargoes of the ss. "Monkseaton" or "Hurona," the vessels which were alleged to have conveyed animals affected with pleuro-pneumonia to Great Britain. The result of this alleged disease was the scheduling of Canadian cattle, details of which and the circumstances which led the Imperial Board of Agriculture to remove Canada from the list of free countries under the Contagious Diseases Act (Animals) 1878, I here recite. On the 17th October last, one of the Veterinary Inspectors for the county of Fife, found an animal which he suspected was affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and which he ascertained was one of a cargo of Canadian cattle, landed at Dundee 29th September last, ex the steamship "Monkseaton" from Montreal. These cattle remained at their landing place until 6th October when they were sold by auction with another cargo landed the day previous ex steamer "Hurona," also from Montreal. The inference drawn was, that these cattle could not have come in contact with any homebred stock earlier than the date of the auction. The diseased animals were found to be ill on the 7th, the District Veterinary was informed on the 8th, and he visited them on the 9th October. On the 10th and 11th he held further examination and then communicated his suspicions to the board. On the 23rd October one homebred animal which had been in the same shed with the animals from "Monkseaton," and which gave signs of disease, was slaughtered and the lungs were found to present appearances identical with those of the Canadian animal. Another suspicious case was reported from Colliston in Forfarshire, and still another from Lekiebank in Fifeshire; and these animals, it is alleged formed a portion of the cargo of either "Monkseaton" or "Hurona." On the 26th October orders were issued for the slaughter of the whole of the animals from both the steamers and examination showed up to the 5th November that although morbid appearances were present, no resemblance to pleuro-pneumonia found in the others was manifested. The Board of Agriculture thereupon scheduled Canada.

Immediately on receipt of this news of alleged disease, my predecessor caused an inquiry to be made in all the localities whence exportation had taken place. Each animal of either cargo was traced to the locality whence it came, by skilled Veterinary Surgeons, whose reports established the fact that pleuro-pneumonia was not found in any of the localities and that it had never been known nor even heard of in them, and the reports of Veterinarians are further equally positive in a declaration of freedom from disease in relation to the whole Dominion.

It has been found in the experience of my department that animals sent from Canada exposed to hardships on the voyage and after landing, have naturally manifested some of the forms of inflammation known by the name of pneumonia, a disease very different from that of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

At the time of the occurrence of the events recited, Sir John Abbott communicated to the late Minister information to the effect that newspaper reports were being circulated, and which attracted much attention, even to the extent of influencing the action taken, such reports being in substance that cattle from the United States were admitted to the North-west Territories and Manitoba without inspection.

The facts are:—that in all the provinces east of Manitoba, there is an absolute prohibition to allow neat cattle from the United States to cross the frontier except (1) pedigree stock for breeding purposes at Point Edward only, on the River Ste. Clair subject to a quarantine of ninety days; and (2) except, in transit, from west to east across the peninsula of Ontario, from one United States port to another, under regulations which have for 12 years prevented any contact with Canadian cattle.

Both of these exceptions to absolute prohibition were made with the full knowledge of and by agreement with the Imperial Veterinary authorities in 1880, and the regulations have since been strictly carried out. Any case of attempting to smuggle an animal in has been promptly dealt with.

In those parts of Canada, west of the Manitoba frontier on the plains of the North-west, the conditions have been such as to offer even less danger than that incident to any chances of smuggling. When the Canadian cattle quarantine regulations were first established in the old Provinces of the Dominion (commenced in 1876 and consolidated in 1880) there was no attempt made to extend them to the North-west until the passage of the Order in Council of 1884. It was impossible to do so in the then conditions of settlement and communications of the continent.

The disease of pleuro-pneumonia had not then, nor has it since been heard of on the north-western prairies on either side of the international frontier, from Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains. But in 1884 that disease was reported to exist in the more eastern State of Illinois; and the fact of its presence was verified by the then Minister of Agriculture, who caused an investigation to be made by a veterinary officer of his department; the result of which was officially communicated to the Imperial Government; and the restrictive Order in Council of September, 1884, was, in consequence, immediately passed.

That order was necessarily adapted to the state of communications in and informations concerning the vast regions in question. The frontier from Emerson to the Rocky Mountains was a geographical line across unsettled prairie plains of about 1,000 miles, and respecting which very little topographical information was in possession of the department. Winnipeg was distant from Ottawa over 1,500 miles, and the ranching country at the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains 1,000 miles further west; the communication then being difficult as well as long.

## Department of Agriculture.

The order of 1884 was amended and made more restrictive in 1887, when communication had been opened across the continent by the Canadian Pacific Railway. But it was even then found impossible to apply to the North-west all the conditions of the cattle quarantines of the Eastern provinces. Adaptation to the circumstances had necessarily to be considered.

A reserve of two townships along the international frontier as far as the Rocky Mountains, was in 1887 constituted quarantine grazing ground and as such declared an infected place within the meaning of the Act; and on September 17, 1892, when more precise reports of localities were obtained, an Order in Council was passed, defining and establishing three well marked and naturally bounded cattle quarantine stations, in the territories, in the place of the indefinite strip of two townships; and cattle were prohibited to enter except at those stations.

The quarantine detention of sixty days by the order of 1884, was increased to ninety days by the order of 1887 for neat cattle entering, and no exceptions were allowed, except in the single case of animals brought by and accompanying immigrants from contiguous territory in small numbers, the regulations having been so framed as to permit such entry. The conditions were that the animals brought must be found healthy, and that the veterinary inspector must be satisfied as to the healthiness of the locality whence they came. But all ranche cattle and all cattle brought in by dealers were subjected to ninety days detention, and no exceptions were allowed, notwithstanding much pressure at several times to the contrary. The restriction was very largely deterrent of importation.

It is alleged without qualification by the Board of Agriculture, that, one of the animals and that on which the chief reliance appears to have been placed was from the "Monkseaton;" the other two being stated to have been from the "Monkseaton" or the "Hurona." The "Monkseaton's" cargo was wholly collected from the Province of Ontario; the "Hurona's" in part from Manitoba and other provinces.

These points of significance arose in view of the remarks contained in a published letter in the "Times," November 26th last, from Mr. Herbert Gardner, the Minister of Agriculture, to Mr. John Leng, M.P., for Dundee. Mr. Gardner in that letter stated that taking into account the importations of animals both from Canada and the United States, there had been no less than ten cases of pleuro-pneumonia imported from the commencement of October to the date of his letter at the end of November; and that these formed parts of seven cargoes. He therefore inferred, to quote the terms of his letter, that if "settlers' cattle have been admitted into Canadian Territories from the North-western States upon inspection only and that the quarantine regulations were inefficiently carried out, it is not surprising that animals affected with pleuro-pneumonia should have reached this country from Canadian as well as United States ports."

These remarks rest entirely on unconfirmed and erroneous newspaper reports, and convey an inference which is at variance with the facts, as above recited, in relation to the Canadian cattle quarantines.

It is believed that the alleged laxity which was the ground of newspaper report to which Mr. Gardner particularly alluded had reference to the cattle brought in by Mormon settlers at a point near the frontier, at the extreme west of the plains at the foot of Rocky Mountains. These colonists brought a large number of animals which were all duly quarantined on the established reserve near their settlement, under the

particular supervision of a veterinary officer of the department. No disease was found among their cattle, nor has any been alleged to exist. This settlement is, moreover, more than 2,500 miles from the parts of the province whence the animal by the "Monkseaton" was taken and about 1,000 miles from the province whence a portion of the animals by the "Hurona" were taken, there being no possibility of contact between the animals of the settlement and those of either of the provinces named.

In respect to the limited numbers of settlers' cattle admitted into Manitoba and the Territories, principally from Minnesota and the Dakotas, the facts are the same. The cattle of Manitoba and all the Territories have been singularly free from disease and particularly from any forms of lung disease. And there is no movement whatever of animals from that province or the Territories eastward to the old provinces of the Dominion, the distance separating them being equal to that from one end of Europe to the other.

Professor McEachran, in his report, points out that the cattle brought in by immigrant settlers (with the exception of special importations by rail which are always under strict quarantine control) are driven very long distances and that no animal affected with a lung complaint, could bear the hardship of such a drive. The natural conditions are, therefore, protective against the introduction of disease.

I am in hopes that a careful consideration of the facts of the case which have been laid before the Imperial Government will warrant the Board of Agriculture in allowing the resumption of the trade at the commencement of the next season.

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	699,397
1879.....	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
1880.....	21,393	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881.....	21,998	2,094,037	63,277	3,461,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882.....	20,920	2,236,637	62,106	2,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883.....	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,474	1,388,056
1884.....	11,505	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,005
1885.....	12,310	1,640,506	144,441	7,508,043	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	8,744,769	299,587	1,150,865
1892.....	11,306	1,484,431	107,180	7,749,399	331,278	1,429,067



## Department of Agriculture.

### INVESTIGATION OF ANIMALS' DISEASE.

Professor McEachran asserts that "the live stock of Canada are the healthiest in the world," and (excepting tuberculosis and actinomykosis which prevail in all countries—and glanders in horses), no contagious disease is known here.

*Hog cholera.*—With the exception of hog cholera in limited localities, no serious disease among swine was reported. Active measures were taken by slaughtering, not only swine diseased, but healthy animals which had been in contact with the former, to prevent any spread of disease, and the outbreaks were thus in all cases checked.

*Sheep scab* was reported in a flock at Wilton Grove, Ont., which, however, speedily yielded to treatment, and a disease alleged to have appeared amongst sheep in the North-west and Manitoba was attributed, on investigation, to some poisonous plant eaten by the flock.

### PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

The measures undertaken in 1891, for the arrest and if possible extirpation of this disease, were continued during the past year. The number of cattle affected therewith, and the area over which it existed having extended, active operations were carried on; and Professor Wyatt Johnson, as pathologist, continued his investigations, the full result of which cannot be given before another season's inquiry and experiments have been held. Professor Johnson's report on this disease, which appears to be confined to Nova Scotia, deals very fully with the matter as far as his investigations extend. The disease appears to be subsiding and when the pathology of the same is fully investigated, hopes are entertained that it may be entirely eradicated. A report from Dr. Jakeman, V.S., who was appointed to look after details of any cases brought to his notice, will be found in the appendices.

### PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

The work in this branch continues, as formerly reported, to be actively and most carefully conducted, and with the strictest economy. The report for the year is published as a separate appendix, and I may say that the work of cataloguing and indexing of the manuscripts is going on with the usual care.

Mr. Douglass Brymner, the Archivist, is now in London (England), continuing his searches in the colonial papers of the "British Museum" and of the "Record Office," while the copying of documents relating to the French *Regime* is continued at Paris under the direction, in Ottawa, of Mr. Joseph Marmette, the Assistant Archivist.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The action taken 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 the previous year. This grant amounting to \$7,000 was distributed amongst thirty 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.

## PHOSPHATE.

I am informed that the shipment of phosphate during the past year was small owing to the depressed state of the market, and that the output at the mines had also been smaller than for some years past. The total shipments to Europe for 1892, were 8,541 tons, and towards the end of the year when a fair demand sprang up in the United States for the lower grades, about 2,000 tons of ground material were shipped to Lake ports. Several hundred tons of the latter were also used by the chemical works at London (Ont.,) Smith's Falls and Capelton. Until superphosphate is more largely manufactured in the Dominion and its advantages fully understood by the farming community, there is reason to believe that the trade in the raw material will for some years not reach the proportions it assumed a few years ago. Various causes might be assigned for this, the chief of which is the discovery and working of Florida phosphate deposits at a less cost than our higher grade Canadian article, and the large utilisation now made of a low grade material brought up to a higher standard by admixture of other fertilizers. The necessity for the application of a powerful fertilizer to Canadian tillage is even now apparent; and farmers should consider the necessity of using manufactured manure in addition to that of the farm yard, if they desire to reap crops luxuriant enough to compete with the world.

## EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

These institutions, so useful as a guide to farmers in the several provinces and territories in which they have been established, continue to grow in public favour. The reports and bulletins recently published containing some of the results of the work carried on during the past year have been in much demand, and the increasing number of farmers who desire them necessitates the printing of much larger editions than formerly. The names of more than 30,000 farmers have been placed on the mailing list of the experimental farm at their own request and the dissemination of so much useful information on agricultural topics is awakening a spirit of enquiry throughout the Dominion concerning improved varieties of grain, stock and fruit, improved methods in the treatment of soil and in the preparation and handling of agricultural and horticultural products. This interest promises well for these branches of industry.

The experiments which have been conducted with new and promising varieties of grain and the distribution of samples of the more valuable sorts among farmers for test has been continued. Useful and important tests have also been made in the feeding of swine and steers with coarse grains and frosted wheat which have shown that these low priced products may be most profitably consumed on the farm, and disposed of to greater advantage when marketed in the more concentrated form of animal products.

The distribution of mail packages of young forest trees has been continued and is much appreciated by settlers on the almost treeless plains of the west. Further experiments have been made during the past year in the production of new varieties of cereals by cross fertilization, not only at the central farm at Ottawa, but also on each of the western farms, with the expectation that crosses combining in one the desirable characteristics of two of the better sorts of grain, may be found to be better

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adapted to the climatic conditions prevailing in different parts of the Dominion, provided they have their origin or birth-place in such climate. The results of these important experiments are awakening great interest not only in Canada but also in other countries among men of advanced knowledge in agriculture.

The investigations made by the chemist of the experimental farms on the composition and relative nutritive value of fodder plants, also those of the botanist and entomologist, on the several grasses, and on the various insect pests which injure the crops of the farmer and fruit grower, have furnished important information to the readers of the experimental farm literature. The experiments with new varieties of fruits and the improved methods of treatment of fruit trees to overcome the various diseases which have so long lessened the value of fruit crops have also attracted much attention.

The experimental farm for British Columbia, located at Agassiz, is becoming a place of frequent resort and unusual interest to the farmers and fruit growers of that province. A very large test orchard has been established there, containing almost every variety of fruit likely to be successful, and as these trees are rapidly coming into bearing, the interest manifested in this institution is increasing every season. It is expected that during the summer of 1893, a large number of varieties of fruit will be furnished from this farm as a part of British Columbia's contribution to the World's Fair. The experiments with varieties of grain, treatment of soil, treatment for smut, experiments with vegetables, small and large fruits and forest trees, with much other important and useful work has been continued at the North-west farms at Indian Head, North-west Territories, and Brandon, Manitoba, while similar lines of experimental work adapted to the climatic conditions which prevail in the Maritime Provinces have been conducted at the experimental farm at Nappan, Nova Scotia. Full particulars of all this work will be found in the annual report of the experimental farms which may be had on application to the director.

Good examples of the most useful breeds of stock have been supplied to each of the experimental farms which is proving most beneficial to those farmers who reside in the district where the farms are located since it enables them to introduce into their herds at small expense some of the best strains of thoroughbred stock of both dairy and fattening breeds.

### DAIRYING.

The good work of developing the agricultural resources of Canada through the dairying branch of farming has made steady and rapid progress during the year. The extension of dairy farming is particularly gratifying in view of the facts, that by means of it, the coarse grains and fodders are consumed largely upon the farms where they are grown. The elements of fertility, which are necessary to the continued growth of good crops, are thus left on the farms in the form of manure. A continuous and general selling of the crude, bulky, and primitive products of agriculture, tends to deplete the soil of the substances which are required to enable it to carry profitable crops. The production of fine food-products of concentrated quality and value, such as butter, cheese, pork, and beef, affords scope for the exercise of intelligent labour with profit, and at same time protects the land against exhaustion.

It is a fortunate encouragement to those who are extending their operations in dairying, that the prices for dairy products have been maintained at fairly satisfactory figures during the the year. The demand in Great Britain for Canadian cheese

has been active, and more favourably preferential towards Canadian products than ever. The notable increases in the value of the shipments of cheese and butter, under which the prices and the demand have been sustained, indicate that the trade may be enlarged much further with advantage.

Uniformity of methods in the manufacture of the finest quality of cheese in all parts of the Dominion is being promoted still, by means of issues of special bulletins of instructions to cheese makers from month to month.

The lectures which have been delivered by the Dairy Commissioner and his assistants, have given information on the whole practice of dairying, from the cultivation of the soil, the growing of fodder crops, and the management of cattle, to the marketing of the finished products. Special instructions and demonstrations have been given to cheese makers and butter makers in nearly all parts of the Dominion. No less than 313 meetings have been attended and addressed; 132 cheese factories and 27 creameries have been visited, and a wide-spread and large correspondence has been conducted for the purpose of giving help and advice.

Since the establishment of the Branch Experimental Dairy Stations, a very great impetus has been given to the movement in favour of dairying in the Maritime Provinces; and what promises to be a most profitable departure from the old lines of dairying in Ontario and Quebec has been inaugurated by manufacturing butter during the winter in the same factories where cheese making has been carried on during the months of summer.

Investigations have been carried on during two seasons to discover a reliable and equable means and basis for the payment of milk of different qualities at cheese factories, according to its real value for cheese-making. A bulletin of information for the guidance of those interested, is being prepared. The cheese and butter from the Experimental Dairy Stations have been shipped to Great Britain, have been used to advertise the dairying resources of Canada there, and have been sold at the highest market prices at the time when they were disposed of.

A few words will indicate the scope and nature of the work which has been done, and which is being carried on, in the different provinces.

In Prince Edward Island, in 1891, there was no co-operative dairying with the exception of one small cheese factory. A Branch Experimental Dairy Station was established at New Porth in 1892. A portion of the cheese was shipped to Great Britain, and was sold there at the same prices as were being realized for finest cheese from other parts of Canada. It appears now that several new co-operative factories will be built by the farmers in surrounding sections and will be in full operation during 1893. The growing of Indian corn, to provide cheap fodder for cattle during the autumn and winter, has been introduced into the Island, by means of small sample bags of seed corn of suitable varieties, which were distributed free.

In the Province of Nova Scotia co-operative dairying is being extended. One of the experts of the Dairy Commissioner's staff acted as travelling instructor in dairying during the summer. He attended and addressed twenty-seven meetings and made fifty-four visits of inspection and instruction to eighteen cheese factories. There are prospects that several new cheese factories and creameries will be established in Nova Scotia during 1893; and a Branch Experimental Dairy Station has been arranged for at Nappan.

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In New Brunswick an Experimental Dairy Station was opened at Kingsclear. The cream was collected from the farmers in the surrounding country, and the largest part of the butter was shipped to the English market. The prices which have been realized show that a profitable trade may be developed in the exportation of butter from New Brunswick. A winter butter-factory is being operated under the charge of the Dairy Commissioner at Sussex, N.B.

A system for the diffusion of information,—upon the making of butter, upon the further extension of co-operative dairying, and upon the growth of Indian corn for cured fodder and ensilage,—was undertaken under the joint management of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion. The work was conducted most satisfactorily and successfully during the year, with evident benefit to the farmers.

In the Province of Quebec, the Assistant Dairy Commissioner held meetings throughout the year. In all he addressed seventy-eight gatherings—mostly in the Province of Quebec. An expert from the Dairy Commissioners' staff spent part of the summer as travelling instructor and inspector. He visited thirty-four cheese factories and twelve butter factories and gave instructions to ninety-six cheese-makers, twenty-one butter-makers and eleven inspectors of syndicates of factories. Another expert of the Dairy Commissioner's staff, conducted experiments in the manufacture of cheese which will be shipped to the British market. Very great improvements have been effected in the quality of the cheese from the Province of Quebec during the last three years; and it can no longer be said that quantities of cheese of inferior quality from Quebec exercise a depressing influence upon the reputation of the finest Canadian cheese, or have a depreciating effect upon prices.

A combined experimental dairy station and dairy school has been erected at St. Hyacinthe, Que., by the Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec, and has been placed under the direction of the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion. The Dairy Association for the Province of Quebec—receiving a subsidy from the Provincial Treasury—contributes a sum of \$1,000 per annum towards its maintenance.

In Ontario two branch experimental dairy stations were operated during the winter of 1891-92, to introduce the practice of manufacturing butter during the winter in factories where cheese-making had been carried on during the summer. These were entirely successful and satisfactory. Resolutions approving the movement, expressing satisfaction with the proceeds, and requesting the continuance of the winter butter-making under the charge of the Dairy Commissioner during another season, were passed unanimously at meetings of the farmers who supplied the milk and cream. During the winter of 1892-93 the Dairy Commissioner has taken charge of butter-making stations in Ontario at Mount Elgin, Woodstock, London and Wellman's Corners. The farmers are furnishing supplies of milk from two to three times larger than last year, and many other factories in the Province have been, and are being fitted up for making butter during the winter in consequence of demonstrations and information which have been given from the Government stations.

At Perth, Lanark County, experiments were conducted in cheese-making from June until September. Much useful information was acquired which will be published in bulletin form by the Dairy Commissioner. At this place a mammoth cheese was manufactured for the Canadian Dairy pyramid at the World's Columbian Expo-

sition. It weighs over 22,000 lbs. Already it has secured wide and general advertising of the magnitude and importance of the dairy interests and resources of Canada. An offer to purchase it at such a price as will reimburse the full amount which it has cost the Government, has been received from the greatest retail merchant in provisions in Great Britain.

An expert from the Dairy Commissioner's staff visited different districts in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, addressed meetings of farmers upon dairy topics, and gave practical illustrations in butter-making and cheese-making.

The Province of British Columbia has many districts which are admirably adapted for dairy farming; but during the year the Dairy Commissioner was not able to overtake the needs of the farmers of the province for help in dairy matters except through correspondence and the distribution of bulletins and reports.

The magnitude and growth of the export trade of Canada in dairy products, is shown by the following tables,—(year ending 30th June):—

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

BUTTER.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To France.	To Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British Indies.
	Lbs.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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	632,863	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	10,954	.....	.....	24,021	101,649	5,944
1892....	5,736,696	1,056,058	877,455	6,038	.....	.....	27,207	133,770	6,428

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
1892....	118,270,052	11,652,412	11,593,690	39,558	2	.....	2,124	12,942	4,096

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The following table, from the Board of Trade returns of Great Britain for seven 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
1892.....	2,182,999	11,965,284	1892.....	2,232,814	5,417,777

Before the close of the year the Dairy Commissioner visited Great Britain, to supervise the sale of some of the products from the Experimental Dairy Stations, to investigate the newer needs and preferences of the British markets, and to address meetings to direct the attention of the public to the excellence of Canadian food products. Many of the great English and Scottish daily newspapers, as well as the leading trade journals, published extended reports and critical commendatory editorial articles upon the educational work which the Canadian Department of Agriculture has been carrying on for the benefit of the farmers. These will doubtless prove of great service and benefit to the agricultural interests of the country. Full particulars of the progress of the work in dairying, will be found in the Dairy Commissioner's separate appendix to this report. A copy will be mailed to all dairymen, farmers and others who apply for it.

### EXHIBITIONS.

The medals awarded to the successful Canadian exhibitors at Jamaica, were distributed by my department early in the year.

#### WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.

On 11th January last, Mr. W. Saunders, director of the Central Experimental Farm, was appointed by Order in Council, Executive Commissioner for Canada, at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago.

Under the provisions of an Order in Council in April last, the several Provincial Governments were invited to co-operate with the Dominion. Provincial Commissioners were appointed, arrangements were agreed upon, and eventually ratified by the respective Governments.

On the part of the Dominion Government it was decided that the cost of transportation of all exhibits to Chicago, and their return to the owners, should be provided for by the Dominion, with the "condition that all exhibits as respects wear and tear, damage from exposure, breakage, accident in packing and transportation, or from any other cause, be at the risk of the individual owners." It was

also agreed that the Dominion should defray the expenses connected with the placing of goods in the several courts (including the erection of suitable stands, platforms and other similar structures), and the employment of caretakers required to keep the exhibits in a clean and presentable condition during the period of the Exposition. It was further understood in regard to the transportation of exhibits that the expenses incurred by the Provinces in bringing exhibits together at central points in order to provide for their more economical transportation to Chicago, in carload lots, should be defrayed by the Dominion Commission.

In the Live Stock Department the Dominion Commission have promised to pay for the food consumed by the animals while on exhibition, the Provinces agreeing to defray the cost of selecting suitable animals, and the expense of providing attendants to go with the stock and to take charge of it while on exhibition. This applies to horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. The exhibit of dogs will be under the charge of the Dominion Kennel Club, aided by the Dominion Commission. It was further agreed that in case it shall be found necessary to detain any of the stock in quarantine on their return from Chicago, the quarantine expenses will be borne by the Dominion.

The Provinces and Territories agreed to prepare at their own expense, creditable exhibits to be shown in provincial groups, of minerals, timber, cereals, fruit, &c. The Dominion Executive Commissioner will have charge of all exhibits, and of the allotment of space. The total space allotted to Canada is 106,526 square feet, and this has been assigned to the various manufactures, machinery, arts, dairying, &c. Many of those interested in these various departments are preparing exhibits of their goods, and it is expected that the Canadian display will be highly satisfactory. In connection with dairying, I may state that the mammoth cheese weighed over 22,000 lbs. specially prepared for this Exposition, will be placed in the agricultural building, and it is expected that the cheese exhibit from Canada, in which all the provinces and territories will take part, will result in contributing to the high esteem in which the dairy products of Canada are now held, and this exhibition will afford an opportunity of showing the world the advantages which the climate, soil, and products of this country offer for the large extension of the dairy interest. In order to render the exhibits in agriculture more complete, the various experimental farms will provide the material for a trophy displaying their products.

Early in 1892, the Dominion Government decided to erect a Canadian Building on the exposition grounds, in order to provide the necessary office accommodation for the Dominion and provincial commissioners, and a place of rendezvous for the Canadian people. In this building there will be a commodious reception room, books of register where the names of visiting Canadians will be recorded, a post office to which visitors to the exposition can have their letters addressed, and a bureau of information where inquiries may be made regarding hotel and boarding-house accommodation, and information had regarding the exposition and other matters of special or general interest. The plot of ground which has been assigned to Canada for this purpose is very near the building erected by Great Britain, is adjacent to and facing Lake Michigan, and is one of the most attractive locations on the ground.



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The building will be of two stories with a central tower, from which a commanding view may be had. The exterior will be covered with "staff," relieved by panelling and other decorative work, and having the arms of the provinces on a series of shields on the face of the balcony in front. The interior will be finished entirely with native woods. The rooms set apart for the use of the Commissioners from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia will be finished with woods the growth of these provinces, while those portions of the building designed for the use of the Dominion Commissioner and the general public will be lined with woods from British Columbia.

The sum originally named as the probable cost of the building was \$15,000 and \$5,000 for furnishings. Plans of the building have been prepared and approved. The provinces have agreed to contribute to this building as follow:—Ontario, \$3,000; Quebec, \$2,000; Manitoba, \$2,000; Nova Scotia, \$1,000; British Columbia, \$1,000. These contributions have been agreed to with the understanding that the provinces which contribute \$2,000 and upwards should be entitled to the exclusive use of two rooms in the building, and those giving less than \$2,000 the use of one room. Also, that when the building is disposed of at the close of the Exposition any sum realized from it shall be returned to the several provinces, in proportion to that they have contributed. It was further understood that any province which provided woods for the interior lining of the room or rooms devoted to the use of its representatives should be entitled to deduct the cost at fair and reasonable rates of such timber from the amount of its contribution.

Attention is now being given to the apportionment of space and the location of exhibits, and for the completion of various minor details which will, it is confidently expected, be all carried out before the opening of the World's Fair.

I regret to say that owing to ill-health Mr. Saunders found it necessary to resign the office of Executive Commissioner for the World's Columbian Exposition. His resignation was accepted by Order in Council dated the 13th December last. Mr. J. H. Larke was, in consequence, appointed Acting Executive Commissioner.

## 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 1892, 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	547	29,830 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	63,530 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	76,192 74
1888.....	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159	74,508 37
1889.....	3,279	2,725	356	3,081	221	1,437	87,158 60
1890.....	3,560	2,428	369	2,797	248	1,307	94,027 16
1891.....	3,233	2,343	393	2,736	215	1,231	86,960 59
1892.....	3,176	3,417	415	3,832	242	1,500	86,713 05

## DETAILED STATEMENT, Patent Office Fees.

Years.	Patents.	Assignments.	Caveats.	Copies.	Subscription to Patent Record.	Notices to Apply for Patent.	Sundries.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1884.....	58,524 33	2,471 07	1,198 60	898 25	.....	.....	165 22	63,257 47
1885.....	57,777 31	2,225 63	1,226 65	895 89	.....	.....	50 75	62,176 23
1886.....	62,263 45	2,692 50	1,054 11	1,047 90	.....	.....	94 91	67,153 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
1892.....	71,840 84	2,794 66	1,270 13	793 32	236 52	85 96	195 33	77,216 76

By the Act of last session, 55-56 Vic., chap. 24, the life of patents issued thereafter is extended from fifteen to eighteen years, with the privilege to the inventor or applicant, by payment of a partial or proportionate fee, to reduce this period to six or twelve years respectively. It is expected by thus extending the life of patents that the number of applications will largely increase. The above Act

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also provides that models shall be dispensed with, unless specially required, and it is thought by thus relieving inventors or applicants from the necessity of producing models, some of a costly character, that it will operate as an additional incentive to increase the number of applications for patents.

In the year 1887, 2,596 patents were granted. Of these 79 were granted for the full fifteen years, and 7 for ten years; and the remainder, 2,510, for five years; of these last mentioned, 2,129, were allowed to expire, and the remaining 381, 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.

Five patents were reissued 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. During the year 833 extensions to manufacture, and 433 extensions to import, were thus granted.

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 3,218.

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 7,038 visitors registered their names in the visitors' book, fully three times the number visited the model museum.

A change has been made in the manner of publishing the *Patent Record*, which is now printed at the Government Printing Bureau, whereby the work is both better and more economically done,—the type, paper and illustrations, being much superior to what they formerly were. Subscriptions to this publication are now received by the office, instead of allowing the profit arising therefrom to go to the contractor, as formerly.

The office fees received during the year show a surplus of \$45,077.46 over the working expenses of the office, as per subjoined table:—

Receipts.		Expenditures.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Cash received.....	86,713 05	Salaries.....	32,587 37
Cash refunded.....	1,992 22	<i>Patent Record</i> .....	7,056 00
			39,643 37
		Receipts over expenditures.....	45,077 46
Net Cash.....	84,720 83		84,720 83

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

Countries.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Canada .....	538	612	607	610	687	639	565	609	620	606	671
England .....	103	116	94	85	140	153	152	203	116	122	298
United States .....	1,452	1,711	1,714	1,408	1,730	1,740	1,425	1,788	1,623	1,519	2,227
France .....	9	12	9	7	8	11	21	18	10	10	26
Germany .....	9	10	11	11	20	29	33	51	23	36	106
Other countries. . .	26	8	21	22	25	24	61	56	36	50	89
Totals. . . . .	2,137	2,469	2,456	2,233	2,610	2,596	2,257	2,725	2,428	2,343	3,417

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

Provinces.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Ontario .....	351	385	389	307	462	442	354	383	425	394	464
Quebec .....	129	165	151	150	152	131	128	129	125	140	131
New Brunswick ..	26	21	26	16	23	18	19	22	20	16	19
Nova Scotia .....	25	26	24	23	21	26	35	30	17	22	16
P. E. Island .....	2	7	2	7	3	4	2	2	3	1	1
Manitoba and N. W. T. ....	4	6	12	13	20	16	18	32	14	28	22
B. Columbia .....	1	2	5	4	6	2	9	11	16	5	18
Totals. . . . .	538	612	607	610	687	639	565	609	620	606	671

## Department of Agriculture.

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
1892 (Six months ending 30th June).....	1,202	10	26	387	25
	6 Years.	12 Years.	18 Years.	6 Years.	12 Years.
1892 (Six months ending 31st December)	2,141	3	35		3

#### 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 1892 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 38
1891	1,651	2,385	541	174	307	307	129	129	11	11	51	9,236 96
1892	1,773	2,300	536	159	294	294	30	30	27	27	66	9,496 29

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks was 887 during the year 1892. This consisted of 536 registrations of copyrights, 294 registrations of trade marks, 30 of industrial designs, and 27 of timber marks. There were also issued 159 certificates of copyrights, 37 registrations of interim copyrights, and 7 certificates; 10 registrations of temporary copyrights, and 6 certificates. The total number of assignments of these different rights recorded was 66.

The correspondence of this branch of the department amounted to 1,773 letters received, and 2,300 sent.

The fees during the year amounted to \$9,496.29.

# Department of Agriculture.

## COPYRIGHT AND TRADE MARKS DIVISION.

### Detailed Statement of all Moneys received in 1892.

Month.	Trade Marks.	Copy- rights.	Designs.	Timber Marks.	Assign- ments.	Copies.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January.....	305 00	55 00	.....	4 00	12 50	.....	376 50
February.....	699 70	51 40	15 00	6 00	2 50	5 00	779 60
March.....	549 75	64 00	10 00	2 00	2 00	10 00	637 75
April.....	1,109 40	67 50	10 00	6 00	14 00	6 00	1,212 90
May.....	650 00	51 75	15 00	2 00	6 00	5 00	729 75
June.....	660 00	43 00	12 00	.....	3 00	5 50	723 50
July.....	880 00	55 50	25 00	2 00	5 00	2 50	970 00
August.....	758 80	56 75	10 00	6 00	4 00	6 00	841 55
September.....	837 94	67 50	20 00	8 00	16 50	2 50	952 44
October.....	489 80	69 00	25 00	6 00	4 00	3 00	596 80
November.....	685 00	40 50	25 00	2 00	7 00	.....	759 50
December.....	810 00	61 50	14 00	10 00	18 00	2 50	916 00
Grand Total.....	8,435 39	683 40	181 00	54 00	94 50	48 00	9,496 29

### V.—QUARANTINE.

The subject of quarantine and everything connected therewith has during the past year largely occupied public attention, owing to the threatened invasion of Asiatic cholera, and I have therefore endeavoured in my annual report for 1892 to place on record in a concise form such points of interest bearing on the same as may prove useful and instructive.

Quarantine, prior to confederation was undertaken by the different Provincial Governments. Its authorization under the Dominion jurisdiction is constituted by an "Act respecting Quarantine," chap. 27, 35 Vic. or chap. 68 Revised Statutes (1886). Under this Act His Excellency the Governor-General is empowered to make from time to time such regulations as he may deem requisite for the preservation of the public health with regard to vessels, passengers and cargoes either by water or land, and the present existing quarantine regulations were framed under the terms of this Act.

Under this Act also the different stations have been created, or confirmed, (if in existence under previous provincial authority), inspecting physicians appointed, and at ports where there is no authorized medical officer collectors of customs are empowered to act in the capacity of quarantine officers. Pilots at the principal sea-ports are supplied with copies of the Regulations and for the still better guidance of the St. Lawrence pilots a special circular is distributed amongst them defining their duties. Quarantine requires in every way, as it will continue more and more to do, close watchfulness and continual vigilance, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coast. The latter, consequent on the steamship traffic between the Orient and this continent, which is assuming larger proportions annually, will be in the near future, if it is not even already, as important a quarantine station as Grosse Isle and Halifax have long been to the Atlantic coast.

## QUARANTINE STATIONS.

The following is a brief sketch and history of the various quarantine stations of the Dominion :—

## GROSSE ISLE, QUEBEC.

The quarantine station at Grosse Isle, the most important on the Atlantic coast of Canada, consists of an island in the St. Lawrence about thirty-one miles below Quebec. It was selected for quarantine purposes at the time of the first advent of cholera to this continent, in 1832. It lies in the stream about four miles and a half from the south shore of the river, about six miles from the north shore, and two miles or more from the "fairway" or channel along which incoming and outgoing vessels pass. No one is allowed to reside on the island except the employees and their families. A written permit from the officer in charge is required before anyone can either land on the island, depart from it, or, when infectious disease is present, pass from one of its divisions to another.

Its position and capabilities of isolation are therefore exceptionally good.

The island is a well wooded one, between two and three miles long, and covers some 700 acres. It is divided into sick, central, and healthy divisions.

In the sick division, at the eastern extremity of the island, are the hospitals, and the quarters of the hospital staff.

There is a two story brick hospital with one hundred beds, including some in private wards, for cabin passengers, ships' officers, &c., and a detached one story wooden shed with four separate wards, and about seventy beds, for cholera and small-pox patients. There are also ample facilities provided for the washing, disinfection, and fumigation of bedding, clothing, &c.

In the central division, are the residences of the inspecting officers and of the crew of the inspecting steamer. In this division also, the churches (Protestant and Roman Catholic), and the chaplains' residences are placed.

In the healthy division, at the western extremity of the island, are the houses of detention for suspected steerage passengers from infected vessels. These detention houses are eight in number, grouped in twos and threes, and furnish in all, accommodation for about two thousand persons. In this division also is a wash-house, with six furnaces and boilers; a bacteriological laboratory; a bath and closet-houses with twelve baths and sixteen water-closets for men, and six baths and eight closets for women; a bakery, a forge, an oven for hot air disinfection; a fumigating room, police barracks, &c. There is also in course of construction a steam disinfecting house with three iron chambers, 25 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, with boiler, &c., for the disinfection and sterilization of clothing and luggage, by steam. This division is separated by more than a mile of generally wooded land from the sick division and the hospitals.

There is telephonic communication between the different divisions of the station, and telegraphic communication with the main land. Incoming vessels requiring inspection are met in the offing and inspected immediately upon their arrival, whether



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by day or night. The position of the station is marked at night to vessels arriving, and the working of the night service is facilitated, by the presence of an illuminated gas buoy about two miles out from, and opposite to the station.

For the inspection service two steamers are required, one being the regular inspecting steamer, on duty with steam up day and night, from early April to late November, always in readiness to meet incoming vessels in the offing. She is provided with an hospital cabin, with beds, &c, for the landing of the sick and with disinfecting appliances sufficient to disinfect a ship's hospital cabin. When infectious disease is found to have occurred on any incoming vessel, and to have been satisfactorily isolated, the sick, with their attendants, and all the contents of the ships' hospital, are at once transferred to the quarantine steamer. The emptied hospital of the ship is then drenched with mercuric chloride solution, and treated with superheated steam. The vessel, meanwhile, proceeds up the river with the quarantine steamer alongside, so that even in these cases the delay is reduced to a minimum.

A second steamer is required to use as a supply boat and mail boat; as a means of taking convalescents up to Quebec when discharged from quarantine; to land healthy but suspected passengers for quarantine observation at the detention division, and to act as a reserve inspecting steamer whenever required.

An effective modern quarantine service requires;—

1st. Means of disinfecting vessels.

2nd. Means of disinfecting clothing, luggage and ships' dunnage.

3rd. Facilities for quickly and safely disembarking and re-embarking passengers, luggage and cargo.

4th. Prompt furnishing of information of breaking out of infectious disease in foreign ports.

The means of disinfection are confined to the three following:—

1. The Steam Disinfector.

2. The Dioxide Sulphuric Blast.

3. The Bichloride Mercuric Drench.

The first named is of chief importance for cholera. It is the only sure disinfector of luggage, clothing, bedding, &c. The positiveness of its destruction of bacilli, fomites, microbes &c., was discovered and demonstrated by Dr. Koch over twenty years ago, but this disinfecting agency was not applied to quarantines until 1885 by Dr. Holt, at New Orleans.

Steam disinfection is also applied to the compartments of vessels which are close enough to admit of the retention of steam and raising the temperature sufficiently high.

The Dioxide Blast, while it cannot fully be relied on for disinfecting luggage and clothing is yet the most effective known for injecting with great force sulphur fumes into the holds and compartments of ships. It performs this service with great rapidity. Its use prevents undue detention of vessels.

The Bichloride Drench is used for spraying compartments of ships, for ships dunnage or cargo after the Dioxide Blast has been used. It is very greedy in searching out and destroying all disease germs.

Dr. Montizambert, the Superintendent of St. Lawrence Quarantines, and Dr. Walter Wyman, United States Supervising Surgeon-General, state that the above named are the only quarantine appliances to be relied on for disinfecting purposes. They have been adopted at three or four of the United States Quarantines; and are being manufactured for use in many other quarantines of the United States, both state and federal. Their use will, therefore, soon become universal in the United States and it appears from the reports in the public press that as a consequence of the last International Sanitary Conferences held at Venice and Paris in 1892, they have been adopted at the Suez Canal, the old system of quarantine detention for observation having been abandoned even by those European nations which up to that date had tenaciously held to it.

These processes can be the most economically and best applied from a deep water wharf, to which large vessels on arrival can be attached. But in the absence of a wharf they can be placed on a steam tug or lighter and such will be necessary during the coming season at Grosse Isle. The drawback of the latter mode of using the appliances is the obstruction caused by rough weather.

#### HALIFAX, N.S.

Halifax is now being fitted with quarantine disinfecting appliances and hospital and detention buildings to make it a quarantine station of the first class. It is situated on Lawlor's Island, near the entrance to the harbour, and five miles distant from the city. It is about one mile in length, a quarter of a mile wide, and covers nearly two hundred acres. It is divided into three sections. On it are two hospitals, steward's residence, outbuildings, &c. From its position behind McNab's Island, it is scarcely visible when entering the harbour.

A system of quarantine and a health officer for the Port of Halifax existed for a period of some forty years prior to confederation. In 1866 a number of cholera patients were landed on McNab's Island, where several hundred died, the health officer attending them falling also a victim to the disease. No regular quarantine station then existed, but the Provincial Government under the stress of this visitation at once arranged for the purchase of Lawlor's Island, which, however, was not completed until confederation had taken place, and Lawlor's Island, Halifax, was established as a quarantine station by Order in Council, 25th of May, 1868.

Owing to Halifax being the winter port of the Dominion this is a very important station. The buildings on it, though old, have been repaired, and new detention buildings are being erected. The old wharf or landing place, is insufficient for present service, and the erection of a new wharf on or near which to place sulphur blast and steam disinfector, is about to be erected.

#### ST. JOHN, N.B.

This Station is situated on Partridge Island, some three miles below the City of St. John. The buildings on this have been placed in repair, and a steam disinfector, especially procured from England, has been placed in position, a dioxide sulphur blast and appliances for the mercuric drench are also being supplied, rendering this quarantine efficient for service.

Partridge Island was selected for a quarantine station, by the Provincial Government in 1809, when it was granted under charter to the city and corporation of St John, with certain provisions to be carried out by the city, but it was not until 1830 that it was made use of. A "pesthouse" on the Carleton side of St. John

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river had, until that date been the point to which infectious diseases had been transferred. In 1833-4 a marine hospital was built and efforts made to alleviate the condition of the sick, left from time to time, on the island. In 1847, when ship fever developed itself, in great malignity, Partridge Island was divided into a healthy and an infected district. Records show that 3,000 persons were landed there during that year, out of which number 1,500 died from fever. In 1868, after Confederation, an Order in Council was passed establishing it as a quarantine station under Dominion regulations.

### SYDNEY, N.S.

This station occupies about two acres of land at Point Edward, situated about midway between North Sydney and Sydney proper. This station has no approach by land, right of way not yet having been procured to it through adjoining property.

It, however, is accessible at all times by water, unless during a few days in the spring when floating ice accumulates off the quarantine wharf. The buildings at this station have been repaired and are in fair condition.

Sydney was established as a quarantine station, by Order in Council, October 30th, 1880.

### CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

This station is distant about two miles from Charlottetown, and is located at the entrance of the Harbour. The property covers nine acres in extent and the building thereon is used both as an hospital and as a caretaker's dwelling.

Charlottetown was established as a quarantine station, by Order in Council, July, 1875.

### PICTOU, N.S.

This station is situated about five miles below the town of Pictou, and covers thirty-five acres of land. The buildings have recently been repaired, and are now in proper condition. There is an hospital and steward's house, built of wood, and a small pesthouse, built of stone.

Pictou was established as a quarantine station, by Order in Council, 18th October, 1873.

### CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N.B.

This station is on Middle Island, in Miramichi River, distant from the town of Chatham between one and two miles. The buildings consist of two hospitals and a caretaker's residence, and are built of wood, on stone foundations, and are in good condition.

Chatham was established as a quarantine station, by Order in Council, 8th October, 1886.

### PORT HAWKESBURY, N.B.

At this station inspection of vessels, when needed, is carried on by the inspecting physician appointed by Government for that purpose.

Port Hawkesbury was established as a quarantine station, by Order in Council, 3rd August, 1886.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Williams' Head is to be joined to Albert Head, for a general quarantine station for British Columbia, and to be fitted up with the disinfecting appliances of the first class; together with deep water wharf and the necessary buildings.

## PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The outbreak of cholera in Europe during the past summer, and the malignant form it assumed, especially in Hamburg, together with its appearance at several ports in Great Britain, rendered necessary every precaution that could possibly be exercised in enforcing to the utmost ordinary quarantine regulations, and putting into operation a more rigid and searching course of action than is required in seasons of health. The adoption of extraordinary precaution was ordered early in the summer, in anticipation of an outbreak of the fell disease, but as soon as the news was received here of a threatened invasion by sea, the most active possible measures were taken to place the various quarantine stations, and especially that at Grosse Isle, in a state of efficiency and to at once fit the latter out with modern sterilizing apparatus. Orders were issued to all the quarantine officers to use the greatest stringency in examining and disinfecting both vessels, passengers and passengers' effects. The landing of passengers from ocean steamers at Rimouski was suspended, and the inspection of the latter was conducted at Grosse Isle. In ordinary seasons, to avoid delay, the clearance of steamers arriving at night at this station had been allowed, but for better security such vessels were ordered to anchor and await daylight to allow of a careful and rigid examination.

A negotiation was entered into between this department and the civic authorities of Toronto, to procure from the latter a steam disinfector in use at the Isolation Hospital in that city, and this was at once shipped to Grosse Isle where it was forthwith put into operation on the 9th of September, and proved most effective, steam being the only disinfector which can be relied on to destroy any cholera bacillus that might exist in immigrants' baggage or clothing. This action materially shortened the detention of steamers arriving at quarantine; and protected the country from the imminent danger of the disease being conveyed in passengers' baggage.

The first vessel to arrive from Hamburg direct, after the outbreak of cholera at that port was the "Wandrahm," on September 10th. But neither this vessel, nor any of those that followed, from Hamburg or Antwerp brought any case of the dreaded disease to quarantine. The steamer "Numidian" from Liverpool arriving at Grosse Isle, 26th September, reported a death at sea, of a passenger, from diarrhoea, and under these circumstances the ship's hospital, in which he had been isolated, was sterilized by steam and all on board detained under observation till 28th of that month, when, as seven days had elapsed since his death, and no signs of any further sickness presenting themselves, the vessel, with those on board, was allowed to proceed. On the 4th September, the steamship "Lake Huron" from Liverpool, reported six deaths at sea amongst immigrants from the continent, most of whom were Jews from Russia, Poland and Roumania. Every precaution had been taken by the ship's surgeon by the use of disinfectants, and throwing overboard of clothes. The principal symptoms were those of aggravated diarrhoea and on arrival at quarantine, disinfection of the ship's hospital was performed, with the mercuric chloride drench and superheated steam, whilst the vessel itself was treated with sulphur fumes. The intermediate and steerage passengers were landed and all the "continental" baggage was taken on shore and steam sterilized, ordinary baggage being fumigated in the same way as the cargo. On the 21st of the same month the cabin passengers were released from quarantine and on the 24th the rest of the passengers and the crew, with the vessel were allowed to proceed.

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Passengers were landed for the disinfection of their luggage and effects from the steamships "Circassian," "Sarnia," "Lake Michigan," "Labrador," "Wandrahm," "Mongolian," "Peruvian," "Lake Huron," "Cynthia," "and "Grimm," whilst the passengers from the steamships "Buenos Ayrean," "Numidian," "Sardinian," and "Circassian" were held under quarantine of observation on board. A large number of steamers also without passengers, had their between decks and holds fumigated on suspicion, from one to five hundred pounds of sulphur being used per vessel according to its space and to the amount of cargo on board.

No case of Asiatic cholera is reported to have occurred at the quarantine station, but the history of the voyage of the steamship "Lake Huron" says Dr. Montizambert, "warranted the very gravest suspicion," as about the same time as this vessel arrived in the St. Lawrence, vessels with the same class of immigrants from the same infected districts, and with death from the same symptoms, arrived at New York. The disinfection by steam and other means of sterilization of all luggage and cargo before being allowed to leave quarantine had no doubt much to do with the prevention of cholera entering the Dominion from sea. Full details of the operations of last summer at Grosse Isle Station will be found in the report of Dr. Montizambert, Medical Superintendent of the St. Lawrence Quarantine system, and a description is also given of the sterilizing processes.

### RAGS.

The importation of rags from Europe was prohibited by Order in Council, and such rags as were on the way to this country before this Order in Council came into operation, were destroyed at quarantine. The ss. "Cremona" from Hamburg, was the first vessel to arrive with 338 bales of rags, 31st August, and the ss. "Wandrahm" from same port, brought 72 bales. These were destroyed by burning, under departmental authorization. A further consignment of 34 bales by ss. "Canopus" for Liverpool, was held on suspicion, from 11th September till 21st October, when satisfactory evidence of their collection in England prior to the cholera period, was established, and they were allowed to be forwarded to their owners.

Owing to the pressure of work necessitated by the extra vigilance required under the circumstances already alluded to, it was necessary to augment the medical staff at Grosse Isle Station. Besides Doctor Montizambert, and his medical assistant Dr. Church, Dr. De Blois was also appointed medical assistant, as it was considered advisable that a physician should be always on duty at the hospital. Dr. De Blois' health subsequently failed, and he was replaced by Dr. Playter. In addition Professor Wyatt Johnson, late of McGill University, very kindly volunteered his services. The efficiency of the staff, and the steadiness and zeal with which all the duties of the station were carried out during a season of more than usual anxiety and hard work are specially mentioned by Dr. Montizambert. Dr. Wyatt Johnson, well known as a pathologist and bacteriologist tested the different methods that were employed for disinfection. He found the sulphur fumes introduced through the inlet pipe of the dioxide blast thoroughly efficient, and he experimented in various ways by tests on the micro organism of diphtheria, in covered boxes at various distances and at various levels in the holds and between decks, In all instances these failed to show any subsequent growth after being subjected to the fumigating process. The bacillus of

diphtheria, next to that of anthrax, is reported to be the most resistant organism of infectious disease for which fumigation of this nature is used. Dr. Montizambert cites as evidence of the force of the blast and the consequent penetrating power of the fumes during the process of fumigation, the case of the ss. "Pickhuben." The holds of this vessel were divided from each other by an iron bulkhead and were so filled with cargo that the hold in which the fumigating pipe had to be inserted, necessitated a shifting of the cargo therein. The fumes penetrated the dividing bulkhead, probably through some loose bolt or minute aperture, went through the densely packed cargo in the hold adjoining, and up through another hatchway which was partly open waiting its turn for fumigation.

#### AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION MEETING.

In the proceedings of the American Public Health Association meeting at Mexico where Canada was represented by Dr. Montizambert, several valuable papers were presented, on the protection and defence of seaports and frontier cities against epidemics of cholera; and in view of the impending danger for the coming year of 1893, a resolution was adopted to the effect that a National Health Service should be established in the United States, as had already been done in Mexico, to procure uniformity of action in the protection of the sea coast from invasion by epidemic disease, urging at the same time its necessity in the interest as well of the United States as of Canada and of Mexico.

#### PRECAUTION.

The utmost watchfulness will be maintained during the coming season of navigation, and all precautionary measures will be adopted in view of the existing condition of the public health in Europe. Cholera still lurks in various parts of that continent and the previous history of this disease foreshadows further outbreaks in the spring; but I am in hopes that with the important disinfecting appliances with which our most important quarantine stations are furnished, and so placed on a footing with stations of the first class, and under the stringent observance of our quarantine regulations, as well as by means of vigilant inspection of every vessel that arrives from Europe, it may be prevented from obtaining a foothold on our shores, and even should it manifest itself in any incoming vessel, the disinfecting appliances will prove their efficiency in confining any ravages to the vessel. If it were to gain access to the Dominion there would be incalculable damage to all industrial and commercial enterprise, in imports and exports, and shrinkage in every line of business. The *London Times* is authority for the statement that the exports of Hamburg last summer fell off £7,000,000 sterling. No precaution can, therefore, be too great to prevent its introduction here.

#### THE PACIFIC COAST.

Early in January, 1892, intimation was received by this department that the steamship "Rio Janeiro" had arrived at San Francisco with 497 Chinese passengers, amongst whom small-pox had broken out. This fact at once emphasized the importance of more thoroughly perfecting the quarantine arrangements on the Pacific coast. The requirements absolutely necessary to place the existing quarantine station in

## Department of Agriculture.

a condition to receive any unusual number of patients were estimated by the medical superintendent, Dr. McNaughton Jones, at \$1,807.50, for which it was necessary to obtain a Governor-General's warrant, as no sum to meet requirements of this nature, had been voted by Parliament. The necessity for such action was shortly after proved by the arrival of the steamship "Empress of China," with a case of small-pox on board. After landing 531 Chinese steerage passengers at the quarantine station, the vessel, after being thoroughly fumigated for 26 hours, was allowed to proceed.

### SUMMARY OF REPORTS.

The reports in the appendices herewith, from the medical superintendents of the various stations, show their operations during the past year and the nature of their work in keeping contagious diseases from our shores.

Dr. Montizambert, the medical superintendent at Grosse Isle, reports 621 vessels inspected at that station, showing an increase over last year, of more than 100. He reports 144 admissions to the hospital, and six deaths therein, four from measles, one from diphtheria, and one from diarrhœa. The bodies of three persons who had died on board ship were also landed at the station for burial. Dr. Montizambert's report deals with small-pox, yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, disinfection of rags, and fumigating appliances, gives details connected with his duties, and a synopsis of proceedings at the Medical Public Health Association, held in the city of Mexico, last November, at which he was present, as delegate from the Dominion Government.

Vaccination regulations were reported by the ship's surgeons to have been regularly enforced among the steerage passengers. In one case of refusal the person was landed at the quarantine where he was detained during the period of observation. No case of yellow fever developed itself at the station, although three patients recovering from it were landed at the hospital, from the ship "Prince Albert" which arrived from Rio Janeiro in May. The vessel, after the patients were removed, was treated with mercuric chloride solution and thoroughly fumigated before being allowed to proceed.

Dr. W. N. Wickwire, the inspecting physician at Halifax, reports the ss. "Beta," from Havana, in June last, arriving at his station with three of the crew suffering from small-pox. They were removed to the quarantine station, together with the rest of the crew, and the officers of the vessel were kept on the ship, under observation, for several days. The disease developed itself a few days later in four more of the crew, making seven cases in all. Two of these died, and the remainder, after recovery, were discharged. These were the only cases of sickness requiring removal to the hospital during the year. Dr. Wickwire reports that the inspection of ships and passengers took up the greater part of his time, the number of vessels arriving at Halifax from foreign ports, during 1892, being 1,617, the crews of which numbered 24,255. These were vessels that arrived from ports outside of Canada; the number of other vessels, including coasters, being 3,432, whose total number of hands was 23,963. The baggage of immigrants arriving, especially of those destined for the United States, was sterilized by means of heat by steam, in a baggage car fitted up specially for this purpose. The steam disinfectors and dioxide blast were also sent down from Grosse Isle, where they are not required during winter, and attached to a ferry steamer chartered therefor. No germs of disease so far have been allowed to pass, and there is every reason to believe that none can retain vitality under the treatment exercised.

Dr. Harding, the medical superintendent at St. John, N. B., reports less sickness of any kind than usual, and none of infectious disease requiring detention at quarantine was found by him on any vessel during the past year. All vessels arriving from places outside of Canada were duly inspected by him from the time that cholera threatened. The provision now made at that station, when completed during the winter will render it capable of meeting and dealing with any infectious sickness that might be brought in vessels arriving, and Dr. Harding reports that the new disinfecting apparatus and fitting up of accommodation in the hospital building, will afford ample provision for guarding against and providing for any sickness or suspected disease which might have to be dealt with during 1893.

Dr. Conroy, the inspecting physician at Charlottetown, P. E. I., reports all vessels arriving there from foreign ports during the past year, as having been carefully inspected and all were found free from epidemic infection. No vessels from any cholera infected port arrived at that station during the past year.

Dr. Conroy reports the death of the steward of the hospital and the appointment of the late steward's son to fill the position.

Dr. McK. McLeod, the inspecting physician at Sydney quarantine station, reports no cases of infectious or contagious disease. In a few instances detention of vessels from ports outside of Canada was enforced for purposes of observation and inspection carried on in the most vigorous manner possible. Number of vessels inspected was 533.

Dr. J. McMillan, the medical superintendent at Pictou quarantine, reports no sickness there during the past year on vessels arriving at his port. Twenty-two vessels from ports outside of the Dominion of Canada were inspected by him.

Dr. P. A. McDonald, the inspecting physician at Port Hawkesbury, reports no cases of disease of a contagious or of infectious nature arriving there during the past year, the only cases requiring attention being two cases of measles which were treated at the Marine hospital. The number of vessels inspected and detained by him from ports outside the Dominion of Canada were 42. He reports the case of the schooner "Gleaner," from Georgia, which had lost most of the original crew from yellow fever, calling at Port Mulgrave to re-ship additions to her crew and after conforming with the necessary regulations the schooner was admitted to full pratique. This quarantine is situated in a great thoroughfare between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is generally open to navigation before the ice leaves the northern coast of Cape Breton.

Dr. J. Macdonald, the inspecting physician at Chatham quarantine, reports 144 vessels containing 2,004 seamen, from ports outside of the Dominion of Canada officially inspected by him during the year. No epidemic or contagious disease was found by him, requiring quarantine. An Italian barque, the "Gehon," arrived from Brazil, which had lost during the voyage, two men from yellow fever. In this case the ballast of the vessel was thrown overboard nine miles below the town of Chatham, after which the vessel was thoroughly fumigated and admitted to pratique.



## Department of Agriculture.

Dr. J. P. Pelletier, inspector under the unorganized ports regulations, at Matane, reports having inspected fourteen vessels in the port of Matane, and one at St. Anne des Monts. Two other vessels were inspected for him by Dr. Bouillon. Dr. Pelletier reports no cases of infectious or contagious disease at his station during the season.

Dr. W. McN. Jones, inspecting physician at Victoria, B.C., quarantine, reports small-pox from China and Japan and subsequent fumigation of the steamers on which it appeared.

As Williams' Head is to be joined to Albert Head, the present quarantine station site, and to be fitted up as a first-class quarantine, the inadequacy of Albert Head referred to by Dr. Jones will be overcome.

### LEPROSY.—(TRACADIE LAZARETTO.)

Dr. A. C. Smith, the inspecting physician at the leprosy hospital at Tracadie, reports the same number of inmates as in 1891, fourteen being male, and eight females. Nine of the patients are in the early stages of the disease, the remainder are in various advanced stages, the disease running its usual course till death supervenes. During the past year three patients died, and three new cases were admitted; one from Nequa, one from Caraquet and one from the vicinity of Tracadie. In the latter district, Dr. Smith reports the disease as having died out, only one suspected case being there to his knowledge. The new admissions are from outlying districts and families who had previously removed from Tracadie. In his report for this year, Dr. Smith does not speak as hopefully as he did last year of stamping out the disease. He says, while on a tour of inspection during 1892, he found leprosy cropping out in unexpected places and he fears that for years to come new cases will be met with, and that only by permanent detention and isolation can it be kept in check or stamped out, as the disease is now known to spread from centres of contagion and to gain a foothold without attracting attention. Dr. Smith urges the necessity of a new building with modern improvements and conveniences for lepers, the present building being forty years old and inadequate to the requirements of this loathsome disease, principally from its low ceilings and want of means of proper ventilation. He states that more cubic feet should be allowed each patient than is customary in ordinary hospitals, and he points to the necessity of separate wards in which to isolate contagious or infectious diseases from others that constantly occur among the patients, citing in support of this, the outbreak during the past year, of erysipelas, which for want of such isolation, ran through both male and female wards.

### CATTLE QUARANTINES.

Following the general quarantine inspecting physicians' reports will be found those of the cattle quarantine officers of the different provinces, viz:—Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia, and reports of the inspectors of stock in transit. In this connection a report is furnished by Mr. T. A. Allen, which, besides transit inspection, embraces also the cleaning and disinfection of empty cars, a matter of great importance as regards the health and comfort of live stock whilst being transported.

### VI.—CENSUS.

The work of the compiling staff of the Census Branch was suspended for a time at the close of the fiscal year 1892-93, and subsequently resumed.

In consequence of this break, about a fortnight's work remained to be completed on the 31st December, 1892. This has since been finished and now the few remaining clerks are occupied in preparing the tables for the printer. The first volume of the Census is printed. The tables for the second volume are nearly finished and the whole work will be completed as rapidly as the demands upon the Printing Bureau will permit.

Fifteen bulletins relating to the Census have been issued by the department and the statistician has reason to believe that the plan of issuing bulletins in advance of the regular volumes meets with public approval.

#### VII.—STATISTICS.

The work of this division includes the compilation of the Year Book, and the preparation of general statistics in answer to enquiries, which have during the year been numerous and varied. The aim is to give all inquirers the best possible information to be obtained. The Statistician's office has become a sort of general inquiry office for all parts of the world.

Some of these inquiries, especially those relating to agricultural statistics, it has been found necessary, as in former years, to leave unanswered, owing to the absence of any system of collecting them co-extensive with the Dominion. If a good plan, ensuring accuracy and early publication could be adopted in Canada, the value to farmers and business men of this information can hardly be over-estimated.

Good work has been done in the way of affording information to Boards of Trade and other bodies, as for instance the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic, municipal corporations, &c.

#### CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The returns of criminal statistics have been compiled and are published in a separate appendix to this report. During the year a complete analysis of the records for the year have been made, the object being to bring out the facts relating to crime in Canada as portrayed in the ten years' record of crime comprised in the returns.

#### HEALTH STATISTICS.

No steps have been taken during the year to provide a better system of collecting vital statistics than the one abolished last year. The subject has, however, been kept in view and it is hoped that arrangements will be made enabling the department to obtain fuller returns in connection with this important branch.

The subject was considered at a conference of representatives of the provinces held in this department on January 31st and February 1st instant, and resolutions passed in favour of adopting a system of joint action between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The understanding arrived at was based on the principle that the Provinces should collect the statistics and the Dominion compile and publish them. It is highly important that the proposal should be carried into effect.

A report of the proceedings of the conference is published in the appendices herewith.

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## VIII.—IMMIGRATION.

The subject of immigration, which was formerly administered by the Minister of Agriculture, was on the request of my predecessor, by Order in Council passed on the 14th of March last, transferred to the Department of the Interior for the reasons mainly of associating that subject with the settlement of Dominion lands, and also for economy of administration, one set of officers being considered sufficient for the two services.

The whole respectfully submitted.

A. R. ANGERS,  
*Minister of Agriculture.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
February, 1893.

# Department of Agriculture.

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# QUARANTINE.

No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT ON ST. LAWRENCE QUARANTINE SERVICE.

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., EDIN., F.R.C.S., D.C.L.,

*Medical Superintendent.*

31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for 1892.

The number of vessels inspected at Grosse Isle quarantine shows an increase over last year of more than one hundred.

Owing to the prolonged convalescence of patients, and the necessity of preserving isolation until all risk of infection was over, the station had to be kept open until the 10th of December. This was ten days longer than "the eight months following the 1st day of April in each and every year," for which period the quarantine laws are in force in the St. Lawrence.

The vaccination regulations were reported by the ships' surgeons to have been regularly enforced amongst the steerage passengers. Only one instance occurred of a person refusing vaccination. This was a passenger by the ss. "Labrador," arriving 28th May. He was landed at the quarantine station for the usual period of observation.

Infectious disease was reported or found on board of the following vessels arriving in the St. Lawrence, named in the order of their arrival:—SS. "Assyrian," "Numidian," "Toronto," "Pomeranian," ship "Prince Albert," ss. "Grimm," "Toronto," "Parisian," "Sarnia," "Labrador," "Sardinian," "Circassian," "Peruvian," "Alcides," "Toronto," "Peruvian," "Lake Huron," "Lake Ontario," and "Circassian."

The diseases so reported or discovered were small-pox, cholera or choleraic diarrhœa, yellow fever, enteric fever, diphtheria and measles.

The admissions to hospital at the quarantine station numbered one hundred and forty-four.

The deaths in hospital numbered six: four from measles, one from diphtheria and one from diarrhœa.

There were also landed for burial at quarantine the bodies of three persons who had died on shipboard.

One birth occurred in the hospital.

*Small-pox.*—The ss. "Lake Ontario," Campbell, master, from Liverpool, 27th October, with forty-six cabin, eighteen intermediate and twenty-seven steerage passengers, six cattlemen and seventy-three crew arrived at quarantine on 5th November. A steerage passenger, a child of eleven, had developed some spots on the evening of the 3rd, the next day they were papular, and the following day, on arrival, already vesicular and pustular. There had been no premonitory symptoms. The boy expressed himself as feeling perfectly well. He stated that he was hungry. His tongue was clean, his pulse and temperature normal. He had four good marks from infant vaccination. No history of any exposure could be obtained. Under all these circumstances the diagnosis of chicken-pox was confirmed. On the bare possibility, however, of its being varioloid, and as an additional safeguard to the isolation that had been carefully carried out, all the steerage passengers—except a few that had been done the day before—were vaccinated at quarantine. The ship's hospital was disinfected with steam, and the patient with his attendants were landed.

The subsequent course of the complaint led me to the conclusion that it was a case of varioloid, of a small-pox modified by the previous vaccination. Towards the middle of November I communicated with the city health officer of Quebec to ascertain if this patient could be safely transferred to an isolation building in or near that city, so that the quarantine station might be closed after the last incoming vessel should have arrived in accordance with the usage. But this was found to be impracticable, so the boy had to be retained in the quarantine hospital until he was free from all possibility of communicating disease, which was not until the 10th of December. Fortunately the autumn was unusually prolonged, and the ice late in forming, so that the ss. "Constance" was enabled to go down for and take off the staff and recovered patient from the Island, in spite of the lateness of the date.

The ss. "Toronto" Davies, master, from Liverpool, 30th April, arrived at quarantine on the 10th of May. The sworn statement of the surgeon set forth that two children had died of measles, and one infant of general debility during the voyage. On this sworn report—all the remaining persons on board being well—the vessel was allowed to proceed after disinfection of her hospital. It subsequently transpired that one Arthur Richards, age twenty-four, a passenger by this vessel, landed at Quebec 10th May, took sick at Green Oak, Michigan, 20th May, and died there 28th May of small-pox, and that on the return voyage of the "Toronto" from Quebec to Liverpool four of her crew developed small-pox. From the usual length of the period of incubation of small-pox it would appear that these four persons—as well as the man who died at Green Oak, Michigan, as above—must have contracted the disease at a time when they were on board the ss. "Toronto" between Liverpool and Quebec prior to 10th May. And this would seem to suggest the question whether the fatal cases on that voyage were really measles, or whether they were cases of small-pox. As a result of the correspondence which followed my official report upon these circumstances, a declaration was made, for the steamship company, before a notary at Liverpool, in which the surgeon adheres to his diagnosis of measles, and the captain states that a passenger, a Dr. Boisseau, of Quebec, examined the said two children and subsequently informed him that he agreed with the ship's surgeon that the two children had died of measles.

*Yellow Fever.*—The ship "Prince Albert," March, master, from Rio de Janeiro, 23rd March, arrived at quarantine on the 22nd May. He reported that she had had seven cases of yellow fever at Rio. That her first officer who had had the fever at Rio died on board on the 3rd of May, and that three of her crew were still suffering from the sequelæ of the disease. The sick men were at once removed to the quarantine hospital. They all recovered. The vessel was treated with mercuric chloride solution and fumigated with sulphur.

*Asiatic Cholera.*—The spread of cholera on the continent of Europe, its prevalence at Hamburg and Antwerp, and its appearance at several ports of Great Britain, led to the enforcement in the St. Lawrence quarantine service, by ministerial authority, of special precautions to protect the country from an invasion of that disease.

These measures have been crowned with complete success.

During the threatening of this disease the landing of passengers and the giving of clearances at the advanced inspection station of Rimouski were suspended. After transferring the mails to the tender in the offing there, the mail steamers came on, and were inspected at the Grosse Isle station in the same manner as other vessels. The night clearing of passenger vessels at quarantine on the sworn statement of the captain and surgeon was also suspended. All vessels arriving at night were at once boarded as usual; but passenger vessels were directed to anchor and await daylight to allow the careful examination of everyone on board as the indispensable preliminary proceeding.

Under ministerial direction the steam disinfecting cylinder from the Toronto Isolation Hospital was transferred to the quarantine station, fitted up there, and came into action on the 9th of September. My improved pattern of blast furnace for sulphur fumigation arrived on the steamer "Druid" that same day, and began work next morning in the fumigation of the ss. "Wandrahm" from Hamburg.



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The ss. "Wandrahm," Porath, master, was the first vessel that arrived from Hamburg direct, after the outbreak of cholera at that port. She arrived at quarantine on the 10th of September, with two cabin passengers, forty-four steerage passengers and forty-five crew. All well. Neither this vessel nor any of those that followed her from Hamburg or Antwerp brought any actual cases of the disease to our quarantine.

The ss. "Numidian," MacNicol, master, from Liverpool, 15th September, with sixty-six cabin, seventy-two intermediate and two hundred and thirty-one steerage passengers, ten cattlemen and eighty-five crew, arrived at quarantine on the 26th of September. Charles Phillips, a steerage passenger, age fourteen, died 20th September of "peritonitis with diarrhœa" after twelve hours' illness. This lad was one of a number on board being brought out from a home in Manchester, in which he had resided for the previous five months. He was stated by the director in charge of the boys to have been brought from Manchester by rail and transferred directly to the vessel. He had been suffering much from sea-sickness and inability to eat from the time of sailing. He had been isolated in the ship's hospital. His clothing had been thrown overboard. Under these circumstances the ship's hospital was steam sterilized at quarantine, and all on board were held under observation until the 28th. Upon that day as they all remained well, and it was then more than seven days since the boy died, they were allowed to proceed.

The ss. "Lake Huron," Carey, master, from Liverpool, 3rd September, with thirty-one cabin, twenty-seven intermediate and one hundred and thirty-two steerage passengers, eleven cattlemen and sixty-eight crew, arrived at quarantine on the 14th September. Most of the steerage passengers were Jews from Russia, Poland, or Roumania. They had come *via* Hamburg. Amongst these foreign immigrants six deaths had occurred during the voyage. On 4th September, Josephine Patrowitz, age one year and a half, died in "convulsions." On the 6th, Adam Patrowitz, age three, died of "meningitis." On my inquiry as to the symptoms the ship's surgeon said he thought it meningitis because there was vomiting. On the 7th, Katrina Petroski, age three years and a half, died after one day's illness with "acute diarrhœa and collapse." On the 10th, Frauma Bana, age three, died after thirty-six hours' illness with "vomiting, diarrhœa and collapse." On the 13th, Rachel Hurschwitz, age six, died after about thirty-six hours illness with "vomiting, diarrhœa and collapse." And on the 14th, Boni Bana, age one year and a half, died after about forty-eight hours' illness with "vomiting and collapse." Excellent care and precautions had been taken by the ship's surgeon. The sick had been promptly isolated. The excreta had been disinfected with chloride of lime and carbolic acid, and the soiled clothes thrown overboard. At quarantine, the ship's hospital was disinfected with the mercuric chloride drench and superheated steam, and the vessel treated with sulphur fumes. The intermediate and steerage passengers were landed. Their luggage was carefully sterilized in the steam chamber, and their persons cleansed by repeated bathing. Some continental "not wanted" luggage amongst that of the cabin passengers was landed and steam sterilized. The remainder was fumigated with the cargo. All remaining well, the cabin passengers were released from quarantine on the 21st, and the vessel with the intermediate and steerage passengers and the crew—except a steward suffering from enteric fever—were released on the 24th.

The ss. "Circassian," Moore, master, from Liverpool 3rd November, with twenty-four cabin, forty intermediate and two hundred and twenty-eight steerage passengers, fifteen cattlemen, and seventy-seven crew, arrived at quarantine on the 14th November. The members of a Swedish family were suffering from the effects of acute poisoning by canned food provided by themselves. One child had died on board of dysenteric diarrhœa. A second child died in the quarantine hospital. They had not been in any cholera infected district. There were no signs of any infection either amongst those in the ship or among those in the hospital. The vessel was, therefore, allowed to proceed after a quarantine of observation.

Passengers were landed for the disinfection of their luggage from the following vessels:—SS. "Circassian," "Sarnia," "Lake Nepigon," "Labrador," "Wandrahm," "Mongolian," "Peruvian," "Lake Huron," "Cynthiana," and "Grimm." The pas-

sengers of the ss. "Buenos Ayrean," "Numidian," "Sardinian" and "Circassian" were held under quarantine of observation on board.

In addition to these the following vessels without passengers had their between-decks and holds fumigated, on suspicion of the possible bringing of cholera from infected ports or countries:—SS. "Cremon," "Canopus," "Steinhof," "European," "Pickhuben," "Feliciana" and "Norse King." The amount of sulphur varying from one hundred to over five hundred pounds per vessel according to the cubic air space and amount of cargo of each.

We had thus, probably, no actual case of Asiatic cholera at the quarantine station itself, but we had at least one vessel in quarantine the history of whose voyage warranted the very gravest suspicion. At about the same time as the ss. "Lake Huron" arrived in the St. Lawrence vessels with the same class of immigrants from the same infected districts, and with deaths from the same symptoms, arrived at New York. Subsequent similar cases occurred at the New York quarantine, and the distinctive micro-organism of Asiatic cholera was found to be present. No opportunity for bacteriological examination presented itself with us, as no subsequent case developed at our quarantine. Whilst, therefore, it is impossible to establish that the deaths on the "Lake Huron" were from cholera, all the facts connected with their history would make the assumption that they were not from that disease in the highest degree improbable.

Moreover, it is impossible to say to what extent the infection of cholera might have entered the country, had not doubtful luggage and cargoes been disinfected by steam sterilization, or by the sulphur blast fumigation, before being allowed to pass the quarantine station. In the event, however, of disease arriving, it is evident that after that persons from a healthy vessel cannot be landed for cleansing purposes at an infected station. If the sterilization of all immigrant luggage be decided upon for next season, some other locality than the quarantine station itself would need to be selected and fitted up for this purpose.

*Rags.*—Under the prohibition of the importation of rags from infected countries there were landed and burnt at quarantine 410 bales: 338 ex-ss. "Cremon" and 72 ex-ss. "Wandrahm," both from Hamburg. A further consignment of 34 bales was brought by the ss. "Canopus" from Liverpool without proper evidence of origin and collection. They were therefore held at quarantine from 11th September. Subsequent evidence established, to the satisfaction of the department at Ottawa, the proof of their collection in England prior to the cholera period. They were therefore released and forwarded on 21st October.

*Sulphur Blast Fumigating Appliances.*—The new and improved fumigating appliances proved efficient and satisfactory. I may add that Dr. Wyatt Johnston, the well-known pathologist and bacteriologist visited the station in the autumn and tested the quarantine methods I was employing. He found the fumes as introduced through the inlet pipe tested up to 14.29 per cent of sulphur dioxide, and free in the hold up to 10.5 per cent. Cultures on agar-agar and egg albumen of the micro-organism of diphtheria, were exposed in covered boxes at various distances from the inlet pipe, and at various levels in the holds and between-decks. In all instances they failed to show any subsequent growth or life, control cultures growing abundantly. As—next to that of anthrax—the bacillus of diphtheria is probably the most resistant of the known micro-organisms of the infectious diseases for which this fumigation is used at quarantine, these results are decidedly satisfactory. The force of the blast and the consequent penetrating power of the fumes were well illustrated during the process on one vessel, the ss. "Pickhuben." Her two after-holds and between-decks were both full of cargo and were divided from each other by an iron bulkhead. So full was No. 3 hold that cargo had to be shifted to allow the pipe to be put down No. 3 hatch. During the process the fumes—under judicious management of the appliance—penetrated the cargo packed against the forward side of the dividing bulkhead, through the bulkhead itself probably by some loose bolt or other minute aperture, through the packed cargo on the after side of the bulkhead, and poured up through No. 4 hatch which was partially open awaiting its turn.

## Department of Agriculture.

My special additional appliance for preventing setting fire to ships or cargoes, by the principle of a circulating pump cooling the fumes as they pass through the reservoir, was found quite satisfactory, the fumes pouring comparatively cool into the vessel. As an illustration, a single fumigation burnt the paint completely off the pipe from furnace to reservoir, whilst on the pipe from reservoir to vessel the paint remained unburnt throughout the season.

These appliances were removed from Grosse Isle to Halifax this autumn. When after their return they shall have been placed on a deep-water wharf so as to be available in all weathers, they will—I am confident—prove all that can be desired for the fumigation of vessels and of cargoes.

*Steam-disinfecting Chambers.*—The steam cylinder purchased from the Toronto Isolation Hospital did yeoman service at quarantine. Its small size, however, caused delay in handling of luggage. For this there will not be occasion in future. The three steam sterilizing chambers ordered for the station have been constructed. Two of them have already been delivered there. Their shelter building is almost complete. They will doubtless be ready for work early next season. With them we will be prepared for the prompt sterilization of passengers' luggage from infected vessels.

*Quarantine Staff.*—Dr. Gauvreau continued during the season the inspection of the weekly mail steamers at the advance station of Rimouski before any mails or passengers were allowed to land there. During the threatening of cholera these mail steamers were subsequently inspected in detail at the Grosse Isle station as before mentioned. It being considered advisable that there should be a physician always on duty at the hospital, Dr. DeBlois was appointed as a medical assistant to fulfil that duty. After his health failed, Dr. Playter was sent to replace him. I may perhaps be permitted here to express with regard to our whole quarantine staff, and especially with regard to Dr. Church, the efficient senior medical assistant at the station, my appreciation of the unvarying steadiness and zeal with which all duties were carried out, during a season of more than usual anxiety and hard work.

*Meeting of the American Public Health Association.*—I had the honour to attend, as the delegate of the Dominion Government, the annual meeting of this association, which was held this year in the city of Mexico on the 29th November and following days.

Several valuable papers were presented on the subject of the protection and defence of seaports and frontier cities against an epidemic of cholera, and they formed the basis of much interesting discussion and interchange of views.

Amongst the resolutions passed the two following seem of sufficient interest to Canada to justify my quoting them here at length.

1. Extract from the report of the special committee on sanitary and medical service on immigrant ships: "Whereas the unprecedented solicitude felt by the people of this continent on the approach of cholera from Europe in 1892, with its attendant interruption of commerce and travel may be repeated with added terror in 1893; and whereas the paramount danger of introducing cholera and other dangerous diseases into this country from the Eastern Continent lies with the immigrant, his baggage, and the unfavourable conditions of his voyage, it is there, fore resolved: That, in the opinion of the American Public Health Association, the immigration laws of the United States, of Canada, and of Mexico should be so altered or framed as to provide for the greater safety and welfare of passengers and seamen on shipboard, and the protection of the several countries against the importation of dangerous diseases."

2. Resolution submitted by Dr. Albert L. Gihon, Medical Director United States Navy, and adopted by the association: "Resolved, that in view of the impending danger from cholera in 1893, it is the opinion of the American Public Health Association that a National Health Service should be established in the United States of America, as has been done in the Republic of Mexico, to procure uniformity of action in protecting the sea-coast from invasion by epidemic disease, and to permit international sanitary conference and concert with this object; and that this association respectfully urges upon the Congress of the United States the

“imperative necessity for the prompt establishment of such a service, in the interest as well of the United States as of Canada and Mexico. Resolved, that the Committee on National Health Legislation shall be empowered and directed to communicate to this end with such committees as may be appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to consider this matter.”

The next annual meeting of the association is to be held in Chicago.

*Supplementary detentions.*—It is not, perhaps, for me to remark at any length upon the supplementary detention of vessels and passengers by the province of Quebec or the city of Montreal after they had been admitted to pratique by the Dominion quarantine officer.

I may, however, be permitted to point out that the results of that action have proved the most complete vindication and endorsement of our quarantine regulations, and of the manner in which I have interpreted them and carried them out. That not a single case of cholera occurred on any vessel after leaving the quarantine station—although crews and passengers were kept virtually imprisoned on board their vessels for days and days, with all the attendant depressing influences of disappointment and the insanitary influences of confinement in small rooms and at anchor—is a better certificate than could probably have been obtained in any other way that they were free from danger when they left quarantine, and that I was fully justified in releasing each vessel when I did.

*Sanitary outlook.*—With respect to the outlook for next year, 1893, the history of previous outbreaks of Asiatic cholera has usually been that of a limited appearance one autumn followed by a widespread epidemic the next summer. With the setting in of the cold weather this autumn there has been as usual a notable diminution of the disease. But it still lurks in various parts of Europe. In the last week of November sixteen deaths occurred from cholera in Holland, and since then three fatal cases are reported from Gastel, in North Brabant, and one fatal case at Weesp, in North Holland. At Buda-Pesth the fresh cases still average two or three, with one death, daily. There have been several fresh cases of cholera, with two or three deaths at Dunkirk and in the surrounding villages. The *Débats* publishes a despatch from Cherbourg of 29th November, announcing the presence of the disease at that place and some of the neighbouring villages, and of two fatal cases at Gonnevillle. Cases are still reported in Hamburg, and in St. Petersburg. Ninety-six cases were recently reported in Russian Poland within three days. And in Gravelines, near Calais, three deaths and one new case were reported on the 28th of December, and three deaths on the 29th.

Cholera has thus been doing just what it has done formerly. It has crept quietly onward, sowing the autumnal seeds in new ground over a wide area. And these seeds will, in all probability, burst forth into luxuriant growth with the advent of spring.

*Requirements.*—1. 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 elevated tank for drenching with the mercuric chloride solution, and the steam fans, furnaces, &c., for changing the atmosphere in the holds and steerages and replacing it by one charged with sulphur dioxide.

2. A second steamer; as a supply, disinfecting, and reserve inspecting boat.
3. Accommodation for cabin passengers.
4. Accommodation for intermediate passengers.
5. An adequate water supply for drinking purposes from artesian wells, or by condensing and aerating appliances.
6. An adequate water supply for washing and similar purposes, from a reservoir on the hill, with pumps and pipes.
7. Completion of steam disinfecting appliances; by the early connection and testing of all three chambers; the fitting up of rain-baths; of mercuric chloride tanks; of electric contact thermometers with gongs, and automatic registering dials; the providing of baggage wagons to run to and from the end of the pier; and of

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galvanized iron wire trunks (with lock and key) to fit into racks on trucks, to prevent mixing of clothing of passengers.

8. The providing the steamer "Challenger" with incandescent electric lights to be charged from her own dynamo. This will save expenditure for coal oil and greatly obviate the present constant risk of fire.

9. Galvanized iron berths to replace wooden ones in all the passenger buildings.

10. Completion of bath and closet building as per list of 1st September, 1891.

11. Fitting stronger pumps to this building, or in some way increasing the water supply to it, so that the water may come into the tanks as rapidly, at least, as the use of the baths and closets by immigrants takes it out.

12. Completion of bacteriological laboratory by the necessary appliances, as detailed in my official letter and list dated October, 18th.

13. The opening of a telegraph office in the western division for the convenience of vessels and passengers. The present office is in the central division, the most convenient place as a rule. But a branch office at the wharf, to be attended by the operator whilst a passenger vessel is in quarantine, would be a great convenience. Estimated expense, one instrument, three-quarters of a mile of wire, no poles.

14. Three more telephones.

15. If it be decided to disinfect luggage and clothing from healthy vessels, some other locality than the quarantine station (which is constantly liable to become infected) would need to be selected and fitted out for that purpose.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D. Edin. F.R.C.S., D.C.L.

*Medical Superintendent, 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, N.S., 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1892.

In consequence of cholera raging to a large extent during the summer in several districts in Europe, the year from a quarantine point of view, has been one of more than usual anxiety. Fortunately, the disease did not obtain a foothold in America, although several cases occurred among immigrants landing at New York.

The ss. "Beta," arrived from Havana, Cuba, on 9th June, having three of the crew ill with small-pox; these cases were removed to the quarantine station, as well as all the crew, except the officers, the latter having been kept under observation on the ship for several days. The disease developed in four more of the crew in the few days after their removal, making seven cases in all; two of whom died, the remaining five recovered. These were all the cases requiring removal to the quarantine station during the year.

During the month of September several medical gentlemen of the Quarantine Commission from the United States, accompanied by Dr. Bryce, of Toronto, visited us and examined our quarantine station, and took notice generally of all local matters in connection with the quarantine service.

These gentlemen were satisfied and pleased with Lawlor's Island as a station, and thought if properly equipped with deep-water wharf, disinfecting apparatus, additional building, &c., it would be an excellent and convenient quarantine station.

The present wharf and buildings have been thoroughly repaired during the season, and contracts are about being made for the building of the deep-water wharf, building for disinfecting apparatus, &c.

Additional hospital accommodation is required, including a building suitable for cabin or first-class passengers.

I have had a large amount of general quarantine work to attend to, including the inspection of ships and passengers.

The following tabulated statement will show the number of ships arriving at the port of Halifax during the year:—

STATEMENT showing the number of vessels that arrived at Halifax, N.S., from foreign ports during the year ended 31st December, 1892.

Nationality.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Crew.	Remarks.
British.....	829	588,918	20,421	Only vessels that arrived from ports outside the Dominion of Canada are included in this statement.
United States.....	128	57,430	3,065	
Norway and Sweden.....	32	15,270	349	
German.....	4	6,252	131	
Dutch.....	3	4,521	96	
French.....	8	650	49	
Russian.....	1	798	12	
Portuguese.....	2	308	16	
Danish.....	4	1,798	47	
Austrian.....	2	1,277	24	
Italian.....	4	2,088	45	
Totals.....	1,017	679,310	24,255	

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## RECAPITULATION.

	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Crew.	Remarks.
British steamers .....	415	523,399	17,947	
do sail .....	414	65,519	2,474	
Total British .....	829	588,918	20,421	
Foreign steamers.....	61	59,406	2,346	
do sail .....	127	30,986	1,488	
Total foreign .....	188	90,392	3,834	
Total British and foreign.	1,017	679,310	24,255	

**STATEMENT showing the number of vessels that arrived at Halifax, N.S., from ports within the Dominion of Canada during the year 1892.**

Month.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	No. of Crew.	Remarks.
January.....	88	9,383	639	
February.....	49	8,739	546	
March.....	190	16,775	1,118	
April.....	335	24,248	2,644	
May.....	297	26,069	2,276	
June.....	305	30,934	2,320	
July.....	301	32,853	2,225	
August.....	295	31,489	2,510	
September.....	385	38,071	2,680	
October.....	452	43,872	2,610	
November.....	425	35,567	2,366	
December.....	310	33,122	2,029	
Totals.....	3,432	331,122	23,963	

The Customs steamer "Argus" was placed at my disposal for quarantine purposes, your department having furnished additional help on board. Besides our own work she was, and is still, required to do that of the custom-house. We need a suitable steamer for quarantine work alone.

The disinfecting apparatus, used last season at Grosse Isle, has been sent here for use during the winter; the Department of Public Works have hired the old ferry steamer "Sir C. Ogle" and have had the apparatus placed upon her. This is now about ready for use and the steamer can, with her own steam, approach ships, wharf, &c., and the apparatus can be operated conveniently and satisfactorily. We have been using dry heat and live steam for disinfecting purposes so far, the Inter-colonial Railway having placed a car suitably fitted up with engine at our disposal.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.,

*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 3.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ST. JOHN (N.B.) QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. S. HARDING, M.R.C.S., Eng.)

QUARANTINE STATION,

ST. JOHN N.B., 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1892.

In consequence of well-founded apprehension respecting cholera, Government deemed it expedient to order that all vessels arriving at the various seaports of Canada should receive medical inspection. Acting on instructions to this effect, all vessels which arrived during the summer at this port from places outside of Canada were duly inspected by me. And although the aggregate number of such arrivals was very large, I am enabled to state that no case of cholera, or suspicion of the existence of the infection of such disease was found in any one of them. I have further to say that less sickness of any kind than is usually the case, and none of infectious disease was found in any vessel, to cause the necessity of detention in quarantine.

In regard to future possibilities—at Partridge Island preparation has been, and is further to be made between the present date and early spring, which when completed will render this station capable of meeting and dealing with whatever infectious sickness may be brought here in vessels.

Until action was taken under recent orders of Government there were no wards or rooms which were fit to occupy in cold weather. There are now, however, completed and ready for use in the main hospital four rooms, each 20 x 25 feet, fit for use in winter. Thus with an equal number of rooms of the same size in the same building suited for summer use, together with the accommodation another building, 80 x 18 feet, affords; and on the north side of the Island two buildings under orders for repairs to be completed by early spring, we may say, as I have stated, that ample provision will exist by the opening of spring for any amount of actual infectious sickness, or suspects, which may fall to our lot to deal with.

The new disinfecting apparatus has been set up in the building heretofore used for a wash-house only, and I consider the decision to place it there was correct. And I may remark there can be no doubt this machinery will afford valuable aid in working out our preventive system.

As the Government are determined to provide everything necessary to render this station efficient, I shall in a special report mention some few *additional* things yet to be done, and in part to make complete the work now in hand, and the need of articles which will be required as hospital stores and outfit.

I inspected three hundred and eighty-one vessels during the summer at this port.

I have the honour to be, sir,

W. S. HARDING, M.R.C.S., Eng.,

*Medical Superintendent.*

To the Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



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No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHARLOTTETOWN (P.E.I.) QUARANTINE STATION.

(P. CONROY, M.D.)

QUARANTINE OFFICE,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit my report respecting quarantine at this station for the year 1892. All vessels from foreign ports were carefully inspected and all were found to be free from epidemic infection.

There were no arrivals from any cholera infected port. During the past year the steward of the hospital departed this life and a new appointment was made in the person of the late steward's son.

The hospital has undergone some repairs during the past year, and some conveniences that were wanting have been supplied.

A new boat for quarantine service has also been provided.

A suitable wire fence is much needed as an inclosure to the hospital grounds—the old one which was of green-wood poles having altogether rotted away. The hospital as at present situated is not adapted to the proper isolation of cholera cases. The adjoining grounds are tenanted by farmers and also by persons who have erected summer cottages, close by the hospital premises. The necessity of providing quarters less liable to propagate contagion in the event of a cholera visitation must be at once entertained. The present hospital in that case might be used for the reception of cases of other diseases of a contagious character, as well as for the disinfection of persons or effects that might have been exposed to cholera contagion. The Provincial Government and Civic Board of Health could without doubt be induced to co-operate in defraying the expense of this undertaking, provided that they would be allowed the privilege of making use of the property for the accommodation of cases of dangerous infection that might arise within the province. The usual quarantine ground at this port is not a suitable place to detain cholera infected vessels as it is in the course of many ferry boats crossing the river, as well as of all vessels entering the harbour, and is in close proximity to the city and surrounding country.

I would take the liberty to suggest to the Honourable Minister the propriety of advising the quarantine officer at this port by telegraph of the fact of any foreign port being infected by cholera, so that such officer might be made aware through the resident agents and owners of vessels coming from such ports, of the probable date of arrival of such vessels, which might be intercepted by the quarantine officer's boat before entering the harbour. A small tug boat would be necessary for that purpose, and one could be engaged here as occasion required. Vessels coming from uninfected ports may be allowed as heretofore, to proceed to the usual place of detention.

The number of vessels inspected was forty-eight.

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., 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report on this quarantine station for the year ended 31st December, 1892.

Inspection of vessels from non-Canadian ports was the chief duty requiring the attention of the quarantine officer, and it was carried on in the most vigorous manner possible under the existing circumstances. I am gratified to be able to report that, although in a few instances detention of vessels for purposes of observation was caused, no cases of infectious or contagious disease were observed.

Most of the repairs necessary have either been made, or are being done. The prospect that necessary additions will be supplied, leads me to believe that the opening of navigation will find this important station fully equipped with all facilities and appliances for the efficient performance of its functions.

The total number of vessels inspected at Sydney, including the International and Victoria piers, was five hundred and thirty-three.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. McKENZIE McLEOD,

*Medical Superintendent.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PICTOU (N.S.) QUARANTINE STATION.

(JOHN McMILLAN, M.D.)

PICTOU, N.S., 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I beg leave to report that there has been no sickness at this station during the past season. Necessary additions and repairs have been made to the buildings. They are now in good condition. A well has been sunk upon the grounds, near the buildings, and a pump put into it. There is now an abundance of water.

I have inspected twenty-two vessels during the past season. Six from the United States, five from Europe and the remainder from Great Britain.

I called the attention of the inspector, when here last month, to the necessity of building a small wharf to enable boats to land upon the grounds in the vicinity of the buildings.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McMILLAN, M.D.,  
*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 7.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PORT HAWKESBURY (N.S.) QUARANTINE STATION.

(P. A. MACDONALD.)

PORT HAWKESBURY, 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report of this quarantine station for the year ending the 31st of December, 1892.

I am pleased to state that no diseases of a contagious or infectious nature arrived here during the year, except two cases of measles landed from the schooner "Ettie," of St. John, New Brunswick, which were treated in the marine hospital.

My monthly reports transmitted regularly show the number of vessels inspected and detained numbering forty-two.

Great excitement was produced at Port Mulgrave by the arrival of vessels from New York while cholera prevailed there. The schr. "Gleaner" reported there from Georgia, *via* New York where she was compelled to call to reship four men, after having lost the most of her original crew from yellow fever. After a thorough inspection I allowed her to enter at the custom-house and admitted her to full pratique.

The probable importation of Asiatic cholera next spring would justify some preparations at this station. There is yet no hospital erected for contagious and infectious diseases. This is an immediate necessity.

Heretofore I have been compelled to put cases of measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria in the wards of the marine hospital with patients affected with non-contagious diseases. Three years ago a case of variola landed at this port had to be treated in a temporary shed provided by the American consular agent here. In view of all these circumstances I cannot too strongly urge upon the Government the absolute necessity of erecting a suitable quarantine hospital at some isolated point on the Strait of Canso.

The Strait is a great thoroughfare between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is generally open to navigation before the ice leaves the northern coast of Cape Breton, therefore it may be the first place visited by vessels coming from the cholera infected ports of Europe.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. A. MACDONALD,

*Quarantine Officer.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHATHAM (N.B.) QUARANTINE STATION.

(J. MACDONALD.)

CHATHAM, N.B., 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report relating to quarantine inspection at this port for the year 1892.

The number of vessels that arrived here from ports outside of Canada and officially inspected by me was 144, carrying, all told, 2,004 seamen.

No epidemic nor contagious disease was found requiring quarantine regulations, with the exception of the Italian barque "Gehon," Mazzerno Guiseppe, master, forty-six days from Santos, Brazil. Two men had died on board from yellow fever. The ballast (sand) was deposited under water, nine miles below the town. The vessel was then thoroughly fumigated and admitted to pratique.

The house intended for the caretaker, but for a number of years occupied by the light-keeper on Middle Island, has been placed at our disposal and will be occupied by the caretaker next season.

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

J. MACDONALD,  
*Quarantine Officer.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 9.

## REPORT OF VICTORIA, B.C., QUARANTINE STATION.

W. McNAUGHTON JONES, M.D.)

VICTORIA, 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report of this station for the year 1892. It has been an unfortunate one as far as invasions of small-pox are concerned. No other classes of infectious or contagious diseases occurred.

The year opened with a case of small-pox in a female cabin passenger, which developed itself after the steamer from the Orient left here for Vancouver, B.C. It was a case of confluent small-pox; the patient recovered and left without a mark.

In April, another steamer from China and Japan brought a case of small-pox. The ship was cleansed as far as possible with the means at my command. The steerage passengers, numbering some 540, were landed and detained the requisite number of days—indeed, five days over the time. They were all vaccinated and fumigated to the best of my powers, being placed under canvas and in the wards. In June another steamer from the same places came with clean bills of health, but, owing to the Customs requirements of the Chinese Immigration Act, the Chinese were detained at Vancouver, for some time, and although on inspection, the passengers all appeared in perfect health, four days after leaving here a case of small-pox developed on board. On 30th December, another steamer came from China and Japan with a case of small-pox on board. I had by this time a sulphur dioxide blast on board a steamer bought this year by the department, and the Orient steamer was thoroughly fumigated and cleansed, in accordance with the regulations. The sick and steerage passengers were landed, to the number of 93, and are now in quarantine, and the vessel, after 36 hours' detention, allowed to proceed. The steamer bought, "The Earl," seems to answer her purpose, and the apparatus on board to work well. Thus four steamers during twelve months have imported small-pox into this country. Owing to my representations to the various companies carrying passengers from China and Japan, all steerage, and as far as possible cabin passengers are now vaccinated at the ports of departure. Albert Head is inadequate for its requirements.

I have no bichloride sprinkler, no steam chamber, and, should the mail steamer next expected have disease on board, I should have nothing to do but anchor and detain her on the old-fashioned quarantine plan, as there is no room in the hospital for more patients or suspects and it would be impossible to put them under canvas this inclement weather. The water supply is altogether inadequate. I recommend that this should be sought for on the quarantine grounds, either by sinking or boring. During the year, on my representations to the Provincial Government, the quarantine grounds, 90 acres, were finally made over to the Dominion Government, and an Indian reserve, in dangerous proximity to the hospital at Albert Head, was purchased from the Indian Department at a cost of \$200, and thus a source of danger to the inhabitants, native and white, removed. The Provincial Government and the Indian Department seemed only too anxious to aid my efforts in every way to prevent the influx or spread of disease. About \$2,000 were expended on improvements on the hospital and grounds, and the building rendered most complete for a limited number, say 40, of sick, but the provision for the housing of possibly hundreds of Chinese and Japanese suspects is inadequate. I also reported as to the desirability of changing the station from Albert to William Head. Staff Commander Bawden was commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Hotham, to inquire into the matter, and he, in conjunction with Capt. Devereux, Superintendent of the Dry

## Department of Agriculture.

Dock, and Mr. Gamble, of the Dominion Public Works here, have unanimously given it as their opinion that the station should be changed to William Head. The reports of these gentlemen I have already forwarded.

Traffic in this place, with the frequent invasions of small-pox, has created a very uneasy feeling in the public mind, not only of Vancouver Island, but of the mainland of British Columbia, and I have felt it my duty to inspect all vessels arriving. Ships arriving in Royal Roads or Esquimault, hitherto never inspected, now are. The daily steamers from Puget Sound are also carefully inspected, as well as those from Portland, Oregon. I have therefore practically to devote my whole time to quarantine matters.

I append a list of the arrivals with the number of passengers:—

British steamers.....	60
Foreign do .....	685
British sail.....	94
Foreign do .....	52
Coasters .....	1,451
Number of passengers (incoming).....	44,179

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. MACNAUGHTON JONES.

*Medical Superintendent.*

The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 10.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MATANE (QUE.) QUARANTINE STATION.

(J. B. PELLETIER, M.D.)

PORT OF MATANE, 10th November, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report for this station of Matane for the present year.

I am gratified to be able to state that there were no cases of infectious or contagious disease received in this port during the season just ended.

Fourteen barques have been boarded and inspected by me in the port of Matane, and one steamer at Ste. Anne des Monts. Dr. Bouillon inspected two more barques. Three or four anchored but for a few hours in our port, of which number two refused inspection on the pretext that the twenty-four hours were not expired.

The total number inspected was thus seventeen, and I beg to state that all instructions and regulations have been carefully observed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. PELLETIER,

*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



# Department of Agriculture.

No. 11.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE LEPER HOSPITAL, TRACADIE, N.B.

(A. C. SMITH, M.D.)

TRACADIE, N.B., 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the department my annual report on the Hospital for Lepers at Tracadie, N.B.

The close of the year finds the lazaretto with twenty-two inmates—fourteen males and eight females. Among these all stages of the disease—leprosy—are represented. Nine of the patients are in the early stage; the remainder, being more advanced, are running the usual course of mutilation and distortion of the limbs and derangement of the internal organs; these, with debility and often blindness, continue until finally the insensibility of death will supervene. A more loathsome and terrible disease—one accompanied by greater mental and physical distress—could not afflict humanity.

The splendid discipline maintained by the religious ladies in charge, including certain hours for religious exercises and recreation, keeps the minds of the poor unfortunates more or less occupied, and aids in making them more resigned to their sad fate. During the summer months some of the inmates are able to spend a portion of each day in boating and fishing in the harbour, the shore of which is within a few feet of the lazaretto. The time soon comes, however, to each and all, when they are unable to do more than watch the sufferings of those around them.

During the year which has just closed three of the patients succumbed to the disease, and three new cases were admitted. Of the latter, one case came from Neguac (the man referred to in my last report), one from Caraquet and one from near Tracadie. None have been admitted from Tracadie for several years past. The disease seems to have died out there. As the result of careful investigation, I know of but one suspected case in the parish. The ranks are being recruited from outlying districts and from persons whose families had in past years removed from Tracadie.

While on frequent tours of inspection during the year, I found the disease cropping out in unexpected places, and I fear that for years to come we may expect to meet with new cases, especially in members of families at one time resident here. Only by prompt detection and isolation can the disease be kept in check, or stamped out, as leprosy, the world over, spreads from centres of contagion, and gains a foothold without attracting attention.

There was more than the usual amount of intercurrent sickness among the inmates of the institution during the past year. An epidemic of erysipelas ran through both male and female wards. This might have been prevented had a separate ward, in which to isolate the first case of it, been available. The Sisters have a happy faculty of making the most of their surroundings and with the means at their command they made the lepers as comfortable as possible. But the lazaretto is an antiquated structure, erected about forty years ago; and with its low ceilings and want of means of proper ventilation is far behind the age. I beg leave most respectfully to ask the attention of the department to the pressing need of a new building, with modern improvements and conveniences. I may add that as leprosy is a very foul disease more cubic feet should be allowed each patient than is customary in hospital construction.

I am pleased to be able to report that the general behaviour of the inmates has been good. None leave the lazaretto grounds without permission. They are occasionally visited by relatives, but immediate contact is avoided.

Three cases still remain outside the institution, but I expect to bring them in at an early date.

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

A. C. SMITH, *M.D.*,

*Inspecting Physician and Medical Adviser to the Tracadie Lazaretto.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## CATTLE QUARANTINE.

No. 12.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CATTLE QUARANTINE IN QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

PROF. D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., *Chief Inspector.*

#### IMPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

##### POINT LÉVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE, QUEBEC.

SIR,—Owing to the continued depression in values of pedigree cattle in Canada and the United States, and in a great measure to the superabundance of imported stock and their progeny, as well as the known risks of importing disease from infected European countries, importation from Europe of live stock is falling off year by year.

As will be seen by Dr. Couture's report and attached schedules—there were imported during the past year only 1 bull calf, 2,828 sheep and 19 swine. Of the sheep, 1,859 were for the United States and 969 for the Dominion, all the swine and the calf were for Canada.

As hitherto the quarantine for cattle of ninety days was enforced, and sheep and swine were detained fifteen days.

No contagious disease was discovered among them, and all were discharged as perfectly healthy stock.

I have pleasure in reporting that the inspections have been most satisfactorily conducted by Dr. J. A. Couture, D.V.S.

##### HALIFAX CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The importations to this station during the past year consisted of 46 cattle, (1 calf was born in quarantine) and 14 sheep.

As will be seen by Dr. Jakemau's report, owing to variable temperatures and slight coughing in one lot of bull calves, it was considered advisable to make a *post-mortem* examination of one of them which was accordingly done, with the result of determining the cause to be bronchial irritation from cold contracted during the voyage. With this exception all the animals were discharged as free from disease and sent on to their destination—except two, relating to which the quarantined period had not expired.

I have pleasure in reporting that the duties of inspector have been satisfactorily discharged by Dr. Wm. Jakeman, D.V.S., whose report I herewith append.

##### ST. JOHN, N.B., CATTLE QUARANTINE.

As will be seen by Mr. Frink's report, the importations at this station have been very few. One Holstein cow and one pig; both were quarantined and discharged as healthy.

It will be necessary to procure new grounds for quarantine purposes at this station, owing to those hitherto used being now taken as a reformatory—suitable grounds can be procured and requisite fencing and buildings erected at little cost.

The duties of inspector and superintendent have been satisfactorily conducted by Mr. J. H. Frink, V.S., whose report I also herewith append.

## GENERAL HEALTH OF LIVE STOCK IN THE DOMINION.

The health of stock in the various portions of the Dominion, is matter for congratulation. Contagious diseases, if we except tuberculosis and actinomykosis in cattle and glanders in horses, are unknown in any part of it.

In previous years outbreaks of anthrax were from time to time reported, but during the past year it has scarcely been heard of.

There is no doubt whatever that the live stock of Canada are among the healthiest in the world. The same remark applies to sheep; scab, foot-rot, liver-rot, and other ovine diseases are almost unknown here.

*Tuberculosis.*

This scourge is reported from time to time in different parts of the Dominion from ocean to ocean, just as it exists the world over, simply because it is not dealt with under adequate quarantine regulations; yet it would require a comparatively small sum, in relation to the immense values involved, to rid Canadian herds of it entirely. Its contagion is of such a character that, safe-guarded from fresh importations by quarantine, it would be quite possible and quite practicable to exterminate it entirely within five years. This disease depreciates enormously the value of the herds of the country and causes serious losses. It is without doubt communicable by milk, flesh and fluids to the human family, producing that fell destroyer of mankind, consumption.

*Glanders.*

This disease exists to a limited extent in Toronto, Ontario, and in portions of the North-west Territories, especially northern Alberta, and to a limited extent in British Columbia.

This is also a disease the contagion of which is not very active. It spreads by contact; yet many animals are not susceptible, and only a few are affected even in places where it exists. It is a matter of considerable importance, however, being often difficult of detection. Buyers shun infected districts, and healthy stock are depreciated in consequence. Besides this disease is also communicable to human beings and most agonizing deaths sometimes result therefrom.

This disease exists to such a limited extent that it could be exterminated for a comparatively small amount, and once exterminated could be kept out of the country by the quarantines. I have no statistics to guide me, but I am convinced from the information I have obtained that there are not five hundred horses in Canada affected by glanders. I believe the disease could be exterminated under a proper system of dealing with it for about \$50,000.

*Actinomykosis.*

Commonly called "Big-jaw" or "Lumpy-jaw," is another disease which may be classed as contagious, but the infecting principle is so inactive that many deny its contagiousness. It is due to the invasion of a vegetable fungus called *Actinomyces* or the ray fungus, which destroys the tissues of the jaws, tongue and other organs invaded by it. The spores of the fungi escaping in the discharges from the mouth drop on to the grass and thus reach the mouths of others. This disease is becoming more common in the cattle-breeding districts, and unless the breeders and feeders of cattle are informed of its true nature, and its incurable character, it will continue to exist.

Your inspectors in all cases reject big-jawed animals when brought forward for exportation, but under the present regulations the owners are left free to dispose of them as they choose in the country, and too frequently such animals are sent to the abattoirs and the flesh sold as food.

I would recommend that all such animals condemned as unfit for shipment on account of this or any other diseased condition by inspectors, be confiscated and destroyed, so as to protect the public health from diseases such as this and tuberculosis, which are communicable to human beings.

## Department of Agriculture.

These are the only diseases existing in animals in Canada in relation to which I find it incumbent on me to call your attention, and with these exceptions I am happy to report that perfect freedom from disease exists, as I have stated, in animals from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

### REPORT OF INSPECTION OF LIVE STOCK FOR EXPORTATION AT THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

I beg to report that under the new arrangements for the inspection of the steamships, and loading of the stock on board, the inspectors and officers of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and the veterinary inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, have had more time to do their work efficiently.

Dr. M. C. Baker is inspector for the Canadian Pacific Railway yard at Hochelaga, and Dr. Charles McEachran for the Grand Trunk Railway yards at Point St. Charles. At each yard there is a foreman and two helpers for marking the cattle after being inspected. Scales are set in an alleyway at each yard, by means of which the weight of stockers which is limited to 1,000 lbs. is ascertained.

After inspection certificates are filled up and signed by the inspector, the cattle or sheep are marked with a V. R. on the side. At the Canadian Pacific Railway yards the mark is blue, and at the Grand Trunk Railway yards red. Stockers are marked S. The inspections are most thorough, and notwithstanding the large numbers inspected, coming from all parts of the Dominion, I am happy to be able to report that not a single case of disease, or suspicion of disease, was met with in cattle, sheep or swine.

I have also much pleasure in reporting a continued improvement in the quality of the cattle from improved breeding. This applies to cattle from the older provinces, as well as Manitoba and the North-west Territories. The quality of the ranche cattle shipped is high,—they being well bred, large and in good condition.

I beg, however, to repeat here what I stated in my report of 1890:—

"It is to be regretted that the farmers have been induced to sell large numbers of immature cattle, which have been shipped as store cattle (stockers), thus depleting the farms of manure producers, and depriving the farmers themselves of the profits to be derived from the consumption of their coarse grains and other feed-stuffs. Large numbers of milch cows, many of them of inferior quality, have also been exported with calves at foot, others forward in calf. This trade has done much to lower the quality standard of Canadian cattle in the British markets.

"In several instances, owing to their being more liable to contract such affections as pneumonia, and broncho-pneumonia, from hardships to which, during storms, they are subjected at sea, cargoes have been detained on suspicion and serious loss and inconvenience incurred. Fortunately, however, such cases are not left to port inspectors to decide, but are carefully investigated by the experienced staff of the Department of Agriculture at London, presided over by Prof. G. B. Brown, C.B., and no error of mistaken diagnosis is likely to occur." (*Report of the Minister of Agriculture, page 28, 1890.*)

Being a commercial matter no provisions contained in the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, nor in the "Regulations respecting the shipping of Live Stock from Canada" of the Marine Department, have empowered any one to interfere with this stocker trade, much as your inspectors have regretted it, as injurious to the best interests of the Canadian farmer. The exportation of *Stockers* was vigorously pushed, and no less than 19,546 head of this class out of a total of 98,755 head of cattle, many being too young—many too old, and a considerable proportion being milch cows—this is the very class of cattle that carries badly at sea and most susceptible to broncho-pneumonia.

### *Pleuro-pneumonia reported to be discovered in Canadian Cattle.*

It is much to be regretted that notwithstanding our absolute freedom from the disease of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, owing to a mistaken diagnosis, this plague has been declared to have been found in the cargoes of cattle of the SS. "Hurons" or "Monkseaton" both of which were landed at Dundee on 29th September. The cargo of the "Monkseaton" consisted of 522 head and 4 calves, and that of the "Hurons" of 684 head, all stockers and "springers." Both cargoes were shipped from Montreal by Messrs. Crowe and Bickerdike. They were collected from 122 different farms,

extending from Brandon in Manitoba to Stanstead in the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec.

Both cargoes were inspected by me personally before the embarkation of the cattle, and while I could not approve of the class of animals being shipped, I found not a single trace of disease or suspicion of disease in any of them. They were accordingly certified and shipped in accordance with the quarantine and shipping regulations.

The cattle were landed on the 29th September, and were sold by auction on the 6th of October. A Mr. Guild, farmer, of Lindores, near Newburgh, bought a cow and six heifers. They were despatched by rail to Newburgh on the day of sale; the cow going to his son's farm, Parkhill.

These cattle were no doubt inspected on landing, and passed as healthy, and a week after appeared so healthy, that they were found to be such by both buyers and sellers. I am informed that the weather was cold and wet. They were well enough to be transported by railway—on Thursday, eight days after landing—and on Sunday, the eleventh day, the cow sent to Parkhill was reported sick.

Mr. Reid, V.S., Auchtermuchty, was called in and pronounced the disease contagious Pleuro-pneumonia.

The lungs being sent to London were examined by the inspectors of the Board of Agriculture and the diagnosis confirmed. Immediate orders were then telegraphed to have the whole of the animals which had been in contact with the diseased one, killed.

Knowing as I do that it was an utter impossibility the cow in question was suffering from contagious pleuro-pneumonia, which has no existence in Canada, I am forced to believe that a mistake was made in the deductions from the pathological investigation by the inspectors of the Board of Agriculture at London; and that Professor Williams was correct in recognizing simple broncho-pneumonia.

Owing to the cattle having been distributed over a wide area, including Perthshire, Forfarshire, Fifeshire, Invernesshire and Morayshire, the slaughter order caused the utmost consternation, as they had been mixed with the store cattle already on hand, few of which were fit for killing, and if killed would lead to serious losses.

Besides, most of the buyers had by previous experience found Canadian stores most profitable, and the healthiest and best thriving cattle ever handled by them, whereas Irish cattle were not so well bred, and did not respond so kindly to the feeding, nor did they net such handsome profits when sold. There is besides the fact that pleuro-pneumonia, always existing in Ireland, had frequently been introduced into both Scotch and English herds by importations from Ireland; hence these farmers hailed with delight the introduction of store cattle from a country known to be absolutely free from contagious disease. For these reasons intense excitement prevailed among the Scotch farmers.

A portion of the lungs was obtained from Mr. Reid, V.S., and brought to Edinburgh by the clerk of the local authority of Fifeshire, and submitted to Professor W. Williams and Professor Owen Williams, who after a careful microscopic examination gave the following opinion:—

“NEW VETERINARY COLLEGE, EDINBURGH, 24th Oct., 1892.

“*Wm. Patrick, Esq., County Clerk, Cupar-Fife:*

“SIR,—In accordance with your request we have examined the portion of lung brought here by Mr. Reid, V.S., Auchtermuchty, on Friday last, and found said lung to be diseased, and presenting all the signs found in what is known as broncho-pneumonia, called by American writers ‘corn-stalk disease,’ a disease which had been found by ourselves in 1879, and by Mr. Nocard, in 1890 and 1891, and proved by independent experiments conducted by Mr. Nocard, to be a non-contagious lung disease.

“We remain yours faithfully,

“W. WILLIAMS,

“*Principal.*”

## Department of Agriculture.

There can be little doubt of Professor Williams' report being correct, and the disease simply non-contagious.—Broncho-pneumonia, induced by the rough usage on the voyage, and possibly a previous attack of pneumonia, rendering the animal more susceptible.

Over two years ago the term "Canadian Lung" was applied to this form of broncho-pneumonia by Prof. Brown, Chief Inspector of the Imperial Department of Agriculture, on the occasion of my last visit to England when examining specimens of true pleuro-pneumonia, and noting the difference between it and "Canadian Lung," which were so alike in gross appearances as to be undistinguishable by the uninitiated, yet when closely examined and compared even by the naked eye presented well-defined differences.

The following is a copy of my report of the investigation undertaken with the object of tracing the cattle of the suspected cargoes to the farms whence they were bought, which further confirms the assertion of the total absence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian herds.

### *Report of Investigations to determine if Pleuro-Pneumonia exists in Canada.*

MONTREAL, 28th November, 1892.

SIR,—In consequence of the action of the veterinary department of the Imperial Privy Council, in ordering the slaughter of the cargoes of cattle on steamship "Monkseaton" and steamship "Hurons," on suspicion of pleuro-pneumonia, and in compliance with your instructions of 25th and 28th October, I have had a most searching and thorough investigation instituted. I have now received the reports from all the veterinary surgeons employed to make a farm to farm visit of inspection in all the districts whence the cattle forming the cargoes of these steamers came, extending from Brandon in Manitoba to Stanstead in the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

The following named resident veterinary surgeons, acting on instructions contained in my circular letter of 29th October, visited each farm in their respective districts from which cattle had been sold to local dealers, who subsequently sold them in the Toronto cattle market to Mr. Rogers, agent for Mr. John Crowe, who owned the cargoes of the two steamers in question, viz. :—

Professor Charles McEachran, D.V.S., Faculty Comparative Medicine, McGill University, visited and carefully inspected the farms owned by the following named persons in the County of Stanstead, Province of Quebec :—

E. A. Baldwin,	James Darey,
E. W. Merritt,	A. Lincoln.
B. F. Knight,	
J. H. TenEyke, V.S., of Hamilton, Ont., visited the farms of,—	
Samuel Whaley, Ancaster,	" Daniel Burt, St. George, Ont.
John Scoggie, Troy	" James Stovel " "
H. H. Evelyn, V.S., of St. Thomas, Ont., visited the farms of,—	
George Norman, Yarmouth, Ont.,	John Carswell, Dunwich, Ont.
Rich. Sanders " "	D. Graham " "
Thos. Parsons " "	Thomas Burwell " "
Mathew Gilbert " "	M. McIntyre " "
Isaac Styles, Southwood,	John Williams, Talbot Point, Ont.
Edward Moore " "	Chester Henderson " "
Duncan Ackenscn " "	Thomas Pierce, Iona, " "
John Park " "	Fulton Bros., Fingall, " "
Brown Bros. " "	
J. Perdue, V.S., of Orangeville, Ont., visited the farms of,—	
Wm. Campbell, Dufferin Co., Ont.	John Banks, Lamel, Dufferin Co., Ont.,
Jackson Potters, Albion, Peel Co., Ont.	Simon Tremble, Amaranth, Dufferin Co., Ont.
Mr. Mimick " "	Lemon Carton, " "
Simpson Hamilton, Adjala, Simcoe Co., Ont.	Christopher Bradon " "
Wm. Wolfe, Amaranth, Dufferin Co., Ont.	Thos. Potter, Caledon, Peel Co., " "

D. McArthur, V.S., of Ailsa Craig, Ont., visited the farms of,—  
 Mrs. Lockwood, Melbourne, Ont. Mr. McTaggart, Apin, Ont.  
 Mr. Kelly, Glencoe “ “

James Armstrong, V.S., of Gorrie, Ontario, visited the farms of,—  
 William Saunders, Howick, Ont. Thos. Hendry, Howick, Ont.  
 J. J. McLaughlin, “ “

R. Mitchell, V.S., of Owen Sound, Ont., visited the farms of,—  
 Wm. Spratt, jr. Co. Gray, Ont. Mr. McIntyre, Co. Gray, Ont.  
 Wm. Scutt, “ “ Wm. Ferguson, “ “  
 Jacob Lougheed “ “ Mr. Allan, Co. Dufferin, “  
 John Lindsay, “ “

E. S. Rogers, V.S., of Meaford, Ont., visited the farms of,—  
 George Waddle, Sydenham, Ont. Robt. McConnell, T. St. Vincent, Ont.  
 Robt. Meelands, “ “ Albert Smith, “ “  
 Thos. Laycock, “ “ Mrs. Hawkins, “ “  
 John Jack, “ “ W. A. Robinson, “ “  
 John Moffatt, “ “ Dougald McMillan, “ “  
 Thos. Newman, “ “ Samuel McKinnon, “ “  
 Geo. Woods, s. centre road, “ Thos. Howe, “ “  
 “ n. “ “ Thos. Douglas, “ “  
 Michael Hogan, “ “ Hugh Clarke, Euphrasia, “ “  
 John Johnston, “ “ John Campbell, Sydenham, “ “  
 James Lemon, “ “ Nelson Lefler, “ “  
 Edward Carr, “ “ Hector Sutherland, “ “  
 Chas. Emary, T. St. Vincent, “ Charles McDonald, “ “

Mr. Arrel, V.S., of Dunnville, Ont., visited the farms of,—  
 Jonas Bradford, Co. Monck, Ont. Robert Logan, Co. Monck, Ontario.  
 James Bradford, “ “ A. Albright, “ “  
 John Bradford, “ “ Edward Evans, “ “  
 Milvame Vancurran “ “ J. C. Phillips, “ “  
 Joseph Newman, “ “ Jonas Furry, “ “  
 Robert Ramsay, “ “

Professor M. C. Baker, D.V.S., Faculty of Comparative Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, visited the farms of,—  
 E. O. Mara, Smith's Falls, Ont. John Wood, Smith's Falls, Ont.  
 R. A. Brown, “ “

W. P. McClure, V.S., of Woodstock, Ont., visited the farms of,—  
 James Munro, Embro, Co. Oxford, Ont. Jno. Kennedy, Embro, Co. Oxford, Ont.  
 Councilman Munro, “ “ “

W. Cowan, V.S., of Galt, Ont., visited the farms of,—  
 Wm. Hall, Washington, Ont. James Dalziel, Chesterfield, Ont.  
 J. Hallman, “ “ Chas. Dalglish, “ “  
 John Masters, “ “ Wm. Murray, “ “  
 A. Marshall, “ “ John Brown, “ “  
 M. Hallman, Roseville, “ Wm. Johnston, Galt, “ “  
 S. Snyder, “ “ A. Elliot, “ “  
 W. A. Armstrong, Strathroy “ T. C. Douglass, “ “  
 C. N. Baker, “ “

J. H. Wilson, V.S., of London, Ont., visited the farms of,—  
 Wm. Charlton, Ilderton, Ont. Mr. Ross, Tilbury Centre, Ont.  
 Massey & Hickley, Chatham, “ Mr. Conners, London, “



## Department of Agriculture.

D. H. McFadden, V.S., of Emerson, Manitoba, visited the farms of,—

Frank Hirsh, Clanwilliam, Man.,	A. S. Arnold, Shoal Lake, Man.,
R. Hamilton, Newdale, “	Jas. Thompson, Newdale, “
Wm. Gardner, Shoal Lake, “	H. McNab, Cadruces, “
Menzies Bros., “ “	Wm. Smith, “ “
Mr. Harrower, “ “	Edward McGill, Harrison, “
F. Miller; “ “	

All of these veterinary surgeons have sent in reports of the special inspections they were instructed to make, copies of which I herewith append. It is in each and all of these reports most positively asserted that no pleuro-pneumonia, contagious or non-contagious, exists in the districts inspected, nor has such a disease as contagious pleuro-pneumonia ever been known to them or to the oldest or any resident of the districts to have existed there.

A copy of the letter of instructions which was sent to these veterinary practitioners in each district from which it was learned the cattle forming the cargoes of the ships above named were obtained, is subjoined. Information was obtained from the books of Mr. Crowe, at Montreal, and his agent, Mr. Rogers, at Toronto, and from the books of each dealer who sold the animals to Mr. Rogers we obtained the names of the farmers in the several districts in which the cattle in question had been bought.

In connection with this part of the investigation I beg to report that I found the utmost alacrity on the part of the shipper, Mr. Crowe, his agent, Mr. Rogers, and the several dealers who bought animals from the farmers, to furnish all the information in their power. Each and all without hesitation placed their books and their services at our disposal.

All were surprised to hear that even a suspicion of disease should exist, and all were equally determined to help us to verify the allegation. With this object in view one of the largest and most representative meetings of cattle dealers and exporters ever held in Canada, was convened at the Bull's Head Hotel, Toronto, immediately after my arrival in that city, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

“Resolved, that in our opinion no contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists in Canada, and that we present at this meeting do undertake to assist the Government officials in every way in our power to make the investigations now proceeding effective.

“G. F. FRANKLAND,  
“Chairman.”

The following is a copy of the circular letter of instruction, sent to each inspector:—

“TORONTO, 29th October, 1892.

“DEAR SIR.—Owing to a cow which was landed in Scotland from ss. “Monkseaton” being suspected of pleuro-pneumonia, it is necessary to trace the animal to the farm whence she came. From information received, it would appear that some of the cattle forming cargo of said steamer, came from your district and were sold in Toronto market between the 10th and 13th September by Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ to Mr. John Rogers, agent for Mr. John Crowe, shipper, Montreal. I am authorized to employ you to trace said animals. Please therefore on receipt of this letter proceed immediately to visit every farm from which any of these cattle came, make a careful inspection of the stock, and report on each farm separately to Professor Smith at Toronto.

“Wire him in advance the substance of your report.

“As the circumstances demand the utmost despatch, please give this your immediate attention.

(Sd.)

“D. McEACHRAN,  
“Chief Inspector.”

The name of the local dealer and the station from which he shipped the animals bought, was furnished to each inspector.

To Professor Andrew Smith, who is the veterinary inspector of the Department of Agriculture, for the province of Ontario, and who was associated with me in prosecuting the investigations, I sent the following letter:—

“TORONTO, 29th October, 1892.

“DEAR SIR,—Please see that all the farms are visited from whence the cattle forming the cargoes of the “Monkseaton” and “Hurona” came, as per list of names and places furnished to you.

“No time must be lost, and as soon as you can forward by mail to me, at Montreal, all telegrams and reports; telegraphing in advance the purport thereof to me, so that I may in our joint names report by wire to the department, at Ottawa, for transmission to London.

“I need hardly say that it is very important that this investigation should be most thorough and the urgency of the case demands that it be carried on with the utmost despatch.

(Sd.)

“D. McEACHRAN,  
“Chief Inspector.

“PROFESSOR ANDREW SMITH, &c., &.,  
“Toronto.”

I have no hesitation in declaring that no contagious pleuro-pneumonia, exist or has existed at any time on any of the farms from which the cattle in question came.

I further declare, that having been a resident of Canada for nearly thirty years actively engaged in the practice and teaching of veterinary science, being constantly in direct and indirect communication with veterinarians throughout the entire Dominion, being extensively engaged in stock raising, coming in contact with agriculturalists constantly, from ocean to ocean, in addition to the official and other reports which reach me as chief inspector and advisor of the Government in matters relating to health of animals, and seeing, it may be added, the correspondence in the veterinary advice columns of agricultural papers, I am in a position to say that, if contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or any other contagious disease in cattle existed in any herd in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I should from one or other of these various sources have had intimation of it.

I am in a position, therefore, to make the above declaration, that no such disease exists in Canada, and that during the thirty years of my residence in the country no such disease has existed except that on one occasion it was brought from Scotland to the quarantine station at Quebec, in 1886, when and where it was promptly stamped out within the limits of the quarantine inclosures—not a trace of it being allowed to pass those limits, every hoof even suspected of possible contact being slaughtered and cremated.

The efficiency of the quarantines by which imported animals are allowed to enter Canada further warrants me in asserting that pleuro-pneumonia could not, and has not entered Canada through them.

At St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and Point Levis, Quebec, quarantine stations are established, which secure the most perfect isolation from native stock, and where imported animals are detained ninety days, under the close daily observation of the local veterinary inspectors.

At Point Edward, near Sarnia, in Ontario, and Emerson, Manitoba, similar quarantines are maintained, and the regulations most rigidly carried out.

The North-west quarantines are three in number, in which cattle in herds are admitted to extensive isolated grounds, extending from six to twelve miles north of the boundary line, where they are detained ninety days, under supervision of a veterinary inspector, assisted by the North-west Mounted Police and customs officers. Many of the commissioned officers of the Mounted Police are veterinary surgeons.

## Department of Agriculture.

And still further west, on the Pacific Coast, in British Columbia, there are two cattle quarantine stations, one at Victoria, and one in the Kootenay district, below Nelson, where the veterinary inspection and the caretaking are the same.

Owing to the great distance of the quarantines from all local settlement, from twelve to twenty-five miles with the whole space of half a continent, from one to two thousand miles from the seat of the disease of pleuro-pneumonia in the eastern parts of the continent, in the United States, and it being a well established fact that no contagious disease of cattle has ever been known to exist in the North-west United States bordering on the Canadian frontier, viz., Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana or Washington, whence all the animals imported across the frontier to the Canadian North-west come, it will be seen how improbable it is that pleuro-pneumonia could enter by these quarantines.

Besides such cattle have to be driven from three to four hundred miles over the prairies, across rivers and over foot-hills, and it is a fact that no animal suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, in any form, could stand for any length of time the rough usage of the drive.

The same remarks apply to the settlers' cattle, which are admitted only on production of a certificate of health and of freedom from disease of the locality from which they came, and a careful examination by a veterinary inspector at the port of entry.

To fully understand the isolation of the boundary line quarantine, requires more than a study of the maps. Those only who have driven for days and days over what appears a boundless prairie, meeting only roaming Indians or Mounted Police patrols can understand how and why such quarantines as those mentioned can be considered absolutely safe.

Furthermore, so thoroughly are the Canadian agriculturists informed of the danger of contagious disease in cattle, and of the ruin which this has produced in other countries where it has been temporized with, it is fair to infer that were such a disease by any means to enter Canada, there would be much excitement immediately. It could not be kept secret.

In conclusion I beg to repeat that "pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa" does not exist in any portion of the Dominion of Canada.

From the above statement of facts it is evident that an error in diagnosis (by which, probably, non-contagious broncho-pneumonia has been mistaken for the contagious disease) has been made in the cases of the Canadian cattle in question from the ss. "Monkseaton" and "Hurona."

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S., V.S. Edin.

*Dean, Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, McGill University, and Chief Inspector of Stock for the Dominion Government.*

Hon. JOHN CARLING,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

### EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

#### *Monthly Shipments.*

	Cattle.	Sheep.
May .....	16,433	391
June .....	18,780	1,163
July .....	19,475	11,351
August.....	20,042	2,816
September.....	12,270	211
October.....	7,820	.....
November .....	3,935	.....
Total .....	98,755	15,932

TOTALS TO EACH PORT.  
(Furnished by R. Bickerdike & Co.)

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Glasgow.....	29,726	105
Liverpool.....	28,921	11,582
Bristol.....	8,821	1,059
Dundee.....	8,549	.....
Newcastle..	7,772	1,760
London .....	7,931	1,424
Aberdeen .....	6,654	.....
Leith.....	200	.....
Southampton.....	181	.....
	98,755	15,932

*Exportation for Five Years.*

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1888 .....	60,828	46,167
1889.....	85,053	58,983
1890.....	122,182	43,780
1891.....	108,947	32,157
1892 .....	98,755	15,932

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of inspector were most satisfactorily conducted by Dr. M. C. Baker, D.V.S., and Dr. Charles McEachran, D.V.S., and by the men under their direction.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

The quarantine measures which had been commenced in November, 1891, for the investigation and arrest of this local disease were to a certain extent continued during the winter months, as will be seen by Dr. Jakeman's report herewith.

Several of the contact cattle which had been removed to Maryville station were kept over the entire winter.

The disease having increased and the area over which it existed having extended, active operations were recommenced in June, Dr. Wyatt Johnston was again sent to the district to continue the pathological investigations which were left incomplete when operations were suspended for the winter.

Dr. Wm. Jakeman, D.V.S., Halifax, acted as the local inspector till August, when Dr. George Townsend, D.V.S., New Glasgow, was appointed in his place.

The quarantine farm at Maryville and the farm and station at Stellarton were made depots for receiving animals which had been in contact with diseased ones and for the investigations conducted by Dr. Johnston.

Mr. W. G. Cunningham, Antigonish, was appointed appraiser to assist the inspector in valuing the cattle ordered to be slaughtered or removed to the quarantine farms.

At Maryville there were during the season 112 head of cattle of all ages, including calves and yearlings, all cattle of inferior quality, and at Stellarton there were twenty-four head of similar stock. Of these contact cattle only three head died in quarantine from the disease. Of the others, after isolation of from three to six months, seventy-seven were sold by private sale, and the remainder by public auction, at which, as was to be expected under the circumstances, they realized low prices. Owing to the extremely low price of beef and the mixed ages and inferior quality of the cattle, it was considered unadvisable to attempt, at large expense for byres and feed stuffs, to convert them into fat beef. They were therefore simply pastured and sold at the end of the season for what they would bring, after they were ascertained to be free from all taint of the disease.

## Department of Agriculture.

The following tables will show the number of cattle slaughtered, the prices paid, &c. —

CATTLE slaughtered during 1892 as being affected with or suspected of Pictou cattle disease, and amount of compensation paid for the same.

Name.	Cows.	Calves.	Steers.	Price Paid.	
				\$	cts.
D. C. Campbell	4	8	1	168	25
Alex. G. McDonald	4	6	1	130	00
Jas. R. Porter	4	4		122	50
David Cullen	1			8	00
Thomas Simpson	1			10	00
Wm. Fraser	1			10	00
John McGillivray	5	5		124	25
W. Gillis	6	1	2	126	25
John W. McInnis	6	3	1	137	50
Angus H. McDonald	1	2	2	75	25
John R. McDonald	2	4	2	88	00
N. P. Olding	1	3		21	25
A. McDonald	1			10	00
Wm. Copeland	1			10	00
Jacob Olding	1			10	00
J. C. McDonald			4	50	00
H. McGillivray	5	6	1	154	75
R. McKinnon	3	1	5	166	00
A. Chisholm	1			10	00
A. McDonald	4	11		173	75
D. McKinnon	1	3	4	109	00
J. S. McEachran	2			32	50
Miss K. McKinnon		4		20	25
James Gillis	2	1		36	25
D. McPherson	1	2	1	37	75
Miss L. McDonald	1	1	2	31	75
Mrs. Ingram	1			10	00
Dan. O'Neil	1			10	00
G. F. Logan	7	1	1	171	50
A. McPherson	4	2		70	50
John Grant				21	25
Jas. McDonald			2	22	00
Joseph McDonald	4			64	00
L. McInnis	1	2	1	39	25
J. McDonald			1	7	00
A. McIsaac	2	1		34	00
S. McDonald	2	3	1	48	25
R. McDonald	5	6	5	194	75
P. McDonald	4	1		86	50
J. J. McGillivray	6	5	4	211	75
C. McDougald	1			10	00
R. McDonald	6	6	1	170	75
D. D. McDonald		2	1	25	00
D. McKinnon	1			10	00
Mrs. Ross	7	1	1	136	25
Hugh McKay	1			10	00
John Grant	5	1	2	125	75
D. Desmond	4	3		108	25
S. Murray	2			32	50
Mrs. J. Ross	8	5	5	280	75
Dan. G. McDonald	2	2	1	100	75
Mrs. Alex. McDonald	2	2		45	25
Miss K. McKinnon	4			10	00
Jas. R. Simpson	1			47	50
Alex. McPherson	1			10	00
Jas. McDonald	6	6	2	175	75
David Porter	1			10	00
Rev. W. Stewart	1			10	00
Peter McDonald	1			10	00
A. T. Halliday	1			5	00
Peter McAdam	1	1		13	75
Wm. Lothead	1			10	00
John McGillivray	1			10	00
David Fraser	1			10	00

CATTLE slaughtered during 1892, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Cows.	Calves.	Steers.	Price Paid.
A. J. Reid	1			\$ 10 00
Daniel Campbell	1			10 00
Geo. Chisholm	1			10 00
Mrs. John Collingwood	1			7 00
Wm. McPherson	1			10 00
Jas. Flockhart	1			10 00
Gabriel Grengrow	1			10 00
Mrs. Jas. Foote	1			10 00
Edward Ronan	1			15 00
Mr. Reeves	1		1	10 00
Alex. McKinnon			1	7 00
Angus P. McDonald			1	11 00
Geo. Kirk	1			8 00
Jas. Hallanan	1			7 00
Mrs. Norman McDonald	1			10 00
Mrs. Donald Cameron	1			10 00
Thos. Ross	1			9 00
Jas. Hallanan	1			7 00
Alex. T. Halliday	1			10 00
do	1			10 00
Alex. McLaren		1		3 33
H. J. Townsend		1		10 00
do		1		10 00
Wm. Lochead	1			10 00
Hugh J. McAdam		1		5 00
Jas. Ray		1		15 00
Alex. McGillivray	1			8 00
Mrs. Margaret McLean	1			7 00
Mrs. John Collingwood		1		4 00
Geo. Kirk		1		4 00
Alex. T. Halliday	1	1		12 00
Jas. R. McKenzie	1			7 00
John Dunham	1			10 00
Dougall McDonald	1			10 00
Maggie McDonald	1			10 00
Ronald McDonald		1		3 33
Colin Ross			1	4 00

I herewith inclose Dr. Johnston's report of his pathological investigations and experiments, which, I regret to say, have not resulted in elucidating the cause or mode of prevention of this peculiar local bovine disease, which is unknown, so far, anywhere but in Nova Scotia.

I am happy to report that the operations of the past summer have resulted in the subsidence of the disease to a very large extent, and it is to be hoped that the investigations will be continued till we obtain thorough knowledge of its pathology and cause, so that the means of its prevention may be discovered.

I also herewith inclose the reports of Dr. Wm. Jakeman, D.V.S., and Dr. George Townsend, D.V.S., inspectors engaged in this service.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.

*Chief Inspector.*

# Department of Agriculture.

No. 13.

## REPORT OF THE POINT LÉVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(J. A. COUTURE, V.S.)

QUEBEC, 18th December, 1892.

SIR,—I beg to send herewith my annual report of live stock imported during this season (1892).

There have been 2,828 sheep, 19 pigs, 1 head of cattle. Nine hundred and sixty-nine sheep were imported for the Dominion and 1,859 for the United States. All the pigs are for Canada, so is the calf imported.

The total number of sheep are divided between ten breeds as follows:—

Shropshire Downs.....	1,997
Oxford do .....	387
Dorset do .....	173
Cotswold.....	97
Cheviots.....	84
South Downs .....	33
Lincolns.....	24
Suffolks.....	22
Leicesters.....	6
Hampshire.....	5

620 Shropshires were for Canada and 1,377 for the United States.

94 Oxfords do do 293 do do

45 Dorsets do do 128 do do

86 Cotswolds do do 11 do do

The Cheviots and South Downs were all for Canada.

Eighteen Lincolns were for Canada and six for the United States.

The Suffolks and Leicesters were all for Canada and the Hampshires for the United States.

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

J. A. COUTURE, D.V.S.,

*Assistant Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Sheep Imported at

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	From	Shropshires.			Oxfords.			Dorsets.			Cots-wolds.		Che-viots.		South Downs.				
				Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Total.	Rams.	Total.	Rams.	Total.	Rams.	Total.			
July 17	Norse King...	Ross .....	London .				10		10												
do 26	Toronto .....	Dominion..	Liverpool												20	64	84				
do 26	do .....	do .....	do .....	18	181	199															
do 26	do .....	do .....	do .....	13	290	303															
do 26	do .....	do .....	do .....	2	26	28															
do 26	do .....	do .....	do .....	24	67	91															
do 26	do .....	do .....	do .....	47	66	113															
do 26	do .....	do .....	do .....	45	141	186															
do 26	do .....	do .....	do .....	3	36	39															
do 26	do .....	do .....	do .....										9	26	35						
do 29	Canopus .....	.....	do .....	45	126	171	16	19	35	5	34	39	5	6	11						
do 29	do .....	.....	do .....				74	204	278						2	2					
Aug. 9	Texas .....	Dominion..	Bristol		6	6							6	38	44						
do 9	do .....	do .....	do .....		33	42											8	12			
do 9	do .....	do .....	do .....	1	12	13															
do 9	do .....	do .....	do .....				1	3	4												
do 9	do .....	do .....	do .....							6	6										
do 9	do .....	do .....	do .....	14	28	42															
do 9	do .....	do .....	do .....				1	14	15												
do 9	do .....	do .....	do .....	9	15	24							4	4							
do 9	do .....	do .....	do .....				4	12	16												
do 9	do .....	do .....	do .....				2	20	22												
do 9	do .....	do .....	do .....				1	4	5												
do 9	do .....	do .....	do .....														1	5			
do 9	do .....	do .....	do .....														1	4			
do 9	do .....	do .....	do .....					2	2				1	1			2	2			
Sept. 20	Lake Superior..	Beaver .....	Liverpool	18	68	86															
do 20	do .....	do .....	do .....	10	50	60															
do 20	do .....	do .....	do .....	30	95	125															
do 20	Oregon .....	Dominion..	do .....	3	199	202															
Oct. 4	Lake Ontario..	Beaver .....	do .....							9	119	128									
do 4	do .....	do .....	do .....	5	56	61															
do 30	Lake Winnipeg.	do .....	do .....	2	100	102															
Nov. 5	Lake Ontario..	do .....	do .....	4	100	104															
				302	1695	1997	109	278	387	14	159	173	20	77	97	20	64	84	10	23	33

\* 1 ewe died in quarantine. † 2 lambs died in quarantine. ‡ 4 ewes died in quarantine.



# Department of Agriculture.

## Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine in 1892.

Lincolns.		Suffolks.		Leicesters.		Hampshires.		Grand Total.	Owner.	Address.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.
Rams.	Ewes.	Rams.	Ewes.	Rams.	Ewes.	Rams.	Ewes.					
2	9	1	6						94 C. A. C. & C. Co.	Swift Current, N.-W.T.	July 2.	Aug. 3
1	7								11 Wm. Oliver	Avon Bank, Ont.	do 15.	do 10
									7 J. H. Patrick	Ilderton, Ont.	do 15.	do 10
									199 G. H. Davidson	Millbrook, N. Y., U.S.	do 15.	do 10*
									303 O. Thorne	do do	do 15.	do 10*
									28 F. J. Kimball	Germantown, Pa., U.S.	do 15.	do 10
									91 A. Bates	Irwin, Ohio, U.S.	do 15.	do 10
									113 A. O. Fox	Oregon, Wis., U.S.	do 15.	do 10
									186 Geo. E. Breck	Paw Paw, Mich., U.S.	do 15.	do 10
									39 Robt. Davies	Toronto, Ont.	do 15.	do 10
									35 G. Harding & Son	Waukesha, Wis., U.S.	do 15.	do 10
		2	20	22	2	4	6		284 Robt. Miller	Brougham, Ont.	do 17.	do 13
								1	285 W. A. Shafer	Middletown, Ohio, U.S.	do 17.	do 13
								4	44 J. Thompson	Uxbridge, Ont.	do 30.	do 24
									26 J. Jackson & Son	Abingdon, Ont.	do 30.	do 24
									42 J. Campbell	Woodville, Ont.	do 30.	do 24
									13 W. S. Hawkshaw	Glanworth, Ont.	do 30.	do 24
									4 Peter Arkell	Teeswater, Ont.	do 30.	do 24
									6 J. Tazewall	Uxbridge, Ont.	do 30.	do 24
									42 G. Allan & Son	Allerton, Ills., U.S.	do 30.	do 24
									15 R. J. Stone	Stoneington, Ills., U.S.	do 30.	do 24
									4 Jas. Mair	Boyan, Ont.	do 30.	do 24
									24 T. J. McFee	Lenox, Iowa, U.S.	do 30.	do 24†
									16 Jas. Tolton	Walkerton, Ont.	do 30.	do 24
									22 Smith Evans	Gourock, Ont.	do 30.	do 24
									5 Henry Arkell	Arkell, Ont.	do 30.	do 24
									6 T. C. Douglas	Galt, Ont.	do 30.	do 24
									5 Geo. Baker	Simcoe, Ont.	do 30.	do 24
									5 J. Rutherford	Roseville, Ont.	do 30.	do 24
									86 J. N. Greenshields	Danville, Que.	Sept. 9.	Oct. 5
									60 Jas. Snell	Marshall, Mich., U.S.	do 9.	do 5
									125 Geo. E. Breck	Paw Paw, Mich., U.S.	do 9.	do 5
									202 J. McMillan	Brandon, Man.	do 8.	do 6†
1	5	6							134 H. Palmer	Avondale, Pa., U.S.	do 23.	do 19*
									61 C. W. Gurney	Paris, Ont.	do 23.	do 19
									102 Geo. E. Breck	Paw Paw, Mich., U.S.	Oct. 20.	Nov. 14
									104 Blake Bros.	Galesburg, Mich., U.S.	do 27.	do 21
4	20	24	2	20	22	2	4	6	1	4	5	2828

J. A. COUTURE, V.S.,  
Assistant Inspector.

STATEMENT of Cattle Imported at Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine, 1892.

Date.	Steamer.	Sailing from	Jersey Bull Calf.	Name of Owner.	Residence.	Remarks.
Aug. 30	SS. "Norse King"	London	1	S. F. McKinnon	Toronto, Ont.	In quarantine.

STATEMENT of Swine Imported at Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine, 1892.

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	From	Yorkshire.			Tamworth.			Owner.	Address.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.
				Boar.	Sow.	Total.	Boar.	Sow.	Total.				
Sept. 20	"Lake Superior"	Beaver	Liverpool	2	5	7				J. N. Greenshields	Danville, Que.	Sept. 9	Oct. 5.
do	do	do	do	1	2	3				J. C. Mair	Howick, Que.	do 9	do 5.
do	do	do	do		1	1				R. Gibson	Delaware, Ont.	do 9	do 5.
do	"Oregon"	Dominion	do				2	6	8	J. McMillan	Brandon, Man	do 8	do 6.
			Total			11			8				

J. A. COUTURE, D.V.S.  
Assistant Inspector.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 14.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HALIFAX CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(WM. JAKEMAN, V. S.)

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as superintendent of cattle quarantine at the port of Halifax, for the the year ending 31st December, 1892.

January 18.—Nineteen head of cattle were discharged from quarantine the property of John Miller & Sons, of Broughton, Ontario.

Owing to a continued high temperature and some dullness over the lungs of three of those cattle which I reported to Mr. Miller, Prof. McEachran thought advisable to hold an autopsy on one of the animals which was done by Prof. McEachran, Dr. Johnstone and myself, proving without a doubt that the animal was not suffering from any contagious disease, but from broncho-pneumonia, probably contracted on board of ship.

Cattle exported.....	none.
Cattle imported.....	46
Sheep.....	14
Horses.....	98
Mules.....	2

One calf born in quarantine.

January 19.—Per ss. "Austrian," from Glasgow, 1 Ayreshire bull, owned by A. McCallum, of Danville, Quebec.

March 22.—Per ss. "Alcide," 27 Clydes and 60 Shetland ponies *en route* to Chicago.

April 9.—Three Clydes *en route* to Manitoba, owned by Mr. Imrie.

August 14.—Per ss. "Olivette" from Boston, 8 horses and 2 mules, *en route* as show horses.

September 6.—Per ss. "Manitoba," 43 head of cattle and 14 sheep, for Ontario.

October 17.—Per ss. "Brittana" from Boston, Holstein calf, owned by Mr. Wolhaner of Newport, N.S.

November 17.—Per ss. "Nestorian" from Glasgow, Polled Angus heifer, owned by Dr. Craik of Montreal, *en route* for Chicago.

All of which have served their regular quarantine term, except two, Dr. Craik's and Mr. Wolhaner's heifers, which are now in quarantine.

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

WILLIAM JAKEMAN, D. V.S.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

No. 15.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ST. JOHN, N.B., CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(J. H. FRINK, V.S.)

OFFICE OF CATTLE QUARANTINE INSPECTOR,

St. JOHN, N.B., 21st December, 1892.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report, regarding this station during the year. The imports were confined to 1 head of Holstein, and 1 of swine, from the United States, and were discharged in good health at the expiration of ninety days. This is accounted for by the large importations of pure bred cattle from Ontario. I beg to call your attention to the fact, that, the grounds and premises formerly used as a Provincial Penitentiary have been used for a number of years as a cattle quarantine station, but have been transferred to the promoters of a Provincial Reformatory, and cannot for any great length of time be used for the purposes of this department. There have been no outbreaks of contagious diseases, in cattle, sheep or swine. Occasional cases of tuberculosis, are met with, and as a rule among herds composed of pure bred Ayrshires, or grade Jerseys.

I have the honour, to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES H. FRINK, D.V.S.

*Veterinary Inspector.*

The Honourable  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE PATHOLOGY OF THE PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

(WYATT JOHNSTON, M.D.)

Communicated by Prof. D. McEachran.

SIR,—Following your instructions I have prepared a preliminary report of my investigations into the pathology of the Pictou cattle disease.

The fact that the preliminary work has required more time and money than was originally anticipated is due to circumstances beyond my control, especially to the difficulty of making temporary arrangements on advantageous terms.

My expectation that a new form of parasite, found in last winter's cases, obstructing the lymphatics, might have an intimate connection with the cause of the disease, has not been fulfilled.

For the sake of conciseness I have omitted details as far as possible, and confined myself to a general summary. The full details of all my observations and experiments will be published later in an extended report.

In thirty-four autopsies performed, the principal lessons were the following:

**ASCITES.**—In all except chronic and convalescent cases ascites was present. It did not appear in cases killed after only two or three days' illness, but was well marked at the end of a week. The vessels of the peritoneum were never injected. There were no signs of peritonitis. The ascitic fluid coagulated spontaneously. Its situation, besides the amount lying free in the peritoneal cavity, was in the mesentery, lesser omentum and perinephritic tissue. The abdominal lymphatics were dilated and their lymph glands on section were found infiltrated with clear serum. The thoracic duct and the lymphatics on the posterior surface of the diaphragm were usually distended with clear fluid. Microscopically this fluid was free from unusual elements or parasites. In most cases there was marked wasting of the omental and mesenteric fat; in a few the fat was simply displaced by the fluid and again became prominent when the fluid escaped. Of four cases in which the mesenteric fat was oedematous, it was of a deep, ochre yellow colour in two. Microscopically the fat cells were normal and free from degeneration products, except in one case, when they were one-half the usual size and of a bright yellow colour. The ascitic fluid in the mesentery was found free from fat.

**STOMACHS.**—Beneath the mucosa of the fourth stomach near the fundus the submucous tissue was infiltrated with clear limpid fluid. The mucosa was pale and in many cases the surface was studded with numerous follicular ulcers. In chronic cases these ulcers were cicatrized and in this condition they are very characteristic and afford valuable assistance in post mortem diagnosis.

In the paunch, fluke-worms (*Amphistoma conicum*) were met with in one-half the cases during the summer, but were not present during the winter. The mucosa of the reticulum and manyplies was also normal. In the intestines the mucosa was usually pale, sometimes slaty grey in the ileum. In three cases small cretaceous gray nodules, the remains of encysted parasites, were found in the wall of both large and small bowel. There was never any ulceration of the intestines. The rectum was at times prolapsed and its mucosa reddened.

The contents of the intestines showed nothing specially noteworthy. Parasites were very scanty, specimens of *Strongylus micrurus* and *Trichocephalus* being the commonest forms. Microscopic and bacteriological examination failed to reveal the

presence of any organism not met with in normal intestinal and gastric contents. Bacteria were always scantily represented. In one case the feces contained traces of blood due to hemorrhagic infraction in the fourth stomach and small bowel.

**LIVER.**—In the early cases the liver was enlarged and the parenchyma swollen and turbid. Microscopically the liver cells uniformly showed marked parenchymatous swelling and granular degeneration. In cases of two weeks to three weeks standing fatty degeneration of the liver cells was present. In chronic cases there was always marked cirrhosis of the liver, the connective tissue being chiefly situated about the smaller bile ducts, with great atrophy of the liver cells. The portal vein and hepatic artery showed no changes. The larger bile ducts were sometimes thickened and the mucosa soft. No obstruction was ever found in common, hepatic, or cystic ducts. The gall bladder was always greatly enlarged in acute cases and distended with thick and dark, or sometimes thin and pale bile. In chronic cases the walls of the gall bladder were thick, and its mucous membrane jelly-like and swollen. No jaundice was ever observed.

Microscopic examination of the liver in advanced cases showed an enormous diminution of the liver cells throughout the organ, whole microscopic fields often occurring in which scarcely any liver cells could be seen, these spaces even filled with delicate cells having spider-like processes and enclosing clear spaces. No appearance of bacterial, protozoic or other parasites was met with in the liver. The gall bladder showed sclerosis of the wall and atrophy of the mucosa, under the microscope.

Pancreas, spleen, kidney, bladder and genitals were found to be normal. The urine at times contained a trace of albumen but no casts.

The lungs were normal, except for occasional subpleural ecchymoses in cases where the death agony had been prolonged.

**HEART.**—Sub-epicardial and sub-endocardial ecchymoses were present when prolonged death agony occurred. Heart usually normal. In two febrile cases the organ was soft and flabby, with grayish opaque appearance of the muscle. Valves always normal.

**BLOOD.**—The number of red corpuscles was slightly below normal in chronic cases, normal in acute cases. White cells normal in number and appearance. Plasma normal. Hæmoglobin present in normal amount. No evidence was obtainable of bacterial or protozoic parasites by microscopic or culture methods. The specific gravity of the blood of three sick animals was found to lie within the limits established by taking the specific gravity of the blood of eight healthy animals under the same conditions—(1.044 to 1.047)—so that a state of hydræmia is not present.

The *brain* showed in many cases excess of the subarachnoid pigment in the orbital region, otherwise no changes were met with.

The spinal cord appeared normal in two cases where it was examined.

The peripheral and sympathetic nerves and semilunar ganglia were normal. Supra-renals normal. The eye and orbital tissue, in cases with marked ophthalmos, were found to be normal. During life the intra-ocular tension was slightly increased, but this condition disappeared when venesection was performed. The thyroid gland was sometimes diminished in size; its microscopic appearance always normal. Mammary gland normal. Muscles usually well developed and in healthy condition. Bones and bone marrow showed nothing abnormal to eye or microscope.

In two cases, small nematode worms of an unknown species obstructed the abdominal lymphatics posterior to the diaphragm, near the thoracic duct. The thoracic duct sometimes dilated; always free from obstruction, containing usually clear transparent lymph.

From the preceding summary of the anatomical changes it will be seen that the only constant lesions of the disease were:—

(1) Changes in the liver and gall bladder; (2) more or less ascites and sometimes (3) ulceration of the abomasum. (The œdema beneath the folds of the mucosa of the fourth stomach appears to be part of the ascites.)

A perfect normal liver was only met with in one (doubtful) case. In all the acute cases the gall bladder was greatly distended, containing in one case fifty ounces of bile. In the chronic cases the walls of the bladder were much thickened.

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## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Bacteriological examinations of the blood, ascitic fluid, lymph glands, sub-peritoneal œdema, liver, spleen, and kidney, were made in ten cases, and of the bile and milk in three cases, cover-slip preparations being made from each of those localities, and cultures prepared on flesh peptone gelatine, agar, beef serum, potato and bouillon. The gelatine was kept at room temperature, and the other cultures at body temperature (38° C.) The results were negative throughout as far as the finding of a characteristic microbe was concerned. Contaminating organisms were met with in about a dozen of the cultures, one or two isolated colonies being present. These were identified with organisms obtained in plates, exposed to the dust of the room where the autopsies were made. With these few exceptions the cultures remained absolutely sterile.

There is, therefore, at present, no evidence that the disease is caused by a parasite.

The nematode worm was found obstructing the abdominal lymphatics of the diaphragm in one case, last winter, only once met with subsequently, and has, apparently, no intimate connection with the pathology of the disease.

## EXPERIMENTS:—CONTACT AND COHABITATION.

Previous experiments by others have shown that cohabitation of healthy with diseased animals had produced no obvious results in the healthy animals at the end of two and a half months (Osler), or at the end of one year (D. McEachran and W. Jakeman). On many farms, animals from healthy herds are in daily contact with cattle from diseased herds in the pastures during the summer for many years together, without any cases of contagion occurring. I kept two sick cattle with two healthy cattle, in the same stall for five months (February to June, 1892), without any evidence of contagion being seen at the end of that time. During the summer following one of the healthy animals died with acute symptoms of Pictou cattle disease. As the farm available for my experiments at that time was one upon which about one-fourth of the stock were dying every year from the disease, it became apparent that if the experiments were continued for a sufficient length of time to make them conclusive, many of the experimental animals might die of spontaneous attacks of the disease. The above experiments had shown that no infection or contagion appeared to occur in the first few months.

By obtaining a healthy farm free from the disease, near Pictou, N.S., I was able to start some experiments under more favourable conditions with animals obtained from farms upon which the disease has never been known to exist. These experiments, if watched long enough, can be taken to prove conclusively the exact extent to which infection or contagion is possible by the means employed, the danger of spontaneous cases occurring among the animals being excluded.

Experiments done under less rigorous conditions are likely to be misleading.

*Feeding.*—In order to determine practically the extent to which the manure from sick animals forms a source of danger to healthy cattle, I caused two healthy contact cattle to be fed daily with small quantities of fæces from two sick ones, mixed cold with meal and water. The feeding was commenced in February, 1892, and continued daily till May 15, 1892. At the end of that time the contact animals were still healthy. Subsequently one died. The other is still healthy. (Sept. 1892.)

This demonstrates that there is no immediate result from feeding with the fæces of sick cattle which have survived the acute stages of the disease even if the feeding is done in the most persistent manner. It also showed that it was useless to attempt experiments demanding a long time of observation upon a farm in which the animals were likely to develop the disease without any experimental infection whatever.

The practical inference seems to be that it is unnecessary to fear the immediate infection of healthy animals from the excreta of sick ones.

Whether the placing of infected animals on a healthy farm is capable of indirectly inducing the disease is a matter which I have not had an opportunity of testing experimentally. The fact that two farms used in 1882, as Quarantine Stations

have never since shown the disease though cattle have always been kept upon them makes it seem unlikely that the sick animals convey infection, but on the other hand the first appearance of the disease on a healthy farm seems often traceable to the importation of stock from infected districts.

*Inoculation*—The experiments of Dr. Osler where negative results were obtained at 2½ months after sub-cutaneous injection of blood, œdematous fluid and the contents of the alimentary canal into healthy cattle, showed that the disease was not anthrax (which was the object in view at the time.) The subsequent experiment by yourself and Dr. Jakeman, when the ascitic fluid of a sick animal was introduced beneath the skin of a healthy one, which was then placed upon an infected farm and contracted the disease in rather less than three years, shows that this injection neither hastened the onset of the disease nor protected the animal against it.

Having recently been in a position to keep the animals under observation of a farm free from infection for an unlimited time, I performed a few experiments which with some additional ones, should settle definitely the points at issue about the communicability of the disease. The animals employed were healthy calves, obtained from farms which had never suffered from the disease. The material used for inoculation was blood, serum, and ascitic fluid of the most typical case I have yet met with. The animals are at present on a healthy farm.

Experiment (1).—Brown heifer calf.—Inoculated with 4 oz. of defibrinated blood obtained from case No. 33 (13) by injection into the peritoneum.

Experiment (2).—Brown and white heifer calf.—Inoculated by injection of 20 cc. of ascetic fluid from same case into the peritoneum.

Experiment (3).—Red and white heifer calf.—Inoculated by injection of 5 cc. of serum from same case into jugular vein.

Experiment (4).—Black and white bull calf.—Inoculated by injection of 5 cc. of ascetic fluid from same case into jugular vein.

Experiment (5).—Black and brown bull calf.—Inoculated by injection of 200 cc. of ascetic fluid and 300 cc. of blood serum from same case into peritoneum.

Experiment (6).—Calf three weeks old, placed on an infected farm and fed for three days on the milk of a cow in early stage of the disease, with offensive smell and bitter taste marked in milk, then placed on a healthy farm.

The operations were performed throughout with strict attention to cleanliness but without the employment of chemical antiseptic agents in any manner which could bring them into contact with the substance inoculated. At the time of writing this report the animals are all in good health.

If these cases can be followed for a minimum period of two years and do not show signs of the disease within that time, the substance employed for inoculation may be looked upon as incapable of producing the disease. Conclusions drawn at an earlier date are not likely to be reliable.

In addition it would be necessary:—

1a. To place four calves upon the farm for contract animals, leaving them free from any experimental inoculation, &c., two to be fed well, in winter, and two chiefly on straw.

2a. To feed two calves with the fæces of a sick animal in repeated doses. The food of one of the calves to be good and nutritious, while the other receives little besides straw.

3a. To feed two animals with hay containing ragwort and other weeds taken from an infected farm, one being fed well and the other poorly.

4a. To place two calves in the stall with a sick animal, feeding one well and the other badly.

5a. Calves to be inoculated with very large amounts of ascetic fluid from a sick animal by transfusion into the peritoneum.

The animals in all of these experiments to be watched during the two ensuing summers.

Other experiments should also be conducted such as:—

6a. Placing four healthy animals on infected farms always doing the experiment in duplicate and feeding one animal well and the other badly; and in the spring



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placing one pair (one well fed and one poorly fed animal) on an infected farm to pasture and the other pair on a healthy farm.

7a. Sick cattle should be placed repeatedly on a healthy farm with healthy ones to see if the disease can be introduced in that way. If such proves to be the case the operations should be repeated in some distant locality choosing a small island for the experiment and placing it strictly under quarantine.

Additional experiments may become necessary, but those above mentioned, if properly carried out, ought to furnish the information wanted as to the existence of a slight degree of infection or contagion requiring a long time for its development.

### PREDISPOSING CAUSES.

The conditions under which the disease appears upon farms and the conditions carried out in the case of stock upon farms from which the disease has disappeared are worthy of more accurate study than at present has been made. In this disease, as in most others, there are probably two sets of causes, the one indirect or predisposing, the other direct or exciting. Hitherto the researches made have all been in the direction of trying to discover the direct cause, but it must be remembered that more benefit in the way of preventive measures may be expected from and by a thorough knowledge of the predisposing causes. Indeed, work in this direction appears to promise fair prospect of practical results, and inquiry into the predisposing condition is almost certain to yield information of practical value, while we have no certainty that the exciting cause will be discovered, or if it should be that any practical benefits will ensue.

The most important predisposing cause is probably improper feeding during the winter. Stock which are poorly fed during the winter, or pet animals which are perhaps too highly fed, both seem specially liable to show the disease in the spring or summer. We have seen that the disease is essentially a pathological condition of the liver, and anything which tends to disturb the functions of that organ probably aids in producing the disease.

There seems to be little doubt that the disease is specific in character and not a mere manifestation of disturbed nutrition which is capable of being produced artificially in other localities. Whether the predisposing causes are of an ordinary, and the exciting of a specific, nature, or whether the disease is due to a specific predisposing cause which induces a latent condition, liable to develop the disease under the influence of a variety of ordinary exciting causes, we are not yet in a position to state.

In the meantime, it appears probable that the essential element in the disease is some substance of the nature of a protoplasmic poison, either absorbed from the alimentary canal or formed in the liver, and which is probably associated in some way with the food. That it is parasite appears unlikely, though in order to feel absolutely certain that it is one of those lowly organized animal parasites which resemble so closely the cells of the body in their appearance as to be readily mistaken for them, it will be necessary to repeat some of the microscopic work with the aid of better lenses than are at present at my disposal.

In any case the next point to be determined in the direction of ascertaining the cause of the disease is an accurate chemical study of the changes in digestion and assimilation, connected with the disease, especially the functional disorder of the liver.

The length of time which elapses between the introduction of healthy stock into an infected farm and the development of the disease among them being rarely less than two or three years, it is evident that experiments which are not subsequently kept under observation for that length of time are likely to be inconclusive as far as throwing light upon the natural mode of infection is concerned.

The opportunity of examining post mortem a large number of the healthy contact animals now at the quarantines, when they are slaughtered, should afford valuable information, as the presence of predisposing conditions such as disease of the liver, &c., in these animals may thus be ascertained.

In the meantime, the evidence so far brought out shows that the obscurity of the disease and the inaccuracy of our knowledge as to its natural mode of development, together with the fact that it is slowly extending, seems to warrant the adoption of such quarantine measures as are necessary to ensure the prompt isolation and slaughter of animals actually diseased. The improbability of direct contagion taking place makes it unnecessary to enforce the expropriation of contact cattle.

The view that the disease is incurable does not appear to rest on any very satisfactory evidence, and it would be well if more systematic efforts in the direction of its cure could be made.

A large amount of work has already been done with a view of detecting the existence of a poison outside the body, peculiar to the infected district, and it might be well to make a biological analysis of the waters of infected farms. As this would take a considerable amount of time, however (at least three months), and we are at present without a definite clue to guide the investigation, it might be better to defer it. A biological examination which I made of the water used by a diseased herd did not show any unusual bacteria or other organisms to be present.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

After more than four months' study of the disease, I have not been able to detect any positive evidence of its being directly contagious, a fact which bears out your previous statements on the subject. If contagion directly from animal to animal is possible, it can only be so after a very long period of incubation, extending over many months.

In order to make an absolute statement that whether this very slight degree of contagion does not exist, it would be necessary to extend the observations over a much longer time than has yet been provided for, but it may be stated with confidence that the danger of contagion, if any exist, is so slight that no practical benefit can be expected from the removal of the contact animals.

Whether the disease is indirectly communicable through infection of the farms by sick cattle, is a matter which can only be settled by repeatedly placing diseased animals on a healthy farm, and keeping all the stock under observation for several years. In the absence of an experiment of this sort, it is impossible to make more than a tentative statement, liable to be modified by further experience. We have as yet no positive proof of farms having become infected by the importation of diseased animals, but the manner in which the disease spreads to healthy farms makes it probable that this actually occurs. Until accurate experiments are performed the matter cannot be definitely settled. My opinion, subject to change on further investigation, is that the disease is indirectly infectious and therefore communicable.

In view of the obscurity of these facts and that it is clearly extending and invading new farms, it might be wise to insure the slaughtering and burial of animals actually diseased, by paying compensation to owners who report their cases. This may check its extension.

The further study of its pathology seems justifiable, because until this is done there seems to be no prospect of permanent benefit being obtained in any other way. If the investigations are to be continued, they should be undertaken with the view of extending them over several seasons. If this can be done, I see no reason why some means of preventing it should not be discovered either through the predisposing or exciting causes.

For continuing the work, I would make the following recommendations:—

1. That experiments one to six be carried on, and the observations made to extend over a period of at least two years.
2. That experiments 1a to 7a be instituted and carried on for a similar length of time.

In these experiments the constant presence of a pathologist would not be required, as the local Veterinary Inspector should be able, acting under directions, to follow out the experiments and see that the conditions enjoined are strictly

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carried out, also to make clinical notes and perform such autopsies as were necessary to establish the results of the experiments.

3. That a careful chemical study of the nature of the disturbances in digestion and nutrition should be made; including the effects of fermentation through the bacteria present in the alimentary canal, the changes in the tissues, &c.

4. The predisposing causes of the disease, and the circumstances which have tended to lessen its frequency in some of the infected districts, to be studied.

5. That some systematic attempt be made to discover a treatment for the disease.

The cost of carrying out the observations and experiments suggested would depend upon the number of experiments &c, instituted. About 50 calves in all would probably be needed. These would cost about \$3 per head, but as they would have to be obtained from a distant locality the cost may be placed at \$5, making \$250 for experimental material. Most of the animals would have to be kept for two years on an average, and the proceeds from the sale of the survivors could be deducted from the cost of their keep. This would probably be between \$500, and \$1000 per year, but for an exact estimate it would be necessary to find out what arrangements could be made for boarding the animals.

A number of clinical observations which I have made on the symptoms &c, are held over for the extended report.

I am greatly indebted to the Principal and Commissioners of the Pictou Academy, for excellent laboratory accommodations given. I am also under obligations to Dr. J. McMillan, of Pictou, for his kind and thoughtful assistance in furthering my work.

I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,

WYATT JOHNSTON, *M.D.*

Prof. D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,

*Chief Inspector of Stock for the Dominion of Canada :—*

No. 17.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY INSPECTOR FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.)

TORONTO, 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a report of the number and different breeds of cattle and swine received into the Quarantine Station at Point Edward; under the immediate supervision of Mr. E. P. Westell, Veterinary Inspector.

I have also to state that both horses and cattle throughout this province, have been exceedingly healthy; and most emphatically assert that contagious pleuro-pneumonia, does not now exist and has never existed among the cattle of Ontario.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.,  
Veterinary Surgeon.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

ANNUAL Report of Swine received into the Ontario Cattle Quarantine for the Year ending 31st Dec., 1892.

Date of Entry.	White Chester.		Poland China.		Red Jerseys.		Berkshire.		Valuation.	Removal.	Consignee and Address.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1892.									\$ cts.	1892.	
Jan. 29							1		40 00	Feb. 19	J. Ellery, Verschoyle, Ont.
Feb. 20			2					1	25 00	Mar. 14	P. Curtin, Lucan, Ont.
do 25			2						45 00	do 18	N. McMullin, Leamington, Ont.
Mar. 4					1				25 00	do 25	W. N. Hope, Ridgetown, Ont.
do 20			1	1					45 00	April 10	Capt. W. Young, Tupperville, Que.
do 26		1							25 00	do 17	F. Barfoot, Chatham, Ont.
April 12	2	4							75 00	May. 2	H. N. Williams, Windsor, Ont.
May 27	1								25 00	June 17	Daniel de Covey, Mitchell, Ont.
June 1	1	1							25 00	do 21	J. P. Sudler.
do 25							1	1	125 00	July 15	S. Coxworth, Claremount, Ont.
do 30			1						20 00	do 20	Mr. Row, Avon, Ont.
July 9			2						75 00	Aug. 1	J. J. Payne, Chatham, Ont.
Aug. 5				2					100 00	do 26	do do
Sept. 9	1	1							40 00	Oct. 1	Jabez Wakley, Bolton Station, Ont.
do 16					1				40 00	do 6	Jno. Ellerby, Verschoyle, Ont.
Oct. 12			1						25 00	Nov. 2	Capt. A. W. Young, Tupperville, Que.
do 20							1	1	25 00	do 10	H. Legge.
Nov. 5	1								25 00	do 26	A. Barfoot, Chatham.
do 11	1								25 00	do 30	Mrs. H. Bewdley.
Dec. 6			1						50 00	Dec. 2	J. J. Payne, Chatham, Ont.
Total..	7	7	8	3	2	1	2	3	880 00		

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ANNUAL Report of the Ontario Cattle Quarantine for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

Date of Entry.	Holsteins.		Durhams.		Jerseys.		Herefords.		Valuation.	Removal.	Consignee and Address.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1892.									\$ cts.		
Feb. 13					1	2			150 00	May 12	G. Pugsley, Burlington, Ont.
do 24				3					200 00	do 23	J. A. Scott.
Mar. 3									300 00	June 2	H. D. Smith, Compton, Qué.
April 23			1						150 00	July 23	Hon. John Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont.
do 23									100 00	do 23	Robt. Bruce, Darlington, Eng.
do 25	1			1					100 00	do 24	J. H. Crump, Stratford.
May 1									125 00	Aug. 2	Geo. Pugsley, Burlington, Ont.
do 3									75 00	do 2	do
do 11					1				75 00	do 10	Mr. Holden, St. Armont Center, Q.
do 21									100 00	do 2	Mr. Lavegrie, Montreal.
Aug. 18	8	32							2,500 00	Nov. 17	M. L. Sweet, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Sept. 11	1								75 00	Dec. 10	John Pringle, Ayr, Ont.
Oct. 5					1	9			350 00	Yet in quar.	A. Weiser, Burlington.
Nov. 26					1	3			500 00	do	John H. Taylor, Clifford, Ont.
Dec. 28			2	18					1,500 00	do	H. M. Showalter, Oshawa, Ont.
Total.	10	32	3	22	4	21		2	6,300 00		

ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.S.S.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1892.

## No. 18.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EMERSON CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.)

EMERSON, MAN., 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my ninth annual report on quarantine inspection at the port of Emerson.

The tables constituting the gist of this report consist of:—

(1). A detailed statement of horses and mules inspected here during 1892, giving name of owner, where from, destination and number in every individual case;

(2). A similar statement with the same particulars with regard to the sheep imported;

(3). A like statement with regard to hogs;

(4). Under the head of cattle, the above quoted particulars with the addition that the cattle are classified under the respective heads of cows, oxen, bulls, heifers, steers and calves; and finally, a comparative table which is instructive as showing at a glance the number of importations in 1892, as compared with 1890 and 1891. These tables speak for themselves and are indisputable evidence that the work of quarantine is real, necessary and of very considerable proportions.

The port of Emerson includes two points of entry into the Dominion, one each at Emerson and Gretna, the latter, some seventeen miles west of here, being one of the points of entry for the great northern system of railway. It is over this latter route that much of the immigration from the northern States of the Union finds its way to the north-west of Canada, whilst the Northern Pacific Railway at Emerson brings principally car-load lots from the south and east. Both these railway companies and the Canadian Pacific Company afford your inspector every facility in carrying on the work of quarantine inspection, even though at Gretna (which entails for me a seventeen mile drive across the prairie often at a moment's notice) there is sometimes the unavoidable annoyance of delay for quarantine inspection. However, by the willing co-operation of the customs officials at both points, we have been able to continue the work in harmony and thoroughness in every instance, consistent with the comfort and convenience of the incoming settler and a thorough inspection and quarantine in the case of cattle.

The number of settlers, principally from the States and having for their destination some point in the North-west has been very satisfactory; they have been of the right kind and the stock they brought with them,—absolutely free from contagious disease or the suspicion of it—will help them to comfort if not to absolute prosperity in the new land of their adoption. There is, however, a notable absence of one kind of stock in nearly every instance—that of hogs. It is indeed to be regretted that so many farmers having as they must considerable quantities of coarse grain on their premises, together with other things which go to make up pig feed, should be without an animal that would eat what would otherwise go to waste and grow im- perceptibly into money. For, strange as it may seem, it is not at all an uncommon thing for farmers to buy store pork. I give it for what it is worth, but I trust your department will not think me presumptuous in pointing out that the immigration agents, who are doing such excellent service for this great North-west, would act in the best interests both of the settler and of the country of his adoption, by advising them to bring along at least a brood sow even though they have to sacrifice a steer to do so. They are little trouble and all profit. In the summer a small area of prairie property fenced off is all they need, since prairie grass constitutes such excellent feed when accompanied by the buttermilk that must be on every farm, and a little bran.

Turning for a moment to the comparative table already mentioned, we find that there has been an increase in the number of cattle inspected here in 1892, even in

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excess of that for 1891, which so greatly exceeded the aggregate for 1890. This is as it should be, particularly in view of the fact that the increase is not due to increased importations by dealers but to the increase in the number of tillers of the soil bringing with them the means of starting life on a reasonable basis in their new homes. In sheep also there has been a very gratifying increase, as this is a class of stock that must prove remunerative. The decrease in hogs is much to be deplored for the reasons given above and is in some degree unaccountable.

In the matter of horses, it is true, there has also been a decrease, though this can be accounted for on reasonable and satisfactory grounds. As compared with 1890, the numbers read 732 and 1375 respectively, nearly a fifty per cent increase, though as compared with 1891, there has been a falling off of nearly 400. As the years roll on the number of horses bred in Manitoba and the North-west has multiplied, until now there is nearly a sufficiency raised to supply the home market: our farmers are not now entirely dependent on the eastern dealer as was the case in former years.

This is evidenced by the fact that the importations of the year just closed, contained but 41 car-load lots, whilst in 1891, there were some 53 car-load lots. In this latter year, too, there were included two bands numbering 127 and 31 horses respectively. That is to say, there has been a decrease in the aggregate number of horses, but the decrease has been in the importations by speculators and dealers, but not in those by the ordinary homesteader.

In concluding this report, your department may not consider it out of place if some slight reference is made to the very regrettable incident of the Home Government placing Canadian cattle in the scheduled list. I may be permitted to say that my opportunities of testing the presence of contagious disease, at all events, in our Manitoba cattle, are full and ample. These opportunities come in pursuit of my duties as Quarantine Inspector, in my daily practice as veterinary surgeon over a considerable area on both sides of the boundary line, and from actual investigation on the spot, into the antecedents of the cattle undertaken by direction of your department. Speaking thus, with a full knowledge of the matter in hand, I trust I may be permitted to say emphatically and advisedly, there is no pleuro-pneumonia in Manitoba; indeed, no country under the sun could be freer from contagious disease or the suspicion thereof.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,

*Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

### DETAILED Report of Horses and Mules Inspected at Emerson Cattle Quarantine Station, 1892.

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Horses and Mules.
M. A. Irish	Ernest, N.D.	Carberry, Man.	1
A. Marcellin	Olga, N.D.	Duck Lake, Man.	10
W. R. Elliott	Neche, N.D.	Gretna, Man.	1
W. F. Sutton	Winona, Minn.	Moosemin, N.W.T.	2
B. Curtis	Ipswich, S.D.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	4
H. L. Wood	Groton, S.D.	do	3
J. D. Miller	Winona, Minn.	Moosemin, N.W.T.	2
Wm. Skinner	Roscoe, S.D.	Carman, Man.	6
W. J. Jackson	Watertown, S.D.	Prince Albert, N.W.T.	8
J. D. McCrear	Houghton, S.D.	do	7
O. Posson	Aberdeen, S.D.	do	3
Geo. Haigh	do	do	2
Thos. Grigg	Bradley, S.D.	Red Deer, N.W.T.	2
R. E. Grigg	do	do	1
J. Minaker	Bruce, N.D.	Headingly, Man.	7
L. C. Etel	Veirdon, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	6
Fritz Etel	do	do	7

DETAILED Report of Horses and Mules inspected at Emerson Cattle Quarantine Station, 1892—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Horses and Mules.
J. Sawatsky	Fargo, N.D.	Gretna, Man.	4
A. Riddel	St. Thomas, N.D.	Winnipeg, Man.	3
J. Sawary	Neche, N.D.	Oak Lake, Man.	2
I. Hall	Faulton, S.D.	Prince Albert, N.W.T.	5
M. Ambler	Brown County, S.D.	Balgonie, N.W.T.	10
W. Northam	Burch, S.D.	Carievale, N.W.T.	8
C. Anderson	do	do	2
J. Stearns	Brown County, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	7
Jno. Daten	do	do	1
J. McConochie	Cambria, Wis.	Burnside, Man.	2
Wm. McConochie	do	do	5
A. Klassen	Fargo, N.D.	Plum Coulee, Man.	5
D. Harris	Watertown, S.D.	Vancouver, B.C.	2
N. Serall	Ashtown, S.D.	Prince Albert, N.W.T.	4
G. E. Paterson	Minto, N.D.	Gretna, Man.	3
J. F. Pratt	Chicago, Ill.	Alexander, Man.	1
I. E. Anderson	Birch, S.D.	Virdeu, Man.	10
D. Ambler	Brown County, S.D.	Calgary, N.W.T.	13
Jas. Mode	Sarnia	Manitou	7
J. Klein	Aberdeen, S.D.	Prince Albert	2
F. F. Lohaie	Verdon, S.D.	Yorkton	4
A. J. Parker	Andover, S.D.	Qu'Appelle	3
M. Ackels	do	do	3
E. Carrigan	Langdon, N.D.	Morris, Man.	2
Wm. Scott	Potter, Iowa	Red Deer, Man.	3
J. Penner	Mapleton, N.D.	Gretna, Man.	6
R. Laurie	Ipswich, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	4
J. Royle	Pembroke, S.D.	do	4
S. Schwentzfair	Aberdeen, S.D.	do	2
W. F. Perrin	St. Thomas, N.D.	Oxbow, N.W.T.	3
W. R. Peel	Nebraska	Winnipeg, Man.	4
do	do	do	2
do	do	do	1
Ole Tideman	Walcott, N.D.	State of Washington	6
J. Annrault	Neche, N.D.	Carleton, N.W.T.	3
do	do	do	1
S. F. McArthur	Bradley, S.D.	Emerson	2
M. A. McArthur	do	do	1
R. Swain	Neche, N.D.	Carman	5
Wm. Swain	St. Thomas, N.D.	Oxbow, N.W.T.	4
J. Spotswood	do	do	4
R. Morgan	St. Paul, Minn.	Winnipeg, Man.	1
S. McQuarters	St. Thomas, N.D.	Oxbow, N.W.T.	4
T. Collopy	do	do	1
B. Jonasson	Gardner, N.D.	Red Deer, N.W.T.	2
C. Shantz	Scotland, N.D.	Wetaskewin	7
B. F. Schantz	do	do	3
J. Hudson	Groton, S.D.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	2
R. W. Minaker	Glasston, S.D.	Melita	4
F. S. Griggs	Columbia, S.D.	Prince Albert, N.W.T.	2
Geo. I. Baker	Minneapolis, Minn.	Broadview, N.W.T.	3
N. Boyd	St. Paul, Minn.	Carberry	1
Wm. Craven	Ossenbrock, N.D.	Red Deer, N.W.T.	11
J. Lepp	Lodema, N.D.	Winnipeg	6
H. Mogham	Ardock, N.D.	do	2
Wm. Howlett	Cavalier, N.D.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	3
C. Frenzen	Magville, N.D.	do	4
A. Veech	do	do	2
F. Butler	St. Joe, N.D.	Morris, Man.	2
P. Butler	do	do	1
J. G. Bugbee	Minneapolis, Minn.	Vancouver, B.C.	1
Geo. Newton	Neche, N.D.	Winnipeg	2
D. Provo	Wright County, Minn.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	2
Geo. M. Webb	Grafton, N.D.	Winnipeg	1
A. J. Parker	Andover, S.D.	Qu'Appelle	3
N. Boyd	Grand Forks, N.D.	Winnipeg	1
T. Rourke	Sarnia	Gretna	17
J. Skinner	Roscoe, S.D.	Carman	4
E. J. Gilman	Hay Springs, Neb.	Edmonton	7



## Department of Agriculture.

### DETAILED Report of Horses and Mules inspected at Emerson Cattle Quarantine Station, 1892.—Continued.

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Horses and Mules.
A. Fausett	Neche, N.D.	Gretna	1
J. A. Wilson	Walhalla, N.D.	Red Deer, N.W.T	13
W. L. Proxton	St. Paul	Winnipeg	1
Geo. A. Newton	Auburn, N.D.	Edmonton	5
N. Boyd	St. Paul	Winnipeg	1
A. Richardson	Grand Forks.	Carman	3
W. J. Lichardson	do	do	3
D. Belcovske	Neche, N.D.	Winnipeg	4
H. Schroeder	Nebraska.	Edmonton	3
R. J. Griest	Foresman, Ind	Yorkton, N.W.T	4
C. Nelles	Scotland, S.D.	Wetaskewin	6
Thos. Little	Kingston, Mich	High Bluff, Man.	3
J. W. Oxley	Convith, Iowa	Winnipeg	3
James Phalen	Forest River	Edmonton	7
J. W. Forch	Raymond.	Wetaskewin	2
J. Tomlin	do	do	2
A. Thompson	Polk County, Minn	Edmonton	1
G. M. Webb	Neche, N.D.	Gretna	9
Thos. Lough	Langdon, N.D.	do	1
L. Peary	Bathgate.	do	2
N. W. Gould	Manvel, N.D.	Wetaskewin	6
do	do	do	2
J. C. Turner	Ashtown, S.D.	Prince Albert	7
P. O'Connor	St. Paul, Minn	Winnipeg	1
J. W. Aikenheads	Groton, S.D.	Prince Albert	7
P. Aikenhead	do	do	1
L. Boton	Lebanan, S.D.	do	3
T. Melett	Thairburn, Minn.	Edmonton	3
B. J. Ambler	Groton, S.D.	Wetaskewin	6
Thos. Ambler	do	do	6
C. L. Ogden	Bloomington, S.D.	Edmonton	6
W. C. Ogden	Scotland, S.D.	do	1
C. E. Peters	Wahalla	Innisfail	2
Wm. J. McGeagh	Michigan	Carnduff	1
W. A. McGeagh	do	do	2
Grant Young	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton	7
H. L. Owen	Nebraska.	Edmonton	8
A. Rehannie	Wright County, Minn.	Wetaskewin	2
J. Rehannie	do	do	2
E. Rehannie	do	do	2
Geo. Morris	do	do	2
H. Wilson	Bellingham, Minn	Red Deer	1
I. W. Hale	Freeland, Minn	do	11
P. Hiltgen	Brown County, S.D.	Yorkton	9
R. Kinnel	Butte, Mont	Prince Albert	2
J. A. Auld	Potter County, S.D.	Emerson	3
J. Buchanan	Cavalier, N.D.	Lake Dauphin	4
Wm. Widdons	Hoople, N.D.	Deloraine	5
Wm. Skinner	Roscoe	Carman	1
E. Massey	Hamilton, N.D.	Lake Dauphin	3
R. G. Minaker	St. Thomas, N.D.	Rosser	8
J. Unger	Walhalla, N.D.	Reinland	5
H. Unger	do	do	3
P. O'Rourke	do	Brandon, Man	2
G. Brodie	Auburn, N.D.	Carman	6
L. Francolns	Leroy, N.D.	St. Andrews	2
T. Kelly	Toronto, Ont	Brandon, Manitoba	35
John Armstrong	Handcock, Iowa, U.S.	Winnipeg	8
D. McTavish	Port Elgin, Ont.	Hilton	16
D. J. McGregor	Windsor, Ont.	Brandon	19
Christie & Fares	Burlington, Iowa, U.S	Emerson	13
Geo. Grass	Sarnia, Ont.	Roland	10
A. McDonald	Brantford, Ont	Emerson	18
A. French	Richmond Hill, Ont.	Brandon	17
H. Watson	Lenington, Ont.	do	15
George Meade	Park Hill, Ont	Portage La Prairie, Man.	15
J. S. Hewston	Brantford, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	15
W. B. Faras	Harrow, Ont.	Portage La Prairie, Man.	18
E. J. Faras	do	do	19
F. Ogletree	Tamisville, Ont.	do	10

DETAILED Report of Horses and Mules inspected at Emerson Cattle Quarantine Station, 1892—*Concluded.*

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Horses and Mules.
Thomas McKenzie	Brigdon, Ont.	Wawanesa, Manitoba	12
Tole & Patter	do	Brandon do	15
S. Leslie	Balder, Ont.	Balder do	4
A. E. Rouse	Glanworth, Ont.	Brandon do	4
J. A. Stark	Eurora, Ont.	do do	17
R. H. Stark	do	Belmont do	17
Wm. Cuke	do	do do	18
Reynolds & Kennedy	Ontario.	Brandon do	18
W. B. Charleton	do	Portage La Prairie, Man.	17
J. Hovey	do	Miama, Manitoba	18
Neigle & Fleming	do	Brandon do	19
Currie & Wellwood	Wingham, Ont.	Winnipeg do	18
R. Goderich	Ingersol, Ont.	Portage La Prairie, Man.	18
W. B. Charleton	Strathroy, Ont.	do do	18
A. Steven	Ontario.	do do	2
H. Steven	do	do do	4
John Reini	Michigan, U.S.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.	2
T. Hanford	Centralie, Ont.	Miami do	16
W. A. White	Seaforth, Ont.	Winnipeg do	32
Thomas McGregor	Hullman, Ont.	do do	1
R. J. Smith	Brantford, Ont.	do do	18
Thos. Grimose	do	Emerson do	17
Charles Gillis	do	Balder do	3
do	do	do do	8
E. J. Davis	do	Winnipeg do	10
Wm. Lee	do	do do	17
John McBean	Kitson County, U. S.	Emerson do	5
Henry Sinker	do	Morden do	1
A. Johnston	Pembina, U. S.	Emerson do	8
Rusto & Swift	do	Winnipeg do	1
A. J. Nugent	St. Vincent, U. S.	Emerson do	1
W. Bishop	Chicago, U. S.	Winnipeg do	2
W. R. Elliott	Grand Forks, U. S.	Brandon do	3
V. Krisjansou	Pembina, U. S.	Winnipeg do	2
Louis Olso	Argyle, U. S.	Calgary, N. W. T.	5
Christie & Fares	Burlington, U. S.	Emerson, Manitoba	10
do	do	do do	2
Adam Gould	Acton, U. S.	Winnipeg do	5
Ernest Luicy	Grafton, U. S.	do do	5
J. S. Hewston	Ontario.	do do	18
Andrews & McKeller	Forest, Ont.	Brandon do	16
W. B. Charleton	Strathroy, Ont.	Portage La Prairie, Man.	19
J. S. McMahon	Pembina, U. S.	Winnipeg, Manitoba	14
Walter Reid	do	Emerson do	1
Alex. Turner	St. Vincent, U. S.	do do	1
Mason & Dure	Wyoming, Ont.	Brandon, Manitoba	18
W. Dure	Forest, Ont.	do do	18
John La Riviere	Olga, U. S.	Oak Lake do	12
Baptiste Varseille	Monta, U. S.	St. Norbert do	8
Joseph Bouldu	Oakwood	Edmonton, N. W. T.	1
Walter Evans	Dakota, U. S.	Brandon, Man.	1
F. Fafelmeyr	St. Vincent, U. S.	Oxbow, N. W. T.	2
Dennis Hondon	do	Emerson, Manitoba	2
Wm. Dease	Bekoo, U. S.	Red River do	1
J. Bourgeois	Pembina, U. S.	St. Malo do	1
Joseph Perkins	Grand Forks, U. S.	Winnipeg do	1
Campbell & McOrnie	Thornhill, Ont.	do do	16
J. D. Robinson	Wingham, Ont.	do do	2
S. G. Maynes	Louverne, U. S.	Dominion City, Man.	10
A. P. L. Smith	Baker City, U. S.	Brandon, Manitoba	16
W. S. Bruno	Dakota, U. S.	Emerson do	1
Lyonel Carriere	do	do do	1
A. Moore	do	Winnipeg do	1
George Carnegie	Argyle, U. S.	Edmonton, N. W. T.	6
Roch Gratton	St. Joe, U. S.	Lavorque, Manitoba	1
Ernest Secott	Pembina, U. S.	St. Agathe do	1
Charles Mena	Joliette, U. S.	Lorette do	2
Charles Little	Missouri, U. S.	Winnipeg do	11
F. Laroche	Dakota, U. S.	do do	2
		Total.	1,375

## Department of Agriculture.

### DETAILED Report of Sheep inspected at Emerson Cattle Quarantine Station, 1892.

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	No. of Sheep.
J. Hall	Faulton, S.D.	Prince Albert	11
B. Jonasson	Garder, N.D.	Red Deer	18
J. A. Wilson	Walhalla, N.D.	do	55
J. Ose	Grand Forks	Edmonton	101
O. K. Froisnes	do	do	10
H. W. Gould	Manvel, N.D.	Metaskewin	120
H. Friesen	Leche, N.D.	Gretna	1
J. Melette	Thairburn, Minn	Edmonton	2
Neil McPhee	Edinburg, N.D.	Red Deer	62
C. E. Peters	Walhalla, N.D.	Innisfail	77
J. Unger	do	Reinland	9
H. Enarson	Pembina, N.D.	Winnipeg	19
J. Johnson	do	do	6
Elzyras Serigny	Argyle, Minn	Edmonton	4
		Total	495

### DETAILED Report of Hogs inspected at Emerson Cattle Quarantine Station, 1892.

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	No. of Hogs.
B. Curtis	Ipswich, S.D.	Edmonton	3
F. L. McCrea	Houghton, S.D.	Prince Albert	1
Thos Grigg	Bradley, S.D.	Red Deer, N.W.T.	2
J. Minaker	Bruce, N.D.	Headingly, Man	6
J. Sawatsky	Fargo, N.D.	Gretna	3
Wm. Northam	Burch, S.D.	Cariavale, N.W.T.	1
J. Stearns	Brown County, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	1
A. Klassen	Fargo, N.D.	Plum Coulee	9
J. Klein	Aberdeen, S.D.	Prince Albert	2
F. F. Lohaies	Verdon	Yorkton, N.W.T.	2
R. Lawrie	Ipswich, S.D.	do	1
J. Royle	do	do	1
J. Annrault	Leche, N.D.	Carleton	2
R. Swain	St. Thomas, N.D.	Oxbow	7
C. Soper	Leche, N.D.	Gretna	3
Peter Spenst	Langdon, N.D.	do	2
J. A. Wilson	Walhalla, N.D.	Red Deer	4
R. J. Griest	Foreinan, Indiana	Yorkton, N.W.T.	6
C. Nelles	Scotland, S.D.	Wetaskewin	2
C. Schautz	do	do	2
N. W. Gould	Manvel, N.D.	do	5
W. J. Ambler	Groton, S.D.	do	3
C. E. Peters	Walhalla, N.D.	Innisfail	3
Grant Young	Aberdeen, S.D.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	1
P. Hiltgen	Brown County, S.D.	do	1
Hy. Baldwin	Benson, Minn.	Emerson	2
George Allen	do	do	2
Adam Gould	Acton, Minn.	Winnipeg	2
Ernest Laucy	Grafton, N.D.	do	5
Joseph Boulduc	Oakwood, N.D.	Edmonton	2
James McIntosh	Nebraska	Winnipeg	4
D. W. Hennigan	Vankleek, Ont.	Westbourne	14
Geo. Carnegie	Argyle, Minn	Edmonton	4
Hy. Margnard	Warren, Minn	St. Joe, Man	3
		Total	111

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,  
*Inspector.*

## DETAILED Report of Cattle inspected at Emerson Cattle Quarantine Station, 1892.

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Cows.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Heifers.	Steers.	Calves.	Total.
A. Marcellin	Olga, N.D.	Duck Lake, N.W.T.	6	2	1	2		3	
J. Wall	Smuggler's Pt., N.D.	Blumenort, Man.			1				
A. Schmidt	do	do			1				
W. F. Sutton	Winona, Minn.	Moosomin, N.W.T.	2						
B. Curtis	Ipswich, S.D.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	4						
J. Townsend	Groton, S.D.	do do	5						
H. L. Wood	do	do do	1						
J. D. Miller	Winona, Minn.	Moosemin, do	1						
Wm. Skinner	Roscoe, S.D.	Carman, Man.	1						
W. J. Jackson	Waterton, S.D.	Prince Albert, N.W.T.	3	4		2		3	
J. L. McCrea	Houghton, S.D.	do do	5			5		2	
O. Posson	Aberdeen, S.D.	do do	5					2	
Thos. Grigg	Bradley, S.D.	Red Deer, do	5					1	
J. Minaker	Bruce, N.D.	Headingly, Man.	5	2		2			
J. Sawatsky	Fargo, N.D.	Gretna, do	3						
J. Savary	Neche, N.D.	Oak Lake, do	1			1			
J. Hall	Faulton, S.D.	Prince Albert	5						
Geo. Ambler	Groton, N.D.	Balgonie, N.W.T.	10	2	1		6	2	6
A. Anderson	Burch, S.D.	Carieville, N.W.T.	3			2		5	
J. Stearns	Brown County, S.D.	Yorkton	10	2		5		5	
John Duten	do	do	5		1	4		1	
I. Wood	Cambria, Wis.	Burnside, Man	4			2			
J. McConochie	do	do	3						
A. Klassen	Fargo, N.D.	Plum Coulee	2					1	
L. Ritz	Brown County	Edmonton	1				2		
J. Godfrey	do	do	2			3			
I. Godfrey	do	do	2			2			
F. Mohr	Bouley County, S.D.	Yorkton	7	2					
N. Seral	Ashtown, S.D.	Prince Albert	4	2		2			
D. Ambler	Brown County	Calgary	2						
F. F. Lohaie	Verdon	Yorkton	3						
A. J. Parker	Andover	Qu'Appelle	1						
Wm. Scott	Potter, Iowa	Red Deer	3						
D. Phillips	Hamilton, N.D.	Olds	2			3			
J. Penner	Mapleton, N.D.	Gretna	2						
R. Lawrie	Ipswich, S.D.	Yorkton	3	2		3		2	
J. Royle	Pembrook, S.D.	do	6	2		4			
Ole Zideman	Walcott	State of Washington	11						
J. Aunvault	Neche	Carleton	19	6	1	8	13	14	5
J. Aunvault	do	do			3			1	
S. F. McArthur	Bradley	Emerson				16	29	5	
M. A. McArthur	do	do				12	44		
R. Swain	Neche	Carman	2					1	
Wm. Swain	do	do	2						
J. McQuarters	St. Thomas	Oxbow	1						
B. Jonasson	Garder	Red Deer	5		1	3		3	
J. Hudson	Groton	Edmonton				5			
J. H. Minaker	Glasston	Melita	1	4					
Jas. Hazard	Aurora	Arden	3						
Wm. Craven	Ossenbruck, N.D.	Red Deer	1						
J. Lepp	Lodema, N.D.	Winnipeg	2						
P. Butler	St. Joe	Morris	4	2		2			
D. Provo	Wright County	Edmonton	2						
A. Norman	do	do	2						
A. J. Parker	Andover	Qu'Appelle	10	2	1	6	8		
J. Skinner	Roscoe	Carman	5					1	
E. J. Gilman	Hay Springs	Edmonton	3						
J. T. Brown	Langdon	St. Thomas	4	2					
J. A. Wilson	Walhalla	Red Deer	18		1	8		10	
E. C. Whetham	Bay Centre, N.D.	do	1		1	2		10	
Geo. A. Newton	Auburn	Edmonton	1						
R. J. Griest	Foreman, Ind	Yorkton	2					3	
C. Nelles	Scotland, S.D.	Wetaskewin	3			3			
C. Schawtz	do	do	5				8		
Thos. Little	Kingston, Mich.	High Bluff	3						
I. Ose	Grand Forks	Edmonton	1						
O. K. Froisnes	do	do				1		1	
James Phalen	Forest River	do	4		1	4	7		

## Department of Agriculture.

DETAILED Report of Cattle inspected at Emerson Cattle Quarantine Station,  
1892—*Con.*

Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Cows.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Heifers.	Steers.	Calves.	Total.
J. W. Forch	Raymond	Wetaskewin	2			2	2		
J. Tomlin	do	do	3		1	5			
A. Thompson	Polk County	Edmonton	11	4	1	6		6	
J. McRoberts	do	do				3			
N. W. Goulds	Manvel, N.D.	Wetaskewin	21		1	9		7	
T. E. Webb	Aberdeen, S.D.	Everet, Washington, U.S.A.	1						
E. Contutu	Neche, N.D.	Reaburn, Man.	6			6		3	
P. Aikenheads	Groton	Prince Albert	4			1		2	
L. Boton	Lebanon	do	2					2	
E. W. McCrea	do	do	4			20		1	
T. Melette	Griggs County	Edmonton	6	4	1		2	5	
R. McKenzie	Thairburn	do	2						
Neil McPhee	Hoople, N.D.	do	7		2	11	9	2	
W. T. Ambler	Edinburg, N.D.	Red Deer	8					1	
B. J. Ambler	Groton	Wetaskewin	3					1	
Thos. Ambler	do	do	1			3			
W. C. Ogden	do	do	1						
C. E. Peters	Scotland, N.D.	Edmonton	9	2	2	11		6	
J. Brynildon	Walhalla	Innisfail	3			1	7	10	
Wm. J. McGlagh.	do	do	2						
Grant Young	Michigan	Carnduff	3						
A. Rehannie	Aberdeen	Yorkton	3	2		3			
J. Rehannie	Wright County	Wetaskewin	4						
E. Rehannie	do	do	2					2	
H. Wilson	do	do	4			4	3		
P. Hiltgen	Bellingham	Red Deer	2					1	
R. Kinnee	Brown County	Yorkton	8	2		6			
G. Dick	Butle, Mont.	Prince Albert	1						
W. Widdows	Neche, N.D.	Blumenhoff	1						
J. Unger	Hoople, N.D.	Deloraine	7					3	
A. Scott	Roscoe, S.D.	Carman	1						
M. McCoombs	Walhalla, N.D.	Reinland	5	2		5			
Christie & Fares	Park River, N.D.	Qu'Appelle	7						
S. Leslie	do	do	2		1	3			
E. Helf	Burlington, U.S.	Emerson	2						
F. J. Shubal	Balder, Ont.	Balder, Man	5	2		3			
Chas. Gillis	Warren, U.S.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	2			2			
John McBean	do	do	2	2					
Neider Hoiden	Ontario	Balder, Man	1						
John Hugman	Kitson County, U.S.	Emerson, Man.	8	2	1		6	3	
W. J. Young	St. Vincent, U.S.	Yorkton, N.W.T.			1				
P. Chrisjanson	Argyle, U.S.	Edmonton, N.W.T.							
H. Einarson	Iowa, U.S.	Emerson, Man.			2				
J. Johnson	Pembina, U.S.	Winnipeg, Man.	4	2		2		2	
Louis Olson	do	do	2	2					
Christie & Fares	Argyle, U.S.	Calgary, N.W.T.	3						
Adam Gould	Burlington, U.S.	Emerson, Man.	2					2	
Ernest Lucy	Acton, U.S.	Winnipeg, Man.	2					2	
Elzras. Sevigny	Grafton, U.S.	do	3			2		2	
L. O. Boucharl	Argyle, U.S.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	9		1		5	5	
Joseph Bolduc	do	do	4	2		3		1	
James McIntosh	Oakwood, U.S.	do	3			2			
Wm. Dease	Nebraska, U.S.	Winnipeg, Man.	2						
D. W. Hennigan	Becoo, U.S.	Rat River, Man.	6			3			
S. G. Maynes	Vanleek, Ont.	Westbourn, Man.	2						
Joseph Tourand	Louverne, U.S.	Dominion City, Man	3			1			
Geo. Carnegie	St. Joe, U.S.	St. Piere, Man.	3	2				1	
H. Frederick	Argyle, U.S.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	3	2		3			
L. Olson	Warren, U.S.	do	6	2		2			
F. Laroche	do	do	21		2	15	26	19	
	Dakota, U.S.	Carlstone, N.W.T.	3			3			
		Winnipeg, Man.							
			490	74	28	252	177	178	1199

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S., *Inspector.*

## COMPARATIVE Inspection Table, Emerson, for the Years 1890-91-92.

Year.	Cattle.	Horses. * Sheep.	Hogs.	
1890.....	229	732	137	258
1891.....	1,022	1,767	123	275
1892.....	1,199	1,375	495	111

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,  
*Inspector.*

EMERSON, 31st December, 1892.

# Department of Agriculture.

No. 19.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON NORTH-WEST CATTLE INSPECTION.

(T. A. WROUGHTON, D. V. S.)

FORT MACLEOD, 30th December, 1892.

SIR,—In compliance with your order, I have the honour to submit this, my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1892.

Taking the general health of "Domestic Animals" throughout the district, I am pleased to report that no infectious or contagious disease exists at the present time. "Black-leg" which for the last few years has been more or less prevalent throughout the Territories seems to be a thing of the past, no cases having been brought to my notice since March last.

Early in April, I was ordered to investigate a disease which had carried off some cattle on Messrs. Morgan and Cummins Ranch. On arriving, I learned from the foreman the following particulars:—

The cattle had been purchased from Mr. H. Main, in the fall of 1886, and came from his Ranch on the Little Bow River. No cattle have been purchased since, and there has been no importation into the herd, it being augmented by natural increase only.

The original purchase consisted of 100 head, supposed to be two and three year olds.

On investigation, I found that the deaths were due to "Gastric derangement of the true stomach" brought about in my opinion by climatic influences and their effect upon the pasturage; the winter being exceedingly dry, with very little snow, and the grass almost withered up, or at least containing less nourishment than we would expect to find at that season of the year; there was no evidence to show that the disease was either of an infectious or contagious nature, and as the spring advanced and the weather improved, so did the disease subside, and no further losses were reported to me.

A report also reached me that "Scabies" had made its appearance in a flock of sheep, the property of Messrs Card & Harket, near the Mormon settlement at Lees Creek. The flock consisted of some fifty four or five hundred sheep, some three thousand of which came in last November. Some time in January the disease made its appearance, no doubt the debilitating influences of the winter predisposing to the active development of the disease, which up to that time might have defied the closest scrutiny to detect. As soon as I heard of it, I proceeded to the spot, and on making an examination, found the report to be correct. I at once quarantined the animals, taking the necessary steps and notifying the department.

Every measure was taken to stamp out the disease, and the animals were repeatedly dipped. On the 10th October I went carefully through the several flocks, making a very thorough examination, but failed to detect any signs of the active existence of the disease. The sheep were looking well and had improved wonderfully. I therefore raised the quarantine and notified the department of what I had done. The owners did all that they could possibly do to assist me and conformed in every way with the regulations governing quarantines.

Several cases of glanders amongst horses came to my notice, and a general inspection of all horses in the district, by order of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the North-west Territories was made, which resulted in the destruction of several horses which were found to be suffering from the disease. At the present time the health of stock throughout is excellent, and I believe I am justified in saying that there has been less mortality during the past summer than I have ever known previously, despite the rumours that appeared to the effect that some

cattle from the Pincher Creek district had been held on suspicion of suffering from pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa on being landed at Liverpool. I can and do most emphatically assert, that not only does pleuro-pneumonia not exist, but that there is a marked absence of disease of any kind.

I would again repeat that no disease even remotely resembling pleuro-pneumonia in its symptoms has ever come under my observation during the time I have been in this district, now nearly five years, and owing to the nature of my work which necessitates constant travelling along the boundary line, and through the thickly settled cattle districts, I have an excellent opportunity of judging which I otherwise would not have.

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

T. A. WROUGHTON, D.V.S.  
*Veterinary Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.



Department of Agriculture.

No. 20.

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORT MACLEOD CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(ROBERT EVANS, V.S.)

FORT MACLEOD, 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to forward a detailed statement of all inspections made by me during the year 1892.

All the cattle entered were the property of *bona fide* new settlers, principally Mormons, and in no case were speculators interested.

The cattle were uniformly healthy and in very fair condition.

A very gratifying increase will be observed in the number of settlers who are a thriving and industrious class.

The past season has been favourable for stock raising and there has been no contagious or epidemic disease existing.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT EVANS, V.S.

*Quarantine Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

DETAILED Statement of Inspections made by Robt. Evans, V.S., Cattle Quarantine Inspector, Macleod, 1892.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Where from.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1892.					
March 22.	Cochrane Ranch	Sun River, Montana	18		
May 16.	James Stackhouse	Montana	4	11	
do 25.	Ezra Hyde	Utah	5	11	
do 25.	Fred. Turner	do		19	
do 25.	Ben. Matkins	do	1	14	
do 25.	Victor Frank	do	1	12	
June 14.	Levi Harker	do	16		
do 14.	C. T. Marsden	do	11		
do 14.	Wm. Blackman	Idaho	4		
do 14.	Alvin Andrew	do	4		
do 21.	Just Jensen	Washington	19		
do 21.	Jaspar Thomason	do	30		
July 8.	James T. Waymack	Montana	4		
do 13.	J. G. Bibber & Sons	Washington	20		
do 20.	Wm. Callaghan	do	47		
do 20.	Edward Spellman	do	8		
do 20.	Jno. Riggs	do	1		
do 25.	R. G. Belvidere	Montana	5		
do 25.	L. F. Bonnell	do	1		
do 25.	W. J. Jackson	do	7		
do 25.	Wm. Cooper	Idaho	3	13	
do 25.	Ann Maria Cooper	do	2	7	
do 25.	Jno. Walburger	do	4	12	
do 25.	Dorothy Walburger	do		6	
do 25.	Fred. Walburger	do	2	5	
do 25.	James Quinton	do	4	11	
do 25.	Elizabeth Quinton	do	2	1	
do 25.	Ernest Quinton	do	1		
do 25.	Charles Quinton	do	2	14	
do 25.	Martha Quinton	do	2	2	
do 25.	Frank Rainsdon	do		16	
do 25.	H. T. Burger	do	2		
do 25.	Adam Hendry	do	4		
do 26.	Isaac L. Jones	Montana	2		
do 26.	Hans G. Dahl	Oregon	6		
do 31.	Sylvester Lowe	Wyoming	3	7	
August 1.	D. W. Rainey	do	3	13	
do 1.	Mrs. Rainey	do	1	14	
do 1.	Heber Hanson	do	4	12	
do 2.	J. W. Webster	Idaho	6		
do 2.	Alta Stock Company	do	4		
do 2.	T. Mendenhall	Idaho	14		
do 2.	Albert Goedertse	Oregon	6		
do 2.	W. S. Goedertse	do	1		
do 2.	Wm. Kikbush	do	3		
do 2.	Fount Smith	Idaho	2		
do 2.	Wm. Morris	Montana	3		
do 2.	Henry Critchley	do	2		
do 6.	Geo. H. Murray	Utah	2		
do 8.	P. Peterson Skriever	do	3		
do 9.	Chas. Moir	Idaho	2	14	
do 9.	Jno. A. Tollman	do	7	9	
do 9.	Mrs. Tollman	do	5	8	
do 9.	Jos. H. Gould	do	9		
do 9.	Mrs. A. Gould	do		7	
do 9.	Alex. Moir	do	6	8	
do 10.	Mrs. P. Christie	do	16	107	
do 10.	A. M. Merkley	do	5		
do 10.	J. H. Cooke	do	2		
do 10.	J. Cooke	do		7	
do 10.	Fred. Smith	do		23	
do 10.	Mrs. Cook	do		19	
do 10.	Ed. Blazer	Idaho		20	
do 10.	Jacob Merkley	do		38	
do 10.	Robt. Merkley	do	1		
do 18.	Henry Bradnor	Washington	22		
do 18.	Mrs. Bradnor	do	21		

## Department of Agriculture.

DETAILED Statement of Inspections made by Robt. Evans, V.S., Cattle Quarantine Inspector, McLeod, 1892—Continued.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Where from.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1892.					
August 18.	Geo. H. Cole	Washington	5		
do 18.	Frank Jeffries	do	13		
do 18.	E. L. Bailey	do	1		
do 18.	Albert Westley	do	1		
do 22.	Wm. C. Anderson	Montana	9		
do 25.	Peter Allan	Wyoming	40	149	
do 25.	O. J. Davidson	do	5	18	
do 26.	Wm. Wood & Sons	Utah	9	180	
do 26.	A. J. Boyce	do	5		
Sept. 10.	Hiram S. Woolley	Idaho	5	395	
do 18.	Hans Jensen	Utah	3		
do 26.	Joseph G. Young	do	2		
do 27.	J. J. Field	do	3		
do 27.	M. T. Field	do	3		
do 27.	Fred Haynes	do	2		
Oct. 1.	R. A. Pillings	do	9		
do 3.	Eugene T. Woolley	do		397	
do 3.	J. H. Wallace	Idaho	11	244	
do 3.	J. E. Lane	do	4		
do 4.	Jno. Turner	Utah	5	9	
do 4.	Thos. Turner	do	2	2	
do 10.	W. D. Haskin	Idaho	5		
do 10.	S. W. Cook	do	5		
do 19.	W. A. Jamieson	Washington	2		
do 19.	Ida C. Jamieson	do	2		
do 19.	S. J. Stinson	do	2		
do 19.	J. C. Bibber	do	3		
do 20.	J. A. Grant	Montana			1,028
Nov. 1.	J. L. Patterson	Washington	6		
do 1.	E. P. Newell	do	13		
do 1.	Sophrontia Cook	do	10		
do 1.	A. Meikley	do	1		
do 1.	J. V. Stuart	Utah	2		
do 1.	Job Webb	do	6		
do 5.	Neils Neilson	do	3	7	
do 5.	M. L. Stoddard	do	10		
do 12.	J. McMartin	Washington	5		
do 12.	S. B. Bayster	do	3		
do 12.	F. E. Webber	do	1		
do 16.	Jessie L. Smith	Idaho	17		
do 16.	Sarah H. Smith	do	7	9	
do 16.	Joseph Watson	do	3		
do 17.	R. G. Belvidere	Montana		13	
do 17.	Geo. Reymon	do	1	14	
do 18.	J. C. Grant	do			11
			639	1,897	1,039

## No. 21.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF MANITOU CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(M. M. YOUNG, V. S.)

MANITOU, 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report of quarantine operations for the year 1892.

As will be seen by the accompanying detailed statement of inspections made during the year, there has been a marked decrease in the number of animals entering this province from the United States as compared with the year 1891, especially, and at the points named there has a corresponding decrease in the number of immigrants.

The general health of horses and cattle throughout this district has been remarkably good. There have been a few deaths from "black-quarter," and two cattle were destroyed on account of tuberculosis.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. M. YOUNG, V. S.,

*Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

INSPECTIONS made by M. Young, V.S., Manitou, during the year 1892.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	ANIMALS INSPECTED.					Where Inspected.	Remarks.
				Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		
1892.										
Jan. 11	James Berry	Elkwood, Dakota	Sec. 2, 4, 8, Man.							Manitou
do 22	B. J. McConnell	do	Morden	1						Morden
Feb. 24	John M. Webster	Rolla	Cartwright	1						Cartwright
do 25	Joseph Provo	Maids	Somersct	2						Manitou
Mar. 8	Johnthan Lindsey	St. Johns	Killarney	1						Killarney
do 9	David Reekie	Cavalier Co.	Roland	3						Morden
do 26	Henry Mills	Cando	Grenfel	3						Cartwright
Apr. 1	John McKenzie	Mt. Carmel	Manitou	3						Manitou
do 9	John A. McDonald	Cavalier Co.	Snowflake	2						do
do 25	do	do	do	2						do
May 6	Alfred Farrow	Olga	Miami	2						Morden
do 4	William Lucht	do	Killarney	3						Killarney
do 4	Herman Lucht	do	do	3						do
do 4	William Biddle	do	Edmonton, N.W.T.	2						do
do 9	J. R. Williams	Aberdeen, Kansas	Neepawa, Man.	3		94				do
do 24	Thomas Tighe	Bismarek	Tupper	3						do
do 25	James Campbell	Langdon	Lake Dauphin, Man.	1		8				Manitou
do 25	William Wright	do	do	3		3				do
do 30	John Thomson	Mountain	Swan Lake	3		3				do
July 18	John Loughridge	Rollette Co.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	1		2				do
do 18	Wm. Loughbridge	do	do	1		9				Cartwright
do 19	G. W. Eaton	do	do	4		4				do
do 19	Annie Ferneyhough	McPherson Co., S. Dakota	Newdale, Man.	4		10				Killarney
do 25	Jas. O.	Cavalier Co., N. do	Cartwright, Man.	2		2				Cartwright
do 25	do	Rolla, Dakota	Killarney	2		2				Killarney
Aug. 6	John Campbell	Elkwood, Dakota	Miami	1						Morden
do 23	Mrs. McGregor	Cavalier Co., Dakota	Snowflake	2		1				Manitou
Sept. 28	W. J. Gimby	Sidney	Cartwright	2		8				Cartwright
Oct. 27	W. L. Rose	Grand Forks Co.	Yorkton, N.W.T.	2						Killarney
Dec. 1	Frank Cavers	Rollette Co.	do	2						Cartwright
do 1	William Burns	Rolla	Cartwright, Man.	1						do
do 5	B. B. Barnes	Langdon	Mowbray	3						Manitou
do 31	J. R. Embury	Walhalla	Carberry	3						Morden
				54		175				10

Seized by N.W.M.P. for infraction of customs laws.

M. YOUNG, V.S., Inspector.

Manitou, 31st December, 1892.

## No. 22.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF DELORAINE CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(JOSEPH DANN, V.S.)

DELORAINE, 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year 1892.

During the year the quality and condition of the stock inspected has been good, and I am pleased to say that in no instance has it been necessary to refuse admittance to any that came.

The past season has been most favourable, splendid crops, grass and hay plentiful, and stock is in the best condition, and as far as I can ascertain there is not any contagious disease amongst stock in this district.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH DANN, V.S.,  
*Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## INSPECTIONS made by J. Dann, V.S., Deloraine Cattle Quarantine.

*(Detailed Report, 1892.)*

Date of Inspection.	Name of Importer.	Horses and Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
1892.					
May 21	A. Morton	2			
do 21	J. Brodie	1	4		
do 28	C. L. Coutts	1			
June 4	J. Madole	6			
do 10	A. T. Patterson	11	16		
do 14	D. Ramsey	6	8		
do 18	G. A. Anderson	4	8		
do 18	J. Anderson	28	55		
do 23	J. W. Melton	12	80		
do 23	T. Ackles	4	9		
do 24	A. Schwezfien	5	30	1	3
do 24	H. Pake	1	15		
July 2	C. S. Helligan	4	145		
do 2	A. Hunsken	4	30		
do 2	O. E. Carrighen	2	12	13	
do 2	Wm. Raddaway	1	5		
do 9	R. Fanning	1			
do 25	A. Pearson	2	5		
do 25	O. Sattre	2	11		
do 26	A. Sattre		12		
do 26	W. C. Makale	1			
Aug. 2	R. Wright	3			
do 17	M. Hattinger	1			
do 19	Corp'l Knight, N.W.M.P.	1			
Oct. 6	J. P. McClean	2			
do 19	R. Smith	2	5		
do 20	W. Pust	1			
Nov. 14	S. A. Preston	2			
Total		100	450	14	3

DELORAINE, 31st December, 1892.

JOSEPH DANN, V.S.,  
*Inspector.*

# Department of Agriculture.

No. 23.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF VICTORIA (B.C.) CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(M. G. BLANCHARD, V.S.)

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my report of stock inspection for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

During the year just passed, although the number has been less, the quality has been just as good as last year and in every instance has been perfectly healthy.

During the first of the year, cattle were allowed to enter without quarantine, but on 24th March, I received notice to quarantine all cattle entering, for a period of 90 days.

The total number of cattle imported was 162, of these 119 were for beef and 3 for dairy purposes and arrived previous to the quarantine being enforced. On March 31st, 34 head were transhipped from the str. "City of Seattle" to the str. "Zambesi" for Japan, without being taken from the wharf. I append a statement of the 6 cattle since imported, showing date entering and leaving quarantine and the breed and where from. I have been much hampered by having no regular quarantine grounds, but have had to use whatever field I could secure at the time for the purpose. I have since, however, reported on a suitable place which can be secured.

On 22nd June having received word of hog cholera having made its appearance in Chinatown I wired the department and received word to take measures to stamp it out, which was accordingly done; I have not since heard of any more cases in that district.

During the year there have been no hogs imported at this port from the United States.

The importation of sheep has fallen off from last year owing no doubt in a measure to the restriction in travel during the summer, but the quality of the animals has been better than in any previous year. The majority of the animals have been cotswold and merino grades.

Last year there having been a large number of horses and mules imported, not only from the United States but from Ontario, the demand and consequently the importation has been much less this year.

Appended is a list of all animals inspected by me for the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. G. BLANCHARD,  
*Veterinary Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

### DETAILED Report of Cattle quarantined at Victoria, B.C., for the year ending 31st December, 1892, by M. G. Blanchard, V.S., Veterinary Inspector.

Inspector.	Where from.	Breed.	No.	Where Quarantined.	Date	
					Entered.	Discharged.
					1892.	1892.
F. W. Adams . . . . .	California . . . . .	Jersey . . . . .	1	Burnside Road. . . . .	May 1. . . . .	July 30
W. P. Sayward . . . . .	Oregon . . . . .	do . . . . .	2	Fort Street. . . . .	do 27. . . . .	Aug. 27
H. D. Helmecken . . . . .	California . . . . .	do . . . . .	1	Superior Street. . . . .	July 26. . . . .	Oct. 24
Kirk Jackson. . . . .	Washington . . . . .	Grade . . . . .	2	Yates Street. . . . .	Oct. 12. . . . .	

DETAILED Report of Animal Inspections at Victoria, B.C., for the year ending 31st December, 1892, by M. G. Blanchard, V.S., Inspector.

Date Inspected.	Name of Importer.	Where from.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.
1892.						
Jan. 4	G. H. Scribner.	Washington				6
do 7	John Cost.	do				2
do 7	J. Parker.	Oregon	399			
do 8	J. Heaney	Washington				2
do 12	J. Parker.	Oregon	348			
do 19	J. Parker	do	402			
do 25	I. Sandwith	Washington			3	
do 26	J. Parker.	Oregon	571			
Feb. 2	J. Parker.	do	567			
do 3	G. B. Robbins.	Washington				2
do 4	J. Parker	Oregon			18	
do 6	S. Smith.	Washington				1
do 9	B. C. Cattle Co.	Oregon			21	
do 10	J. Parker.	do	569			
do 15	Ben. Davis.	California				1
do 15	R. Porter & Sons.	Oregon			20	
do 15	Allan Stevens	California			20	
do 17	J. Parker.	Oregon.	555			
do 20	B. C. Cattle Co.	California			40	
do 22	G. H. Scribner.	Washington				8
do 23	R. W. Davis	do				1
do 24	J. Parker.	Oregon	556			
Mar. 3	J. Parker.	do	564			
do 8	J. Parker.	do	365			
do 9	J. Parker.	do	188			
do 13	Wm. Knight.	California				2
do 15	J. Parker.	Oregon	541			
do 15	J. L. Walker.	Washington				1
do 22	J. Parker.	Oregon	507			
do 22	Ed. Adamson.	Washington				1
do 25	R. Bray.	do				3
do 28	G. H. Scribner.	Oregon				2
do 29	J. Parker.	do	557			
do 31	Miller & Co.	do			34	
do 31	Miller & Co.	do				7
April 6	J. Parker.	do	425			
do 6	J. Anderson.	do	155			
do 9	Wm. Knight.	California				1
do 11	F. H. Porter.	Oregon.				1
do 12	Thos. Whitwell.	Washington				1
do 12	J. Anderson.	Oregon				1
do 13	J. Parker	do	162			
do 16	J. Parker	do	429			
do 16	J. Parker	do	161			
do 18	J. Parker	do	638			
do 18	J. Donan.	Washington				2
do 21	Wm. Knight.	California				1
do 21	R. P. Rithet.	Australia.				3
do 21	N. P. Snowdon	California				2
do 25	J. Parker	Oregon	411			
do 29	T. Sarandis	Washington				1
May 1	F. W. Adams	California			1	
do 5	Percival & Co.	Washington				1
do 6	J. Parker	Oregon	638			
do 7	H. H. Field.	California				1
do 13	J. Parker	Oregon	615			
do 16	R. P. Rithet.	California				3
do 19	J. Parker	Oregon.	411			
do 19	Jockey Club.	Washington				1
do 19	J. Hickey	do				1
do 21	J. Parker	Oregon	614			
do 26	J. Parker	do	626			
do 27	W. P. Sayward.	do			2	
June 2	D. Burns.	do	207			
do 2	J. Parker	do	665			
do 4	J. Dront.	Washington				1
do 10	J. C. Wallack	Iowa				3
do 11	J. Parker	Oregon	534			
do 15	D. Burns.	do	400			



## Department of Agriculture.

### DETAILED Report of Animal Inspections at Victoria, B.C., &c.—Continued.

Date Inspected.	Name of Importer.	Where from.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.
1892.						
June 17	R. C. Morrison	Washington			1	
do 20	R. Porter	Oregon	215			
do 20	J. Parker	do	617			
do 20	T. F. Townley	Washington			1	
do 27	R. Porter & Sons	Oregon	203			
do 27	W. S. Chambers	British Columbia			2	
do 29	D. Burns	Oregon	432			
do 30	R. Porter & Sons	do	8			
July 6	J. Parker	do	399			
do 8	R. Porter & Sons	do	225			
do 12	J. Parker	do	443			
do 18	R. Porter & Sons	do	203			
do 20	H. Parker	do	665			
do 26	J. D. Helmecken	California		1		
do 27	R. Porter	Oregon	204			
Aug. 1	J. Parker	do	406			
do 5	J. Parker	do	954			
do 12	R. Porter & Sons	do	205			
do 13	J. Parker	do	408			
do 19	J. Parker	do	637			
do 25	J. Parker	do	640			
do 29	R. Porter & Sons	do	210			
do 30	J. Parker	do	400			
Sept. 2	W. S. Chambers	Washington			1	
do 2	J. Hickey	do			1	
do 4	R. P. Rithet	California			2	
do 6	D. Burns	Oregon	202			
do 7	J. Parker	do	550			
do 8	W. G. Warren	Washington			1	
do 9	T. Chambers	do			1	
do 13	W. C. Ward	do			2	
do 13	J. Brockway	do			1	
do 13	W. R. Davis	do			2	
do 14	D. Burns	Oregon	244			
do 20	R. Porter & Sons	do	200			
do 20	J. Parker	do	615			
do 20	J. Parker	do	606			
Oct. 3	W. Heatherbell	New York	1			
do 4	F. C. Duncan	Washington			1	
do 5	J. Parker	do	161			
do 6	D. Burns	do	82			
do 6	R. Porter & Sons	do	110			
do 8	D. Burns	do	300			
do 11	R. Porter & Sons	do	193			
do 12	K. Jackson	do		2		
do 14	J. Parker	do	373			
do 20	J. P. McFarlane	do			1	
do 21	J. Parker	do	91			
do 24	R. Porter & Sons	do	190			
do 28	J. Parker	do	206			
do 31	D. Burns	do	180			
Nov. 1	J. Parker	do	397			
do 2	H. M. Dumbleton	Oregon			1	
do 7	R. Porter & Sons	Washington	197			
do 15	J. Parker	do	405			
do 16	J. Parker	do	303			
do 16	D. Burns	do	94			
do 18	D. Burns	do	105			
do 18	J. Parker	do	210			
do 22	R. Porter & Sons	do	100			
do 28	R. Porter & Sons	do	301			
Dec. 2	J. Parker	do	383			
do 3	R. Porter & Sons	do	93			
do 10	J. Parker	do	387			
do 12	R. Porter & Sons	do	202			
do 16	J. Parker	do	367			
do 22	J. Parker	do	66			
do 24	Union Coal Co.	do				12
do 28	R. Porter & Sons	do	196			
Totals			29,053	162	80	12

## No. 24.

## REPORT ON TRANSIT OF UNITED STATES LIVE STOCK IN ONTARIO.

(L. SLATER.)

St. THOMAS, 31st Dec., 1892.

SIR,—I beg leave to forward my twelfth annual report on the transportation of United States live stock, in transit and in bond, and passing through St. Thomas from Windsor to East Buffalo by the Michigan Central, Canada Division; also by the Grand Trunk Loop-line, Southern Division, from Windsor to East Buffalo; and also from Sarnia to London and south to St. Thomas (Wa.), Port Stanley Branch, and east to East Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, on the Loop-line, Southern Division.

## THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL, CANADA DIVISION.

The Michigan Central, Canada Division, have been very successful in the carrying of United States live cattle in transit through this district. The live cattle pass through on trains made up of from thirty to forty-five cars, with sixteen to eighteen fat cattle in each car, and all equipped in first-class manner and fitted with air-brakes and patent couplings, and in the Company's own rolling stock, with properly appointed guardians on board, and only stopping long enough in route to permit the locomotive taking water and examine the cars at St. Thomas. The time to accomplish the whole journey takes about nine hours. The first two months of the year, viz.: January and February, were cold and the snow-fall was heavy, blocking up the tracks and allowing very slow progress; but the bad weather soon passed, and the balance of the year, from February to the end of December, has been good weather and all that could be desired, and trains carrying live stock have been making average time in transit, and all have passed through safely and thoroughly isolated from the local business, and without accident during the year.

Hogs, sheep, horses and other animals have passed through in transit by this route in the regular live stock cars, according to their kind, hogs and sheep mostly in double-decked cars, and horses in the horse palace-car. Sheep average 160 head to each double-decked car and hogs the same. But a new line of cars carrying hogs by this route known as the B. & Q. (Burlington & Quincy Line) carrying 80 hogs in the car, commenced to run 3rd December, and pass *via* Suspension Bridge to New York. These hogs are fed in the day-time on the route at Tilsonburg, 28 miles east of St. Thomas, and are fed with dry corn in troughs provided on the side of the cars. We have about 45 cars of these hogs daily passing.

Also, a good deal of what is known in the annexed table as live stock mixed, being made up of sheep and hogs and cattle all in the same car for butchers supply in the eastern markets. This kind of live stock passes through in the common cattle car, also a few cars of household goods and live stock, made up of one or two horses and the effects of some farmers passing from the west to the east and in box cars used for all kinds of merchandise.

Live poultry passing to the east by this route is on flat cars in crates. All round it has been a very successful year. There have been large quantities of live stock passing east by this route without accident during the year.

## GRAND TRUNK LOOP LINE SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Live cattle by this route from Windsor to East Buffalo and from Sarnia *via* London and south to St. Thomas over the London and Port Stanley Branch all pass east by St. Thomas. There have not been so many trains carrying live cattle by this route during the first six months of the year, but in the month of July

## Department of Agriculture.

it increased about two-thirds, the great portion of the live stock coming from Sarnia and through the tunnel. Live cattle pass by this route east in what is known as stable cars, all equipped with air brakes and patent couplings and containing not more than 25 cars to the train. Trains are examined at this port and then proceed east and the Sarnia trains pass back empty by way of Stratford, and the trains carrying live stock from Windsor *via* Glencoe are also examined at St. Thomas and then proceed east by the air line and the empty cars return by the same route thoroughly cleaned and deodorised and disinfected. All trains having sheep, hogs and live stock mixed by this route are carried in the regular live stock cars, and horses are carried in the horse palace car, 20 horses to the car, when loaded. All trains carrying live stock by this route have passed safe through this district without accident or delay to note and with despatch during the year.

Local live stock from this port to Montreal and to Toronto, commenced in May of this year and we have been shipping cattle, hogs and sheep from May to the end of November, collected from the counties of Elgin, Lambton and Essex from points on the Michigan Central Canada division and from points on the Grand Trunk loop line southern division and *via* the Grand Trunk railway from St. Thomas to Toronto and to Montreal. All local shipments of live stock are shipped in local cars kept altogether for this local business and thoroughly isolated from the through or United States live stock business passing through in transit.

Local shipments of live stock to Buffalo from local points on the Grand Trunk railway southern division and Michigan Central Canada division are gathered from points west of St. Thomas along the Grand Trunk Railway and north of London and carried in local cars to east Buffalo by the Grand Trunk Railway Company over the loop line and the Michigan Central Canada division gather there these live stock from points west of this port from the counties of Elgin and Essex and Lambton. Mostly lambs with a few cars of horses and some cars of live poultry have passed through St. Thomas and east by these routes. This business has been good during about 10 months of the year as the annexed table will show.

WEST BOUND.—There have been a few cars of west bound live stock passing through by the Michigan Central Canada division, horses through from the eastern States to the west, and 5 cars of sheep, and 4 cars of local horses from points in Canada to the western States; all have passed safe and without accident during the year. I attach table showing the number of cars of each kind that have passed by this route in this district during the year, and altogether we have had a very favourable year for the transportation of all kinds of live stock, and the business has been conducted in a thorough practicable and efficient manner and with a due regard to all the restrictions in the carrying of United States live stock through this district by the railway companies engaged in its transportation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. SLATER,

*Live Stock Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

EAST BOUND.

TABLE Showing the Number of cars of Live Stock.

Date.	Company.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Live Stock, mixed.	Live Poultry.	Mules.	Live Stock & Household Goods.	Other Animals.	M.C.R., C. Div.	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	Total.
1892.													
Jan.	31 M.C.R., C. Div. ....	942	280	293	4	128	1		1		1,649		
do	31 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div. ....	305	71	214	3	118	2					713	2,362
Feb.	29 M.C.R., C. Div. ....	864	152	219	18	70	1				1,324		
do	29 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div. ....	102	88	159	1	104			2			456	1,780
Mar.	31 M.C.R., C. Div. ....	915	67	261	29	56			4		1,332		
do	31 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div. ....	211	116	118	8	67						520	1,852
Apr.	30 M.C.R., C. Div. ....	903	99	149	22	72			1		1,246		
do	30 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div. ....	220	63	81	8	79						451	1,697
May	31 M.C.R., C. Div. ....	992	108	40	30	50			1		1,221		
do	31 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div. ....	200	78	20	8	66						372	1,593
June	30 M.C.R., C. Div. ....	988	85	4	19	52					1,148		
do	30 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div. ....	147	82	17	8	90						344	1,492
July	31 M.C.R., C. Div. ....	1,002	59	9	21	62					1,153		
do	31 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div. ....	603	82	16	17	80	1					799	1,952
Aug.	31 M.C.R., C. Div. ....	860	100	36	17	91	4				1,108		
do	31 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div. ....	768	132	73	27	126	1					1,127	2,235
Sept.	30 M.C.R., C. Div. ....	981	142	67	18	114	10				1,332		
do	30 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div. ....	875	156	131	6	180	3					1,351	2,683
Oct.	31 M.C.R., C. Div. ....	868	214	68	16	160	13			1	1,340		
do	31 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div. ....	815	186	152	12	207	5					1,377	2,717
Nov.	30 M.C.R., C. Div. ....	781	154	99	11	138	14	3		1	1,201		
do	30 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div. ....	587	143	149	13	179	21			1		1,084	2,285
Dec.	31 M.C.R., C. Div. ....	877	1,058	103	21	167	4	1		2	2,233		
do	31 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div. ....	753	125	124	6	175	16			1		1,200	3,433
		16,559	3,840	2,602	343	2,622	96	4	12	3	16,287	9,794	26,081

L. SLATER,

Inspector.

ST. THOMAS, 31st December, 1892.

## Department of Agriculture.

**REPORT of Miscellaneous Shipments of Local Live Stock from St. Thomas to Montreal and to Toronto by the Grand Trunk Railway, and from Points east and west of St. Thomas on the Michigan Central Railroad, Canada Division, and from St. Thomas from the Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division, showing the number of cars.**

Date.	Company.	Montreal.			Toronto.			Live Stock, mixed.	M. C. R., C. Div.	G. T. R., L. L., S. Div.	Total.
		Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep				
1892.											
Mar.	31 M.C.R., C. Div.	1			1			2	4		4
May	31 do		2		6			1	9		16
do	31 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	4			3				7		14
June	30 M.C.R., C. Div.	1	1	2	4			2	10		14
do	30 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	2	1			1			4		74
July	31 M.C.R., C. Div.	22	2	2	18	3			47		74
do	31 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	25		1	1				27		77
Aug.	31 M.C.R., C. Div.	13	2		34	3			52		77
do	31 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	14			11				25		45
Sept.	30 M.C.R., C. Div.		6		19	1			26		45
do	30 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	4			15				19		36
Oct.	31 M.C.R., C. Div.	5	2		16	1			24		36
do	31 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	2		2	8				12		13
Nov.	30 M.C.R., C. Div.	2			6	2	1		11		9
do	30 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.				2				2		9
Dec.	31 M.C.R., C. Div.	2			6	1			9		288
		97	16	7	150	12	1	5	192	96	288

**REPORT of Miscellaneous Shipments of Local Live Stock to Buffalo on the Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division, and on the Michigan Central Canada Division, and from the Canadian Pacific Railroad at St. Thomas to Buffalo, showing the different kinds and the number of cars.**

Date.	Company.	Lambs.	Horses.	Live Stock, mixed.	Live Poultry.	M. C. R., C. Div.	G. T. R., L. L., S. Div.	Total.
1892.								
Jan.	31 M.C.R., C. Div.	20	4			24		34
do	31 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	9		1			10	3
Mar.	31 M.C.R., C. Div.		2			2		2
do	31 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.			1			1	2
April	30 M.C.R., C. Div.	2	2			2		2
July	31 do	2				2		2
Aug.	31 do	2				2		13
do	31 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	10	1				11	28
Sept.	30 M.C.R., C. Div.	15	3			18		28
do	30 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	10					10	21
Oct.	31 M.C.R., C. Div.	9				9		21
do	31 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	12					12	64
Nov.	30 M.C.R., C. Div.	25	1			26		64
do	30 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	38					38	130
Dec.	31 M.C.R., C. Div.	56	2		2	60		130
do	31 G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	70					70	297
Total		278	15	2	2	145	152	297

WEST BOUND Shipments of Live Stock from through points in the Eastern States and from local points in Canada to the Western States by the Michigan Central Canada Division and Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division Railroads, showing the number of cars of each kind.

Date.	Company.	Through Horses.	Local Horses.	Through Sheep.	Live Stock and Household Goods.	Local Sheep.	M. C. R., C. Div.	Total.
1892.								
Jan. 31	M. C. R., C. Div.	8	2				10	10
Mar. 31	do	3			1		4	4
April 30	do	11					11	11
May 31	do	3					3	3
June 30	do	7					7	7
July 31	do	3		1			4	4
Aug. 31	do	9	1				10	10
Sept 30	do	7					7	7
Oct. 31	do	6					6	6
		Mules, 1						
Nov. 30	do	2		1		4	8	8
Dec. 31	do	6	1			1	8	8
	Total .....	66	4	2	1	5	78	78

I. SLATER,  
Inspector.

ST. THOMAS, 31st December, 1892.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 25.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LYN OUT STOCK-YARDS.

(W. STAFFORD.)

LYN STATION, 31st December, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit to you my yearly report relating to American stock, unloaded in the Lyn yards, for the purpose of feed, water and rest. Official regulations concerning the transportation of American stock have been strictly carried out.

The yards are being kept in first-class state; fences and gates 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. 1,838 cars with 29,987 head of cattle, 30 cars with 680 horses were unloaded, fed, watered and rested.

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

W. STAFFORD,  
*Cattle Guardian.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 26.

## REPORT ON INSPECTION OF STOCK IN TRANSIT.

(JAMES BOWLER, V. S.,)

WINDSOR, ONT., 4th January, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my second annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1892, of live stock through Canada, in transit and in bond; from Detroit, U. S., crossing at the port of Windsor *via* Canada Southern, and Grand Trunk and Canada Pacific Railways. I beg leave to say there is a large increase of stock passing on the Canada Southern Railway and a decrease on the Grand Trunk Railway. I also beg leave to say that an average of forty cars per day of Swifts hogs are crossing at this port *via* Michigan Central Railway since November. The stock have come in a clean healthy condition.

Following is a list of stock inspected by me per month at the three slip docks in Detroit, U. S.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BOWLER, V. S.,  
Chairman of board Inspectors of Stock.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture.  
Ottawa.

MONTHLY Report of Stock examined by James Bowler, at the port of Windsor, for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

Date.	Cars.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Calves.	Horses.
January .....	444	3,347	9,133	28,699	314	2
February .....	82	368	1,529	7,501	95	
March .....	100	422	1,562	6,678	214	21
April .....	141	1,420	1,468	7,618	435	33
May .....	256	1,983	4,518	1,959	297	156
June .....	334	4,603	3,924	1,324	323	190
July .....	513	7,490	3,583	2,795	442	82
August .....	395	5,117	7,393	6,500	351	51
September .....	614	7,445	8,469	9,364	198	138
October .....	591	7,167	14,611	11,495	333	49
November .....	510	5,627	11,127	12,302	235	71
December .....	1,142	8,252	49,055	19,444	212	22 mules. 40
Total .....	5,109	53,241	116,372	118,643	3,449	23 mules. 657 45 mules.



Department of Agriculture.

No. 27.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF STOCK AT WINDSOR.

(ROBERT F. GOLDEN, V. S.)

WINDSOR, 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in submitting for your information my second annual report since my appointment, as Inspector of Stock in transit, &c., at this port of entry, for the year 1892, examined and passed by myself as in good condition and free from disease.

Hoping that the tables forming the report will meet with satisfaction.

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

ROBERT F. GOLDEN, V.S.,  
*Inspector.*

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

REPORT of Stock shipped by the Canada Southern Railroad in bond.

Month of	No. of Cars.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
January.....	90	801	27	1,970	4,641	
February.....	24	12	5	822	1,771	
March.....	77	1,228		323		
April.....	319	4,645	34	4,348	2,514	16
May.....	318	4,293	56	2,451	4,750	58
June.....	421	7,196	134	5,211	721	59
July.....	363	5,400	231	3,608	1,515	68
August.....	390	5,614	135	4,453	2,839	11
September..	350	4,557	72	5,984	5,784	29
October.....	575	6,933	282	12,321	8,637	149
November.....	300	3,653	113	6,458	5,873	25
December.....	766	6,266	131	27,475	5,579	36
Total.....	3,993	50,598	1,220	75,424	44,624	451

R. F. GOLDEN,  
*Inspector.*

WINDSOR, 31st December, 1892.

## REPORT of Stock shipped over the Grand Trunk Railroad in bond.

Month of	No. of Cans.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
January.....	162	668	120	6,953	9,185	20
February.....	30	410	179	1,566	15,174	2
March.....	93	417	132	6,240	7,249	
April.....	77	338	229	3,854	3,176	55
May.....	71	840	352	2,282	568	20
June.....	38	414	158	1,326	822	3
July.....	42	478	166	1,326	704	
August.....	97	995	216	2,486	3,911	
September.....	125	1,183	222	4,289	4,983	38
October.....	107	797	174	4,034	4,800	4
November.....	112	722	101	4,223	6,408	
December.....	99	433	161	3,471	7,252	22
Total.....	1,053	7,695	2,210	42,050	64,232	164

## REPORT of Stock shipped over the Canadian Pacific Railway in bond.

Month of	Cars.	Horses.
March.....	2	21
May.....	3	48
June.....	1	19
September.....	1	12
Total.....	7	100

## REPORT of Stock imported.

Month.	Horses.
January.....	4
February.....	3
March.....	2
April.....	12
May.....	6
June.....	4
July.....	2
August.....	4
October.....	2
November.....	2
Total.....	41

R. F. GOLDEN, V.S.,  
Inspector of Stock.

WINDSOR, ONT., 31st December, 1892.

# Department of Agriculture.

No. 28.

## REPORT ON AMERICAN CATTLE IN BOND.

(THOS. A. ALLEN, V. S.)

LONDON, 31st December, 1892.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in submitting, to you, my first report.

On the 15th day of June last, the Minister of Agriculture named me inspector of American stock passing through Canada in bond, with strict instructions to see that the regulations were fully complied with, and in such a manner as might be deemed necessary to protect Canadian stock from contagious or infectious diseases.

I have devoted my time wholly to the work, since I accepted the position. I think I can fairly state that I have succeeded. A few changes may yet be necessary; which I hope will soon be perfected.

The first work I took up was the cleaning and disinfecting of empty cars. This work is performed at Black Rock, N. Y. I have had a great deal of trouble with this matter.

I was obliged to stop several cars at Fort Erie, and send them back to the American side to be properly cleaned. This difficulty is now over, for at least the present; but will require very close watching in the future.

I next took up the inspection of stock. After careful consideration, I advised that all cattle and swine should be inspected on the American side; and that proper facilities be given the inspectors, so that each could do his work in a thorough manner.

There are three roads feeding the Grand Trunk and the Canada Southern (M.C.R.) at Detroit, viz: M.C.R.; D.G.H. & M.R.R.; and Wabash R. At each yard there is now an elevated platform, well lighted, and with a hand rail; so that each inspector can make a careful examination of the stock in both upper and lower decks, and at night as well as by day.

There are three inspectors at this port, viz: Drs. Bowler, Golden and Mathews. The amount of stock crossing at Detroit for the months of November and December respectively, are 89,197; 162,351.

The G.T.R. is the only company bringing stock in at Sarnia, (through the St. Clair tunnel.)

The inspection, at this port, is made on this side, at Sarnia tunnel station, owing to the fact that there is only one inspector at this port, viz., Dr. Westel, who has also to attend to the quarantine station at Point Edward.

The number of animals which passed through the tunnel during the month of October (I have not received the returns for November and December) is as follows, viz:—No. of cars, 2,097; swine, 121,031; cattle, 15,988; making a total of 137,009. I would strongly urge that an inspector be appointed under Dr. Westel, and at as early a date as possible. The inspection to be then made at Port Huron Tunnel Station, where a platform 1,000 feet long, 4 feet high and lighted with electricity has recently been constructed for the purpose.

The amount of stock passing east, through Montreal and crossing the line at St. Armand, for St. Albans is less this year than last year. They are unloaded at Lyn Station for water, feed and rest. Suitable yards and feeding places have been furnished by the Grand Trunk Railway, and are in charge of Mr. Wm. Stafford. The yards are fairly well inclosed. There is also an inclosed siding for loading and unloading.

I have spent a good deal of time looking after the condition of things in general, at intermediate stations, and also the fact that the Government insists on and having all the rules and regulations strictly carried out.

The Grand Trunk Railway and Michigan Central Railway have, in the past, been in the habit of slushing hogs (turning on the hose) during the warm months of summer at stations where there are water tanks. This is quite a serious matter, and should not be allowed unless proper restrictions are enforced to prevent any possible means of spreading disease germs. I have notified both companies that such will not be allowed in the future.

Slaughtering hogs in bond. There are three establishments in Ontario that have been slaughtering American hogs: Mr. Davies, Toronto; Messrs. Fearman & Bros., Hamilton; and John L. Grant & Co., Ingersol; all of which are apparently doing a prosperous business. They have not handled any American hogs since last June. If they are allowed to do so in the future, I would advise:—All hogs to be unloaded on the premises, an enclosed siding for unloading, cleaning and disinfecting cars, all yards and pens to be enclosed with two fences, with a space between of three feet, all fluid waste to be exposed to a temperature of not less than 260° F, all solid waste (manure included) to be burned on the premises.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. A. ALLEN, V.S.,

*Inspector.*

The Honourable  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

# Department of Agriculture.

No. 29.

## REPORT ON PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE, 1892.

(DR. JAKEMAN, D.V.S.)

SIR,—I received, January 7, a letter from Roary McDonald, Arisaig, stating that he had cattle suffering from that disease, also one from Hugh Smith, Pleasant Valley, informing me that he had lost an animal and had another sick.

I at once proceeded to the farms, and upon investigation found that R. McDonald's animal was not a well-marked case of the disease, and that Smith's animal had died from other than the Pictou cattle disease.

I at the same time visited Marysville and Stellarton, and found in each place the contact animals apparently healthy.

January 17.—I received a letter from A. G. McDonald, of Arisaig, stating that he had a cow suffering from the Pictou cattle disease. On the 18th I started for the farm and found that he had two calves suffering from the disease, which I slaughtered.

I also visited the farm of Dan C. Campbell and found two of his calves suffering from the disease, which I had slaughtered.

Again on February 24, I visited the quarantine, and had slaughtered 50 head of cattle, the carcasses and hides of which I sold by auction, and the proceeds deposited in bank to credit of department.

February 13.—I received a letter from Dr. McEachran, requesting me to visit the farm of J. S. Hart, Esq., Whycocomagh, C.B., to examine his cattle, which I did, and found after a careful examination that eight of his cows were suffering from tuberculosis, and to confirm my diagnosis I killed one cow and found her lungs a complete mass of tubercle. Mr. Hart informed me that he had lost fourteen head in the last four years. Mr. Hart's cattle are thorough-bred Jerseys, of a very high class. The result of my examination was reported to Dr. McEachran.

February 29.—I visited the farm of James R. Porter, Green Hill, Pictou Co., and found a cow suffering from Pictou cattle disease. I held an autopsy on her, and it proved to be the best marked case I had seen for years. I had the contact cattle removed to the quarantine station at Stellarton.

March 7.—I visited the quarantine station at Stellarton and Marysvale, finding the animals at each place in fair health, except one cow, which died with the disease at Marysvale Station the day before I arrived.

March 17.—I received a telegram from D. R. McKay, of Stellarton, informing me that a neighbour of his had a cow sick, supposed to be suffering from the disease. I at once visited the farm and found it not to be the Pictou cattle disease.

April 18.—I visited the quarantines at Stellarton and Marysvale, finding the animals in good condition.

May 4.—I received a letter from Dr. McEachran to visit the farm of Angus McDonald, Beaver Meadow, Antigonish Co., and investigate a disease said to be in his cattle, and report to him at once. I did so, but there were no sick cattle in his herd when I arrived there, but from what I could learn, his cattle died of Pictou cattle disease.

May 15.—I received a letter from John McDonald, Knoydart, informing me that he had a sick animal and that he wanted me to see her. I at once visited his farm and found the animal had died the day previous. I held an autopsy and found that it had died of fardel bond or impaction of third stomach.

May 24.—Received a telegram from Thomas Simpson, Stellarton, informing me that he had a sick cow. I at once visited his place and found a cow suffering from Pictou cattle disease. I had her slaughtered and buried.

Again on the 27th, I received a telegram from Charles A. Fraser, Green Hill, informing me that he had a sick cow, and feared that it had the disease. I visited his farm, but on examination was not satisfied that his cow was suffering from Pictou disease. Although he had lost five head last year from the disease, I advised him treatment, and requested him to let me know how she was in a week.

May 24.—Two steers which were kept at the station at Stellarton, for experimental purposes, died and were buried.

June 15.—Received a telegram and a letter requesting me to visit Arisaig and examine cattle belonging to Angus McDonald. On examination I found one cow sick, which I slaughtered. I also found one sick on the farm of Wm. Gillis, Arisaig, which I slaughtered, and one on John R. McDonald's, Knoydart, and one on the farm of J. W. McInnes, Cape George, which I had slaughtered, removing the balance of the respective cattle to the quarantine at Marysville. I also visited the place of Mr. Fraser, of Trenton, and found a cow suffering with Pictou cattle disease, which I slaughtered.

June 12.—Received a telegram from Wm. Copeland, of Merigomish, requesting me to visit his farm, stating that he had a diseased animal, and he feared it was Pictou cattle disease.

June 16th.—I visited his farm and found two cows suffering from disease, which I had slaughtered.

June 16, 17, 18.—Received letters from John Grant, Little Harbour, Wm. Copeland, Merigomish, M. P. Olding, Merigomish, Hugh McGilvary, Maryvale, stating that they had the disease and wished me to visit their farms which I did on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, finding cattle suffering with the Pictou disease on said farms which I slaughtered except those of John Grant's, he being away from home and Mrs. Grant would not listen to having them slaughtered until her husband's return.

June 27.—By request per letters and telegrams, I visited Cape George, Egg Mountain, Knoydart, McArras Brook, Lismore, Merigomish, Trenton, New Glasgow and the Landing Grounds. Found cattle suffering with Pictou cattle disease, which I slaughtered.

July 11.—I again visited the infected district slaughtering any animals found suffering with Pictou cattle disease, placing the contact animals in quarantines.

Again on the 25th August, 3rd, 11th, 17th, 27th, I visited the quarantine.

August 17.—A letter from Dr. McEachran requested me to convey to Dr. Townsend of New Glasgow, all the books and papers in connection with the Pictou cattle disease, which I had in my possession. This I did on my last visit.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. JAKEMAN,

*Halifax, N.S.*

Department of Agriculture.

No. 30.

REPORT ON PICTOU CATTLE DESEASE.

(DR. TOWNSEND, D.V.S.)

NEW GLASGOW, 17th December, 1892.

SIR,—When I was appointed Inspector in August 1892, there were 112 head of cattle at the Maryvale Quarantine Station, twenty-four head at the Stellarton Quarantine, and seven head quarantined at the farm of Mr. Logan, Trenton.

On 1st October, an auction was held at Stellarton, and the twenty-four head were sold.

The cattle in quarantine at Maryvale, 77 head, were sold by private sale, the balance of these, 35 in number, were sold by auction on 3rd November.

There still remain the seven head at Mr. Logan's.

The following table will show the number of cattle killed from the 24th of August, 1892, to the 15th of December, 1892.

*Number Killed.*

August.....	9
September.....	12
October.....	8
November.....	3
December.....	4
Total.....	<u>36</u>

During the months of August, September and October, when the cases were most numerous, they were as a rule confined to localities noted for the disease, several cases occurring nearly at the same time, whereas during the months of November and December the cases are isolated and in places not visited in the summer.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. TOWNSEND,

*Inspector.*

## No. 31.

## REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE CANADIAN SECTION OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

(MR. W. SAUNDERS.)

OTTAWA, 17th December 1892.

SIR,—In connection with my resignation as Executive Commissioner for Canada at the World's Columbian Exposition, tendered on the 21st of November last, a position I have reluctantly given up on account of ill-health, I have the honour to submit the following report of the work carried on during the time I have held this office, with some particulars regarding the arrangements which have been made under authority of the Honourable John Carling, late Minister of Agriculture, with the Governments of the several provinces of the Dominion.

While pursuing special investigations early in December, 1891, in Nebraska, for the Government of Canada, relating to the beet sugar industry, I received instructions from the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to visit Chicago on my way to Ottawa, and to prepare a report on the condition of the buildings and grounds in process of preparation for the World's Columbian Exposition. Acting on these instructions, I spent several days in Chicago, and on my return submitted a report on this subject to the Hon. Mr. Carling, under date of 15th December, 1891. On the 11th of January following I was appointed, by Order in Council, Executive Commissioner for Canada, and on the 19th of that month made another journey to Chicago, where after a careful consideration as to the probable requirements of Canada, application was made to the Director-General of the Exposition for space for an exhibition of Canadian products in the several buildings then in course of construction, amounting in all to about 110,000 square feet.

Application was also made for sufficient accommodation in the live stock department, for an impressive exhibit of the best representative specimens obtainable, of pure bred Canadian animals, horses, cattle, sheep and swine, with sufficient space also for poultry and dogs.

At the suggestion of the British Commissioner, Sir Henry Wood, the request was made to the Exposition authorities that the space to be allotted to Canada in the several buildings should, wherever it was practicable, be adjacent to that which had been given to Great Britain, and the space assigned has in most instances been so located. I beg to acknowledge in this connection the kind assistance given me by Sir Henry Wood, and his generosity in transferring to Canada in three of the buildings where a sufficient area in a prominent location could not otherwise have been secured, a portion of the space which had been allotted to the Mother country.

After much negotiation and correspondence, and several additional visits to Chicago, sufficient space was obtained for Canada in very advantageous positions in the buildings as follows:—

Manufactures .....	sq. feet. 21,600
Liberal Arts.....	6,000
Agriculture .....	10,000
Dairy Products.....	576
Agricultural Implements.....	7,880
Forestry.....	4,000
Horticulture.....	8,000
Fish and Fisheries .....	5,000
Mines and Mining.....	10,000
Machinery.....	11,470
Transportation.....	15,000
Electricity .....	3,000
Fine Arts (wall space).....	3,000
Ethnology and Archeology.....	1,000
Total.....	<u>106,526</u>



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In most instances this is gross space and is measured from the centre of the aisle on either side, the total area is equal to nearly two and a half acres within the buildings. Accommodation has also been promised outside of the buildings for traction engines.

In the live stock department space has been secured for the following animals with the written promise of the chief of this department that if more is needed for the Canadian exhibit in this section it shall be granted.

Horses.....	100
Cattle .....	200
Sheep.....	300
Swine .....	100
Poultry—accommodation for all that may be sent.	
Dogs .....	200

On the 1st of April, 1892, an Order in Council was passed which provided that "the several Provincial Governments should be invited to co-operate with the Executive Commissioner in order to make the representation of each province as full and satisfactory as possible, and particularly in those subjects which come exclusively under the provincial administration, and also in those which each province may think it specially desirable to be represented." On the 26th of April, an advertisement was inserted in most of the leading newspapers of the Dominion extending a general invitation to Canadian producers and manufacturers in agriculture, horticulture, products of forests, fisheries, minerals, machinery, manufactures, arts, &c., to assist in bringing together such a display of the natural resources and industrial products of Canada as will be a credit to the country.

Under instruction of the Minister of Agriculture, I visited the Governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, and entered into such arrangements as were approved by the Hon. John Carling, and were satisfactory to the provinces.

The Order in Council of 11th January, 1892, announcing the acceptance by the Canadian Government of the invitation extended by the Government of the United States to take part in the World's Columbian Exposition, provided that the Dominion Government should "pay the transport of exhibits going and returning." Provision was also made for "the placing of the exhibits in position," for the furnishing of caretakers to look after the exhibits during the time of the exposition, all at the charge of the Dominion Government. The negotiations conducted with the provinces were based mainly on these provisions.

The provinces and territories all responded to the invitation of the Dominion Government excepting the province of New Brunswick; appointed commissioners, aided in most instances by advisory, honorary or executive boards, and provided the funds necessary for the work. The agreements made between the Dominion and provincial representatives, subsequently approved by their respective Governments and sanctioned by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, have been embodied in the form of memoranda.

On the part of the Dominion Government it was agreed that the cost of transportation of all exhibits to Chicago and their return to the owners should be provided for by the Dominion, with the "condition that all exhibits as respects wear and tear, damage from exposure, breakage, accident in packing and transportation, or from any other cause, be at the risk of the individual owners." It was also agreed that the Dominion should defray the expenses connected with the placing of goods in the several courts (including the erection of suitable stands, platforms and other similar structures) and the employment of caretakers required to keep the exhibits in a clean and presentable condition during the period of the Exposition. It was further understood in regard to the transportation of exhibits that the expenses incurred by the provinces in bringing exhibits together at central points, in order to provide for their more economical transportation to Chicago in car-load lots, should be defrayed by the Dominion Commission.

In the live stock department the Dominion Commission have promised to pay also for the food consumed by the animals while on exhibition, the provinces agreeing to defray the cost of selecting suitable animals, and the expense of providing the attendants required to go with the stock, and to take charge of it while on exhibition. This applies to horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. The exhibit of dogs will be under the charge of the Dominion Kennel Club, aided by the Dominion Commission. It was further agreed that in case it shall be found necessary to detain any of the stock in quarantine on their return from Chicago, the quarantine expenses will be borne by the Dominion.

The provinces and territories have agreed to prepare, at their own expense, creditable exhibits to be shown in provincial groups as follows:

*Ontario.*

Minerals, timber, fruit, vegetables and honey, and also to co-operate with the Dominion Commission in preparing a display of the agricultural products of the province. The bottles and jars required for the preserved fruits are to be supplied by the province, while those needed for grain and honey are to be furnished by the Dominion. This province also agreed to prepare an educational exhibit, and to make a display of live stock.

*Quebec.*

Minerals, timber, fruit, vegetables and honey, and also to co-operate with the Dominion in the preparation of an agricultural exhibit. It was agreed in this case that the Dominion Commission should supply all the bottles and jars required for the preserved fruits, grain and honey. Quebec also agreed to prepare an educational exhibit, and to make a display of live stock.

*Nova Scotia.*

This province agreed to prepare exhibits of its minerals and fruit, and to co-operate with the Dominion in providing a display of agricultural products. It was understood that the Dominion should furnish all the bottles and jars needed for fruit and grain. This province did not undertake to make any exhibit of live stock, but promised to make an educational exhibit, and to assist the Department of Marine and Fisheries in getting together a full representation of the food fishes of Nova Scotia.

*Prince Edward Island.*

The Provincial Government agreed to prepare a collection of the agricultural products and fruit of the Island, with the understanding that the Dominion should provide the necessary bottles and jars for the specimens. The Island will also prepare some exhibit illustrating its system of education, will send examples of its manufactures, and if practicable, make a selection of its horses.

*New Brunswick.*

After a very full discussion of the subject with the members of the Government of this province, they declined to do anything in the way of contributing as a province to the World's Columbian Exposition. On a second visit later in the year the Premier promised to co-operate with the Dominion as far as was then practicable in the preparation of an exhibit of the grain and other agricultural products of the province, and I believe some specimens have been secured by Mr. Julius Inches, the Provincial Secretary of Agriculture.

*Manitoba.*

This province has undertaken to make a display of its agricultural products, vegetables, cultivated and wild fruits, the Dominion to furnish the glass containers

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for grain and fruit. The province also agrees to prepare a collection of timber, minerals, game birds and animals, some representation of its manufactures, its system of education, and an exhibit illustrating early methods of travel in the province by dog-train, Red River cart, &c. Some good animals will also be selected to show the character of the stock produced in that province.

### *North-west Territories.*

The Territories have promised to prepare exhibits of their agricultural products, vegetables and native and cultivated fruit, with the understanding that the glass containers for grain and fruits will be furnished by the Dominion. They are also bringing together collections of minerals, timber and fish, and are preparing an educational exhibit, but have not promised to send any stock.

### *British Columbia.*

This province has agreed to make an exhibit of its minerals, timber, fruit, vegetables and agricultural products. The Provincial Fruit Growers' Association had been supplied prior to the time of my visit with a large proportion of the glass jars needed for preserved fruits, but it was agreed that the Dominion should furnish any further supply needed, also the containers for the grain. British Columbia is also preparing a collection of fish, and expects to send some very fine specimens of its wild animals and birds. An educational exhibit is also in course of preparation.

It has been distinctly understood throughout that none of the arrangements made with the provinces should in any way interfere with the authority of the Executive Commissioner, who will have charge of all the exhibits and the allotment of space.

The Dominion Commission undertook the work of bringing together the exhibits of a more general character, in the departments of manufactures, machinery, transportation, electricity, fine arts, &c. In the central and more populous provinces this has been carried on by personal solicitation. The Executive Commissioner has also attended several meetings of manufacturers held in the larger cities, where the provisions made by the Dominion Government for intending exhibitors have been fully discussed. In the more distant provinces, where there are fewer manufacturers, the same end has been reached mainly by correspondence. The services of Mr. J. S. Larke, of Oshawa, were secured for the province of Ontario; Mr. Lucien Huot, of Montreal, rendered efficient help in Quebec, where Mr. Larke also assisted; Mr. W. D. Dimock, of Truro, N.S., was employed in Nova Scotia, and Mr. E. A. Charters, of Sussex, N.B., was employed in New Brunswick; and it is mainly due to the zealous efforts of these gentlemen that so excellent an exhibit of Canadian manufactured products has been secured.

Brief references will now be made to the progress and present condition of the work in the various departments.

### *Manufactures.*

The space allotted to Canada in this building, as already stated, is 21,600 feet gross, equal to 16,192 feet net. It is all in one square block, in a very prominent and desirable position on the centre aisle, and adjoining the space assigned to Great Britain. There are wide aisles on three sides of it, and by mutual concession with the British Commissioner a ten-foot passage way has been arranged for between Canada and the mother country. These arrangements give a good frontage on every side. Among the more important exhibits in this section of the Canadian display will be large representations of Canada's cotton and woollen industries, carpets, clothing, manufactures of leather, furs, scales and weights, stoves and ranges, furniture, terra cotta work, paper, blank books, twines, wall papers, stained glass, woodenware, perfumery, glassware, plated ware, brass and iron goods, edge tools and a host of other articles.

The following are among those who have applied for large areas of space in this building: D. Morrice & Sons, John C. Watson & Co., H. R. Ives & Co., Consumers

Cordage Company, Belding, Paul & Co., J. C. Wilson & Co., E. Chanteloup, George T. Slater & Son, Lyman, Sons & Co., Rolland Paper Company, Warren Scale Manufacturing Co., Montreal Cotton Company, Globe Woollen Mills Company, of Montreal; Wm. Marsh & Co., Felix Gourdeau, G. Rochette, C. Bellerive, Quebec; Cascade Narrow Fabric Company, Coaticook, Que.; Corticelli Silk Company, St. John's, Que.; Dodge & Adams, St. John, N.B.; Epps, Dodge & Co., St. George, N.B.; Yarmouth Woollen Mills Company, Yarmouth, N.S.; Diamond Glass Company, New Glasgow, N.S.; McDonald Bros., Glendyer, N.S.; Oxford Furniture Company, Oxford, N. S.; Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company, Beardmare & Co., C. Wilson & Son, J. McCausland & Son, Brown Bros., Barber & Ellis, Cobban Manufacturing Company, Acme Silver Company, W. B. Malcolm, E. & C. Gurney Company, J. H. Rogers, Don Valley Pressed Brick Company, Toronto, Ont.; W. E. Sanford & Co., Canadian Screw Company, Gurney Scale Company, G. B. Greening Wire Company, Hamilton, Ont.; S. & H. Borbridge, Cole's National Manufacturing Company, Ottawa, Ont.; McClary Manufacturing Company, Pigott & Bryan, Canada Featherbone Company, C. E. Anderson, London, Ont.; W. E. Welding, Brantford, Ont.; J. J. Turner & Son, Peterborough, Ont.; Oshawa Malleable Iron Company, Oshawa, Ont.; Rosamond Woollen Company, Almonte, Ont.; Shirley & Dietrich, Newlands & Co., James Warnock & Co., Galt, Ont.; Jas. Hall & Co., Brockville, Ont.; Breithaupt Leather Company, Berlin, Ont., and others.

In this department space has been reserved for a large display of ladies' work from all parts of the Dominion; also for a special Indian exhibit.

#### *Liberal Arts.*

This department will utilize a considerable proportion of the gallery space in the Manufactures Building, and a large part of this area will be devoted to educational exhibits. The space assigned to Canada is 6,000 square feet gross, most of which will be occupied by the educational exhibits of the provinces and territories. The display which is designed to illustrate the educational system of Ontario, under charge of Dr. S. P. May, of Toronto, is already well advanced, and similar preparations are in progress in the province of Quebec. Dr. MacKay, of Halifax, has the Nova Scotia exhibit well in hand, and preparations are also being made for creditable displays by Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia. A much larger area than that which has been granted could have been filled had it been possible to obtain it.

Among other exhibits included in this section are musical instruments, optical goods, surgical instruments and appliances, sanitary goods, photographs, &c., and among the leading Canadian exhibitors the following may be named: O. Newcombe & Co., Whaley, Royce & Co., R. S. Williams & Son, A. & S. Nordheimer, Joseph Hugell, Campbell & Son, Toronto, Ont.; Heury Grant & Son, W. Notman & Son, A. Henderson, L. H. Williams, Montreal; Dominion Organ and Piano Company, Bowmanville, Ont.; Canadian Office and School Furnishing Company, Preston, Ont., and Goderich Organ Company, Goderich, Ont.

#### *Agriculture.*

In this building Canada has been awarded two blocks of space, one of which contains 5,330 and the other 2,450 square feet net. This is also very advantageously located on the central thoroughfare, and adjoins the space given to Great Britain. It is proposed to erect a large trophy on the front in the centre of the larger block, in which will be displayed agricultural products raised on the Dominion Experimental Farms, also to provide for a very large map of the Dominion, including the newer railways and settlements, most of the remaining space to be divided among the provinces for a large display of their cereals and other agricultural products. In designing the provincial agricultural courts it is proposed to have the exhibits made in a light and open manner so as to admit of a more or less complete view of the whole from any given point. Heresamples of grain will be shown grown at hundreds of different points, from Prince Edward Island on the Atlantic Ocean to

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Vancouver Island on the Pacific, and from the Peace River and Athabasca countries to the United States boundary, demonstrating the adaptability of this vast region to the growth of the finest quality of cereals, and pointing to the fact that Canada is destined soon to occupy a most important position among the food-producing countries of the world. In this block of space the collections of stuffed animals and birds which are being prepared by some of the provinces, will also be found. To accommodate the provinces and territories with the area they desire to occupy in this building will be a difficult matter within the limits of the space granted. The smaller block of space will be well filled with exhibits of manufactured agricultural products. Prominent among these will be the mammoth cheese, weighing over 22,000 lbs., which has been made under the direction of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Jas. W. Robertson. The Dominion Millers Association are preparing to show all the leading brands of Canadian flour. There will also be exhibits of biscuits, condensed milk, ales and beer, canned meats, flax and its products, starch, maple sugar and many other articles.

Among the leading exhibitors in this department are: Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto, Ont.; H. Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Ont.; Carling Brewing and Malting Company, John Labatt, of London, Ont.; Thos. Holliday, Guelph, Ont.; British American Starch Company, Brantford, Ont.; J. & J. Livingston, Baden, Ont.; J. W. Windsor, Chas. Gurd & Co., G. H. Grimm Manufacturing Company, Montreal, Que.; Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Company, Truro, N.S.; John Lindburg, Halifax, N.S.; Edward Drury and Blackwood Bros., Winnipeg, Man.

### *Agricultural Implements.*

Here Canada has been assigned 7,880 square feet net, which, after deducting necessary passage-ways will leave about 6,204 square feet of space for goods. The applications for space in this building amount to 8,718 feet, so that there is likely to be an excellent display in this department. One of the leading features will be the exhibit of the Massey-Harris Company, of Toronto, who represent a combination of five different firms, and will occupy nearly half of the Canadian space. Among other large exhibitors will be the Watson Manufacturing Company, of Ayr, Ont., John Abell, Toronto, Ont., George White & Sons, London, Ont., Coulthard, Scott & Co., Oshawa, Ont., Cockshutt Plough Company, and the Verity Plough Company, Brantford, Ont., Tolton Bros., Guelph, Ont., Sawyer & Massey Company, Hamilton, Ont., Johnston Patent Plough Share Company, Toronto, Ont., J. Fleury & Sons, Aurora, Ont., and Halifax Shovel Company, of Halifax, N.S.

### *Dairy Building.*

Three thousand feet of space was applied for in the Dairy Building for the Canadian exhibit of dairy products, but this building being small it was found necessary to provide for the mammoth cheese in the Agricultural Building and restrict the Canadian exhibit in the Dairy Building to 576 square feet, which is all that could be got. About 1,000 choice cheeses of Canadian manufacture have already been secured, chiefly of the make of 1892, with enough of 1891 to demonstrate the good-keeping qualities of Canadian cheese. If to these are added the newly made cheese of 1893, there will probably be not less than 400 of the choicest examples of Canadian manufacture available for entry at each of the four periods of competition. This special exhibit is in charge of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, who is being assisted in the work of selection by the officers of the Dairy Associations of the different provinces and other dairy experts. It is confidently expected that this cheese exhibit from Canada, in which all the provinces and territories will take part, will excel, both in quality and quantity, that of any previous exhibition, and will no doubt receive its due proportion of awards.

Preparations are also being made for a good display of butter of fine quality from all the important dairy sections. The dairy products of Canada are now held in high esteem by European consumers, and it is believed that the Chicago Exposition will afford an excellent opportunity for impressing the world with the advantages

which the climate, soil and productions of this country offer for a large extension of the dairy industry.

#### *Forestry.*

The Forestry Building has been so constructed as to require for its support along the front a series of groups of columns. Each of these groups is composed of three trees with the bark intact, of from 12 to 15 inches in diameter, and 25 feet long. Canada having been invited to supply some of these groups Ontario has contributed five, and Quebec one. These are now in position, and represent some of the principal varieties of timber of which these provinces have still a large supply. These trunks will be labelled and the opportunity afforded of attaching to them statistics of the timber resources of the provinces which have supplied them. Within the Forestry Building 4,000 feet of gross space has been assigned to Canada, equal to about 3,020 feet net, and in this area will be included the timber exhibits being prepared by the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, also the examples to be shown by Manitoba and the North-west Territories. This display will consist of sections of trees, timber, hewn and sawn, in all its commercial forms; also shingles, veneers, wood pulp, &c. The Geological Survey will also show in this connection a magnificent collection of photographs of the timber trees of Canada. From the preparations which are being made, there is no doubt that the display in this building will be highly creditable, and that the space will be well filled.

#### *Horticulture.*

The fruit which will be shown in this building from Canada will doubtless do much to dispel the erroneous ideas which still prevail in many quarters regarding the climates of this country. Eight thousand square feet has been assigned for a display of Canadian fruits and vegetables. Most of the provinces have entered heartily into this work, and by employing men specially qualified have succeeded in bringing together very large collections of both fresh and preserved specimens. The softer and more perishable sorts have been preserved in handsome glass jars, of which the Executive Commissioner has selected a great variety of patterns, having visited most of the large manufacturers in the United States for this purpose. In these jars the fruit is placed in antiseptic fluids prepared in accordance with instructions issued by the Dominion Commission.

In the province of Ontario the work of collecting and preserving the fruits has been under the charge of Mr. A. H. Pettit, of Grimsby, President of the Fruit Growers Association of Ontario. In Quebec the work has been done by Mr. A. Hamilton, and Mr. R. W. Shepard, Jr., of Montreal. In Nova Scotia it has been placed in the hands of Mr. J. W. Biglow, of Wolfville, President of the Fruit Growers Association of Nova Scotia, and in British Columbia it has been undertaken by Mr. E. Hutcherson, a well known fruit expert of that province. About 3,000 glass jars of all sizes have been filled with fruits, most of which will, it is expected, under the conditions mentioned, preserve their natural appearance in a marked degree. This collection will, in itself, form a very handsome exhibit, but in addition to this a large quantity of very choice later keeping apples and pears have been collected and sent forward in their fresh natural condition to Chicago, where arrangements have been made by the Executive Commissioner for their preservation in the storage chambers of the Produce Cold Storage Exchange. There they will be kept in an even temperature a little above freezing, until required for exhibition, when it is expected they will be taken out firm and fresh. Ontario has sent 81 half barrels, and one barrel of apples, and two casks of pears; Quebec, 163 boxes of apples; Nova Scotia, 100 boxes of apples and pears. Prince Edward Island, 13 boxes apples and pears. There has also been received from New Brunswick, through Mr. E. A. Charters, one box of apples, and one box from the Tuscarora and Rice Lake Indian Reserve. To these must be added a large consignment, weighing about two tons, shortly to be forwarded from British Columbia.

Large stores of excellent samples of well grown field roots and vegetables have also been placed with the Cold Storage Company for preservation. To this collec-

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tion Ontario has contributed 25 boxes and two barrels; 14 boxes and 1 barrel have gone forward from Quebec, 25 boxes from the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Manitoba, 12 boxes from the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, North-west Territories, 5 boxes from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, 2 boxes from the Tuscarora and Rice Lake Indian Reserve, one box from New Brunswick, through Mr. E. A. Charters, and 34 boxes and two barrels from the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N. S., part of which were grown on the farm and the remainder collected through the efforts of the Superintendent of the farm, Mr. Wm. M. Blair, assisted by Mr. Howard Trueman, of Point de Bute, N. B., from farmers in different parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A collection of roots and vegetables has also been made in British Columbia, but this has not yet been forwarded.

The total number of packages now in cold storage in Chicago from Canada is 362 of fruits and 127 of roots and vegetables. The opportunity of producing a favourable impression by the exhibit of Canadian fruits during the opening period of the Exposition will be the greater for the reason that the fruit crop in many of the Western States has been so poor during the past year that some of them have been unable to find anything worth showing. For this reason Canada will be permitted to occupy at the opening a larger space than was at first expected, and ample provision has been made to fill it with credit. It is proposed to continue this work by sending from each province large consignments of fresh fruits of all sorts as they mature, culminating with a grand exhibit of autumn and winter fruits, fresh from the orchards, during the closing months of the Exposition. The display of roots and vegetables will also be maintained in a similar manner; a very good show will also be made in the Horticultural Building of native wines made from Canadian grapes.

### *Fisheries.*

A space of 3,607 square feet has been given to Canada on the ground floor of the Fishery Building, and 1,350 square feet adjacent in the gallery. This area will be filled with an excellent exhibit in course of preparation by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, who will use as a nucleus for the purpose the fine collection in the Fisheries Museum at Ottawa. A number of excellent examples of the food fishes of the east have been recently collected and forwarded to Ottawa, to which will be added a large number of specimens in process of preparation in British Columbia. The Government of the North-west Territories is also preparing a collection of the fishes of the inland waters of that immense district, and there is no doubt that the space granted to Canada in this building will be well filled.

### *Minerals.*

In the building devoted to minerals Canada will have an excellent display of the wealth of her resources. The space awarded to this country is well located, adjacent to that assigned to Great Britain, and embraces an area of about 10,000 square feet gross, equal to 8,350 feet net. The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, all especially rich in minerals are using their best endeavours to bring together an imposing array of specimens. Large and impressive masses of nickel, copper, iron and coal, fine examples of gold and silver ores, mica, asbestos and phosphates will be shown with many others. Smaller exhibits will also be made by the other provinces and territories, all of which will be shown in provincial groups, more especially from a commercial stand-point. On the other hand the Geological Survey of Canada will make a very complete display of minerals of the whole Dominion grouped and arranged in a scientific manner. These collections will no doubt attract great attention, and result in bringing additional capital into the country to aid in developing its vast resources.

### *Machinery.*

The gross space of 11,470 feet assigned to Canada in the Machinery Building, when reduced to a net figure, amounts to 7,226 square feet, and after allowing for the

necessary passage ways required among exhibits of this character, it will be found that the actual space available for the articles to be exhibited will not exceed 5,780 square feet. The applications for space in this department sum up to 6,110 feet, hence all the available area will be well filled. The following are among the larger exhibitors: Robb Manufacturing Company, Amherst, N. S., Kingsley Boiler Company, T. McAvity & Son, St. John, N.B., John Laurie & Bro., Montreal, Que., MacGregor, Gourlay & Co., Cant Bros., of Galt, Ont., Waterous Engine Works, Brantford, Ont., J. C. Wilson & Co., Picton, Ont., Central Bridge Company, Peterborough, Ont., A. R. Williams, John Abell, L. A. Morrison, of Toronto, Ont., John Bertram & Sons, Dundas, Ont., London Tool Company, London, Ont., and Ronald Steam Fire Engine Works, Brussels, Ont., with an extended list of smaller exhibits.

The display of machinery in the Canadian section will demonstrate the fact that this country has made rapid progress in this important branch of manufacturing industry.

#### *Transportation.*

In this building Canada has been assigned 15,000 square feet of gross space, adjoining that of Great Britain. About one-half of this will be occupied by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with an engine and full train of cars, elegantly finished with the latest improvements. It has been arranged that this train shall be shown alongside of a train of English cars to be sent over by the London and North-western Railway, so that an opportunity may be given for a fair comparison of the relative advantages offered by Canadian and English trains. With the view of showing the means of transport used in the North-west prior to the construction of the railways, there will be shown in proximity to the cars a dog train and a Red River cart. The Canadian Pacific will also exhibit an elegant model of one of the new line of steamers to Japan and a very fine series of photographs illustrating the scenery along their line of railway. The Grand Trunk Railway has promised a model of their tunnel under the Detroit River at Sarnia, with a series of photographic views. Space has also been promised for exhibits to the Windsor and Annapolis Railway and Western Counties Railway, of Nova Scotia, and to the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. Space has also been applied for by manufacturers in the several provinces for displays of carriages, sleighs, wagons, carts, boats, canoes, bicycles, &c. Among the larger exhibits are those of the Starr Manufacturing Company, of Halifax, N.S., Alexis Rancour, Quebec, S. Vessot & Co., Joliette, Que., Wm. Grey & Sons, and the Chatham Manufacturing Company, of Chatham, Ont., Adams & Sons, Paris, Ont., G. W. Robinson, Kingston, Ont., Louis Massero, Montreal, Que., J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Company, Guelph, Ont., A. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S., Strickland & Co., Lakefield, Ont., Herald Bros., Gore's Landing, Ont., Wm. English Canoe Company, Peterborough, Ont., Montreal Canoe and Boat Company, Montreal Car Wheel Company, Montreal, Que., St. Thomas Car Wheel Company, St. Thomas, Ont., Henry Mosely, Dartmouth, N.S., and others. It will be difficult to bring within the space given to Canada in this building all the exhibits which have been accepted.

#### *Electricity.*

The exhibits in the Canadian section of this building will not be numerous, but they will be attractive in their character, and the 3,000 square feet of space which has been allotted will be well filled. One of the most interesting and striking things in this section will be an elaborate automatic telephone exchange system, by Romaine Callender, of Brantford, Ont., illustrating some new principles.

#### *Fine Arts.*

Early in February, 1892, the Executive Commissioner met the Executive Committee of the Royal Canadian Academy of Fine Arts, and discussed the best methods of proceeding in order to obtain a satisfactory exhibit of the best work of Canadian artists. Communications were also carried on with the Ontario Society of Artists



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with the same end in view. The Executive Commissioner was requested by the artists to endeavour to secure 4,000 square feet of wall space which was at once applied for. The Chief of the Fine Arts Department at Chicago found it impracticable to assign so large an area to Canada, but subsequently awarded to this country 2,895 square feet. This space, which is reckoned from two and a-half feet from the floor to 15 feet, is contained in two rooms in a prominent location to the right of the front entrance through which visitors must pass to reach the British exhibit. After several consultations with representatives of the Canadian Art Associations the following was agreed to as satisfactory to all parties:

The exhibitions of pictures should be held in Toronto under the auspices of the Ontario Society of Artists late in December, 1892, or early in January, 1893, and in Montreal in February, 1893, under the auspices of the Royal Canadian Academy, for the purpose of bringing together the material from which a selection should be made.

That the committee to select pictures should consist of three members to be appointed by the Royal Canadian Academy, two by the Ontario Society of Artists, one by the Ottawa Art Association and one by the Montreal Art Association, and that this committee should select all the works of art to be exhibited.

That if a sufficient number of pictures of merit could not be found at these exhibitions, further selections of the work of Canadian artists should be made by this committee from private collections.

That a hanging committee of two be chosen, one by the Royal Canadian Academy and one by the Ontario Society of Artists, who should proceed to Chicago and superintend the hanging of all the pictures to be exhibited and determine their location.

That in consideration of a grant of two thousand dollars to be paid out of the fund provided by the Dominion Government for carrying on the work of the Exposition, to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Royal Canadian Academy, the artists have agreed to undertake the work, pay all the expenses connected with the selection and packing of the pictures, pay the expenses of the hanging committee, including the unpacking and placing of the pictures, put a suitable person in charge of the exhibits, and pay his expenses for the whole time of the Exposition, provide for the taking down of the pictures in November and the repacking of them and shipping them to the owners. In short, to undertake the work and defray all expenses connected with this exhibit excepting the cost of transportation of the pictures to Chicago and return to their owners. This the Dominion Commission agreed to provide for.

Since the space allotted to Canada in this section is less than that asked for, the selection of pictures will necessarily be more rigid, and I have no doubt that the exhibit will be a credit to the country.

### *Ethnology and Archeology.*

The principal exhibit in this section in which 1,000 square feet has been applied for, will be that of the Canadian Institute, of Toronto, whose collection of objects of interest in connection with the Indians in Canada is very large. Mr. David Boyle, of Toronto, is engaged in arranging and preparing this display, and there is every reason to believe that it will be most interesting and complete.

### *Special Exhibit by the Department of Indian Affairs.*

Intimately connected with the remains of the Indians of former times will be the work to be shown of existing races. The Department of Indian Affairs has undertaken to bring together through its agents in all parts of the Dominion examples of the handicraft of both sexes composing the various tribes residing in Canada. Examples of agricultural and horticultural products raised by them will also be shown. Adjacent to the building being erected for the Ethnological exhibit is a piece of land stretching along a lagoon which has been reserved for occupation by living representatives of some of the tribes which occupied America at the time

of its discovery. Within this range space has been promised by the Chief of this Department, Prof. F. W. Putnam, sufficient to accommodate three lodges of Canadian Indians from the North-west belonging to tribes not represented in the United States. Hayter Reed, Esq., Indian Commissioner for the North-west, has undertaken to provide these families of Indians with their equipments representing their wild condition. Arrangements are also being made to send to the Exposition some of the young Indians of both sexes who are being trained at the Industrial Schools which have been established by the Dominion Government in different parts of the North-west country, and it is proposed that these young people shall find place in the Canadian space in the large building for Manufactures where they will work at their several occupations. By sending children from the different schools in relays it is expected that some pupils from all of these institutions will have the opportunity of showing the results of their training and evidences of their skill at some period of the Exposition. This exhibit is designed to demonstrate in some degree the result of the liberal and paternal policy so long pursued by the Canadian Government in its treatment of the Indians.

#### *Other Departmental Exhibits.*

Some illustrations are also expected of the work carried on under the Department of Railways and Canals, such as will draw attention to the magnitude of our public works, and the excellent facilities which have been provided for transporting the products of the provinces and territories of the Dominion, from the interior to the seaboard. Exhibits have also been requested to illustrate the Canadian postal service, the system of militia and defence, of the work of the Mounted Police in the North-west, and the character of the scenery of the National Parks reserved by the Canadian Government in the western mountain ranges, all of which would lend additional interest to the Canadian Courts.

#### *Work of Experimental Farms.*

The fact that agriculture forms the groundwork of Canada's prosperity, and that the Experimental Farms have been established for the special purpose of promoting this industry, has led to the expectation that the Experimental Farms of the Dominion would lend material aid to the agricultural section of the Canadian Exhibit. This will be done by providing material for a trophy displaying the product of the Experimental Farms and by helping to render the exhibits of the provinces more complete. The work to be undertaken at each Farm was planned early in the year, and seed of a large number of varieties of wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, beans, corn, millet, roots, potatoes and other agricultural crops planted, so that a great variety of products might be available for decorative purposes. Several hundred sorts of cereals have been grown and a very large quantity of grain in straw preserved for ornamental work. With the surplus material available beyond what will be needed for the Experimental Farm trophy, it is intended that the Central Experimental Farm shall lend all possible aid to Ontario and Quebec, that the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N.S., shall contribute to the collections from the Maritime Provinces, that the material from the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., shall be used to make the Manitoba exhibit more complete, that a similar service be rendered to the North-west Territories by the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, and that the British Columbia collection shall receive all aid possible from the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C. While the exhibits of the Experimental Farms are intended only to be supplementary to those of the farmers, there is no doubt that by adopting the plan suggested a much greater variety of products can be shown than could possibly be obtained otherwise.

In addition to this there has been provided at the Central Experimental Farm a collection of over 300 jars of preserved fruits, also a collection of more than 200 evergreen trees and shrubs in large pots to be used for decorative purposes, either associated with the exhibits of grain or fruit used in connection with the trophy, or for ornamenting the grounds about the Canadian Building. These evergreens

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being now well established and in a thrifty growing condition will retain their greenness and beauty wherever placed.

### *Glass Jars and Containers for Fruit, Grain, etc.*

It has already been stated that the agreement with the provinces provided that the Dominion Commission should supply all the glass jars and containers required for the display of grain from all the provinces, and in most instances for the fruit also. It is not yet possible to ascertain what number will be required for these purposes, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining large quantities of such vessels at short notice it was thought best to secure in advance a large supply and to supplement these by smaller orders as required. During the month of June, 1892, the Executive Commissioner visited the principal establishments where such containers are made, and purchased great variety of desirable patterns, in sizes varying from one pint to half a bushel, to the extent of 7,780. About 1,800 of these have been used chiefly for fruits preserved in the several provinces, leaving about 6,000 still on hand. These are stored at the Experimental Farm in the packages as received from the factories, and are ready for shipment at any time.

### *Labels for Exhibits.*

The managers of the Chicago Exposition have devised a special form of label for the foreign goods to be consigned to each building, in accordance with the requirements of the United States Customs authorities. These have all been printed and are now ready for distribution to the exhibitors.

### *Ladies' Work.*

The display annually made at the exhibitions and fairs held in different parts of the Dominion of the handiwork of Canadian women, deserves high commendation, and the artistic skill embodied in some of these productions show a degree of talent highly creditable. In order to bring together some of the best examples of the work of the women of this country the Executive Commissioner was authorized to secure the services of Miss R. J. Barrett, of Ottawa, a lady of much experience and skill in such matters. Miss Barrett visited the exhibitions held during the autumn in Toronto, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Kingston, London, Brantford and Fredericton, N.B., and has also visited the cities of Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., and enlisted the services of ladies who take a great interest in this subject. By this means a very excellent selection has been made of articles covering most branches of needlework and other artistic work of women. In Prince Edward Island a similar duty has been undertaken by a committee of ladies nominated by Mr. A. B. Warburton, Secretary of the Provincial Exhibition of the Island, while the Exhibitions in Winnipeg, Man., and Regina, N.W.T., were visited by Mrs. A. Mackay, of Indian Head, who has reported to Miss Barrett on a number of objects shown at these fairs deemed suitable to form a part of the Canadian Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. Arrangements have also been made to secure objects of interest in this department from British Columbia.

Miss Barrett has been engaged to select the entire exhibit of ladies' work, and to go to Chicago prior to the opening of the Exposition and arrange the articles to be shown in glass cases to be provided for the purpose.

### *Live Stock.*

Preparations for an extensive display of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry have been made in Ontario. Expert judges in all the classes have been chosen by the Ontario Commissioner, N. Awrey, Esq., who have visited the more important exhibitions, also the establishments of many of the breeders, and have selected the best specimens to be found in the different classes. Similar work has been done by the Quebec Commissioner, Hon. John McIntosh, and those associated with him. It is expected that some display of horses, cattle and poultry will be made by Mani-

toba, and it is also probable that some horses may be sent from Prince Edward Island. The total number of animals to be shown has not yet been determined, but it will undoubtedly be the largest exhibit of stock which Canada has ever made, and will certainly call attention to the advantages which the Canadian climate offers for the breeding of high-class animals by its imparting to them that health and vigour of constitution so important for breeding purposes.

#### *Dogs.*

Canadian breeders of dogs now take part in almost every important dog show held in the United States, and usually secure a good proportion of the awards. Indeed, in some classes Canadian dogs are said to be unequalled anywhere. Arrangements have been made with the Dominion Kennel Club to secure for the World's Fair the best examples of Canadian dogs obtainable, it being understood that the total number will be limited to 200. The Kennel Club propose to hold an exhibition (probably in Toronto) early in 1893, where all the dogs offered for show will be brought together, and a committee of judges appointed to select those most worthy. The Dominion Commission has agreed to pay the express charges on the dogs sent to Chicago and to pay to the managers of the Exposition the entry fee of \$1.50 each, which will secure the advantages of suitable food and regular feeding during the week of the show, also to contribute the sum of \$300 towards the expenses which will be incurred by the Dominion Kennel Club in holding their exhibition and in selecting the animals which are to form the Canadian exhibit in this class.

#### *Freight and Express Arrangements.*

An agreement has been reached between all the leading lines of railway in the United States and Canada that the charge for transport of exhibits shall be one full fare going to Chicago and a free return, provided there has been no change of ownership. It is not yet certain whether this privilege of free return will be granted in the case of stock. Definite arrangements have not yet been made with the express companies, but rates considerably less than those usually charged have been granted on exhibits of perishable products, such as fruit and roots, which have been sent to Chicago for cold storage.

#### *Canadian Building.*

Early in 1892 the Dominion Government decided to erect a Canadian building on the Exposition grounds at Chicago, in order to provide the necessary office accommodation for the Dominion and Provincial Commissioners and a place of rendezvous for the Canadian people. In this building there will be a commodious reception room, where Canadians can meet their friends. It is proposed to have in it books of register where the names of visiting Canadians will be recorded, a post office to which visitors to the Exposition can have their letters addressed, and a bureau of information where inquiries may be made regarding hotel and boarding-house accommodations, and information had regarding the Exposition and other matters of special or general interest. To provide ample space for friends to meet friends, a wide covered verandah, provided with seats, will extend all around the building on the ground floor, with an equally spacious open balcony on the next story. The plot of ground which has been assigned to Canada for this purpose is very near the building erected by Great Britain, is adjacent to and facing Lake Michigan, and is one of the most attractive locations on the ground. Canada has been particularly fortunate in securing so desirable a site.

The building will be of two stories with a central tower, from which a commanding view may be had. The exterior will be covered with "staff," relieved by panelling and other decorative work, and having the arms of the provinces on a series of shields on the face of the balcony in front. The interior will be finished entirely with native woods. The rooms set apart for the use of the Commissioners from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia will be finished

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with woods the growth of these Provinces, while those portions of the building designed for the use of the Dominion Commissioner and the general public will be lined with woods from British Columbia, partly on account of the beauty of their grain and partly for the reason that these beautiful woods from the Pacific coast so admirably adapted for internal finish are so little known. This feature of the Canadian Building will make it particularly attractive and will bring under the direct observation of thousands of visitors the beauty, variety and utility of these products of the Canadian forests for this particular purpose.

The sum originally named as the probable cost of this building was \$15,000 and \$5,000 for furnishings. Plans of the building in accordance with this estimate were prepared and submitted, but being necessarily of a plain character were not approved by the authorities in Chicago. Other plans have since been prepared and approved of, but the cost of the building will, it is expected, exceed the sum mentioned. The Provinces have agreed to contribute to this building as follows: Ontario, \$3,000; Quebec, \$2,000; Manitoba, \$2,000; Nova Scotia, \$1,000; British Columbia, \$1,000. These contributions have been agreed to with the understanding that the Provinces which contributed \$2,000 and upwards should be entitled to the exclusive use of two rooms in the building, and those giving less than \$2,000 the use of one room. Also, that when the building is disposed of at the close of the Exposition any sum realized from it shall be returned to the several provinces in proportion to that they have contributed. It was further understood, that any province which provided woods for the interior lining of the room or rooms devoted to the use of its representatives, should be entitled to deduct the cost at fair and reasonable rates of such timber from the amount of its contribution, the charges in such cases to be subject to the approval of Mr. D. Ewart, the officer of the Public Works in charge of the erection of the building.

### *Report on Expenditure.*

A summary of the expenditure incurred in carrying out the work referred to is herewith submitted. A grant of \$5,000 was made by the House of Commons for preliminary expenses in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition for 1891-92, and a further sum of \$100,000 was provided for in the estimates for 1892-93, making \$105,000 in all. The total expenditure from the date of my appointment on the 11th of January to the 17th of December, 1892, when I received notice of the acceptance of my resignation, was \$39,638.50, leaving a balance on hand of \$65,361.50. There is included in the sum expended \$9,719.65 for the purchase of cheese, the proceeds of which, when sold will be returned to the Exhibition fund, \$6,000 has been advanced on account of the Canadian Building, \$5,000 to the Department of Marine and Fisheries to defray the cost of the preparation of the Fisheries Exhibit; an advance has been made of \$2,000 to the Department of Indian Affairs, and a like sum of \$2,000 to the Geological Survey towards the expenses incurred in preparing their respective exhibits. These sums put together amount to \$24,719.65, reducing the sum expended in connection with the management and work under the direct control of the Executive Commissioner to \$14,918.85.

It will be seen that a sum of \$2,000 has been promised to the Royal Canadian Academy of Fine Arts, \$300 to the Dominion Kennel Club, and a further sum of \$2,000 to the Geological Survey, making \$4,300 in all.

## EXPENDITURE.

Date.		Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1891-92.	Salaries.....	600 00	
1892-93.	do .....	2,720 25	3,320 25
1891-92.	Advertising .....	725 10	
1892-93.	do .....	263 30	988 40
1891-92.	Travelling expenses, including living expenses of agents soliciting exhibits.....	817 42	
1892-93.	do do do .....	3,111 72	3,929 14
1891-92.	Transportation, including transport of fruits and roots to cold storage in Chicago.....	139 63	
1892-93.	do do do .....	1,344 17	1,483 80
1892-93.	Glass jars and grain containers—		
	Whitall, Tatum & Co.....	2,405 38	
	Henry Allen.....	70 35	
	Dickinson & Murray.....	3 50	
	T. G. Otto & Sons.....	195 00	2,674 23
1891-92.	Preparation and installation of exhibits, labour, &c., mainly in preparation of grain in straw and threshed, also preserving fruits.....	226 87	
1892-93.	do do do .....	824 53	1,051 40
1891-92.	Stationery and printing.....	133 93	
1892-93.	do .....	786 72	920 65
1891-92.	Purchase of special exhibits, chiefly grain .....	150 10	
1892-93.	do do .....	53 37	203 47
1892-93.	Telegraph account.....		78 95
1891-92.	Petty cash.....	8 10	
1892-93.	do .....	18 62	26 72
1891-92.	Sundries.....	65 55	
1892-93.	do .....	176 29	241 84
1892-93.	Mammoth cheese.....		3,089 53
1892-93.	Dairy account.....		6,630 12
1893-92.	Canadian building.....		6,000 00
	Memo. of contributors—		
	Ontario.....	\$3,000	
	Quebec.....	2,000	
	Manitoba.....	2,000	
	British Columbia.....	1,000	
	Nova Scotia.....	1,000	
		\$9,000	
1892-93.	Special grants for Departmental and other exhibits—		
	Paid Department of Fisheries.....	5,000 00	
	do do Indian Affairs.....	2,000 00	
	do Geological Survey.....	2,000 00	9,000 00
	Memo. of further grants to be paid—		
	Royal Canadian Academy of Fine Arts.....	\$2,000	
	Dominion Kennel Club.....	300	
	Geological Survey.....	2,000	
		\$4,300	
			39,638 50

*Work in Abeyance.*

The principal items of work at present in abeyance and in need of early settlement are, the apportionment of space to the exhibitors and to the Provinces in the several buildings, and the location of the exhibits; the completion of the negotiations in progress in regard to the provision of suitable frames for show-cases and the supplying by loan of plate glass for the same, and the making of some provision for

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procuring statistics of the philanthropic and other public work being carried on by the women of Canada.

### *Acknowledgments.*

I gladly take this opportunity of acknowledging my indebtedness to the Hon. John Carling, late Minister of Agriculture, for his unwearied attention to the many details in connection with this work which I have had the honour of submitting to him from time to time for his consideration. It has been a great advantage to me to be under instruction of a Minister who has had so much experience in former Exhibitions in which Canada has taken part, particularly in the comparatively recent Colonial and Indian Exhibition, where this country gained so much credit; one also whose judgment has been ripened by long acquaintance with business and commercial affairs.

To Sir Henry Trueman Wood, the Commissioner for Great Britain, also to Col. G. E. Grover, R.E., of the British Commission, my warmest thanks are due for their kindly aid and co-operation in everything relating to the welfare of Canada.

I am also under obligation to General George R. Davis, the Director General of the Exposition; Walker Fern, Esq., Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and to all the other chiefs of departments of the World's Columbian Exposition, for the uniform courtesy they have extended to me, and the kindness and consideration they have always shown in their endeavours to meet my requests in the interests of Canadian Exhibitors.

I desire also to express my sincere thanks to all those who have been associated with me in this work, for their zeal in its advancement. I am under special obligation to my immediate associates, to my former secretary, Mr. J. L. Payne, who rendered me much assistance during the early part of the work; to Mr. J. S. Larke and Mr. W. D. Dimock, who have been most assiduous in their attention to duty, also to Mr. N. Awrey, Commissioner for Ontario; Hon. John McIntosh, Commissioner for Quebec; Dr. E. Gilpin, Secretary of the Executive Board of Nova Scotia; Hon. Thomas Greenway, Premier of Manitoba; Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance and Agriculture for British Columbia, and to Messrs. A. H. B. Macgowan, E. Hutcherson, C. H. Law and J. R. Anderson, the Commissioners for that Province. With these gentlemen, as well as with all others connected with the efforts of the several Provinces and Territories, my relations have been most cordial and pleasant, and the present advanced condition of the preparatory work in connection with the provincial portions of the Canadian display at the World's Columbian Exposition is largely due to the promptness with which they have responded to my requests and the deep interest they have taken in the success of this enterprise.

Regretting that I have been compelled through failure of health to leave this work unfinished.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient servant,

WM. SAUNDERS.

To the Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

## No. 32.

## A PRECIS OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL RELATING TO CATTLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Order in Council, 20th April, 1876, prohibited the importation of neat cattle, sheep and swine from Europe into the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, except at the ports of Halifax, St. John, N. B., and Quebec. All animals liable to be detained or prohibited landing on report of Inspector, nominated by Minister of Agriculture. Cost of feeding and care of animals to be defrayed by owner, but no fees levied.

Order in Council, 2nd March, 1877, prohibited entry of neat cattle from Europe, till otherwise ordered, for cause of contagious disease, called "Rinderpest."

Order in Council, 1st February, 1879, prohibited importation of cattle from the United States for a period of three months, into the Provinces of:

- Ontario,
- Quebec,
- New Brunswick,
- Nova Scotia, and
- Prince Edward Island.

Order in Council, 6th February, 1879, continued above regulation for a further period of three months.

Order in Council, 2nd May, 1879, authorized the Minister of Agriculture to stop the movement of exportation of any diseased animals from Canada.

Order in Council, 4th June, 1879, renewed order prohibiting importation of cattle from the United States until September 6th following.

Order in Council, 4th September, 1879, continued above regulation until October 6th following.

Order in Council, 4th October, 1879, prohibited *sine die* importation of cattle from United States.

Order in Council, 27th November, 1879, established regulation to retain in quarantine for ninety days all cattle coming from Europe entering at the ports of Quebec, Halifax and St. John, N.B.; prohibition of entry at all other points maintained.

Order in Council, 23rd April, 1880, general Order in Council in four parts, containing Cattle Quarantine Regulations.

Importation of neat cattle or swine prohibited in the Provinces of:

- Ontario,
- Quebec,
- New Brunswick,
- Nova Scotia, and
- Prince Edward Island

from the United States and Europe with the following exceptions:—

Neat cattle: Pedigree stock allowed to cross the frontier from the United States at Point Edward, Ont., only, subject to a quarantine of ninety days.



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From Europe, allowed to enter at the sea ports defined, where there were quarantine stations, subject to a quarantine detention of ninety days.

Horses allowed to enter without quarantine detention if found free from disease; if otherwise, entry prohibited.

Sheep and swine allowed to enter if found healthy. If not, to be detained in quarantine subject to the direction of the Quarantine Officer.

Sheep from the United States allowed to cross the frontier on the same conditions as above stated.

Swine prohibited to enter from the United States except in bond for slaughter under regulations defined in a special Order of May 3rd, 1890.

American neat cattle and swine subject to regulations defined, allowed to pass through the Peninsula of the Province of Ontario, in transit, from west to east, from one United States port to another.

Order in Council, 9th April, 1881, prohibited embarking cattle on any vessel which had carried cattle from a United States port within 30 days of such embarkation.

The same for 60 days, if foot and mouth disease should have been found.

The same for 90 days, if pleuro-pneumonia should have been found.

Order in Council, 27th September, 1881, prohibited the use of head ropes previously used in tying diseased animals, and,

Prohibited importation of head ropes which had been used on board ships carrying cattle between Canadian ports and the United Kingdom.

Order in Council, 20th February, 1882, established Point Edward, on the River Ste. Claire, a cattle quarantine station, provided that the regulations of the Health of Animals Order of April, 1880, be applicable to such station.

Order in Council, 22nd April, 1882, provided regulations for dealing with the disease of sheep scab.

Order in Council, 7th January, 1884, authorized admission of swine for breeding purposes at Point Edward, subject to a quarantine of 90 days. Prohibited entry of fattened hogs, except in bond for slaughter.

Order in Council, 8th September, 1884, General Order established cattle quarantines in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

(This Order contained the first restriction of free importation of cattle from the United States into Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Before this date there were long, and as respects quarantines, untrammelled importations. In order to allow settlers cattle to come in, the regulation relating to detention was not made absolute.)

Defined Emerson in Manitoba and Forts Walsh and Macleod in the provisional districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, together with such other places as might be hereafter indicated, by the Minister of Agriculture, cattle quarantine stations.

Allowed neat cattle for stock and breeding purposes to be quarantined at such stations. Importation prohibited at all other places.

At Emerson, neat cattle not allowed to cross the Canadian frontier until after they had been declared, on inspection by a Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, free from contagious disease or well founded suspicion thereof, such cattle to be subjected to a quarantine of 60 days or such other period as might appear to the Minister of Agriculture advisable.

Allowed cattle to pass in transit from west to east entering at Forts Walsh and Macleod and going out at Emerson or Gretna.

At Forts Walsh and Macleod the same conditions as to entry for stock or breeding purposes or for transit.

The owner or owners of all cattle entering obliged to produce a sworn certificate indicating the State or Territory or locality whence they had been brought.

Remainder of Order provided for collection of inspection fees and regulations relating to cattle in transit.

Order in Council, 14th September, 1884, established Dufferin, near Emerson, as a cattle quarantine detention station.

Order in Council, 30th December, 1884, established further regulations for the extirpation of sheep scab, in consequence of reports received from High Commissioner.

Order in Council, 6th March, 1885, established further regulations relating to sheep scab and compensation to be paid to owners of animals slaughtered.

Order in Council, 11th May, 1885, prohibited the importation of horses into Manitoba and British Columbia, unless after inspection by a Veterinary Surgeon approved by the Minister of Agriculture, each horse to be declared free from contagious disease. (This Order was intended to prevent the importation of glanders).

Order in Council, 30th July, 1885, amended preceding Order, by adding the word "mules."

Order in Council, 6th February, 1886, applied the two preceding Orders relating to horses and mules to the North-west Territories, entry being allowed at Fort Macleod and Maple Creek.

Order in Council, 24th September, 1885, made Oak Lake or such other point as might be indicated by the Minister of Agriculture, a point at which cattle might enter for transit through the Province of Manitoba to the State of Minnesota *via* Emerson or Gretna.

Order in Council, 17th June, 1886, prohibited the entry of sheep affected with scab into the Province of Manitoba, or the provisional districts of Assiniboia or Alberta from the United States.

Order in Council, 18th August, 1886, prohibited swine entering Manitoba from the States of Dakota and Minnesota, except at Emerson, subject to a quarantine of 21 days.

Order in Council, 28th August, 1886, provided a scale of fees for the inspection of sheep entering the Provinces of Manitoba or British Columbia or the Territories of Alberta or Assiniboia.

Order in Council, 18th July, 1887, (General and Consolidating Order) rescinded previous Orders relating to Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, and substituted amended and consolidated regulations.

*Neat Cattle.* Period of quarantine extended from 60 days to 90 days. Allowed to enter for stock or breeding purposes. Points of entry in Manitoba, at Emerson, Oak Lake or any other point named by the Minister of Agriculture.

Cattle in transit for Western United States or Territories allowed to enter at above named points and also at Gretna, if on inspection found healthy.

Exceptions to period of detention in same terms as Order of 1884 (intended to be applicable to settlers cattle).

Provisions for transit from west to east same as in the Order of 1884.

Required that the owner or owners of neat cattle produce sworn certificate "indicating the State or Territory and the particular locality from which they have been brought, and if such certificate should not be found satisfactory, the cattle to which it refers shall not be allowed to enter."

## Department of Agriculture.

Inspection fees specified.

*Horses and mules.* Entry prohibited except found free from contagious disease.

*Sheep.* Entry prohibited except found free from scab or other contagious disease.

*Swine.* Subjected to a quarantine of 21 days.

In the provisional districts of Assiniboia and Alberta *neat cattle* prohibited except for stock or breeding purposes, subject to inspection before crossing the frontier, and a quarantine of 90 days within the limits hereinafter defined.

Allowed transit from west to east the same as in the Order of 1884.

Regulations as respects conditions of entry, inspection fees and quarantine detention, the same as in Manitoba.

The Department of the Interior Reserve of two townships along the frontier between Canada and the United States, declared a cattle quarantine ground, on which animals in quarantine could graze, subject to the provisions of the Act and the directions of the Minister of Agriculture. For the district of Alberta, opposite the point of Fort Macleod, that portion of territory formed by the curve of the main branch of the Milk River from the point of it entering the territory to the point of its crossing the United States frontier, was constituted a particular quarantine for the locality referred to.

*Horses, mules, sheep and swine.* Regulations the same as for the Province of Manitoba.

In the Province of British Columbia, horses, mules, sheep and swine undergo regulations the same as for the Province of Manitoba, with the exception that the inspection fees were larger in amount on the Pacific coast.

Order in Council, 15th November, 1890, added the words "neat cattle" to the enumeration of animals allowed to enter the Province of British Columbia, which had apparently been accidentally omitted in the passing or printing of the Consolidated Order in Council of July 18th, 1887. The omission had principally relation to the collecting of fees, the regulations referring to neat cattle having been declared applicable to British Columbia by the terms of the Order of 1887.

Order in Council, 6th June, 1891, imposed a quarantine detention of 15 days on sheep and swine arriving at Maritime Province ports.

Order in Council, 7th September, 1891, amended general transit Order, so as to include the C.P.R. Co.

Order in Council, September 17th, 1892, revoked the Order establishing a reservation of two townships for a quarantine station between the western frontier of Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, and north of the United States frontier, substituting therefor three special quarantines, with defined natural boundaries, namely:

1. Townships 1, Ranges 19, 20, 21 and 22 in part.
2. Townships 1, Ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15 in part.  
Townships 2, Ranges 13, 14 and 15 in part.
3. Townships 1, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part:  
Townships 2, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part; the whole as marked on a map.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OTTAWA, 4th January, 1893.

## No. 33.

## REPORT ON PLEURO-PNEUMONIA BY EXPERIMENTS.

(COMMUNICATED BY PROF. ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.)

TORONTO, 7th February 1893.

SIR,—Some time ago, Prof. Williams, of Edinburgh, sent me a portion of a lung from one of the *Canadian cattle* slaughtered at Dundee; also a piece of lung of an animal slaughtered on account of *contagious pleuro*. Dr. Caven, our pathologist, has made a careful examination and I enclose copy of his report which might be useful for further reference. The specimen mentioned in report as labelled pleuro-pneumonia, refers to contagious pleuro, the other to lung of Canadian cow.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,  
ANDREW SMITH.Deputy-Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY,

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, 4th January, 1893.

A. SMITH, ESQ., F.R.C.V.S.,

DEAR SIR,—I have examined microscopically the specimens of lung tissue which you sent me and have to report as follows :—

The specimen labelled pleuro-pneumonia shows a distinct "*croupous*" inflammation, the alveoli being largely filled with a fibrinous exudate. The vascular engorgement is throughout the greater part of the specimen a very marked feature and there is almost no proliferation or desquamation of epithelium to be seen. The specimen labelled broncho-pneumonia on the other hand, presents the characteristic features of a "*catarrhal*" inflammation, the bronchi and alveoli containing numerous epithelial elements with a few leucocytes. There is no fibrinous exudate or at most a few isolated alveoli showing it, as is common in catarrhal pneumonia. Judging from the microscopic appearances I would conclude that the two specimens were taken from animals suffering from pneumonia which had resulted from very different causes; the one corresponding to what in human practice is called loban or croupous pneumonia and which is recognized as an acute *specific* form; whereas the other corresponds to the catarrhal or broncho-pneumonia of human pathologists and may result from a variety of causes.

Yours very truly,

JOHN CAVEN,  
*Professor of Pathology, University of Toronto*  
*and in The Ontario Veterinary College.*PROF. A. SMITH,  
Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

## Department of Agriculture.

### No. 34.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO ST. LAWRENCE PILOTS RELATIVE TO QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The following instructions referred to in the Minister's Report are placed in the hands of the St. Lawrence Gulf and River pilots, in the form of a circular.

The attention of pilots is directed to the provisions of the following Quarantine Regulations:—

All vessels from ports outside of Canada arriving at Grosse Isle, must stop for inspection.

Mail steamers stop at Rimouski to land mails only.

Inspection will take place at Grosse Isle for mail steamers so soon as the vessel arrives at any hour of the twenty-four.

All vessels requiring inspection will display a yellow flag at the fore for a signal, or a red light at night at Grosse Isle.

Pilots will communicate, immediately after boarding, to the master or person in charge of every vessel, a copy of this notice.

Any pilot in charge of a ship, neglecting to give effect to these directions, will in every case of such neglect, be subjected to a penalty of \$200.

Any master of a ship, or person in charge, neglecting to give effect to these directions, will in every case of such neglect be subject to a penalty of \$400.

These penalties will be strictly enforced.

By order of the Minister of Agriculture.

## No. 35.

REPORT OF MEETING OF CONFERENCE OF PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVES ON MARITIME AND PROVINCIAL SANITATION AND HEALTH STATISTICS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, 31st January, 1893.

A Conference of representatives from the Provincial Governments, officially called by the Minister of Agriculture, was held in the Department of Agriculture, on 31st January instant for the purpose of considering—

(a.) The relations between Dominion and Provincial Sanitation; and

(b.) The question of devising a method for collecting and publishing Health Statistics to be common to the Dominion and the Provinces.

The following representatives of Provinces were present:—

*Ontario*:—Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Hon. Mr. Gibson, Hon. Mr. Bronson, Dr. Cassidy, President Provincial Board of Health; Dr. Bryce, Secretary Provincial Board of Health.

*Quebec*:—Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, President Provincial Board of Health; Dr. E. Pelletier, Secretary Provincial Board of Health.

*New Brunswick*:—Hon. James Mitchell.

*Nova Scotia*:—No representatives present in answer to the official invitation.

*Manitoba*:—Dr. O'Donnell.

*Prince Edward Island*:—Hon. Senator Macdonald, Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P.

(Mr. John Yeo and Mr. J. McLean, M. P., were officially accredited as representatives for Prince Edward Island, but were not present.)

*British Columbia*:—Dr. J. C. Davie, Provincial Health Officer was officially accredited, but did not arrive in time to be present at the opening of the conference.

Dr. F. Montizambert, Superintendent of St. Lawrence quarantines, at the request of the Minister of Agriculture, was present.

After the conference had assembled Mr. Lowe, the Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, stated that he was charged by the Minister of Agriculture to say that he would be present at a later period of the conference, he having been prevented from being present at the opening.

The Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, who temporarily occupied the chair in place of the Minister, in answer to questions from several of the members, informed the conference of the recent action of the Government in strengthening and furnishing approved appliances at the quarantine stations of the Dominion; and also of the provisions of the regulations established under the Quarantine Act, and the action of the Department thereunder, when cholera threatened last fall. He further, at request, communicated to the members the terms of the Orders in Council in relation to Grosse Isle, British Columbia and Halifax quarantines.

It was moved by the Hon. Mr. Gibson, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Pelletier:

"That a committee consisting of the following named members of the conference who are present, be appointed to prepare a report to be submitted to this conference to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, such report to embody in brief form the several duties and responsibilities to be assumed respectively by the Dominion and the Provinces in the matter of taking precautions against and dealing with any threatened invasion of Asiatic cholera:—

*Ontario*:—Dr. Cassidy and Dr. Bryce.

*Quebec*:—Dr. Lachapelle and Dr. Pelletier.

*New Brunswick*:—Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

*Manitoba*:—Dr. O'Donnell.

*Prince Edward Island*:—Senator Macdonald.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

It was moved by Dr. Bryce and seconded by Dr. O'Donnell:—

"That the Committee organize, and that Dr. Cassidy be Chairman and Dr. Pelletier be Secretary."

The conference sat from 2 o'clock until 5 p.m. and then adjourned.

## Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, 1st February, 1893.

The sub-committee met in a room of the Department of Agriculture at 8 o'clock and continued to sit until half past 12 p.m. The following report was unanimously adopted by it:—

1. That the following maritime quarantine stations, namely: Grosse Isle, Halifax, St. John, William's Head, should be equipped with deep-water wharves, steam cylinders, tanks for bi-chloride of mercury solution, sulphur dioxide blasts, suitable water supply, hospital and accommodation buildings for the detention of the various classes of passengers, and with such other requirements as pertain to first-class stations; and that Chatham, New Brunswick, be also equipped with all the appliances necessary for a quarantine station on the Gulf coast.

2. That in the opinion of the committee it is necessary that provision be made whereby quarantine inspection by properly trained medical officers be established at Rouse's Point, St. Albans, Niagara Falls, Ont., McAdam Junction and such other ports of entry from the United States as may be decided upon as necessary, according to circumstances; and that such ports of entry be equipped with disinfecting plant, houses of detention and such other appliances as may be necessary for efficiently protecting the country against the invasion of cholera. Further, that at Winnipeg, the entrepot of immigrants east and west, a fully equipped quarantine station be established and maintained.

3. That in the opinion of the Committee, it is urgent in the public interest that the supervision of the various quarantines be under the charge of an experienced quarantine officer, appointed by the Federal Government who shall direct such quarantine measures as the emergency shall demand for the protection of the country, and he shall from time to time inspect such stations with a view to maintaining them in a state of efficiency.

4. That in the case of vessels coming from foreign ports, they shall report for medical inspection before receiving customs entry. Should infectious disease have occurred during the voyage or cases of infectious disease be found on board, the medical officer appointed by the government shall order the said vessel to report for inspection and disinfection at the nearest quarantine station.

5. That in the opinion of the committee it is necessary for the safety of Canada, that the baggage of every immigrant coming into this country during periods of foreign epidemics be disinfected by the methods already recommended by the committee; and that such disinfection be performed at a regularly appointed station.

6. That vessels coming from infected European ports, when no cases of infectious diseases have occurred on board during the voyage, should be thoroughly disinfected at a regular quarantine station.

7. That vessels having had cholera on board during the voyage should be disinfected and detained at quarantine during seven days from date of last case.

8. That in the opinion of the committee it is necessary during epidemic periods that immigrants be followed to their destination. This can be done by the government insisting that, every shipping company shall provide each immigrant while on ship board with a health ticket in form satisfactory to quarantine and provincial health officers, which shall be a passport of health to the point of destination and to officers wherever inspection takes place. All municipal health officers should also be notified of any immigrants arriving within their districts by letter or telegram from the quarantine to a provincial or state health officer.

9. (The following do not apply to immigrants who are provided for elsewhere.)

(a.) When a train arrives at the railroad station and the passengers do not come from a place where disease is epidemic they will be allowed to proceed.

(b.) When passengers are not sick but coming from an infected place the disinfection will be made of their soiled clothing, and they will be allowed to proceed on condition that they report to the clerk of the municipality to which they are bound. The quarantine officer will notify said clerk and also the Provincial Board of Health.

(c.) When there are passengers sick or apparently sick from an infectious disease, they will be landed at the infectious disease hospital. Passengers occupying

the same car will be detained for forty-eight hours, and the effects which they brought on the same car will be disinfected. They will then be released on condition that they report to the clerk of the municipality to which they are bound. The quarantine officer will notify said clerk and also the Provincial Board of Health.

(d.) Passengers travelling through Canada who are only suspected of having infectious disease will be allowed to proceed to their destination, the quarantine officer notifying the Provincial or State Board of Health to which they are bound.

(e.) The cars in which there shall have been sick persons shall be disinfected.

(f.) Cars coming from an infected district will have to be provided with latrines containing disinfectants.

10. Should the United States Government adopt a twenty days' quarantine against cholera in 1893, the Federal Government of Canada will enforce the same rule against immigrants who may wish to travel from European ports through Canada to the United States.

11. When cholera is epidemic abroad, the importation of rags from or collected in infected countries shall be prohibited.

12. Cars containing merchandise which is susceptible of infection (baggage, wearing apparel, rags, hides, leather, feathers, horsehair, animal remains in general, unbaled wool, &c.) coming from an infected district shall be properly disinfected.

Moved by Dr. Bryce, and seconded by Dr. O'Donnell, that the report as read be adopted.

Carried.

---

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OTTAWA, Tuesday, 1st February, 1893.

The Conference met again this day in the Department of Agriculture at 10 o'clock a.m.

The Hon. Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture was present and presided.

The report of the Sub-Committee was read and passed by the Conference, item by item, and unanimously adopted.

A request was made by members of the Conference that copies of the Orders in Council which were communicated by the Deputy-Minister at the Conference yesterday should be communicated to the members. The Minister of Agriculture assented.

The question of health statistics next came up for consideration, and after discussion, it was moved by Dr. Bryce and seconded by Dr. O'Donnell;

That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that the Federal and Provincial authorities co-operate in the work of collecting, compiling and publishing the vital statistics for the Dominion.

That the cost be divided between the Federal and the several Provincial Governments on some basis similar to the following:—

(1.) That the amount paid for registration be an equal charge upon the Federal and any Provincial Government collecting the same.

(2.) That in any case the amount of indemnity paid by the Federal Government for collection of returns by any provincial registration bureau, shall be made upon the basis of the relative number of registrations returned.

(3.) That for obtaining the best results it is desirable that the schedules and forms for collecting returns be as nearly uniform as possible for every province.

Carried.

The Conference sat in the evening at 8 o'clock after adjournment for the purpose of meeting Dr. J. G. Davie, the representative from British Columbia, who arrived by an evening train.

The resolutions which had been passed and the report of the Committee were communicated to him.



## Department of Agriculture.

It was moved by Dr. Bryce and seconded by Dr. O'Donnell:

That in the opinion of the Conference it is urgent that the various provincial health organizations do carry out thoroughly the work of municipal inspection with regard to—

- (a.) The protection of public water supplies;
- (b.) The disposal of garbage systematically;
- (c.) The disposal of manure and lane and road refuse;
- (d.) The cleansing of polluted creeks, bays, &c., in the various municipalities along the lines of railways and elsewhere; and that these municipalities be required to supply medical officers, place of detention, and disinfecting appliances as may be necessary to take charge of any cases of cholera which might occur within provincial jurisdiction.

Carried.

It was moved by Dr. Cassidy and seconded by Dr. Pelletier:

That the Conference urge upon those provinces having no Provincial Boards of Health or other health organizations that their legislature do take early action toward passing legislation to this end, both for their own protection and that of neighbouring provinces.

Carried.

It was moved by Dr. Cassidy and seconded by Dr. Pelletier:

That the report of the sub-committee be amended by adding to it the resolutions passed containing further recommendations.

Carried.

It was moved by Dr. Bryce and seconded by Dr. Cassidy:

That a copy of the report of the proceedings of the Conference be furnished to each of its members, and also to the several Provincial Governments represented.

Carried.

The Conference then dissolved.

Certified correct copy.

J. LOWE,  
Deputy-Minister of Agriculture.

56 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 7A.)

A. 1893

# REPORT

ON

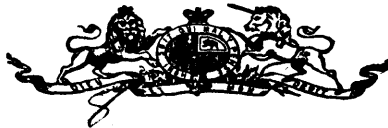
# CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, Archivist

1892

*(Being an Appendix to Report of the Minister of Agriculture.)*



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# REPORT ON CANADIAN ARCHIVES.

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Honourable A. R. ANGERS,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the report on Archives for 1892.

Since the last report there have been received and are now on the shelves, transcripts of the State Papers for Lower Canada to 1825, a continuation of the administration of Monk and in addition those of Maitland, as acting Governors, Lord Dalhousie as Governor-in-chief, Burton as President of the Council and the resumption of office by Lord Dalhousie in September, 1825. The papers during that period deal with matters of great interest; the proposed Union in 1822 of the two Provinces, with the arguments for and against the proposal, which it is well known did not take effect till twenty years later, the report on grievances, the questions between Upper and Lower Canada respecting the revenue and other subjects held at the time to be of vital importance. The last volume received for Lower Canada, shelf marked Q. 173, contains correspondence from the various public offices. Work is now in progress on the subsequent volumes, those to 1830 being nearly completed, as appears by the monthly reports transmitted by the Honourable the High Commissioner. For Upper Canada, transcripts have been received to 1829, covering the period of Sir Peregrine Maitland's administration and the beginning of that of Sir John Colborne, and work is now well advanced on subsequent volumes, which include the correspondence, accounts, diagrams, &c., of the Upper Canada Company, from the date of its establishment in 1825.

From the frequent inquiries respecting the instructions to the Governors, which were nowhere to be found in a collected form, directions were given to have an exhaustive search made and special orders were issued as to the arrangement and method of copying, so as to have the complete set of instructions, unencumbered with repetitions, where the instructions to one Governor were simply duplicated, with the necessary change of name, &c. The instructions were scattered through various sets of papers in the Colonial Office, but they have now been brought together, arranged chronologically, those noted only, not copied, which contained no change, variations given where these were found, and only such instructions subsequent to the first copied, where such a course seemed to be necessary. The instructions, from 1763 to 1867, are now bound in four volumes, being one each for the Province of Quebec, for Lower Canada, for Upper Canada and for the Province of Canada, after the Union of the two Provinces had been effected. A similar course has been followed with the Governors' Commissions, which were found among the Chancery Patents in the Legal Search Room of the Public Record office, each commission forming part

of a parchment roll. They have been bound in one volume and, like the instructions, extend from 1763 to 1867, the date of Confederation, so that the commissions and instructions are at once accessible.

The minutes of the Executive Council are of great importance, but only a few are to be found scattered amongst the ordinary State Papers. These minutes form part of the Board of Trade Papers. Three volumes from 1764 to 1766, have been received and work is now well advanced on the others, so that investigators, when these latter have been received, will have at command a complete view of the decisions and publicly stated motives of the governing body during the period in which it existed.

A reference to the list of documents and books presented during the year will show the extent of the interest taken in the work. Among the manuscripts presented is an important collection of the correspondence of Mr. A. W. Cochrane, one of Sir George Prevost's secretaries in Nova Scotia, for which we are indebted to the thoughtfulness and consideration of the Honourable Senator Almon; Captain Bagot, grandson of Sir Charles Bagot, Governor of Canada from 1842, has sent an exceptionally valuable collection of original manuscripts, letter-books and other documents throwing light upon the events occurring during Sir Charles Bagot's administration. We are also indebted to Dr. Herbert Nelson for some interesting documents from the collection of papers in his possession.

The reports on settlements and surveys are continued in this report on the same principle as those previously given. The names of applicants and grantees being in alphabetical order, and the pages given in the calendar of each volume in which they are contained, the descendants of the original settlers need have no difficulty in obtaining all the information furnished in the reports. Much of that is, however, very meagre, although, even so, it may be found useful in tracing the descent of families making inquiries. The lists given in Note A, are those of applicants for lands before the Province of Quebec was divided and are in continuation of those in the report for 1891.

As in that report, the documents calendared cover the same period in each Province. It is, in fact, impossible to separate them without detriment to the accuracy so necessary in reports of this nature, as although certain local subjects are distinct, the general interests are so closely connected, especially in relation to Imperial concerns and to foreign governments, that this course must of necessity be followed to the date of the reunion of the Provinces, when the documents form part of one general collection, and must be treated as such when permission is obtained from the Imperial authorities to have transcripts made of the documents subsequent to 1842, to which date permission has been given to have copies made. The observations on the documents calendared or published in full in this report will, therefore, be treated as a whole, where that is required by their nature, those of a local character being treated separately.

In Lower Canada events have been brought down to the period of the arrival of Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Lieutenant-Governor, administering during the absence of General Prescott, the Governor-in-chief.

One of Sir Robert's first efforts appears to have been directed towards the increase of the revenues from the properties of the Crown, these having been granted in aid of the civil expenditure of the Province. In this view, therefore, it seems desirable to give details of the transactions with regard to these properties as affect

ing the finances, which in the frequent cases of deficits were supplemented by the British Government on requisition from the Governors or administrators. The conjoined rents of the St. Maurice Forges and of the King's Wharf did not exceed £20 a year on Sir Robert's arrival, but he was able to report in one of his early letters, that instead of that trifling sum, he had succeeded in raising the amount to upwards of £1,400 sterling, and that he hoped to increase the rental of the King's Posts from £400 to between £2,000 and £3,000. In regard to the King's Wharf it was determined to retain part of it for military purposes, and for the erection of a Custom-house, which the increase of trade appeared to render necessary, and instead of letting either the Wharf or the Forges by private arrangement, these and all other properties should be disposed of by public competition. The possession of the St. Maurice Forges was an object of keen rivalry between the then lessees (Messrs Monro and Bell) and the Batican Iron Co., each offering to give a higher rent than any that might be offered by the other company. The lessees offered an annual rent of £550 and the expenditure of £1,500 on improvements; the Bastican Iron Co. offered £800, without an obligation to expend any sum for improvements. This offer was communicated to Monro and Bell, with the notice that a fixed rent must be named, without any proposal for ameliorations, the final offer to be submitted not later than the 22nd of May, that is ten days after the date of the letter, with sufficient security. The Batican Company declined to make any advance on their offer of £800 and Monro & Bell, having offered £50 more than the highest rent proposed to be paid by their competitors, were adjudged the lease at £850 annual rent for five years. When the lease was about to expire, Thomas Dunn, the acting Governor, Sir Robert Milnes being absent on leave, found himself in an awkward position, as he had purchased for his sons shares in the Bastican Company, and fearing that whatever course he took, either to guard the revenue or to sign a lease for an insufficient amount, he would be censured, tried to throw the onus on the Executive Council, but recommended the postponement of the sale until after the arrival of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor. In the report of the Committee of Council, reference was made to a previous report made on the 1st of May, 1805, in which two points were mentioned likely to affect the disposal of the lease, the principal being the apprehended scarcity of ore and of wood for smelting, the other being the condition that the new lessees should pay their predecessors for the moveable property on hand, to the amount of £4,000, or such other sum as might be determined by arbitration. On the other hand, the value of the property was to be largely augmented by additions to the lands included in the lease. It was further recommended that the term of the existing lease should be extended to the 1st of April, the rent (£850) remaining the same, an extension at once agreed to by Messrs Monro & Bell, who, it is stated, were willing, even anxious, to continue lessees indefinitely on the same terms. The Council further reported that the term should be extended to twenty years and that the lease should be publicly disposed of in June, 1806, (the 11th of that month being subsequently fixed upon). The recommendation by Dunn for an indefinite postponement was not agreed to, but a short delay took place on the ground that the surveys were not in such a state of readiness as to admit of the sale on the date first fixed on. On the 1st of October the sale actually took place, the lease being adjudged, after three previous bids, for £60 instead of the then existing rent of £850, Monro & Bell being the successful bidders. In communicating the result to the Colonial

Office, in a letter dated 5th November, 1806, Dunn says: "The sale.....took place on the 1st instant, \* when two bidders only appearing besides Messrs. Monro & Bell, the former lessees, it was knocked down to the latter at sixty pounds currency per annum. Although I exceedingly lament the loss which the Provincial revenue will sustain by granting the lease upon terms so very disproportionate to its actual value, I should not feel myself justified in withholding it after so fair and public a sale. I have, therefore, directed the Attorney-General to prepare the draft of the lease accordingly, which I trust will be honoured with your approbation." (Q. 100, p. 398). The answer by Mr. Windham, then Colonial Secretary, contained only a mild expression of regret at the result. The want of precaution at the sale had not, however, passed without remark. Mr. Allcock, the Chief Justice, had recommended Mr. President Dunn to have the upset price fixed at £850, and that no adjudication should be made without three bids of £25 each, but the President refused to insert such conditions. The Chief Justice adds: "This has occasioned a good deal of murmuring and dissatisfaction throughout the town and in short throughout the Province, because these rents had been given up by His Majesty, for the use of the Colony and to go in aid of the Civil Government." (Q. 101-2, p. 425). However, he said, the lease was not yet signed and he would take care that the terms of the sale should be rigidly scrutinized. Lord Castlereagh, who succeeded Mr. Windham, took a much more serious view of the matter than his predecessor. In the despatch dated 4th July, 1807, His Lordship says: "With regard to the appointment of Mr. Fargue, your stepson, to succeed Mr. Lees, as Storekeeper in the Indian Department, I think it my duty to withhold the communicating to you any approbation of this nomination, till I shall receive a more satisfactory account with regard to the letting by auction the Government Forges. It must be evident that works which had let on lease for £850 a year, and which the lessee offered to hold on annually at the same sum, could not have been suffered to be disposed of for £60 a year, if due attention had been paid to His Majesty's interests, and such a lease must be considered as unduly obtained and therefore void. And this circumstance is the more surprising as I am well informed that a rent of £1,500 a year might have been easily obtained and that offers were in agitation amounting to £2,000 a year." (Q. 102, p. 256). The reports and correspondence on the subject are voluminous. On the side of Messrs. Monro & Bell, these gentlemen maintained, that there never had been a fairer sale, and argued, by implication at least, that although from circumstances they had agreed to pay a rent of £850, yet that the reduced rent of £60 a year was the real value, the notices of the sale having, as is shown by the report of the Committee of Council, been advertised not only in the Provincial but also in papers in Great Britain and the United States. In discussing the subject, Messrs. Monro & Bell say: "It must be recollected that to embark in a Manufacture of which one is wholly ignorant, to pay down under the conditions of sale to the old Lessees the Sum of £400 besides the value of the ore drawn and prepared for the Consumption of the ensuing year, the vast Sum to be immediately expended in necessary repairs, &c., require more enterprise and capital than is commonly to be found in Canada, and We doubt much, if His Majesty's Ministers were to wish it, and that his Courts of Justice could set aside the sale, under the indemnifications which it is not denied we should be entitled to, that any individual or set of indi-

\* An error, the sale took place on the 1st October.

"viduals will be found in Canada capable of reimbursing to His Majesty that Indemnification, paying in the £4,000 besides the Cost of ore which by the Conditions of the old Lease the new Lessees must pay upon getting into possession, of immediately laying out the large sum of Money necessary for the future Maintenance of the Works, and who would at the same time be willing to give even the apparently small sum, as it is stated, of £60 per annum."

The statement in Lord Castlereagh's letter that £1,500 or even £2,000 a year might have been obtained for the lease, instead of the £60 actually offered, Mr. Dunn meets by a detailed account of the position and circumstances of the men who had been preparing to make such a proposition. By this statement it is made to appear that the prime mover in trying to get possession of the forges, did so "with no better views than those of a common swindler," and had secured the co-operation of men of no means, some of them respectable, but others of doubtful reputation. "Most fortunately," says Mr. Dunn, "they disagreed among themselves before the Sale of the Lease actually took place and their project fell to the ground." There were no other men of capital in the Province, besides Monro & Bell, inclined to take up these works, and he could say from dear-bought experience, that the Batiscan Company was in no position to do so.

The importance of the increase obtained by Sir Robert Milnes, and on which he relied as one means of reducing the amount necessary to be drawn from the Imperial Government, may be estimated by the statement contained in his letter of the 1st November, 1800 (Note B, p. 14), which shows that the whole amount received at that date from the Territorial Revenues of the Crown was only £1,500, the total amount from all sources £13,199 19s. 1d. and the expenditure £25,000, showing a deficiency of almost precisely £12,000.

At Note B, is a dispatch by Sir Robert Milnes, describing the state of Lower Canada in 1800, which being printed in full need only be referred to. In the answer by the Duke of Portland, dated 6th January, 1801, (Q. 86-1, p. 3), His Grace enumerates the causes of the popular influence in Lower Canada mentioned by Milnes, and expresses the belief that no remedy can be found for the insignificant influence, in a political and social point of view, of these seigniors, except by the exertions, abilities and ambitions of the individual seigniors to emerge from that condition, aided by motives for exertion, and the holding out of all possible encouragement to those in whom suitable dispositions to take advantage of the possibilities thus afforded were to be found. In this view, therefore, His Grace was surprised that the establishment of the Canadian battalion in Lower Canada had met with no better success, its principal object having been to draw the Canadian gentlemen from their indolent and inactive habits and to attach them to the King's service. It was the intention, had any eagerness been shown to complete the first, to have formed a second and third of the same sort. Defects in the organisation of the militia are also pointed out and the remedies, but these appear to be sufficiently indicated in the calendar of the letter at Q. 86-1, p. 3.

To add to the difficulties of the position in which Milnes was placed was the opposition, according to his dispatch of the 26th of March, 1801, (Q. 86-1, p. 142) of Chief Justice Osgoode, who is charged with having laid aside all decorum and of having made use of disrespectful language towards the Lieutenant-Governor in a

large private party and of having publicly violently opposed measures which he knew had received his (Milnes') decided approbation. The causes of this conduct on the part of the Chief Justice are attributed to the refusal by Sir Robert Milnes to dismiss Judge de Bonne from his seat on the Bench and to his disappointment at not being allowed to act as sole adviser and proposer of every government measure. Whoever was at fault, and the misunderstanding between the two highest officials continued till the retirement of Osgoode in 1802, the effect on the government of the Province could not be otherwise than prejudicial. The division of power between the civil and military authorities was regarded as of great disadvantage, and attention was called frequently by residents and others to the benefit that would arise to the administration of affairs were the old policy reverted to of placing the military and civil government in the hands of a Commander-in-chief. In a letter, dated the 28th July, 1806, signed "Mercator," which from a comparison of the handwriting I am inclined to attribute to Hon. John Young, a member of the Executive Council, this view is strongly urged on the attention of the Colonial Secretary, various reasons being adduced, one of these the jealousy that must and, as a matter of fact, did exist between the military and civil heads of the respective offices; the exact words of the letter respecting the other reasons it would appear proper to give in full. "The energy of the Government is not only weakened and rendered less respectable by this unnecessary separation, but the Civil Governor is destitute of the means of maintaining that Stile and Hospitality in which his predecessors lived, and which, in this country, is an essential requisite to attract and to secure Respect.

"The Canadians, a military people and always accustomed to a military government, hold not in sufficient estimation a person placed at the head of affairs, who does not at the same time command the troops, and a great relaxation has, of late years, been permitted to take place amongst them. Paying no taxes, except upon articles of consumption, they are scarcely sensible of the weight of any government, in the present circumstances of the colony." The disputes between the Administrator and the military authorities on the death of General Hunter afford ample proof of the statement that jealousies existed, and this is confirmed by a letter from Milnes of 22nd July, 1807 (Q. 106-2, p. 425.)

On the sailing of Milnes, on leave of absence, Thomas Dunn, as President of the Council, became Administrator, but his government was not satisfactory to some, at least, of his fellow councillors. Chief Justice Allcock between whom and Milnes a good understanding did not appear to exist, following in this respect the steps of his immediate predecessor, Chief Justice Osgoode, criticised very severely the personal peculiarities of Mr. Dunn, and his want of the qualities necessary in the important situation he held (Q. 106-2, p. 386). Prescott, still the nominal Governor-in-chief and who during his active tenure of office was also commander of the Forces, sailed on the 29th of July, 1799, and was succeeded in his civil office by Sir Robert Shore Milnes, and in his military capacity by General Hunter, who arrived a few days before Prescott sailed and on the 16th August reached York (Toronto) to assume the government of that Province. The divided duties of General Hunter led to difficulties in carrying on the administration of Upper Canada, and to a difference of opinion between him and Milnes in respect to payments from the military chest and to other subjects which partook of a partly political or civil and partly military character. Hunter died on the 21st of August, 1805, the military command being

assumed temporarily by Lieutenant-Colonel Bowes and afterwards by Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Brock, between both of whom and Mr. President Dunn, there arose the same class of disputes as with General Hunter, respecting the expenditure of military funds for civil purposes. Acting apparently on the urgent representations made as to the evils arising from a divided command, the Colonial Secretary, Lord Castlereagh, informed General Prescott on the 10th of August, 1807, that the existing state of affairs rendered "it absolutely necessary that a different arrangement should be made in respect to the government of the North American Provinces," and intimating that the King intended to send out an officer to succeed him (Prescott) in the Government. How tenderly were regarded the interests of Prescott, so far as the emoluments were concerned, in an office which so far as can be seen he had held as a sinecure for so many years, may be judged by the words announcing his supercession: "You will, I trust, feel in its true light the motives which at this period have suggested this measure, and I lament that the imperious exigency of circumstances should necessitate an arrangement which may interfere with your arrangements."

The critical condition of affairs in the two Provinces that rendered this necessary is treated of in another part of this report in discussing the apprehended hostilities arising out of the desire of the French to regain possession of Canada and of the demands of the United States for the renunciation of the right of search hitherto exercised by Great Britain.

To judge by the current histories of Upper Canada, the knowledge of the domestic politics of that Province at the beginning of this century, appears to be very limited, only a few vague generalities being given. It has, therefore, been thought desirable to publish at some length the correspondence during the administration of President Grant and part of that of Lieutenant-Governor Gore. The leader of the opposition to government, appears to have been Mr. Justice Thorpe, who is referred to in laudatory terms in the histories of the Province. Without expressing any opinion as to the correctness or otherwise of this appreciation of his conduct, a reference to the correspondence in note D, will show the tone of his letters. The position of Mr. Thorpe as a hot political partisan and a judge of the highest court would not now be tolerated. At any time, however legal it might be, in the sense of not being contrary to any statute, it must have been prejudicial in its effect of undermining respect for judicial decisions, as however impartial the judge might be on the Bench, the public would regard his decisions as influenced, if not dictated, by his political tendencies. His attack on General Hunter, as having nearly ruined the Province by his rapaciousness and that he and his Scotch tools were execrated; that there were no roads, no post, no religion, no morals, no education, no trade, no agriculture, no industry attended to, was a prelude to his attacks on succeeding administrations, and in a postscript to the letter in which these words occur (note D, p. 39) he boasts that he had taken the reins of the Legislature, "though like Phaeton I seized them precipitately, I shall not burn myself and hope to save others." In letter No. 8, of the same note D, p. 40, he repeats the charge, this time including President Grant, who had been selected for the office on the death of Hunter, although not without opposition from Mr. Peter Russell, who maintained that he was entitled to the position and in this claim was supported by Mr. Thorpe.

In 1802, Mr. Thorpe was appointed to be one of the judges in Prince Edward Island, to succeed Mr. Justice Cochrane, appointed a puisné judge in Upper Canada. He had not arrived on the island in January, 1803, when Mr. Cochrane wrote, and probably arrived in spring. He did not remain there long, and his removal seemed to be mutually satisfactory, to the islanders as well as to himself. Of the population he speaks in no favourable terms, owing, not improbably to their not paying sufficient deference to his pretensions, as may be gathered from the following passage in a letter to Mr. Cooke, the Under Secretary, dated at York, 1st October, 1805:—

“I never can be sufficiently thankful for your sending me from Prince Edward Island, the worst people in the world are there. I fear you will have more trouble than the Island can ever recompense you for. I wished to draw a bill to settle the boundaries of the townships, but it was impossible to please the various interests, and in truth they were such a set of miscreants, that what would be a satisfaction to others, would be calamity to them, and, determined to do no more, I blessed you for sending me away and departed.”

At the date of the letter quoted, he could only have reached Upper Canada, for he had written to Mr. Cooke, on the 15th of the previous June from Newfoundland, applying for a seat on the Bench in Upper Canada, as successor to Allcock or Elmsley, but short as was the time that had elapsed since his arrival, he had no doubts or hesitation in giving his views on the state of affairs in the Province. “There is,” he says, “no governor, no general, no bishop, no chief justice, the Council have made a President,” [Grant], but from a kind of cabal amongst them, “they have appointed a man that does not appear to be the eldest member and who “seems quite inefficient.” How he regarded Lieutenant-Governor Gore may be seen from the correspondence in note D. In consequence of the determined opposition shown by Mr. Justice Thorpe, Lieutenant-Governor Gore believed it to be his duty to suspend him from his judicial functions, a step approved by Lord Castlereagh, who however, desired Gore to intimate to Mr. Thorpe that His Lordship hoped to be enabled to recommend him to some other professional situation, “under an “assurance that he will confine himself to the duty of his profession.”

Previous to the confirmation of his suspension, a report had reached Quebec that he was to be transferred to the King's Bench there, on which Chief Justice Allcock thought it his duty to give his opinion to Lord Castlereagh. As the opinion of a brother judge, the passage relating to Mr. Thorpe is given in full. The Chief Justice says:

“A report prevails here (from what authority I have not the least knowledge) that Mr. Justice Thorpe is to be removed from Upper Canada to a seat in the King's Bench here. Although I did not much credit that report, I think it necessary I should inform Your Lordship, that I fear such an appointment would have the worst possible effect in this place. I have sufficient knowledge of Mr. Thorpe's conduct in the Upper Province to enable me to say that but for Lieutenant-Governor Gore's wise and decided measures, His Majesty's Government there would have had difficulties before this time to encounter of a most unpleasant nature, the whole of which I impute to Mr. Thorpe. If he was to come here and disseminate the same principles he has there, he would soon raise a faction that would annoy and distress the King's Government excessively.”

The correspondence and extracts will furnish evidence of the state of politics in Upper Canada at that date and afford an opportunity to form a dispassionate opinion of the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor on the one side and of Mr. Thorpe and his leading associates on the other. For the suspension of Mr. Thorpe was not the



only active step taken to put a stop to the opposition. Other officials were also suspended. Mr. Willcocks, the Sheriff, for seditious utterances, Mr. Wyatt, the Surveyor-General, on other charges, although it seems not unreasonable to suppose that the real ground for his suspension, practically dismissal, was his adherence to Thorpe and the others. It may be stated with respect to Wyatt, that being aware his name was Charles Perkin, I had doubts as to the correctness of his signature C. B. as given in the transcripts, believing at first that this was an incorrect copy. But a comparison of a large number of his signatures shews that he always signed in this way, copies made at the time of correspondence from his office and letters addressed to him bear the same initials. Wyatt remonstrated in vain against his removal, but without effect, and in 1816, after Gore's return, he sued the ex-Lieutenant-Governor for libel. The report bears that Charles Perkin Wyatt sued Francis Gore for the publication of a false and malicious libel and for having suspended him from his office as Surveyor-General of the Crown Lands in Upper Canada, so that no doubt can exist of the identity of the plaintiff with the person who signs C. B. Wyatt. (See Annual Register, volume lviii, p. 294 of Chronicle.) By the report of the proceedings it will be seen that he obtained damages to the amount of £300, not for acts of Gore as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, but for a libel contained in a pamphlet published in London. Willcocks, the dismissed sheriff, joined the invading forces from the United States in the war of 1812, and made use of his local knowledge to assist the enemy; John Mills Jackson wrote a volume, inveighing against the Government of Upper Canada, which was immediately answered by a pamphlet written in equally severe terms, signed "An American Loyalist." Both of these are among the Archives, the original among the printed books, under the title "Jackson" in the catalogue, the answer among the pamphlets with the same title as a cross reference.

The right of the Governor of Upper Canada to expend the revenues of the Province without a previous legislative appropriation was firmly opposed by the Assembly. An address on the subject may be referred to in note D, p. 33 of this report. In the letter transmitting this address (Note D, p. 32), Mr. President Grant, acknowledges the justice of the demand made by the Assembly, although he thought the language intemperate, the fault, as he considered it, not arising from hostility to the acts of Government, but from a want of knowledge of the proper manner of calling attention to the subject. A schedule of the money "misapplied" was attached to the address, but it would seem from what followed that the expenditure was not so much a misapplication as a breach of the privileges of the House. The address asked that this sum (£617.13.7) should not only be replaced in the Provincial Treasury, but that the President should direct that no money should be issued from it in future "without the assent of Parliament, or a vote of the Commons House of Assembly." This course, it is evident, was thought by President Grant to be only reasonable and that the sums mentioned in the schedule should be withdrawn as charges against the taxes and duties imposed by Provincial authority, believing that the Legislature would itself appropriate the necessary amount. (The text of the letter is in Note D, pp. 32-33). To the address a conciliatory answer was returned (p. 35, the proposed answer at p. 37). Apparently the charge of inefficiency brought by Mr. Justice Thorpe against Grant as administrator was justified, as it is fully corroborated by Lieutenant-Governor Gore in his despatch to Mr. Windham, at the close of the first session of the Legislature after he

had taken office. Lieutenant-Governor Gore says in his official report:—"After the violent and turbulent conduct of the House of Assembly, during the administration of Mr. President Grant, it affords me the highest satisfaction to inform you, that the session has passed over without any attempt of the House of Assembly to interfere with the measures, or to embarrass the Executive Government." This was no doubt due, in part at least, to the judicious conduct of Gore in replacing, though still without instructions on the subject, the sum applied to public purposes by the late General Hunter, without the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. The House was satisfied and by resolution withdrew its claim to that sum, but established the right to grant or refuse supplies, thus asserting and maintaining the great constitutional safeguard against the encroachments of the Crown on the rights of the people. Gore adds that the resolution passed without dissent, except from Mr. Justice Thorpe, "who has uniformly opposed every measure that could promote the peace, or strengthen the hands of this Government." How long an able administrator could have prevented the assertion of such a principle, it is difficult to conjecture, nor is it now of much practical importance. The power of the purse in England as an attribute of Parliament was recognized at a very early period. In the time of Edward III. (1340-5), it was only maintained after a protracted struggle; the appropriation of supplies was gained in the time of Richard II., but the great struggle which settled the question for all time, began in the reign of James I. and continued in that of Charles I., that Parliament had the power to refuse supply until grievances were redressed and that the granting of that supply included also the supervision of the expenditure, so that whether the similar claim set up by the Legislature of Upper Canada had come sooner or later, it was inevitable that it should become a fixed principle of representative Government, there as elsewhere.

In regard to the settling of lands in Lower Canada, the Colonial Secretary had called for a report on the subject of an allowance to the Executive Councillors in addition to their salaries, as a remuneration for the time occupied and the labour involved in deciding on the applications. In answer Milnes reported on the 14th August, 1800, that the decision on petitions, "the most laborious and difficult part of the land business" had been concluded. Those who had the larger part of the labour were the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Young, Mr. Baby and Mr. Dunn. Mr. McGill had come to Quebec from Montreal for a month. He recommended that the six Councillors mentioned (excluding Mr. McGill whose loss of time and the expense he incurred in coming to Quebec must have been considerable, apart from the neglect of his important private business) should be granted a whole township with the usual conditions as to associates, &c., or half a township (exclusive of Crown and Clergy Reserves) without conditions, except the payment for survey and of the old fees. He recommended, however, that these half townships should not be granted out of the remainders of townships already granted for reasons given in a subsequent letter (Q. 85, p. 166). In this subsequent letter, dated the 4th of November, 1800, he attaches great importance to obtaining the highest price possible for the lands first sold, and adds: "As the remaining Parts of those townships are of far the greatest value both on account of their having been actually surveyed and subdivided, and of the settlements made in their vicinity, the competition for them cannot fail of proving very advantageous to Government and will probably influence very essentially the value of Lands through-

"out the Province." (Q. 85, p. 248.) He then refers to the proposal to fund the proceeds of the sales of these lands for the benefit of the Province, and expresses his anxiety for instructions to carry this proposal into effect. In a letter dated ——— January, 1801, (No. 11), the Colonial Secretary approved of the design to enhance the value of the townships sold, pointing out how, in his opinion, this could be best done, and directing that the proceeds of all such sales should be remitted to the Treasury for investment on account of the Provincial expenditure, further directing that no patent should issue until the whole of the purchase money had been paid. His Grace further directed that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or administrator and members of the Executive Council for the time being, should be constituted conservators of the Crown and Church Lands, should keep the accounts for each strictly separate and apart, the proceeds of the one to be used for the purposes of the Province and of the other for church purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1791, for the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy, and must, therefore, be invested in trust for these purposes and these alone. Before coming to a decision on the amount of the grant to be made to each of the Councillors engaged in the land granting department, Sir Robert Milnes was instructed to send an estimate of the value of each township. On the 24th of February, 1801, he accordingly did so, and informed the Colonial Secretary, that a township of ten miles square was calculated after excluding the Crown and Church reserves, to contain about 44,000 acres, worth on the average, for those whose outline only had been run, fifteen pence currency an acre, the total value of which, deducting the cost of survey and subdivision and the fees, was somewhat under £2,500. He further explained the method adopted to evade the regulations for granting lands to leaders and associates, by an underhand arrangement with the principal leader, by which he was able to become possessor of five-sixths of the township, or nearly 37,000 acres, instead of the 1,200 intended to be his share. As he thought it to be below the dignity of an Executive Councillor to enter into an underhand agreement, he recommended that whatever was granted should be to each solely, not in association with others, the amount granted to each to be in accordance with his attendance. In June, the Colonial Secretary informed Milnes that the King had decided to grant to each of the six Executive Councillors recommended by him, a grant of a quarter of a township without associates, yielding, after the deduction of expenses, about £600, leaving to him the determination as to what would be a fair allowance for the others.

The policy of extinguishing the feudal tenure of lands was advocated by Milnes at an early period, and an Act passed by the Legislative Assembly for the relief of holders of land *en roture* had his entire approval. The preamble to the Act sets forth, "That the collection of the *lods et ventes*, now due in His Majesty's Domain, to a certain extent and under certain modifications, is just and expedient, but without limitation would be injurious in certain cases." The text of the Act, being in the third volume of the Statutes, 41 George III., chap. 3, it is unnecessary to do more than refer to it here, the effect of it, apart from the relief of those in arrear, being that to which Milnes attached importance. "It is a measure," he says, "in every respect of sound policy, but I consider it having been carried, as a material step towards the abolishing in this Province the Feudal Tenure." The advantages arising from this abolition are elaborated in a report from the Attorney-General, to which reference should be made. (Q. 86-1, p. 175.) Before the bill passed the Legislative Council, Chief Justice Osgoode, the Speaker, protested against its adop-

tion, his reasons being given under five heads, the last of which only need be quoted here, the whole being in Volume Q. 86-1, p. 172, among the archives. In this article the Chief Justice lays it down as a reason for the rejection of the bill: "Because it is an established rule as well of decency as of policy, that every act of grace or remission emanating from the clemency or bounty of the Crown, should originate from the Crown. But by the present Bill, which from its title purports to be a Bill of relief, the Crown debtors will naturally transfer their gratitude from the Sovereign to whom it is due to those who have spontaneously brought forward the measure, namely, the representatives." For the protest, answer, proceedings in the Assembly and Council, &c., see Volume Q. 86-1, pp. 157 to 175, 197, 199.

There appears to have been a considerable amount of friction between the Chief Justice and the Lieutenant-Governor, the latter being supported by all the Executive Councillors as against Osgoode. An address by the Assembly to have a *papier terrier* or land roll prepared of the immoveable property held *en roture* within the Censive of His Majesty's Domain, was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, who approved of the preparation and referred to the law officers the question of the method to be adopted to carry out the object. Their report was referred to a Committee of the whole Council, which agreed on a report, signed by Osgoode, as Chairman. But appended to the report was a protest by Osgoode in these terms: "Whereas by the Documents communicated to the Committee it appears that the confederation of the Papier Terrier and Censier is to be directed in consequence of an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor from the House of Assembly, and as a concurrence in such consequential direction may be inferred from the above Report, I do protest against such Inference. For His Majesty not having divested himself of the management of his territorial Revenue, and as the said Address neither states authority nor inducement for their interference, in my judgment, such interference was irregular and therefore not calculated to meet with the sanction it has received." The report was laid before the Council, which referred it to the Committee to report on the protest added by Osgoode. The report of the Committee, after the formal introduction that the reference had been received and considered, concludes: "The Committee humbly but decidedly offer it as their opinion that the said writing in its form and substance as well as in the mode of its introduction is irregular and improper, that it is irrelevant (irrelevant) to the immediate objects which had been referred for their Report, that in so far as it condemns a measure which had been previously determined upon by His Majesty's Government it fails in decorum and Respect and that it ought not to be received or admitted to be entered or filed with the Minutes of His Majesty's Executive Council, they therefore humbly recommend that the said writing be expunged from the foot of the said Report." (For the documents referred to, see Q. 86-1, pp. 205 to 217, and Q. 86-2, pp. 219 to 227.) Incidentally the question arose as to the practice of allowing protests to be entered in the Minutes of the Executive Council, Osgoode holding that the practice of the House of Lords should be followed. The matter was referred to the decision of the Colonial Secretary, who in his letter of the 13th July, approved of the course of the Assembly, as justified by Lord Dorchester's message of April, 1794, extenuated Osgoode's conduct, as proceeding from laudable motives, considers the measure as declaratory of the rights of the Crown and at the same time rendering their exercise less burdensome to the subject. The rule as to entering protests on the Minutes of the Executive Council being one of permanent

interest, it may be well to give the decision, which, besides, is in very few words. The Duke of Portland, then Colonial Secretary, says: "It appears to me that no better Rule can be laid down than that by which His Majesty's Privy Council here is guided in similar cases. Altho' the most unreserved Liberty of Speech is allowed to all the Members of that Board in the same manner as it is granted to the Executive Councillors of Lower Canada by His Majesty's Instructions, I have reason to believe that not a single Instance of a Protest is to be found on the Minutes of the Privy Council and occasions most certainly have not unfrequently occurred (and indeed must of necessity often occur) where the sentiments of the Members present diametrically differ from each other. Having thus stated to you what appears to have been the invariable Practice here in cases similar to that in which Mr. Osgoode's Protest was entered, I think it unnecessary to enter into any discussion on the Question of a Right which has never been attempted to be exercised, nor has ever been laid claim to." (Q. 87-1, p. 2.) A controversy had still been carried on by Osgoode, as shewn in a letter from Milnes of the 12th of June, not received by the Colonial Secretary until the 30th of July. It is unnecessary, however, to do more than to refer to that letter with its enclosures to be found in Q. 87-1, pp. 105 to 140, in which the whole question of the entering of protests on the Minutes of the Executive Council is discussed.

In accordance with the views of the Colonial Secretary, as expressed in his letter, No. 11 of January, 1801, on the policy of enhancing the value of residues of the townships that had been partly disposed of, Milnes reported on the 24th of June, 1802, (No. 23), that he had submitted the subject to Council, that it was proposed to offer, in the first instance, upwards of 82,000 acres at the minimum price of two shillings and sixpence an acre, yielding at that moderate price upwards of £10,000 for Provincial purposes, the quantity offered bearing a very small proportion to the total amount, although, it was remarked, lands already surveyed and subdivided were much more valuable than others. The letter and proceedings of Council are in Q. 89, pp. 79, 81. The motive of offering this quantity of land is stated in the introduction to the report to be with a view of stamping a value on the land to be disposed of in future. The quantity mentioned in the letter from Milnes is 82,000 and in the resolutions of the Committee of Council, 80,000 acres. There are two clauses in the report to which attention may be drawn as they gave occasion to much complaint. These are :

" 5. That the purchaser should, previous to the passing of the patent, take and subscribe the oaths and declaration required by the Royal Instructions.

" 6. That there should be a clause inserted in the patent, whereby the patentee covenants that his Heirs, inheriting the lands so purchased, shall also take and subscribe the said oaths and Declaration, then thereunto required."

Attention had already been called to the inconvenience that would arise to natural born subjects by the enforcement of these rules, in event of their absence or the distance of their residence from the place at which the oaths were to be administered, Milnes having pointed this out in a letter (No. 57) to the Duke of Portland, dated 11th August, 1801, in which he asked that the Governor and Council might be authorised to dispense with the taking of the oaths in certain circumstances. The request was repeated in October, 1802. (Q. 89, p. 172.) So far as the correspondence shows, no answer was made to these representations.

The establishment of two systems of law, the French and the English, in the determination of certain classes of questions led to doubts as to which was applicable to cases arising out of disputes concerning lands held in free and common soccage, the question being whether these were governed in respect to descent and dower, by the laws of England, or by those of Canada. The question was submitted on the 1st of July, 1803 (No. 60) by Milnes to the Colonial Secretary (Q. 92, p. 159), at the same time transmitting the various and contradictory opinions of the Judges. Chief Justice Sewell and Justices Dunn, Williams, Ogden and Davidson held that the laws of England should govern; Chief Justice Monk and Justice Panet and De Bonne took the opposite view, each of these opinions being supported by elaborate arguments, which follow the covering letter from Milnes. On the 9th of January, 1804, the Colonial Secretary transmitted the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General for his guidance, (Q. 93, p. 58), which laid it down "that the English law of descent and dower must regulate a soccage tenure in Canada." (Q. 93, p. 194.) Much of the correspondence in regard to lands is taken up with disputes as to the division of the fees, but on this topic it is unnecessary to enlarge, the calendar will enable any one desirous to prosecute a search on this subject to obtain easy access to all the documents relating to it.

With respect to the Jesuit Estates the grant to Lord Amherst had not been completed. It was impossible to do so without creating ill feeling in all classes of the community who held that these estates had been granted exclusively for the purposes of education. Reference on this point may be made to the correspondence calendared in previous reports. One of the most important of the documents thus referred to, is a petition, dated 19th November, 1787, a translation of which was transmitted by Lord Dorchester in his dispatch (No. 50) to Lord Sydney, dated the 9th of January, 1789. (Q. 35, p. 62.) In the calendar in the report for 1890 a short summary is given of the petition, which states in emphatic terms, the claims believed to be possessed by the population of Canada to the Jesuit Estates. In the memorial signed by 195 persons transmitting the *mémoire* for the inhabitants it is stated that the document transmitted called in the translation "Case", also signed by 195 persons, "establishes the right of his Majesty's faithful subjects of Canada to be educated in this College, and at the same time defines those of the Reverend Fathers, the Jesuits, who under the antient Government were only Professors or successive administrators thereof." The "Case" elaborates these two points in three articles, the titles of which are given in the Calendar of State Papers, Q. 35. (See report for 1890, p. 204 of calendar.) The statement and citations in the first article cover twenty-three closely written pages of foolscap in the original translation, the conclusion being in these words: "As Canadians and citizens they have a Right therein by their Titles and the Laws; the College of Quebec having been founded for their education, it is their Patrimony which they have cleared and Cultivated; even as subjects they have a Right to a public education, which exists in every Government. It is with truth and justice they declare that neither the Jesuits nor their creditors have any right to dispose or confiscate the College and its dependencies to the prejudice of His Majesty's faithful subjects, the Canadians." The second article treating of the causes that have deprived the Canadians of their education in the College since the Conquest, need not be enlarged on here. On the third article, the means to restore education in the College to Canadians, the statement is repeated several times that the Jesuits were only professors or managers of public

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property for purposes of education, the emphatic words used in one of the allegations being: "It must have been an error when it was said, that the estates and "edifice of the College for education belonged to the Jesuits, who were no more than "rectors and Professors or Managers". "Would it", the case continues, "have "entered into the generous minds of the citizens, of a hundred associates, or of any "one who had founded the College for Education, that they gave the property thereof "freely and fully to the Jesuits, who according to their Institutions could not have "it in any other manner than as dependant upon the General of the Society of all the "Jesuits throughout the Universe." The petitioners then demand that the troops should be dislodged, and prayed that a lawful meeting should be held of natives or residents in the Province, having an essential interest therein, heads of families, "for the purpose of electing a proper number to represent them as Directors or "managers of the said College and its Estates, to preserve them..... cause exactly "to be fulfilled the wishes of this laudable Foundation by soliciting the approbation "of Government and to restore the antient Professors of the College or to name others, "and regulate the recompense due to their talents and attentions." Copies of the original French petition and case (*mémoire*) are in volume Q. 84 beginning at page 87. In 1793, a petition was addressed to the House of Assembly by the inhabitants of Montreal, the prayer of which was to a similar effect as that in the petition from Quebec of 1787, although in a less elaborate form, and this being approved of by the Assembly a petition was forwarded by that body to the King praying that on the reversion of the Jesuit property means should be taken to apply it to the education of youth in the Province, a purpose it alleged apparently congenial to the original intention of the donors. Other documents will be found accompanying the letter from Milnes of the 31st January 1799 (No. 16) in Q. 84, p. 41; a list of these is in the calendar of that volume in the report on Archives for 1891, State Papers, Lower Canada, pages 194, 195. With the views held by the inhabitants of at least the three towns of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, as shown by petitions, and there is no doubt by the rural population also, the unpopularity of the proposed grant to Lord Amherst is easily understood. In the report of the Committee of the Executive Council, a postponement of the issue of the grant is recommended until all the documents relating to the properties are laid before the King, but a further reason for the suggested postponement is to be found in the letter from Sir Robert Milnes, accompanying this report and the other documents. In it he says that he did not feel justified in submitting to the Executive Council the policy of the grant to Lord Amherst, "but they have individually acquainted me with their opinion that it "would be a most unpopular measure, and I feel that I should be wanting in my "duty were I now to omit stating to Your Grace my apprehensions that whenever "the grant shall actually pass, it will occasion very general dissatisfaction throughout the province, the consequences of which may be greatly extended by the turn "of affairs on this continent." (Q. 84, p. 41.) He then proposes, seeing the magnitude of the estates, to divide them, giving such share as commissioners might decide to be sufficient to procure the benefit intended for Lord Amherst, which would satisfy him, the rest to be reserved for public uses, so as to satisfy the minds of the inhabitants. A personal investigation, however, into the value of the estates, made in the course of a tour during the months of January and February of 1800, led him to withdraw this proposal, as the whole of the estates did not produce such an amount as could be divided with advantage. As a consequence in a letter dated

the 5th of April, of the same year, he suggests another method of carrying out the King's intentions with respect to Lord Amherst, but is even more emphatic in his recommendation to have the means of education increased, not only for young men preparing for the liberal professions, but also for the whole population. The death of the last surviving Jesuit, father Cazot, removed, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, one of the arguments of the House of Assembly, from which he expected no further opposition to the grant for Lord Amherst, however unpopular that measure might be. He also urges the postponement of the issue of the patent, until a more certain account of the value of the lands can be transmitted. "I feel myself called upon," he says, "to report to Your Grace, that the absolute want of the means of a liberal education is so severely felt that it will at all events be very grating to the Canadians to see so large a property converted to other purposes and that it would considerably lessen their dissatisfaction could any measures with respect to the establishment of a college be at the same time held out to them." (Q. 84, p. 270.)

In a letter from the Anglican Bishop of Quebec, dated 19th October, 1799. (Q. 84, p. 183), His Lordship calls attention to the disadvantage under which the Province has long laboured from the want of schools, not only Grammar schools for young men intended for the learned professions, or who from their rank may hereafter fill situations of great political importance, but for a not less important branch of the community. "It is well known," he says, "that the lower orders of the people in this Province are, for the most part, deplorably ignorant: that the very slender portion of instruction which their children obtain is almost entirely confined, amongst those who do not live in the towns, to the girls alone; and more especially it is notorious that they have hitherto made no progress towards the attainment of the language of the country under whose government they have the happiness to live." The injurious line of demarcation thus drawn between the two sections of the community is pointed out, dividing as it did into two separate people those who should naturally form but one, and he proposes a remedy, that a certain number of able English teachers should be paid by Government and placed in each city, town and considerable village, with the obligation of teaching English gratis. This communication was referred to the Executive Council and on the 22nd was reported on by a committee, the report approved of and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The committee's report is very short, so that it may be given in full. It is in these words: "The Committee having taken into consideration the paper referred, and being duly apprised of its important tendency to promote the welfare of the Province, do most seriously recommend that the plan suggested may be agreed to." In forwarding the documents on this subject, Sir Robert suggested that a grant of lands should be made for the establishment of Grammar Schools and of a College at Quebec. This, he believed, would not only add to the popularity of His Majesty's Government, but would also be highly beneficial in a political and moral light, and especially as a means of encouraging [the use of] the English language throughout the Province. In July, the Colonial Secretary stated in a dispatch to Milnes, that the proposals of the Bishop recommended by the Council were approved of and he was authorized to grant the necessary sums from the Provincial funds for payment of the teachers' salaries for free schools to be established throughout the Province, especially for teaching the English language, the number to be thus taught not to be limited but general. In addition schools of a higher grade were to



be established on the mode of the English Public Schools, and so soon as it became expedient, other and more enlarged institutions should be founded. The effect of these proposals, which the Lieutenant-Governor had officially made public, had the happiest result according to Sir Robert's dispatch of the 23rd of February, 1801, and although the grant to Lord Amherst would always be an unpopular act, yet this was a peculiarly favourable moment for carrying it out, the order for the establishment of a competent number of free schools, &c., having had the effect of setting aside all reference to the Jesuit estates. A bill was in course of preparation in the Assembly for erecting school-houses in the different parishes, which if not opposed by the Roman Catholic clergy would probably be adopted. On the 5th of July, 1803, (Q. 92, p. 205), Milnes reported that he had referred to the Executive Council, the question of the manner of appropriating lands for education and the extent of the grants. In transmitting the report he remarked on the very extensive scale which the Committee proposed for the necessary reservations, but added that no pecuniary assistance was asked from the parent state, and that in proportion as the waste lands were rendered productive, an essential benefit must arise to the Province, trusting that for these reasons the plan would be recommended for His Majesty's consideration. The report, which accompanied this letter, considered the requirements of three classes of schools. 1. The parish schools to teach reading, writing and the keeping of accounts. 2. Grammar schools, where pupils of the middle class may learn to speak and write their mother tongue with critical precision and to acquire such a knowledge of foreign languages, living and dead, as may be useful in their future career. 3. A superior seminary or university, where youths of a higher rank may receive an education to fit them for the important and dignified stations, to which their situation in society authorized them to aspire. The first was already provided for; with regard to the second, the Committee could not think that less than eight such schools would answer the purpose, namely, one at some place below Quebec, one at Quebec, one at Three Rivers, one at Montreal, one at the new settlement on Missisquoi Bay, and three more to be afterwards distributed. Those at Quebec and Montreal should be erected immediately, as the Province did not afford the means of giving even the rudiments of a liberal education, except through one or two private schools limited in plan and uncertain in duration. A parent was obliged, therefore, to engage a private tutor, which few could afford, or to send the child to Europe among strangers at the most momentous period of life, or "lastly, must resort to the desperate expedient of sending him to the United States, that he may learn to contemn the religion and hate the Government of his native country." To establish schools at Quebec and Montreal on the model of Westminster, Winchester, and Eton, the Committee recommended the grant of lands to yield £20,000 currency for each of these two, a smaller sum might be sufficient for the other six. With regard to a university, the Committee thought it premature to formulate any plan, but recommended, that an appropriation should be made to cover any plan that might be adopted. (For report see Q. 92 beginning at page 210.)

The labours of Mr. Joseph Bouchette, as Surveyor-General, appear to make some reference to his services desirable. The duties of the office, in view of the settlement of the country were important, and for some years before the death of his predecessor, Major Holland, the infirm state of the latter's health unfitted him for the active discharge of the work for which he was responsible, but it was not until after his death that any official investigation was made as to the condition of the

office, consideration for his merit and past services preventing such an examination. When it was at last made, the committee of the Executive Council, to which it was entrusted, reported that the office was in an unsatisfactory condition, and that the system adopted by Major Holland's assistant would, there was reason to apprehend, give rise to much litigation, and Sir Robert Milnes says, "it will require a person of much ability, as well as of great integrity, to establish such a system in the department for the future, as shall equally ensure the rights of the Crown and of individuals." Such a one was found in the person of Mr. Bouchette, to whom the commission of Deputy Surveyor-General was given, in room of Collins deceased, and the manner in which from the first he managed the affairs of that important department is best shown by quoting the words of the Lieutenant-Governor in his dispatch of 22nd April, 1802. "Mr. Bouchette," he says, "has fully answered the expectations which were formed of him both by the Committee and myself, so that since his appointment, every facility has been given to that part of the public business which relates to the granting of the waste lands of the Crown." (Q. 88, p. 70.)

Joseph Bouchette whose appointment to the office of Deputy Surveyor-General was made on the 15th of February, 1802, was the son of a Canadian, as stated by Simcoe in a letter to Lord Pelham of the 2nd May, 1802, to whose fidelity Lord Dorchester trusted his personal safety and in that the preservation of Canada, during the American Rebellion. He commanded the naval force on the lakes of Upper Canada, a post of great anxiety and inadequate profit, in which he conducted himself with great integrity. (Q. 90, p. 289.)

Joseph had from an early age been actively employed in different capacities. In 1791, he was a provincial land surveyor and a draughtsman under his uncle, Major Holland. In 1794, he received a commission as lieutenant in the Provincial navy, serving for five years, part of which time he was in command of one of His Majesty's vessels and saved during that time H.M.S. "Onondaga" off York (Toronto) harbour when deserted by the officers and crew. He was employed in hydrographic surveys of the harbours of Lake Ontario by Simcoe, to his entire satisfaction, and was for some time in command of a row galley on the St. Lawrence, with a detachment of troops to guard against apprehended hostile attempts. Besides the naval, he was also engaged in military service, was lieutenant, adjutant, and instructor of the Canadian militia at Quebec and was subsequently appointed to the command of an artillery company. As already stated, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor-General in 1802, and promoted to the rank of Surveyor-General in 1804, in which capacity he perfected a system of survey and alleged, the correctness of which statement there seems no reason to doubt, that in the three years he had transacted more business than was done in the twenty years preceding.

The promotion to the office of Surveyor-General was actually made by the Lieutenant-Governor in the month of August, 1803, but the appointment was not officially approved of by the Ministry until 1804, although Mr. Bouchette was in the active discharge of the duties of his office during the interval. The establishment was then very limited, and in November, of 1804, the Council recommended the appointment of two clerks and a messenger, the total establishment, in addition of course to the Surveyor-General himself; the salaries recommended were for the one clerk ten shillings a day, and for the other £150 sterling a year, the charge for the messenger to be £40 a year, but that was to include the cost of his board to be provided by the Surveyor-General. These sums, the Committee were afraid, might be con-

sidered extravagant, but it was hoped they would be sanctioned and "not be thought too much for the purpose of procuring and attaching persons who can be depended on in the public service." On the 2nd of May following, the arrangements and expenditure were sanctioned. (Q. 97. p. 38.)

Whilst in London in 1807, Mr. Bouchette urgently called attention to the importance of having the boundary between the Province of Lower Canada and the United States determined, and pointed out in plain terms the difficulties that would arise were this not settled. But the boundary was not settled for nearly forty years later, the two countries being repeatedly on the verge of war from disputes arising out of this question. A reference to the memorandum he submitted may be found interesting, if not now useful. It is in Q. 106-2 p. 437, followed by extract from a speech of the Governor of Vermont, indicating the claims set up by that State. Some days after, he sent the "Heads of a plan of defence respecting the two Canadas." (Q. 106-2, enclosed in letter of 9th August, p. 479.) In the latter end of August, 1807, he left London to take ship at Portsmouth, but was too late and went on to Plymouth; there he could only find a ship bound for St. John, N.B., a misfortune which was afterwards of great advantage. He anticipated a laborious and expensive journey across the country to get to Quebec, although affording him an opportunity of acquiring a more correct knowledge of that communication. How thoroughly his anticipations in this latter expectation were verified, is shown in the topographical description of the various provinces, which he published in 1831, and although it is now fully sixty years since that date, the work is still regarded as an authority on the topography of the country, including the two Canadas and the Maritime Provinces.

The subject of immigration, by name, was little noticed by the Legislatures of either Province, the object of granting the lands to individuals being their settlement by private effort. The list of applicants for lands published at the end of each volume calendared and in the notes in this and previous report, may assist in determining with what success these efforts met. But certain causes and individuals may be noted, as affecting this object.

Colonel Thomas Talbot, who had been in Upper Canada with Lieut.-Governor Simcoe left the Province in 1794, having had a promise of the grant of an extensive tract of land. On his return in the spring of 1801 he, however, found that the promise had not been fulfilled and wrote to the Duke of Kent to that effect. He had arrived, he said, at his favourite settlement (the letter is dated from Skittiewaaba, Upper Canada) and had found his situation all he could have wished. In order to avoid payment of the fees under the new regulations, which rendered the possession of lands more expensive and difficult than when he left, he asked the Duke to adopt a plan which he points out, as he thought he was equally entitled to the rank of *Hidalgo* as other adventurers in a new country. The plan he proposed to the Duke was to obtain for himself the grant by royal patent of the Township of Houghton in the County of Norfolk on Lake Erie, or any adjacent township not granted, exempt from fees and obligations of settlement; then to transfer the patent to him (Talbot), transmitted through the proper channel to have the provincial deeds made out for possession. He mentioned the Township of Houghton as being near his place of residence, this would place "the once gay Tom Talbot" under great obligation; he

was out, he said, every morning at sunrise in his smock frock, felling and burning the forest to form a farm, and adds: "Could I but be seen by some of my St. James' friends when I come home to my frugal supper, as black as any chimney sweeper, they would exclaim, what a damned blockhead you have been Tom, but no, as I actually eat my homely fare with more zest than I ever did the best dinners in London." (Q. 291, p. 517.) The Duke of Kent made the application, but not in the form asked for by Colonel Talbot, but for a direct grant free from the fees, &c., on the ground that the grant had been promised in Simcoe's time, and through oversight not carried into effect. A similar application had been made to the Duke of Cumberland, and the reasons for the refusal of both of the royal brothers to make such a request to the King, throws a curious light on the relation between George III. and his sons. Writing to Lord Hobart on the 11th of October, 1801, the Duke of Kent states the difficulty felt by Colonel Talbot with respect to the obligations he would incur, and says: "To obviate this, from his ignorance of the difficulty there is "for any of His Majesty's sons to address him with a request of any sort, but more "especially of the nature of that which he points out, he has made an application to "my Brother to ask for a township in his own name to be hereafter transferred to him. "But this is quite out of the question, for the Duke of Cumberland by no means "wishes that his name should appear in this transaction." Both of the royal Dukes, however, were anxious that Talbot's wishes for exemption should be granted, for which the Duke of Kent believed there was sufficient justification. The request was complied with, and an order sent that steps should be taken to carry it out. On the 27th October, 1802, Colonel Talbot proposed to Mr. Sullivan a government scheme for attracting settlers to Upper Canada, which he offered to superintend and direct. (For statement of Talbot's services, see Simcoe's letter of 11th February, 1803. Q. 296, p. 286.) In the spring of 1803, he was granted the land he asked for, but as accounts are to be found in printed form of his proceedings, it is unnecessary to enter into them more fully here.

The exertions made by Lord Selkirk to promote emigration are well known, and his publications on the subject are accessible. In 1802, His Lordship laid before Government proposals for an extensive emigration from Ireland to Canada. His proposal (Q. 293, p. 172), was to establish a colony, expressly for Irish Catholics in some unoccupied part of North America, where everything should be arranged to suit their religious and national prejudices, that encouragement should be held out to settlers and the expense of their passage be paid from the public purse. Were the plan adopted he would undertake to settle the proposed colony, and if Government would defray the expense of their passage, he would pledge himself to procure any number of settlers that might be deemed advisable. In supplementary observations, sent a few days later, he suggested that the proper place for the colony should be in the neighbourhood of Lake Winnipeg. The obstacle to this was the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company, for which he proposed a remedy. (Q. 293, p. 178, see also letter p. 169.) The letter was addressed to Lord Pelham who transferred it to Lord Hobart with notes by Mr. King, who did not agree with the scheme, as he did not think colonizing *en masse* would do, nor that new districts or separate colonies could be formed. Every person settling must be under the laws and executive authority of the Province. As for the fur trade, it took good care of itself and there was a "salutary neglect" which beat all the care in the world. This particular proposal, therefore, came to nothing.

In the meantime an intended emigration from the West Highlands of Scotland, under whose direction does not appear, was reported by the collector and comptroller of Customs at Fort William, but the Board of Customs in Edinburgh appear to have placed such obstructions in the way as to prevent the emigration from taking place.

In July, 1802, Lord Selkirk applied for lands at the Falls of St. Mary (Sault Ste. Marie), and also for a grant in Prince Edward Island. In August, he entered into details of his plans; he would make it his study, he said, to learn the means of finding German settlers, of Scotch he had no doubt of securing a sufficiency, as great numbers were about to emigrate from the Highlands, but was sorry to learn on a visit there that so many had gone to Carolina and others were preparing to follow next year. He could not absolutely state the number of people he could settle, but if terms were not unfavourable he could engage in a few years from 800 to 1,200 families, and if he should obtain the grant of the minerals he would not scruple to undertake still more. (Q. 293, p. 219.) In accordance with this proposal His Lordship sent an agent to examine the situation at the Falls of St. Mary, who was recommended to the protection of General Hunter by Lord Hobart. In November, His Lordship wrote that he had succeeded in overcoming to some extent the habit of the Highlanders to go to whatever place their friends had settled, from which cause so great a proportion went still to Carolina and New York. On condition he accompanied them, 100 families had consented to accept his offers, who otherwise would have gone to Carolina. (Q. 293, p. 256.) Lord Selkirk's plans for emigration it seems unnecessary to trace further. His pamphlet respecting Highland Emigration and the settlement of Prince Edward Island published in 1805, will furnish information of the ideas he entertained on this subject.

In March, 1803, Lord Hobart informed General Hunter, that a body of Highlanders, mostly Macdonnells and partly disbanded soldiers of the late Glengarry Fencible Regiment, with their families and connections, were about to follow to Upper Canada some of their relations already settled there. Their merit and services, His Lordship said, give them strong claims to every mark of favour and consideration, and he had no doubt they would prove as valuable settlers as their connections now residing in the district of Glengarry "of whose industry and general good conduct very favourable representations have been received here." (Q. 294, p. 141). In an undated letter (endorsed as written from Edinburgh in March, 1804), the Reverend Alexander MacDonell wrote to Mr. Sullivan, that as his suggestion had been agreed to of keeping "Scots Catholics" in Canada entirely under the spiritual direction of pastors selected from among their own countrymen, who had been educated in Great Britain, and that a wish had been expressed that he should assume the direction accordingly, he was ready to sail in the first vessel from the Clyde, and could take a well qualified schoolmaster with him, should Government decide to defray the expense. The proposed emigration in a body of the disbanded soldiers of the Glengarry Fencibles was prevented by unexplained circumstances, but the Reverend Alexander MacDonell did not on that account abandon his determination to join his countrymen settled in Glengarry in Upper Canada, and Lieut.-Governor Hunter was instructed to give him every assistance that was possible, which he replied should be attended to on the arrival of Mr. MacDonell, at the same time expressing his disappointment that the disbanded soldiers had been prevented from coming. The Glengarry Fencible Regiment, he

said, "served some short time under my command in Ireland in 1798, when I found them to be a remarkably well-behaved and well-disposed set of people." (Q. 299, p. 49.)

Mr. MacDonell arrived in Upper Canada during the summer of 1804, with, to quote his own words, "instructions from Lord Hobart to take upon him the spiritual charge of the Scotch Highland Catholics settled in the Province." He was to fix his residence in the Highland Settlement of the Eastern District, that is in Glengarry, but to visit occasionally other Highland settlements. The memorial from which this is taken describes Mr. MacDonell as "Chaplain to His Majesty's late Glengarry Regiment." The object of the memorial was to obtain the assistance promised by Government to enable Mr. MacDonell to procure a few clergymen and schoolmasters of their own countrymen for the Highlanders, and to call attention to the great extent of the work thrown on him, which it was impossible he could perform alone. Besides those at his own immediate place of residence, there were settlements at York, Kingston, Niagara, Johnstown and Newcastle. In the Eastern District, the Highland settlement included the whole tract between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, composing the Counties of Glengarry, Stormont and Prescott, with a population of 10,000 rapidly increasing. (Q. 305, p. 4, see also the account by Bishop MacDonell of the settlement of Glengarry, among the Archives. The catalogue of the printed books may be referred to under the title "MacDonell," and under the same title is a statement among the manuscripts series M.)

In 1803, a proposal was made for a Swiss settlement in Upper Canada, in 1805 Sir George Mackenzie made inquiries as to the prospect of sending a number of his tenants there, and in 1807 a petition was sent by Lancashire labourers for assistance to emigrate, but, so far as the documents show, no result followed these movements.

Great importance was evidently attached to the cultivation and preparation of flax and hemp to be used for cordage for the Royal Navy. The correspondence relating to both Provinces clearly establishes this fact. The most liberal encouragement was given to persons who intended to enter on its cultivation, and premiums were offered of considerable amounts for the best samples sent to Britain. Some remarks on this subject may be found in the report for 1891, pp. xlii and xliii.

The sums proposed to be invested in this industry were comparatively large. Mr. Philip Robin, junior, of the Island of Jersey (presumably one of the family of Robin, Pison & Co., engaged in the fisheries) proposed to invest £10,000 sterling in the cultivation and preparation of hemp, should sufficient encouragement be offered by Government. The attention of Mr. Robin, it was stated by Messrs. LeMesurier, who forwarded his application and engaged to become security for the fulfilment of his engagements, had long been directed to this object, but the length of time required before returns could be received had hitherto deterred him from turning this knowledge to account, so that it was necessary for Government to assist with advances during the first years. He desired that all the transactions should be between him and the Imperial Government owing to the failure of all previous attempts made under the supervision of the Provincial authorities. This latter statement is not borne out by the correspondence, as the Colonial Secretary writing some months after the date of the application on behalf of Mr. Robin, expresses his

satisfaction at the progress made and hoped that the Legislature would take measures to promote effectually this very important object. In accordance with this desire on the part of His Lordship, an Act was passed in the following session, and the subject, says Sir Robert Milnes, was taken up with considerable spirit in the districts of Quebec and Montreal, in which committees had been established, which had jointly issued instructions in English and French, "On the mode of cultivating and preparing hemp," shorter instructions being published in the *Official Gazette* by the Montreal Committee, with the following advertisement, in English and French as are all the documents issued by the committees. "Notice is hereby given to persons inclined to raise Hemp, that seed will be delivered gratis, at Quebec and Montreal, to such persons as will engage to sow the same, not exceeding two and one-half bushels to one person, and that nine pence per pound will be paid for good clean Hemp of the growth of Lower Canada, equal to samples of Russia clean Hemp, to be seen at Quebec and Montreal and delivered on or before the 30th September, 1803, and twelve shillings and sixpence per bushel for good ripe Hemp Seed delivered on or before the 1st January, 1803." The Act (George III., 1802, Cap. V.) provides for the application of £1,200 currency, to enable the inhabitants "to enter on the culture of hemp with facility and advantage." Premiums were also offered by societies, and at page xliii of the Report for 1891, already referred to, it will be seen that in 1804, Mr. Isaac Winslow Clarke, Chairman of the Montreal Committee, received the gold medal from the Society of Arts &c., for hemp grown in Lower Canada, the other medals being awarded to Upper Canadians.

That the interest in the subject was widespread is apparent from the evidence afforded by the correspondence. Sir Joseph Banks, the President of the Royal Society and a man of distinguished attainments, in reply to a reference from the Board of Trade, gave some information that will help to account for the abandonment of this industry in the Canadas, in spite of every effort to foster and encourage its prosecution. In respect to the probability of obtaining a supply from the British Colonies in America he is not hopeful. On this head he quotes from a communication from Stephen Shairp, Esq., which says: "In countries where the hemp is grown, the peasants are *glebi adscripti*" [serfs], "whence it is that no large farms can exist there and hired labourers are not easy to be procured. Hemp, therefore, is seldom cultivated in large fields, but generally in small patches near the house of the peasants each of whom raises as much as he thinks he can, with the assistance of his family, prepare for the market, and no more." / Mr. Shairp gives further details respecting the mode of collecting for the market, &c., and after pointing out the immense value of this industry to Russia, adds: "A stoppage of this trade would paralyze the Empire in every vein, for it extends to the most minute ramifications." Hence Sir Joseph concludes that the exportation of hemp from Russia cannot be stopped under any conceivable circumstances, and that however low the price paid to the British or Colonial producer, Russian hemp will be offered at a still lower rate. Sir Joseph then enters into calculation of the cost, founded on those made by Chief Justice Elmsley for Upper Canada, and shows that the price when delivered for the Navy is greatly in excess of that at which Russian hemp can be obtained. His final conclusion is that hemp should not be grown in a populous country, as for every ton raised there is a deduction of sixteen quarters (128 bushels) from the food of the inhabitants. (The letter in Q. 90, p. 323, may be read with advantage, as it shows how impossible it was then, and it is to be presumed even now, to compete in the

market with hemp of Russian growth, the hemp produced in Canada being at present restricted to that grown in small quantities on a limited area.

The reports of the ropemakers (Q. 93, pp. 151, 154) agreed as to the tensile strength of the hemp, which for some purposes was, they considered, better suited than any other, but the imperfect manner in which it was prepared for the market seriously diminished its value.

Among the applicants for land to be set apart for him as a bounty for raising hemp was Philemon Wright, the founder, it may be said, of the lumber industry on the Ottawa, and whose descendants still occupy positions of note in that district. His application was for Kettle Island, opposite Templeton, a few miles below the present City of Ottawa, and so much fit land in the townships of Hull and Templeton as could be found for the cultivation of that plant. The committee, however, in view of the prohibition either to grant, or to give leave to occupy, islands, refused the first part of the petition and adjourned the consideration of the second. The proposals made by Mr. Wright were: 1. To engage to sow 100 acres in ten years or less, 10 acres to be sown next spring (1803). 2. To erect a water or horse mill for preparing the hemp. No return to be asked for the loan of the seed for the first season, a grant of 10,000 acres of arable land on the Grand or Ottawa River, independent of the premium or other encouragement offered by Government. He pointed out the great expense that must be incurred by erecting mills and procuring workmen from New England, and urged that if his proposals were agreed to, the land should be set apart at once so that he could have it prepared without delay for cultivation.

The counter propositions of the Committee were: That Mr. Wright should raise hemp in the township of Hull for ten years to the extent of ten acres annually and receive 200 acres for each ton of good merchantable hemp delivered and inspected, but the amount on which the grant is to be based is not to exceed 100 tons (that is 20,000 acres as the maximum); he could sell the hemp to the best advantage; he was to receive no additional bounty from the Provincial or British Government, but that did not debar him from receiving premiums offered by agricultural societies or any other private bounty. The Committee recommended that 20 bushels of seed should be advanced for the first crop, to be returned next year if required, Mr. Wright agreed to the counter proposals, so far as regarded the annual sowing of ten acres, but asked leave to modify his proposals after a year's experience. The plan proposed by Mr. Wright of sowing in drills, was negatived by the Lords of Trade on the ground that whilst better seed might be produced, the expense of cultivation would be increased and the quality of the fibre injured by the plants sending out numerous side shoots, the broadcast system and thick sowing being the best to pursue. Other applicants in Lower Canada will be found mentioned in the calendar, a reference to which will enable investigators to obtain access to the text of the documents.

In Upper Canada a similar disposition was shown to enter upon the cultivation of hemp. Colonel Talbot, the founder of the Talbot settlement, selected the township of Yarmouth in Western Canada, now Ontario, as suitable for its growth, and proposed to extend its cultivation through the whole township. So far as the volumes calendared in this report are concerned, the references to the cultivation of hemp in Upper Canada are few and the information meagre, yet the proof that it was engaged in to a certain extent is undoubted, one of the evidences being the giving of medals to farmers in Upper Canada by the Society of Arts, etc., for the quality of hemp produced. (See Report for 1891, p. xliii.)



The question of impressment only comes up incidentally, although it was carried to a high degree, many of the vessels in Quebec being left so short-handed that their sailing late in the season was attended with very serious danger owing to the weakness and consequent inefficiency of their crews. Nor were the seamen taken without resistance, so that bloodshed was frequent, and occasionally a life was taken, of which an instance may be found in the calendar of a previous report. Even the protection afforded by law in the case of persons specially exempted from being thus kidnapped was not always sufficient to preserve their liberties, the press gang not caring to distinguish too closely between those who might and those who might not be pressed into His Majesty's naval service in time of war. Two cases are mentioned in the documents calendared in this report. One reported on by Sir Robert Shore Milnes in his letter of the 15th of November, 1804, (Q. 96, p. 2) was that of John Queen, apprentice to a hatter named John Digouard at Quebec, a boy under eighteen and who had never been at sea. He had been carried off by the press gang of H.M.S. "Orpheus," and the Lieutenant-Governor applies for his return and for the redress which he holds to be due for such a violation of law. The other case was that of a son of Judge Panet, who had been pressed in London, two years before, and was serving still as a common seaman on board H.M.S. "Excellent" in the Mediterranean. Sir Robert stated that he had already made application for the return of the young gentleman through private channels and now wrote officially. (For the danger to the navigation of merchant vessels caused by the practice of impressing, reference may be made to this letter Q. 96, p. 2.) In consequence of the representation made by Milnes, Lord Camden took immediate steps to have the young man delivered up, and on the 22nd of May he was informed that young Panet had been discharged from the "Excellent." What became of Queen is not on record.

The difficulty of obtaining means to build Gaols and Court-houses in Lower Canada was attempted to be overcome by lotteries for raising the necessary funds. But the proposals to that effect were not agreed to. The substitutes that could be made use of as places of detention were not satisfactory; as they neither afforded security for the custody of the prisoners, nor the shelter that humanity required. In 1796, the Grand Jury of Montreal, whose attention had been called to the subject by an indictment laid before them against the gaoler for the escape of prisoners, visited the gaol and in a presentment at the September term of 1796, represented that the outside walls of the building were so decayed as to be not only insufficient for the safe custody of prisoners, but that it was absolutely impossible to make them secure without being rebuilt. The Grand Jury of Quebec made a similar presentment respecting the gaol there, entering into minute details of its condition. The occupants of each floor were described, some under sentence for aggravated crimes, murder, &c., others confined for venial offences, but all shut up together. The jurors, after enumerating the sufferings endured by the prisoners from cold in the severe weather, called for the interference of Government to establish a properly arranged gaol, in which a division of the prisoners could be made, and the sentence of hard labour be carried into effect. The presentment further alleges, that these prisoners suffer no other punishment than deprivation of liberty, "their friends or relations being allowed to carry them all sorts of provisions, and from their remaining so long in a state of idleness, mixed as they now are with other offenders, they

"are in great danger of leaving the gaol at the period of their confinement more "hardened in vice than when they were committed."

In 1804, the Grand Jury of Montreal made another presentment, which gives a picture of the state of the gaol, which, if correct, showed plainly the necessity for a new building, and of its correctness there is no reason to doubt. The presentment states: "That the present gaol is only the ruins of the former one, which was "burned, repaired and patched up in such a manner that the prisoners are sheltered "from the inclemency of the weather, but by no means prevented from going out "of it whenever they feel so inclined." The exposure of the inhabitants to all sorts of outrage is represented as a strong reason for a new gaol being built, and the assistance of the court is requested to obtain the remedy so imperatively required. The Chief Justice, Monk, forwarded the presentment to the Lieutenant-Governor, with a recommendation that its prayer should be given effect to, and Sheriff Gray was asked for a report on the subject. From this report it appears that the same building had existed under the French rule, that it had then, as well as subsequently, suffered from fire, and that although the sum of £615 had been recently expended on repairs it was still inadequate to the security of prisoners.

In accordance with the reports, &c., an Act was passed in 1805, by which Commissioners were appointed to have a gaol erected in each of the cities of Quebec and Montreal, the cost in each case being restricted to £9,000 currency, the amount required to be levied by duties on goods imported into any part of the Province. On the question of erecting the gaols in these two cities, there was no difference of opinion in the House of Assembly, but on that of the ways and means for carrying out the object proposed, a discussion at once arose, the members of the Assembly connected with trade being urgent for the imposition of a land tax, the land-holders, English and Canadian maintaining that the amount required should be raised by means of import duties, which latter proposal was embodied in the Bill. Petitions were then sent to Legislative Council by the merchants of Quebec and Montreal against the Bill and leave asked to plead at the Bar of the House which was refused, and the Bill passed the Upper Chamber unanimously. The Lieutenant-Governor was then petitioned to reserve the Bill for His Majesty's consideration, but on the report of the Attorney-General, to whom the question was referred, it was decided to grant the royal sanction without reservation, and the Bill became law. For the arguments for and against the policy of imposing import duties, reference may be made to the letter of Sir Robert Milnes of the 12th of April, 1805, (No. 22), in which a very full account of the discussions is given, as well as of his own reasons for giving his assent. (Q. 97, p. 59.) Copy of the petition of the merchants of Montreal to the Council against the Bill is in Q. 99, p. 100, that from the merchants of Quebec to Milnes, being a duplicate of that from Montreal, has not been copied. In view of the importance attached to this impost by the mercantile community, reference may be made to the memorial by merchants in London trading to Canada for the disallowance of the Bill in Q. 99, p. 285, the covering letter from Mr. Inglis of the firm of Phyn, Inglis & Co., being at p. 284.

In the previous reports information was given respecting canals for the transport first of military stores and afterwards of merchandise, some additional papers on that subject are calendared in this report. Among these is a memorandum by Sir Alexander Mackenzie on navigation by the Upper St. Lawrence. His proposal made in the most general terms is contained in Q. 293, p. 120, but no plan of any

kind is suggested, beyond the fact of the feasibility of opening a navigation from Montreal to Lake Ontario, with a length of canal of fourteen miles, of easy construction, as against upwards of ninety miles from Albany to the same lake, and he urges men of capital in London, who would no doubt be appealed to for means to carry on so vast a work as the latter, for which the resources of the projectors in the United States were inadequate, not to be tempted to assist a foreign, to the detriment of the mother country. Colonel Mann, commanding the Royal Engineers, to whom the proposal was referred, remarked on its vagueness, but agreed that at a moderate cost such a system of navigation as was proposed by Sir Alexander Mackenzie was practicable, the improvement in navigation being in many places of easy accomplishment even without the expense of canals or locks, but he attached the greatest importance to the construction of the canal from Montreal to Lachine. He assumed, an assumption that appears to be forced and non-natural, that Sir Alexander, in speaking of a canalage of fourteen miles, means that distance in a continuous line, and needlessly controverts such a statement. "It is possible," he says, "he may mean the sum of all the different lengths to be cut through at different places may not exceed fourteen miles," which to those who know the ground, and Colonel Mann was one of these, would appear to be precisely what Sir Alexander did mean. Colonel Mann's condition, before giving an estimate of the cost and of the time necessary for the accomplishment of the work, that the propositions should be very explicit, was but reasonable. The result of cutting a canal across a neck of land above the Cascades, he stated to have been satisfactory, as the cost would soon be repaid out of the tolls, but doubted very much if this would follow the construction of fourteen miles of canals and locks, a doubt which he attributed to his want of commercial knowledge, as a reason for his diffidence in pronouncing an opinion. Whatever may have been Sir Alexander's exact plans, his scheme has been substantially carried out with the addition of the Lachine Canal to which Colonel Mann attached so much importance. The communication between Lake Ontario and Montreal, besides that from the Upper Lakes by the Welland Canal, has been completed on a liberal scale, enlargements of the canals and locks having been made more than once, and the navigation otherwise improved. Reference may be made respecting canal projects to the reports on Archives for 1886 and 1890.

The state of religion, so far as Protestants were concerned, was not satisfactory either in Upper or Lower Canada. The first Anglican Bishop complained frequently and bitterly of the treatment accorded to the Church of England. In his letter of the 6th of June, 1803, (Q. 92, p. 253), printed in full at note C., in this report, he draws a comparison between the position of the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England in Lower Canada, in which he says: "Compared with the respectable establishments, the substantial revenues and the extensive powers and privileges of the Church of Rome, the Church of England sinks into a merely tolerated sect, etc.," and calls attention to the use of the title of Bishop of Quebec by the Roman Catholic dignitary, his official title being, he states, "the superintendent of the Church of Rome," who under the immediate sanction of the Pope's Bull has entered upon his episcopal functions, and exercises without control all the patronage and other privileges attached to the rank of a Bishop. (See the letter referred to and Appendices B, C and D.) An interesting conversation and report of a second will be found between Mgr. Plessis and Attorney-General Sewell, beginning at page 23

of Note C., and reference may also be made to the other documents printed in full in that note. In forwarding the two reports from the Attorney-General of the conversation between him and Mgr. Plessis, the Coadjutor, Sir Robert Milnes stated that both the Bishop and Coadjutor would accept the terms offered, and forwarded a petition from Mgr. Denaut, the Roman Catholic Bishop, praying that he and his successors should be civilly recognized as Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church of Quebec, "and enjoy such prerogatives, rights and temporal emoluments as Your Majesty shall graciously attach to that dignity." (The petition, with a translation, is at the end of Note B.) In the letter of the 4th of July, 1805, (No. 28), forwarding this petition, Sir Robert Milnes wrote, in reference to the application by the Bishop for an increase to his allowance, that as a condition precedent to such an increase "he shall implicitly conform to the 44th article of His Majesty's instructions, which requires that no person whatever shall have the cure of souls without a license first had and obtained from the Governor, etc., and which hitherto has never been enforced, but which I was directed by His Grace the Duke of Portland to endeavour to effect by every means which prudence can suggest." Further on in the same letter he says, "I have every reason to believe that both the Bishop and Coadjutor would not hesitate in accepting the terms, if it were not for their dread of the popular clamour, and their fear of being accused of relinquishing the pretensions of their Church for considerations of private advantage, scruples which I have little doubt they will lay aside, if the object is steadily followed up." The letter of Milnes from which these are extracts has been very fully calendared, and deals besides the questions relating to the Bishop, with that of the properties held by the seminaries, with reports attached dealing with both subjects. It may be added that Mgr. Denaut died on the 18th of January, 1806, and was succeeded by Mgr. Plessis, Coadjutor, who took the prescribed oaths on the 27th of the same month, M. Panet being appointed to the office of Coadjutor and taking the oaths on the 8th of February following, although at first some doubts were entertained as to the propriety of M. Panet's appointment.

In compliance with repeated representations on the subject of the want of church accommodation for the Protestant inhabitants of Quebec, made by the Lord Bishop, to which a slight reference was made in the report for 1891, the Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Portland, wrote to Milnes, as there stated, on the 24th of July, 1799, authorizing the building of a Metropolitan Church at the seat of Government, on the site of the late Church of the Recollets, and to apply for that purpose a sum not to exceed £400 annually, having no doubt that the inhabitants would contribute to the extent of their means towards the accomplishment of so laudable an object. As the law did not authorize the collection of tithes, it was the duty of the Provincial Legislature to make some provision for the officiating clergy. These means, however, he believed would be more easily found than suitable persons for the office, a point on which he was in correspondence with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. How correct was this view may be seen by a reference to the Calendars for both Provinces, which show the almost impossibility of obtaining efficient clergy for the parishes as they were formed.

A commission was appointed to superintend the building of the Metropolitan Church at Quebec, and in June, 1800, the commissioners reported that they had fixed on a plan and obtained estimates of the cost, which amounted to £4,925 19s.6d. independent of several articles unprovided for. These were: the steps, the pulpit,

reading desk and clerk's desk; balustrade before the altar; enclosure walls; pay of master mason. In the report it is stated that the extent of the building necessary for the accommodation of the congregation, civil and military, had not been exceeded, nor was the material used other than a proper degree of stability demanded. The Commissioners, it continues, "have not aspired to ornament, but have directed their views merely to decent simplicity." (Q. 85, p. 198.) The dimensions of the proposed church were to be 130 feet long, 60 feet broad, and 34 feet high from the basement. (P. 200.) The Commissioners further represented that the estimate so far exceeded the means at their disposal, that a more ample sum in the first instance, had become necessary, the additional expense caused by frequent interruptions to the work would, they hoped, excuse them from the charge of presumption. Sir Robert Milnes, in forwarding this memorial, supported its prayer, having already in his letter of 12th November, 1799, (No. 11), when he submitted the names of the Commissioners forewarned the Colonial Secretary that little could be effected from private contributions, and that in the climate of Quebec, it was necessary to advance a considerable sum the first year, so that the building might be in a sufficient state of forwardness to secure it from being damaged by the inclemency of the winter. (Q. 84, p. 4.) He represented also, in his letter of October, 1800, the "singular attention" paid by the Lord Bishop and the other Commissioners to keep the expense down to the lowest point possible. (Q. 85, p. 196.) Should the grant, he continues, be restricted to £400 a year, the time occupied in completing the building, at the cost shewn by the estimates, would be twelve years. In the meantime the foundation had been laid and some part of the additional materials purchased for continuing the work, these operations having been rendered possible by the payment to the Commissioners of £800, that is the allowance for two years. In January, 1801, the Colonial Secretary, in view of the enhanced cost that would be caused by delay, authorized Milnes to advance such larger sums as he might think proper to enable the work to be completed without interruption, but His Grace repeated, "I must observe that as the King's bounty on this occasion was intended to encourage and accompany the exertions of His Majesty's Protestant subjects in Lower Canada, it is expected that such a proportion of the estimated expense of building the church will be defrayed by them as their circumstances may reasonably enable them to afford for the completion of a work so important to their interests and so worthy of their liberality." (Q. 86-1, p. 10.) No result, so far as appears in the correspondence, or a result so trifling as not to be noticed, followed this appeal.

On the 7th of April, 1802, the Commissioners sent a second report, showing the greatly increased cost over the first estimate, owing to want of experience in the erection of buildings of that kind, together with the additional expense of living and the consequently enhanced price of labour. This representation was forwarded by Milnes, who corroborated the statements contained in it, and in view of the importance he attached to the completion of the church proposed to continue the larger payments over the first limitation, as authorized by the Duke of Portland's letter of the 6th of January, 1801. (For this letter see Q. 86-1, p. 10, in which the month only is given). In accounting for the laxity of the Protestant population to contribute towards the expense of building the church, the Lieutenant-Governor's letter of the 17th of May shows the policy of the British Government to have been to place the Church of England on the footing of the Established Church in Canada, to which, it was hoped, all the protestant inhabitants would adhere. This is only one,

however, of many evidences, of such a policy. After pointing out the important advantages that would result from putting the church establishment on a respectable footing, as one reason for continuing the advances, the letter continues: "It may be proper here to remark to Your Lordship that a great proportion of the Protestants in Lower Canada are not of the Established Church, and that the circumstances of those who are, will not enable them to contribute by voluntary subscriptions such a sum to the present building as might materially lessen the advances looked for from Government. But although a majority of the Protestants are not declared members of the Church of England, yet there clearly appears so general a disposition to conform to it, that I consider the probable event of uniting His Majesty's Protestant subjects of all descriptions in one communion, as by no means the least advantage to be expected from putting the establishment upon its proper foundation." (Q. 88, p. 150).

On the 28th of April, 1803, another memorial was sent from the Commissioners with statements showing the cost incurred and still to be met. The first statement shows the amount expended for the various services, materials, workmanship, &c., and it may not be uninteresting to local historians to know the amounts expended for stone from the different quarries. Up to the 31st of March, 1803, the stone from Cape Diamond cost £496.6.6; from Beauport, £78; from Ange Gardien, £547.11.8; from Pointe aux Trembles, £825.10; and from Cap Rouge, £182.18.6. The total cost to that date was (actual and estimated for one month) £15,059.5.10 currency, or £13,553.7.3 sterling, the amount still required to complete the building being estimated at £2,551.5.3 currency, or £2,296.2.8½ sterling.

The dimensions previously given, as those intended for the building, do not agree with the declared statement which accompanies the present memorial. The dimensions there given, as may be seen by reference to a previous paragraph, were to be: length 130 feet, breadth 60 and height 34 from the basement. In the detailed statement these were stated to be respectively 135 feet, 73 feet and from the ground to the top of the cornice, 42 feet 6 inches, with a tower and spire of a total height from the ground of 152 feet, but the depth of the foundation walls to the ground is not stated. All the other dimensions, the parts of the building in which the different qualities of stone had been used &c., are minutely detailed, and the causes of the great additional expense to that first estimated is stated.

To the erection of this church was attached so much importance from an ecclesiastical point of view that no apology seems to be necessary for the length of the remarks on the subject, and the light in which it was to be regarded was one looked upon by the Anglican Bishop with great anxiety. In a letter from his Lordship, given in full in note C, the following considerations are submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor: "I would beg to suggest the necessity of determining whether the Church now building at Quebec shall be considered as really a Metropolitan or merely as a parochial church, if a Metropolitan church whether it can consistently be left without a Chapter? without a portion of that dignity which should constitute its appropriate character." And further on, as may be seen by reference to the letter reappears the assertion of the policy of uniting all Protestants with the Church of England, which the establishment of a Cathedral and Chapter, the Bishop believed, would do much to bring about. For the answer to this letter, forwarded by Milnes to the Colonial Secretary, reference may be made to Lord Hobart's letter of the 9th of January, 1804, printed in full in note C, page 22.

On the 14th of August, 1804, Sir Robert Milnes wrote (Q. 94 p. 231), that the church would be completed for consecration in the course of the month, and that the Bishop requested a verger might be appointed to be paid £30 a year by Government, a request which was promptly acceded to. A return, only noted, in Q. 97, p. 50, shows the incomes of the Protestant clergy. The Rectors of Quebec and Three Rivers received a salary of £200 each without any extra allowance, the same for Montreal, with £80 from the parish, William Henry (Sorel) £100, with £50 from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the evening lecturer at Quebec £100. These salaries, especially that to the Rector of Quebec, were considered to be inadequate, and Sir Robert Milnes urged strongly that an increase should be granted, as the Roman Catholic Curates [curés, that is rectors] had twice, many of them four times the income of the Anglican clergy, who were most of them married men, whereas the former not being permitted to marry had no families to maintain.

For further correspondence on the general topic of ecclesiastical affairs in Lower Canada, reference may be made to the calendar, in which full abstracts are usually given of the letters on the subject, of the establishment of the Church of England as a National Church for Canada, which in subsequent years led to long and embittered controversies, ending in the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves, and the complete severance, by legislative enactment, of all connection between Church and State.

Reverting for a moment to the more local history of the Metropolitan Church in Quebec, the correspondence shows that the Commissioners in 1802 asked, what they believed to be in accordance with the ordinary practice upon the erection of new churches at the respective seats of Government in the several Provinces of America, for a gift by the King of Communion plate and altar cloth, with a Bible and Books of Common Prayer for the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Privy Council and the officiating clergyman, hoping that the first Cathedral Church which had ever been erected in America would be gratified with marks of the royal favour and protection, hitherto bestowed on parish churches on their first establishment. Almost by return mail, a despatch from the Colonial Secretary of 5th October, 1802, (Q. 89, p. 102) informed the Lieutenant-Governor that the King had been graciously pleased to comply with the request, and that the Treasury had been desired to take the necessary steps to have His Majesty's wishes carried out. In January, 1803, the Lieutenant-Governor acknowledged the receipt of the despatch, and asked that a pulpit cloth might be added to the objects already specified, at the same time sending the dimensions of the various cloths asked for. In August, 1804, the gifts had not yet been received, and it was not till July, 1808, that a letter, covering the invoices, was written, stating that the packages containing the gift had been ordered to be sent to Portsmouth for shipment by the first ship of war sailing for Quebec. The invoice of Messrs. Rundell, Bridge & Rundell gives a complete description of the plate sent, but the date, not given in the invoices for the Prayer Books, &c., and for the altar and other cloths, gives an interesting view of the official delays of the period. In October, 1802, the order was given to have the gift prepared. Messrs. Rundell had their part of the order completed in February, 1803, not an undue delay, as will be seen by an examination of the description. In July, 1808, five years and five months after the completion of the work, orders were given to send the packages to Portsmouth for shipment. On the 18th September, 1809, Governor Craig wrote that the gift had not been received and feared some accident had occasioned the extraordinary delay. Precisely when the delivery was made

does not appear from the correspondence, but Mr. Barrow, Secretary to the Admiralty, wrote on the 18th December, 1809, to the Treasury, that Captain Heneker, of H. M. S. "Mermaid," had informed him that the plate for the Lord Bishop of Quebec had been delivered to him through the Governor-in-chief, when is not stated, but a reference to the log of the "Mermaid" among the Admiralty Papers in the Record Office shows that she had arrived at Quebec on the 2nd of November, 1809, the inference being that the gift was delivered a day or two after her arrival, fully seven years having elapsed from the date the order was given. The invoice of Messrs. Rundell, Bridge & Rundell is in these words:

"A rich chased service of Communion Plate for the Metropolitan Church at Quebec.

"A very superb octagon salver with chased device, in the centre in high relief, of the Lord's Supper, with Our Saviour & the twelve Apostles & the four Evangelists chased out in compartments on the border, with elegant fluted antique borders & ornaments with the Arms and Supporters of His Majesty and those of the See.

"A pair of superb Altar Candlesticks with rich chased devices & cherub in the corners, elegant large tripod feet with His Majesty's Arms, the Arms of the See & Glories chased out in compartments, chased devices of Rams' heads & winged Beasts' paws at the corners of the base.

"An elegant circular shaped Salver on chased foot, with Glory in centre chased fluted borders and kneeling Cherubims at the sides, with the Arms of His Majesty and those of the See.

"2 large elegant chased Flaggons for Wine, with antique vine leaf borders & Cherub handles, fluted ornaments of King's Arms, Glories &c.

"2 elegant antique Chalicees with pattens for covers, vine leaf ornaments, chased borders and Arms, Glories, &c.

"A wainscot case to contain the whole partitioned and lined with white leather, Iron clamps to do, Brass name plate, &c."

The altar cloths, &c., were on an equally liberal scale, being all of crimson velvet and gold and no expense seems to have been spared for the Bibles and Prayer Books, but no price is given in any of the invoices.

On the 6th of November, 1802, a petition was presented from "His Majesty's faithful subjects of the Congregation of the Church of Scotland in the City of Quebec," signed by the Rev. Alexander Spark, the minister, and by the members, to the number of 150, praying for a site for building a church and a grant of land for an endowment, the ground of the application being that they were "Members of and united to the National Church of Scotland," and the petition concludes with the hope that His Majesty might consider a small portion of these waste lands properly bestowed, when granted for the maintenance of a branch of a National Church acknowledged and protected by His Majesty. In supporting the prayer of the petition, the same line of policy, always held in view to make the Church of England the National Church of Canada again appears. Sir Robert Milnes says: "Permit me to add, that in my opinion the affording to the members of the Church of Scotland the means of erecting a separate Place of Worship, will be no obstacle to the gradual and general conformity to the established Church, of which I expressed a hope in a former dispatch, on the contrary it appears to me that a rejection of their application in this particular, might rather tend to strengthen their prejudices against a union so much to be desired." The memorial to the Lieut.-Governor, asking that the petition might be forwarded to the King, was signed by a Committee, described as deputed by the Congregation of the Church of Scotland. A similar petition for a site on which to build a Church for the *Congregation de Notre Dame* was presented



by Mgr. Plessis. After some delay in consequence of difficulties arising from the choice of a site within the walls, both petitions were granted, the sites for both being on the land forming part of the Jesuit College grounds in the upper town of Quebec.

In the Report for 1891 are some remarks, with a report on the subject of the marriage laws of Upper Canada, in which there was only a brief reference to the correspondence, but the documents calendared in this volume give additional details of matters in Lower Canada, as viewed by the Anglican Bishop, and seem to call for some remark. In his letter of the 24th of October, 1804, the Lord Bishop of Quebec states, that to legalise certain marriages celebrated in Lower Canada by dissenting ministers and justices of the peace, two bills were introduced into the Council, one by himself to give effect to these marriages, the other by the Chief Justice for the relief of Protestant dissenters professing the religion of the Church of Scotland. Copies of the bills as originally introduced are appended to the letter from the Bishops (Q. 96, pp. 171 &c.). The bill, as it was finally assented to, is in the volume of the Statutes passed during the session of 1804, and may be compared with the two original bills introduced into the Legislative Council, which are in Q. 96, pp. 209 and 213 respectively. The preamble to the bill introduced by the Chief Justice sufficiently indicates its scope and object. It is in these words: "Whereas the Church of Scotland is by law the established Church of one of the three Kingdoms, the union whereof forms the Mother Country of this Province, and whereas it is reasonable.....that His Majesty's subjects resident in this Province and professing the religion of the said Church should have the full and free exercise and enjoyment of the same," &c. The bill proceeds to enact that all restrictions now imposed on the ministers of that church concerning the celebration of marriage and other ecclesiastical functions should be removed. A substantive bill was also introduced recognising the status of the Church of Scotland as an established Church in Canada, with all the rights which that implied. A reference to the Journals of Assembly for 1804 will show that the principle on which the bills of the Chief Justice were framed was adopted by the Assembly, but rejected by the Council, on the grounds stated in the letter from the Bishop: "Both these bills (that of the Bishop and that of the Chief Justice) passed the Legislative Council ... ..the former of these which was an enacting bill and which contained temporary provisions for the celebration of marriage in certain parts of the Province, where there are no resident Protestant Ministers, the Assembly, in opposition to the decision of the judges, endeavoured to transform into a declaratory Act, and mutilated it of everything but the clause that went to legalise past marriages. The last was purposely so changed as to make it impossible for the Legislative Council to adopt the amendments without virtually establishing the Church of Scotland in this Province.....By this proceeding the Ministers of the Church Scotland have been refused the privilege of solemnizing marriage, and many thousands of His Majesty's subjects in the new settlements are deprived of the means of entering into the marriage state, unless they travel a great, and to them almost an impracticable distance." Beyond legalising past marriages it will be seen by reference to the Act that no remedy was applied and that the restrictions on the celebration of marriages &c. continued to exist in full force.

The want of clergymen of the Church of England in Upper Canada engaged the attention of the Bishop of Lincoln, who used every exertion to obtain competent men to supply that want, but with very indifferent success in England. In Canada, the Bishop of Quebec had little hope of a supply, few of those born there,

he said, being so educated as to fit them for the office and still fewer of those who came to settle. Places of worship of the Church of England were few. A sum of £1,000 sterling was granted by Parliament in 1795 and 1796 for the building of churches in Upper Canada, these were to be erected at Newark (Niagara), York (Toronto), Cornwall and Sandwich.

The appropriations, stated in General Hunter's letter of 20th May, 1802, were for Sandwich £200, Niagara £100, York £300, New Johnstown £200, and Cornwall £200, an addition, as will be observed, of New Johnstown to the four previously mentioned. But up to that time only Sandwich had been in a position to draw the allowance of £200 and the £800 of a balance lapsed but was afterwards re-voted.

Bishop Strachan filled so important a place in Canadian politics that a notice of his first settlement in Upper Canada can scarcely be omitted. In a dispatch from General Hunter to Lord Hobart dated at Quebec, the 4th of August, 1803, he writes: "I have appointed the Reverend John Strachan, who was lately ordained here by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, to be the Resident Minister of the Church of England at Cornwall, in the Eastern District of Upper Canada, in the room of the Reverend James Sutherland Rudd, removed to a living in the Province of Lower Canada." (Q. 296, p. 251.)

In the report on Archives for 1890 (Note C) are copies of correspondence respecting the Fur Trade printed in full; this correspondence as that in reports of 1886 and 1889 may be read in connection with the present remarks. The correspondence in the report for 1890 was brought down to 1785, although in previous reports information was given of events subsequent to that period, after the original associated partners had separated into two companies, known respectively as the N. W. and the X. Y. Company, a separation which took place in 1798, both companies being hostile to the Hudson's Bay Company as well as to each other. This state of hostility and the unregulated competition which prevailed led to acts of violence, attended with consequences which were of a lamentable nature. The condition of affairs in the North-West became, in fact, almost intolerable, so that shortly after the formation of the two independent companies efforts were made to bring about a re-union or to give such advantages to those who were prepared to join as would throw obstacles in the way of the others. In January, 1802, Sir Alexander Mackenzie who was in London for the prosecution of this object, laid proposals before Lord Hobart, the Colonial Secretary, for the establishment of a permanent fishery and trade in furs, &c., in the interior and on the West Coast of North America. In forwarding what he called "Preliminaries," Sir Alexander anticipated difficulties in bringing about the coalition of the two companies at Montreal. Those who declined to enter into the proposed company he suggested should be at liberty to do as they pleased, provided he obtained the licenses for carrying on the trade. In this way, he believed he could secure those whose personal exertions were essential, "indeed infinitely more essential than the capital of the others, since the former can only be replaced by juniors successively growing up in the service, during a period of six to ten years, whereas the latter and any larger sum that may be found necessary can be raised at any time." (Q. 90, p. 37.) According to the preliminaries, it was proposed to form a supreme civil and military establishment on the island of Nootka, at King George's Sound, in latitude 50° north, with two subordinates, one in the River Columbia, latitude 46°, the other in Sea Otter Harbour,

latitude 55°. He proposed either a repeal of the Acts giving an exclusive right to the East India and South Sea Companies of fishery, trade and navigation in the Pacific Ocean and on the West Coast of North America, or failing that to obtain irrevocable and unlimited licenses from these companies, to carry on trade and fishing, and to establish factories and agents in Canton or elsewhere for the sale or barter of their imports or exports. Further, a clause provided for obtaining a license of traffic from the Hudson Bay Company, with a right to the latter to have a manifest presented and examination made at the first port of entry within the limits of its jurisdiction, but not at any other station or trading post. Reference has been made in the Report on Archives for 1889 and some account will be found in it of the establishment of trading posts on the Pacific for the prosecution of the fur trade with China, &c. (Report 1889, p. xxxiv.) The project of establishing a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific had long been a favourite idea with Sir Alexander Mackenzie, as shown in his account of his voyage to the Frozen Ocean and other publications and documents. It may not, therefore, be without interest to quote in full the fourth clause of the "Preliminaries," with the observations on that clause. He desires Government to constrain the Hudson's Bay Company:—

"To grant these licences to a company of British merchants, to be established in London under the name of "The Fishery and Fur Company," which company for the purpose of combining the Fishery, in the Pacific with the Fur trade of the Interior from the East to the West Coasts of the Continent of North America would at once equipping (equip) whalers in England, and by means of the establishments already made and in activity at Montreal on the East and advanced posts and Trading Houses in the Interior towards the West Coast to which they might extend it and where other establishments to be made at King George Sound, Nootka Island, under the protection of the Supreme Government and on the River Columbia and at Sea Otter Harbour under the protection of the subordinate Governments of these places, would open and establish a commercial communication through the Continent of North America between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to the incalculable advantage and furtherance both of the Pacific Fishery of America and American Fur Trade of Great Britain, in part directly and in part indirectly, through the channel of the possessions and factories of the East India Company in China, &c., it being perfectly understood that none of these maritime or inland establishments shall be made on territory in the possession of any other European nation, nor within the limits of the United States of North America or of the Hudson's Bay Company."

The observations on articles three and four need not be given in full; the principal parts may, however, be quoted. In reference to the demand for license for traffic, to be granted by the Hudson's Bay Company, the proposal states the reason:

"On the ground that the right of transit between the Mother Country and her Colonies, through her own proper Territory and Colonies, is an attribute of Sovereignty neither surrendered nor meant to have been surrendered to the Hudson Bay Company, according to its charter, the exercise of which is not desirable on any principle of Political Economy, while it is necessary and would be highly beneficial as being the shortest way to and from countries without its limits for the purpose of facilitating the intercourse between Great Britain and those Countries, in the Exchange of the manufactures of the former for the raw products of the latter."

In his observations on article 4, Sir Alexander says:

"There are at present two companies at Montreal, engaged in the North American Fur Trade, both of which are chiefly composed of men, who by personal exertions, no less hazardous than laborious and persevering, have contributed to the extension of it into formerly unknown parts; and who, if not the only men able to extend it to the Pacific are at least the most likely to succeed, as the best qualified to undertake it.

"These companies have not heretofore had an idea of embarking in the Pacific Fishery, but if they should succeed in combining the Fur Trade of the East with that of West, they would find it highly beneficial to combine the latter, if not both, with the Whale Fishery," &c.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie did not, however, succeed in forming his company.

On the 25th of October, 1802, he wrote to Mr. Sullivan, evidently smarting under a sense of disappointment that his exertions had been fruitless. The papers he sent would, he said, show that he had not succeeded, as also the improbability of his being able to succeed in bringing about the union of the two fur companies, recommended by Lord Hobart as the first step towards the accomplishment of his favourite project. "Without the aid of Government by granting the licences to one of the contending Parties, with the condition that the other Party should have the option of sharing, in the proportion of the Trade they might then be carrying on to that part of His Majesty's Dominions, I see no means of bringing about a coalition for several years to come by which time the trade may be reduced, if not ruined, and the opportunity of making the Western establishment lost perhaps for ever."

In a letter addressed to Mr. Ryland, the Lieutenant-Governor's secretary, by Mr. Richardson (of Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co.), dated the 21st of October, the relation of hostility between the two companies is clearly stated. The new company (popularly known as the X. Y. Company) was viewed, he says, by the old (the North West Company) with a jealousy and rancour improper in the subjects of the same Empire. He complains that among the means employed to give effect to these feelings, is the false and malicious impression they have made on the minds of the Indians, by which the lives of their associates, clerks and servants and the safety of their property were endangered. The Indians, he continues, had been incited to commit pillage and to fire upon the canoes of the new company; clerks were enticed away and then used to impose upon others; resistance to pillage led to fatal effects of which an instance is given and a continuance of such a state of affairs, he held, must lead to the most lamentable consequences. There is no desire expressed for a coalition of the two companies but, although not definitely stated, there is no reason to doubt, from the tone of the letter that the greatest repugnance was felt to the adoption of such a measure.

The dissensions between the two companies do not appear, in the beginning at least, to have had a prejudicial effect on the traffic, for on the 30th October, 1802, Milnes in a dispatch to Lord Hobart gives an account of the flourishing state of the fur trade, so far, he says, from diminishing it appears to increase, new tracts of country have been visited by the merchants employed in this traffic, which have furnished new sources of supply, a large proportion of the furs taken in the North West being brought to Quebec for shipment. The dispatch (No. 33) gives a large amount of information on the state of the fur trade under the French government and from the Conquest to the date on which it was written and may be referred to with advantage by any who are directing their attention to this subject (Q. 89, p. 144). The tables enclosed in the dispatch show, first, the names and numbers of the posts occupied in the Indian country (exclusive of the King's posts), the number of partners, clerks and men employed, the latitude and longitude of each post being also given. The grand total shows that there were 117 posts, 20 partners, 161 clerks and interpreters, 877 common men, in all of a permanent staff 1058 men, thus divided,

95 in the territory of the United States from the south side of Lake Superior to the division of the waters falling into the Mississippi on the one side and Hudson's Bay on the other; 76 on the waters falling into the St. Lawrence from the Kaministiquia, and also from the St. Maurice; 630 on the waters falling into Hudson's Bay, and 257 on the waters falling into the North Sea by the Mackenzie river. Besides these there were 80 or 100 Canadians and Iroquois hunters, not servants, ranging free over the country and about 540 men employed in canoes on the Ottawa river. The average duties paid annually on landing in Britain amounted to upwards of £22,000 sterling and the price paid for the furs exported from Quebec in 1801, at the London sales, was £371,139.11.4.

The despatch was received on the 29th November, and on the 15th of December the Colonial Secretary desired Lieutenant-Governor Milnes to give early consideration to the subject of establishing a chartered company, and to communicate his ideas fully thereon (Q. 89, p. 178.) In September, 1803, Sir Robert Milnes forwarded to Mr. Sullivan, Under Secretary, a statement by the North West Company, showing the great exertion the company had made to open up new means of communication. The letter is calendared at some length and the important part of the company's memorandum given in full, so that it is only necessary to refer to them (Q. 92, pp. 283 and 286.)

The table, of which an abstract has been given, shews that in the territory of the United States 95 permanent men were employed by the North West Company. In order to put a stop to this trade the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Upper Louisiana issued a proclamation on the 25th of August, 1805, forbidding the entry of traders or others into the River Missouri, not being citizens of the United States of America, imposing the obligation on all British traders of abjuring their allegiance or to be excluded from the trade, and they were apprehensive that the same measure would be adopted to put a stop to the whole trade west of the Mississippi, which would ruin them. They complained still more that the proclamation was issued at the very time they had arrived at St. Louis, after having paid the duties at Michilimakinak, the frontier post, and that no warning of such restraint was given, the restriction being practically a confiscation of their goods. Even transit was virtually prohibited to the trading grounds, as the canoemen, engaged to transport the merchandise, would not be allowed to navigate the river, so that other men, citizens of the United States, must be employed at a ruinous cost. The proclamation they held to be a violation of the Treaty of amity, between Great Britain and the United States, and Mr. President Dunn in forwarding the complaint to Mr. Merry, the British Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, took the same view of the step as being a violation of the third article of the Treaty of 1794, and particularly of the stipulations of the explanatory article of 4th May, 1796. These stipulations are well known, but the evidence of the two articles referred to as bearing on the complaints of the traders should be considered side by side with their argument for entire liberty of trade with the Indians. The words of the memorial from the traders are:

"That by said treaty" (of amity and commerce), "the trade with the Indians within the territory of Great Britain and the United States respectively is declared to be open and free to the subjects and citizens of their respective Governments, and no distinction whatever is made, because of the allegiance which such subjects and citizens owe and ought to bear to their particular Governments."

The third article of the treaty of 1794 (known as Jay's Treaty), provided that it should at all times be free to His Majesty's subjects, to the citizens of the United

States and to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line, to pass and repass by land or inland navigation into the respective countries of the two nations (the Hudson's Bay territory being excepted) to navigate the lakes, &c., and "freely to carry on commerce with each other."

The treaty concluded by Pickering with the Indians in 1795, provided that no person should be permitted to reside as a trader at any of the towns or hunting camps of the tribes with whom the treaty was made, who is not furnished with a license for that purpose under the authority of the United States. This stipulation excited doubts whether in its operation it might not interfere with the execution of the third article of the treaty concluded a year previous, and to remove these doubts the explanatory article was added to that treaty. The article, after the formal introduction as to motive, &c., sets out that the Commissioners appointed to settle its terms "do by these presents explicitly agree and declare:

"That no stipulations in any treaty subsequently concluded by either of the contracting parties with any other state or nation, or with any Indian tribe, can be understood to derogate in any manner from the rights of free intercourse and commerce secured by the aforesaid third article of the Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation to the subjects of His Majesty and to the citizens of the United States and to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line aforesaid, but that the said persons shall remain at full liberty freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the contracting parties on either side of the said boundary line, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, according to the stipulations of the said third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation."

A comparison of the claims of the traders with the terms of the treaty will enable a judgment to be formed of the justice or otherwise of their representation. Mr. President Dunn transmitted the complaint to Mr. Merry, the Minister Plenipotentiary, but informed the Colonial Secretary, to whom he had sent a copy of this letter and of the memorial, that it did not appear that the Indian Superintendent (Wilkinson) was acting under the directions of the United States Government. On the 20th of February, 1806, the Lords of Trade addressed a note to Sir George Shee, Under Secretary, to know what representations had been made by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State on the subject of the complaint by the traders, but so far as the documents calendared in this report extend, there is no record of the result of the representation made by the merchants. Mr. Inglis, a Canadian merchant in London, anticipated, however, that the Government of the United States would justify the procedure by alleging that the district in question was not their territory when the treaty was made.

The want of jurisdiction in the Indian Country, as the territory was called which was the scene of the operations of the fur traders, allowed crime to go unpunished, and numerous representations were made in respect to the evils of this practical immunity from punishment. In Sir Alexander Mackenzie's letter of the 25th of October, 1802, he says, in view of the improbability of the two companies amalgamating, that as speedily as possible, a jurisdiction should be established to prevent the contending fur companies from abusing the power either might possess, so as to secure to each the fruits of fair, honest and industrious exertion; it would also, he believed, tend to put a stop to the increasing animosity between the two companies. Mr. Richardson, of the other company, also pressed for the establishment of a competent jurisdiction and instanced the case of one of the clerks in his company who had killed a clerk of the other in defending the property in his care. The young

man had come to Montreal to be tried, but there being no jurisdiction there for such trial, "he remains in the deplorable predicament that neither his innocence nor his "guilt can be legally ascertained." He also proposed that a military post should be established at Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, as an additional means of securing peace.

The Grand Juries of Quebec and Montreal had repeatedly called attention to the want of jurisdiction; as they are all substantially to the same effect, it is sufficient to quote that made by the Grand Jury of Montreal in the Session of 1802. In this the number of people from the Canadas, chiefly from Lower Canada, was urged as one reason for establishing in the Indian Country a court of competent jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed in these territories, including Hudson's Bay. The presentment states, that in these territories "there does not exist a tribunal for the "cognizance of crimes or criminal offences and consequently no accusations for offences "of that nature committed therein, either by persons from the Canadas or otherwise; "the offences (for the want of such a Tribunal) cannot be tried in the Territory "where the facts were committed, nor are they cognizable in either of the Canadas, "although immediately adjoining thereto, from the operation of the general principle of English jurisprudence that criminal offences which shall have happened "beyond their limits, cannot be enquired into by any Tribunal *within* such limits; "consequently in such cases no remedy appears to exist but such as is applicable "under the special statute of the 33rd Henry 8th, chap. 4, by the issuing of a special "commission in England by His Majesty, where alone the facts can be legally enquired into and decided upon by a competent Court and Jury." No jurisdiction, or one so distant as to be practically inaccessible, he held, had been a great incitement to crime, whilst on the other hand innocent men might be unjustly accused without any means of vindicating their character. These points are enlarged on and the conclusion arrived at that courts of competent jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed in the Indian Country should be established in the Canadas. (Q. 293, p. 239.)

Sir Robert Milnes in his letter of 30th October, 1802, (Q. 89, p. 144), strongly supported the representation of the Grand Jury, and added that

"Under such circumstances every species of offence is to be apprehended from Trespass to Murder and also that the national character of the English will be debased among the Indians, and that the numerous tribes of those people will in consequence thereof be more easily wrought upon by foreign emissaries employed by the Enemies of Great Britain." (See also Q. 89, p. 162.)

In consequence of these representations Lord Hobart in his despatch of 1st December, 1802, (No. 13, Q. 89, p. 170) promised that immediate steps should be taken to remedy the existing state of affairs, but Milnes became impatient for a decision as, writing in September, 1803, to the Under Secretary, he reminded him of the promise, the great increase and extent of the fur trade rendering such an Act daily more necessary. (Q. 92, p. 283.) The Act to give jurisdiction to the Courts of Upper and Lower Canada had, however, been assented to on the 11th of the preceding month (11th August, 1803, 43 George III., Cap. 138) and under it several cases were tried. The preamble stated that crimes and offences had been committed in the Indian territories, &c., and that from the want of jurisdiction in any of the Provinces "great crimes and offences have gone and may hereafter go unpunished "and greatly increase," the enacting clause being the offences committed in these

territories, &c., "shall be tried in the same manner and subject to the same Punishment as if the same had been committed within the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada." In the course of a letter by Mr. Coltman forwarding his report on the disputes between the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-West Company, he attributes the disasters in the territories to the Hudson's Bay Company having held in abeyance its right to jurisdiction and that this neglect was the reason for passing the Act just quoted. (The whole of Mr. Coltman's report is in Q. 151, the report with correspondence filling entirely that volume.) Doubts having been raised as to the powers of the Courts under the Act 43 George III., a further Act to remove these was assented to in July, 1821. (1 and 2 George IV., Cap. 66.) The union of the North-West with the Hudson's Bay Company took place about this time and the disorders arising from their competition ceased, but these events belong to a later period than that now under consideration.

The transfer of the control of the Indian Department from the military to the civil authority caused a considerable amount of friction. In Upper Canada, according to a letter from H. W. Ryland, the Indian Department was, at that date (31st January, 1800, Q. 85, p. 328), entirely under the control and management of the Lieutenant-Governor, but in Lower Canada was entirely under the direction of the Commander-in-chief, so much so, that Major Deschambault had been dismissed from his office as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, because he had been appointed a Provincial aide-de-camp, although the two employments were perfectly compatible, and an officer in the Canadian Volunteers had been appointed, whose regimental duties conflicted with those in the Indian Department. This state of things was, however, changed shortly after, instructions having been sent in July that the civil governor was to take over the administration of Indian Affairs in Lower Canada as was the case in Upper Canada, and Sir Robert Milnes understood that this change was to make no alteration in the payments necessary in the administration of the department, that is, that these should be made from the military chest. General Hunter, commanding the forces, took an opposite view, holding that he as Commander-in-chief had nothing to do with Indian Affairs, the expenses of which were to be defrayed from the civil revenues. General Hunter at the same time refused to issue provisions and other articles required for the Indian service and stopped all barrack and other allowances heretofore drawn by the officers of that department. Milnes relied on the instructions sent to Prescott when the management was transferred to the civil administration in Upper Canada, but Hunter answered that these were addressed to Prescott as Governor-General of British North America and, therefore, did not apply to him. (Q. 85, p. 224.) Differences of opinion also arose as to the patronage in the department, the Duke of Kent having laid claim to the power of appointment, both in Lower and Upper Canada. On the 23rd February, 1801, Sir Robert Milnes in his dispatch to the Duke of Portland (No. 43, Q. 86-1, p. 132), stated that in room of Mr. Bunbury, he had appointed Lieut.-Colonel Deschambault, then deputy superintendent of the Abenaki and St. François Indians to be deputy agent for Indian Affairs in Lower Canada, Major de Salaberry to succeed Colonel Deschambault. The Duke of Kent as Commander-in-chief, held that the patronage was vested in him, but it so happened that the appointment he wished to make of Major de Salaberry was that which had actually been made by Milnes for the same officer, so that an immediate conflict of claims was avoided. But Sir



Robert points out at the same time the prejudice that might have arisen to Lieut.-Colonel Deschambault's interests, had the Duke's claim been established before another situation had been found for the incumbent of the office in question.

The Duke had a more pronounced dispute with General Hunter, respecting the appointment of Colonel Connolly to the office of Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for Upper and Lower Canada, from which he was superseded by General Hunter, as Governor. In 1799, the Duke of Kent had appointed Colonel Connolly, displacing Captain Claus, who had had long experience in the Indian Department. Governor Hunter, in reply in December to the notification of the appointment informed the Duke that the removal of Captain Claus and the appointment of Colonel Connolly would be highly prejudicial to His Majesty's service (Q. 287-1, p. 21), and at the same time wrote to the Duke of Portland, practically stating that he would not recognize Connolly and had sent his orders to Sir John Johnson to that effect. On these representations the Duke of York wrote to the Duke of Kent to cancel Connolly's appointment, which was accordingly done, much to the displeasure of the Duke of Kent, who still maintained his right to the patronage, but finally the claim was abandoned, the practice relied upon by the Duke, in the case of his predecessors in the office of Commander-in-chief having been changed when the control was taken from the military and vested in the civil authority.

The disputes of the Six Nations on the Grand River, respecting their lands were aggravated by the occasional ebullitions of Joseph Brant, who when under the influence of liquor does not appear to have been guarded in the tone of his language. One of these outbursts led to a formal complaint against him, but Claus was satisfied on investigation that the dispute had ended, and that the expressions complained of were made "when he was in liquor and in a passion, to a party opposed to him and his measures." (Q. 295, p. 26.) Much more serious were the claims of these tribes to dispose of their lands without control, and it was only yielding to their wishes and whilst adopting the official regulations that the lands must be transferred first to the Crown, which agreed to give titles to the purchasers from the Indians without reserve, that peace was maintained, but a notice was issued "that no cases which " have been or shall be granted or pretended to be granted, by or under the authority of any Indian Nation will be admitted or allowed of." (Q. 298, p. 44.)

The Grand River Indians being dissatisfied with the state of their affairs, the question was referred to a Committee of Council, which reported on the Indian lands sold by Mr. Russell, under the circumstances just stated. From this it appears that no trust had been properly created and no security given for the fulfilment of the obligations taken by the grantees, and it was recommended that suits should be entered against each of them to enforce the conditions contained in the grant. The letter and enclosures are voluminous and may be referred to (Q. 299, pp. 140 to 163.) In June, 1804, Captain John Norton (Teyoninhokarawen), furnished with introductions, proceeded first to Edinburgh to solicit the assistance of Lord Moira in advocating the claims of the Six Nations, but was by His Lordship sent to Lord Camden, as the proper authority to hear and consider the claims. Norton presented a memorial to Lord Camden accordingly, which after setting out their services and the forfeiture of their lands within the limits assigned to the United States by the treaty of 1783, continues: "In this situation Capt. Brant and other chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations " made application for a grant within the British Province of Upper Canada, and His " Excellency the late General Haldimand granted to them and their posterity the Grand

" River or Ouse from its source to its entry into Lake Erie, extending six miles on each side of the river and forming a space of land about a hundred miles in length by twelve in breadth." The memorial continues, that on the establishment of civil government when deeds were issued to the loyalists, Brant and other chiefs applied for the same, but the deed was so limited that they declined to accept it. Complaint is made that the lands transferred to Government with the express condition of being granted to the purchasers from the Indians were still retained and that the tribes are not allowed to lease their lands, a permission which would be a great benefit to the more industrious among them, and the request was made that they should be confirmed in possession of the land according to the original grant. An important clause of the memorial may be quoted in full:

" Were every tribe and family to have their several portions confirmed to them, there is not the smallest doubt, that the major part of the Six Nations, more than one-half of whom remain within the American line, would soon remove to their brethren, now in the British territory, which can be expected from the present unsettled and undecided nature of their grant, and possession."

The subject was referred to Hunter for a report, but the answer deals only with the lands sold by Russell, reference to which has already been made. (Q. 299, pp. 140 to 163.) Norton was advised to leave London and the matter would be attended to, but he declined on various grounds, the chief being that he was unwilling to return until some settlement had been made. He was thus enabled to present another memorial to the Privy Council in September, to which reference may be made (Q. 299, p. 329, see also letter to Lord Camden, p. 336). In May, 1805, Norton was still in London pressing the claims of the Six Nations, and had been advised to bring the case before Parliament, but eager as he was "to promote the good of my country," he did not wish his ignorant zeal to lead him into irregularities. (Q. 303, p. 95). By the end of May, Norton appears to have given up hope of an early settlement and proposed to return to Canada. In his letter stating this proposal, Norton enclosed an extract from a letter of D. W. Smith the Surveyor-General, which is rather vague, the grant he says, as well as he could recollect, was to be six miles on each side of the Grand River, "and to prevent too much intricacy by the windings of the river, a general course was agreed upon by the Indians at the old land board." (Q. 303, p. 104). On the 22nd of June following, Norton wrote again to Mr. Cooke, Under Secretary, stating that Lord Dorchester had expressed himself in these terms: "That should it be necessary for the satisfaction of the Five Nations that the terms of their grant from Sir Frederick Haldimand be enlarged, His Lordship would readily concur, but not to have them curtailed on any account whatever, that he saw no reason why the Five Nations on the Grand River should not have the same right to lease their lands and receive tenants thereon as the people of Caughnawaga and Lake of Two Mountains." In the meantime advices were received from Upper Canada, that the Indians had disavowed Norton's proceedings and had signed documents that they were satisfied. These declarations he alleged to have obtained by unfair means and entered into a long and elaborate statement on the subject, to which it appears to be only necessary to refer. (Q. 303, p. 125).

On the 14th of March, 1806, Chief Justice Allcock, in a letter to Sir George Shee, gives his opinion on the rights of the Indians over the lands on the Grand River, which sets out the case clearly from his point of view, and to which reference should be made, the Chief Justice having been Chairman of the Executive Council

by which the case was considered. His belief, which he briefly states, may be given in his own words. After stating that he had carefully examined all the documents to be found on the subject and had given it his most deliberate consideration, he says:—

“I have no difficulty in bringing my own mind to the conclusion, that these lands had been set apart by Government as Hunting Grounds for the Indians, with the fullest liberty also to cultivate and use any part of them at their pleasure and that the Government stood pledged not to grant these lands to any other persons or permit any act to be done by which the Indians could be disturbed in the quiet possession of this large tract of land, or suffer any of the white people (as the Indians call them) to break in upon them. At the same time I conceived no act had been done on the part of the Crown, which could be construed to invest the Indians with any power to lease those lands, much less to sell the inheritance.”

He then gives an account of the causes which led to Government consenting to sell portions of the lands; that the price should be secured by mortgage, with interest at six per cent to be distributed annually among the Indians and the money arising from this interest was invested in the three per cent consols for their benefit, the first investment amounting to £9,244 5s. 11d. Reference may be made to the Minutes of Council of 13th August, 1806 (Q. 308, pp. 252, 255) which contain an account by Claus of the proceedings of a Council held by the Six Nations and report on the same by the Executive Council. An examination of the calendar of volumes Q. 309 and 310, will enable the inquirer at once to obtain the documents which give the information respecting the demands of the Indians, no settlement of which is shown in the papers now calendared.

The purchase of land belonging to the Missisauga Indians, between the township of Etobicoke and Burlington Bay incidentally throws light on the difficulties of communication in the Province in the early years of this century. The tract, it was estimated, contained about 70,000 acres, subsequently ascertained to contain upwards of 80,000 acres. The possession of this land was found necessary “not only for the making of roads, but during part of the year for having any communication between the seat of Government and the western parts of the Province.” The sum agreed on for the purchase was £1,000 currency, but Mr. President Grant recommended it to be increased to £1,700 for the reasons stated in his letter (Q. 303, p. 35). The provisional agreement, Indian Councils, &c., are in the same volume, pp. 38 to 56. The recommendation to pay the additional £700 was approved of and carried into effect during Gore's administration.

The policy of attaching the seigniors to the British Government by civil appointments had been urged by successive Governors, and a certain portion of the members of the Executive Council was almost from the beginning of British rule allotted to the French Canadians. This is so well established a fact as to require only to be referred to. A few commissions had been granted in the army, but these were very few and the pecuniary circumstances of the seigniors were not such as to enable them to expend the amount necessary to purchase commissions and to make suitable allowance for their sons, the pay of a junior officer being by no means equal to keeping up the appearance deemed requisite whilst associating with his brother officers. A quotation from the letter of Sir Robert Milnes (Q. 89, p. 172) dated on the 30th October, 1802, and briefly summarized in the calendar, may not be without interest, as it gives a glimpse of the services of a family, one of whose members gained so brilliant a victory at Chateauguay over the United States troops during

the war of 1812. "At the earnest request of M. de Salaberry, who was major of the "1st Battalion of Royal Canadian Volunteers, I am induced to solicit your Lordship's "recommendation of his son Maurice de Salaberry in order that he may obtain an "Ensigny in any Established Regiment in the Service. The Father of this young "Gentleman is of one of the best Families in this Country, he served during the "American War" [the Revolutionary War] "and was wounded at St. John's; and "I cannot but think it might be of considerable advantage if the sons of the Cana- "dian Gentry could be introduced into His Majesty's Regular Service. The elder "Brother of M. de Salaberry, through the Interest of His Royal Highness the Duke "of Kent, obtained a commission in the year 1794, and is now a Captain in one of "the Battalions of the 60th Regiment in the West Indies, where he has been ever "since, and the Gentleman whom I have the honour to recommend to Your Lord- "ship was an Ensign (as well as his younger Brother) in the Canadian Volunteers, "but his Father is not in circumstances which enable him to purchase for him." The result of the application does not appear in the correspondence, so far as that is calendared.

The disadvantages arising from the want of a Court of Equity in Upper Canada were frequently and strongly represented. In July, 1801, Mr. Justice Allcock wrote to Mr. King, Under Secretary, that a bill for its establishment was in preparation, and in August following, General Hunter transmitted the draught of the bill, representing the urgent need that existed for such a court, and that it was necessary, at the same time to have a qualified judge appointed as Chancellor, it being requisite that he be possessed of the knowledge to fit him for instructing the Bar and officials in their duties, the knowledge of the law among the practitioners being very limited, not one of whom had been within the walls of a Court of Chancery. He recommended Allcock, who had applied for the office of Chief Justice, in succession to Os- goode. The draught of the bill is in Q. 290-1, p. 96a, and observations at p. 107, the letter at p. 88.

In December, 1801, Allcock again wrote to Mr. King, reminding him that he had been promised one of the Chief Justiceships, as one of the conditions on which he had come to Canada, and this was the situation he preferred, but if the emoluments of Chancellor were made equal to those of the Chief Justice and he had a seat in the Legislative Council, he would accept the office of Chancellor, although the other was "infinitely the preferable situation." (Q. 293, p. 128.)

Hunter's letter, draught and observations were referred to a Committee of the Privy Council, which reported, that the institution of an office of Judge of the Court of Chancery distinct from the Chancellor was so novel as not to be adopted without very serious consideration. The clauses objected to are apparently those numbered 2 and 3 in the draught act. The Governor of Upper Canada, it continued, is by virtue of his commission vested with authority to exercise an equity jurisdiction to the full extent pointed out in Lieut. Governor Hunter's letter and can call for the assistance of any of the judges or law officers of the Province to frame regulations and to establish a table of fees, the latter of which must, however, be submitted for His Majesty's approbation. On the 15th of September, 1804, General Hunter refers to the disapproval of the draught act, and points out that no answer has yet been received in respect to the table of fees prepared according to instructions to be laid before the King, and adds that the necessity which had existed for establishing an equitable jurisdiction had largely increased, and that Mr. Allcock, then in London,

would be able fully to explain the position of affairs. (Q. 299, p. 140.) On the 14th of March, 1806, Mr. Allcock, who was still in London, wrote to Sir George Shee, Under Secretary, on the subject, and the words of the letter may be quoted with advantage. These are:—

“ During the whole of my residence in the Province from the year 1798, cases were continually occurring, in which justice was completely disappointed for want of a Court of Equity. But, Sir, it must be evident to every man, who thinks on the subject but for a moment, that in our English Colony, where the law of England has been declared by the Legislature to be the law of the land, the occasions must be very numerous, in which a Court of Common Law cannot administer substantial justice. It is now fourteen years since Upper Canada has been erected into a Province, and as yet there has been no Court of Equity in it. Whilst I sat in the Court of King’s Bench there, many verdicts were obtained against defendants, contrary to the equity of the case, in which a court of law cannot afford any relief, particularly in ejectment causes. There were many of these cases, in which the decree of a court of equity must, as a matter quite of course, not only have relieved the party from the verdict, but have arranged many other points in question between the parties, and which because a court of law could not interfere, remain to this moment undecided, to the serious injury of one (of) the parties and of consequence in failure of justice. The complaints of the King’s subjects in Upper Canada that they had not an equitable jurisdiction to resort to, have been very numerous indeed, of which the late General Hunter heard very much and I very much more, and I had held out so many assurances for years (being authorized so to do) that a Court of Equity would soon be established, that I feared my assurances at last ceased to be much attended to. The merchants of Lower Canada, having very considerable debts due them in Upper Canada upon mortgages, complained loudly and very frequently that there was no jurisdiction in which they could foreclose these mortgages, and I believe they have more than once made the most urgent applications to the King’s Ministers in England praying that an equitable jurisdiction might be established.”

After referring to the disapproval of the bill which he had draughted, he says it was settled that on his return to Upper Canada he was to have sat with the Lieutenant-Governor to aid him in the business of a Court of Equity. Mr. Harrison of the Temple, to whom the letter was referred, expressed surprise that such a Court had not been established when English laws were introduced, but now, owing to the delay, the Lieutenant-Governor should be directed immediately to establish such a Court, taking on himself the office of Chancellor, calling to his assistance the Chief Justice or any of the judges he might think proper. The selection of any particular officer as an executive judge would, he held, involve increased present expense and no future advantage but the reverse. In January, 1807, Mr. W. Dummer Powell sent a memorandum on the subject, to which reference may be made, his remarks and proposals being introductory to his application for the office of Judge in Chancery, as the only magistrate in the country bred in a Court of Equity, and who had been largely concerned in settling land cases. (Q. 310, p. 31). On the 5th of August, 1807, the report of the committee was considered by the King in Council and approved of, disapproving of the draught Act for establishing a Court of Chancery, the Governor being already vested with sufficient authority to exercise an equity jurisdiction, &c. (Q. 310, p. 235.) No further documents on this subject are among those calendared in this report.

Mr. Justice Cochrane was appointed a puisné judge in Upper Canada in July, 1803, but he did not occupy that position for any length of time, as by the foundering of a vessel on Lake Ontario, not the first instance on record of such a casualty,

he and other officials and the whole crew perished. According to the account given by General Hunter, Judge Cochrane, Mr. Gray, the Solicitor-General, another gentleman of the Bar, and other respectable persons, sailed in H. M. S. "Speedy" from York (Toronto) on the 7th October, 1804. The total number on board, passengers, officers and crew, was twenty. The object of the journey was to hold the assizes in the district of Newcastle about half way down the lake. Writing on the 12th of November, five weeks after the vessel sailed, General Hunter said they had never since been heard of. "It is now beyond a doubt that they must have perished on "Lake Ontario, but no person hath survived to give an account of the time or the "manner in which this melancholy accident took place." The sea-going qualities of His Majesty's ships on the lake at that time must have been, to judge from this and other accidents, of a very inferior description, and to justify the title given to the old ten-gun brigs, of being floating coffins. Nothing was heard more of the ship or her crew and passengers, and in the beginning of 1805 Mr. Darcy Boulton was appointed Solicitor-General in succession to Mr. Gray.

A reference to the calendar will serve to show that the condition of Upper Canada was improving, that roads were being opened up through the country, bridges built and markets established in Toronto. The statements of Mr. Justice Thorpe, therefore, these projects will show to have been greatly exaggerated, at least, as whatever may have been the deficiency in means of communication throughout the Province, efforts were made to improve them. In a country of such extent, so thinly peopled with a scattered population and limited resources, the utmost that could be done was to establish the main avenues of communication and in so far the evidence appears to show that these were not neglected. In 1804, it was felt that the time had come when the legislative business of the Province should be transacted in buildings more suitable than those used for that purpose. There was not, it was complained, a single building for any one public office; the offices were held in the private houses of the officers, the Executive Council met in a small room in the clerk's house where their discussions could be overheard, the buildings were of wood, unsafe for the preservation of records, and an annual rent was paid of £350. The two Houses of the Legislature met in the building used also for the Court of Appeal, Court of King's Bench, District Court and Quarter Sessions and for a church besides, the whole extent of the building containing only two rooms. Among the documents in series C, in the volume relating to the Civil Government of Upper Canada, is a letter from Edward Walsh, surgeon in the 49th regiment, containing an elevation, not unlike the building so long used, and ground plan, the cost of the building in wood and brick, it was estimated would be £1,000 sterling. In July of that year (1804) Lieut. General Hunter sent the estimate from Major-General Mann of the cost of the proposed buildings, towards which the Legislature had offered to contribute annually £400 sterling. The data upon which General Mann based his calculation was for a building of from 270 to 300 feet long and 36 to 40 feet broad; to be of plain, substantial and durable material, the walls of stone and the arches of brick, to be as far as possible guarded from accidents by fire; perfectly secure and dry vaults to be made for the offices requiring them for the deposit of public records; with rooms for the following services:—Legislative and Executive Councils, House of Assembly, Courts of King's Bench and Quarter Sessions, with proper offices to each; offices for the Secretary of the Province, Surveyor-General and auditor of patents for land. The

accommodation for the ordinary departmental offices, it will be observed, is not provided for. The cost at that date, as contrasted, not compared, with the new legislative and departmental buildings recently erected in Toronto at the sole cost of the Province, will give an idea of the progress that has been made during the period of little more than eighty years since the erection of the first public buildings.

The abrogation of the treaty of Amiens which secured a short peace, renewed the anxiety in Canada. War was declared by Great Britain with France and Spain and apprehension was felt, that hostilities were on the point of breaking out with the United States. The attempts of the French on Canada as shown to exist down to 1797, in the Report for 1891, scarcely seem to have been relaxed even when the treaty was in force in Europe. In 1801, before the short peace, Lieutenant-Governor Milnes, in a separate and secret letter to the Colonial Secretary, transmitted information received from a certain Colonel Graham, to which neither he nor Major-General Burton, commanding at Montreal, attached much importance. Milnes, however, obtained information after Graham had left Quebec, which he had visited to have a personal interview with Milnes, corroborating previous information received from him as to the real destination of the arms brought by Ira Allen of Vermont in the "Olive Branch," which had been seized and was under trial before the Admiralty Court. A deposition respecting the secret meetings held in Vermont to concert measures for the seizure of Quebec, Ira Allen being implicated in the scheme, is in Q. 87-1, p. 161. Graham's information is printed in full in the report for 1891, taken from the series C of the Archives, but there being no signature, the author's name was not known. The information is in two papers Nos. 28 and 29 of Note D in that report, pp. 83 and 84. On the 16th of September (1801) Milnes reported additional corroboration to the information furnished by Graham, that persons were plotting for the subversion of Canada. A society composed, to use the words of the Lieutenant-Governor, of "a parcel of Americans," had been formed in Montreal, proceeding on the principles of Jacobinism and Illuminism, having one Rogers as the leader, who, it was believed, was the only one acquainted with the real objects of the society, which had increased from five to sixty-one members. Six of these were arrested, and held for trial, but Rogers escaped. The Attorney-General (Sewell) to whom the matter was referred, made a long report on the subject, the text of which is in Q. 87-2 beginning at page 383. A few extracts may, however, be given here. The McLean, mentioned in the first extract, was executed for high treason on the 21st of July, 1797 (see report on Archives for 1891, p. xlii). The society spoken of by Milnes, "was formed of sundry individuals of desperate fortunes and among them "were many of the persons concerned in McLane's conspiracy, particularly Ira "Allen and Stephen Thorn, who were then lately arrived from France." An account is then given of Rogers, a schoolmaster from New England who had settled a short time before at Carillon, about 40 miles west of Montreal. The pretext on which he founded the society was to search for treasure, but the Attorney-General concludes from all the circumstances that the society was formed on the model of the propaganda established by the Jacobins of France in the countries of which they desired to obtain possession. Some of the depositions which accompany the report speak unhesitatingly and strongly of the complicity of Ira Allen in this conspiracy and that his object and that of the marauders whom he had collected in Vermont

was not so much the possession of Canada, as the opportunity an invasion presented for obtaining a large amount of plunder.

According to the letter of the Lieutenant-Governor of the 28th October, 1801, this was the main motive of the Vermont adventurers, and if his statement be borne out, that not a single Canadian name was found amongst the list of conspirators, the evidence of its wholly foreign character would be proved and the belief of Sir Robert Milnes that Ira Allen was an emissary of the French Jacobins be fully confirmed. The apparent inaction of the Magistrates of Montreal, coupled with the exaggerated reports of the extent of the conspiracy, caused the greatest alarm, police associations were formed of the respectable inhabitants, General Hunter deposited, at the request of Milnes, 600 stand of arms for the use of the militia, who had been reviewed by the Lieutenant-Governor in different parts of the Province to the number of 12,000 men. In the course of his tour he had the satisfaction of observing the loyalty of the Canadian militia, so that he ventured on his return to Quebec to issue an order for one-eighth of the militia in and about Montreal. The response was instant and hearty. Sir Robert says, and the words are worth quoting: "The Canadian militia have not only shown themselves willing to come forward in the numbers required, but have volunteered to increase that number to any amount whenever Government may require their assistance." The precautions taken and the preparations, which could not be concealed, to meet any attack were successful; in November Milnes wrote that the schemes in the Province had been "done away," and from all the accounts received from Lower Canada and Vermont, he was in hopes that no further schemes of that nature would at that time be formed. On the 31st of July, 1802, he published the proclamation of the restoration of Peace (the Treaty had been signed in the preceding March) and that he had ordered a day of thanksgiving for the blessings it conferred. It was evident, however, to the statesmen of Europe, that Bonaparte, who in August, 1802, had been elected Consul for life, had no intention of maintaining permanent peace, but aimed at universal conquest, and in May of 1803 the British Ambassador left Paris, a step followed by a declaration of war. Even whilst the peace subsisted, the French republicans were making efforts to obtain possession of Canada, for on the 1st of June, 1803, long before any steps consequent on the declaration of war could have been taken, emissaries from France were in the Provinces, bent on sapping the loyalty of the inhabitants. On the 5th of May, a week before the British Ambassador left Paris, six or eight men, holding commissions from the Republic of France, were reported to be at Chambly; these men had been officers with Humbert, in the intended attack on Ireland, and they seem to have made no concealment of their uniforms, which were green and gold. Several of them had gone to Montreal, taking names different from those by which they were known in Chambly, and they openly avowed their hostility to the British Government in Canada. A letter from Mr. Auldjo, then in London, dated the 15th of March, 1803, gives warning that Bonaparte is sending emissaries to Canada. Two are specially named, Mr. de Léry, an officer of French artillery, and M. Villtray or Villeray, he is not sure which, a Canadian born, who was in Philadelphia and Upper Canada last summer, but was afraid to come on to Lower Canada. Mr. de Léry would come on pretext of seeing his friends. Further, Judge Panet sent extracts from a letter to his brother by M. Imbert, who had left Canada at the time of the conquest and was now settled in France, informing him that the French as earnestly desired to repossess Canada as



they did to obtain Louisiana. The Judge points out that by a sudden dash the French might succeed in taking possession of Canada, if favoured by the Canadian *habitants*, and that a strong military force was necessary to restrain the disaffected and to encourage the friends of Government. The extracts given by Mr. Justice Panet from these letters, are of importance as showing in a clear light the feelings of the French people and corroborating the information sent to the Provincial Government respecting the presence of French emissaries in the Province. I translate:

"I may tell you that I continue to preserve an attachment for the country in which you live, so great that I wish to see it return to the government of the French, regarding it as a colony essential to trade and as an outlet for merchandise and for men, it would constantly furnish the means of speculation which would improve the futures of the citizens whom war and revolution have reduced to wretchedness. I believe the well thinking in your colony would be glad to see again their former compatriots travelling on their Continent."\*

This letter is not dated, but is believed to have been written a little before the peace.

The letter from which the next extract is taken was written on the 12th of January, 1803, and may also be given in full. Both show the motives, which, partly at least, actuated those who were urging the policy of regaining Canada, the opportunities for speculation being strongly accentuated in both letters as of immense consequence for the French.

"I had for a moment the hope that the First Consul would have redemanded this Colony at the time of the general treaty of peace, as he had flattered me he would do in a reply I received from him, when informing me that he had sent my memorial to the Minister of Marine, to make use of on that occasion. I have observed with pain that the definitive treaty took place without reference to this question. There were, however, many reasons for not losing sight of so important an object, especially having treated with Spain for the Mississippi, which has returned to France. What a difference it would make as an outlet for the products of France, and for giving the means of speculation to an infinite number of Frenchmen, who have no resources in their own country.†

These extracts will serve to show that the precautions in Canada were not taken without sufficient reason and that the reports of emissaries being in the Provinces were not mere idle gossip, originating in the heated brains of terrified visionaries.

A new militia bill was passed during the session of the Legislature of 1803, to take the place of Lord Dorchester's Act of 1796, which had been carried with difficulty through the two Houses and had ever since that time remained a dead letter. But Milnes in a letter dated 10th June, 1803, expressed his apprehensions that the provisions of the Act of 1803 would require great caution and management to carry them into execution, owing to the weak state, in point of numbers, of the regular

\* "Je vous dirai que je conserve toujours un attachement pour 'le pays' que vous habitez, au point que je voudrais le voir rentrer au pouvoir des François, le regardant comme une Colonie très essentielle pour le commerce et comme un débouché de marchandises et d'hommes, qui auraient sans cesse des moyens de spéculations qui amélioreroient les futures des citoyens que la guerre et la révolution ont réduit à la misère. Je pense que les hommes qui pensent bien dans votre Colonie seroient fort aises de revoir leurs anciens compatriotes voyager dans leur Continent."

† "J'ai eu un moment l'esperance, que le 1er Consul auroit redemandé cette Colonie lors du Traité général de la paix, comme il m'en avoit flatté par une réponse que j'avois reçu de lui, en m'annonçant qu'il auroit envoyé au Ministre de la Marine mon memoire pour en faire usage dans l'occasion. J'ai vu avec peine que le traité définitif a eu lieu sans qu'il en ait été question. Il y avait pourtant bien des raisons pour ne pas perdre de vué un objet aussi important, surtout ayant traité avec l'Espagne du Mississippi qui est rentré à la France. Quelle différence pour un débouché des denrées de France, et pour donner des moyens de speculation à un nombre infini de François, qui n'ont point de ressources dans leur propre pays.

military force stationed in the Province. He believed, however, that the new Act afforded better means for a closer connection between the masses of the people and the executive authority, and would continue to review the militia, seeing the good effect that had already produced. He had also encouraged the formation of Volunteer companies, three of which were already embodied at Montreal, clothed at their own expense. Three more were about to offer at Quebec and one at Three Rivers, so that he had great hopes that the backwardness to serve in the militia would be gradually got the better of. He suggests that at a subsequent period additional pecuniary help should be afforded by the Imperial Government towards the objects in view, that is, strengthening the defences of the Province, but in the meantime the issue of arms from the King's stores would be sufficient. A fortnight later (24th June, 1803) in a letter to Lord Hobart, (Q. 92, p. 16), marked "Secret," Sir Robert enters into greater detail of the state of affairs. The last communication he had received at that date was a circular and proceedings in Parliament in March, but the indications these documents afforded, pointed so strongly to a renewal of the war with France, that he considered it necessary to take preparatory measures to meet such a contingency. He proposed to revive the Alien Act, in view of the belief, apparently well founded, that spies had been introduced into the Province. He also proposed to suspend taking any material steps towards carrying the Militia Act into force, "As in case of a war with France, it will not be the moment to attempt any new measures" especially, as he repeats, with the small military force in the Province. Only two regiments, the Sixth and Forty-first, with a corps of Artillery were then stationed there, not exceeding 1,000 men in all, the garrison of Quebec consisting of the 41st with about 400 rank and file and about 190 of the Artillery. Although the Canadians were much more reconciled to the British Government than at any former period, and in event of a war with the United States would of themselves turn out, yet against the French it might be different, and the conduct of the lower orders depended greatly on the preponderance of a military force, to prevent them from joining the enemy at whose mercy they might believe themselves to be placed. He then discusses the probability of a dash being made by the French Navy up the St. Lawrence to capture the military stores at Quebec, which amounted in value to a million sterling, and such an attempt, seeing the temper of the present rulers of France, was one that might reasonably be apprehended. In the meantime a strict watch was kept on all suspicious strangers, and the consul general at New York communicated such information as reached him. Mr. Richardson, a magistrate of Montreal, was appointed secret agent, and seems to have conducted his operations with zeal and judgment. Among the agents employed by Mr. Richardson was a man named Rous, who had been notorious for assisting British soldiers, when deserting, but was not unwilling to accept service, for a consideration, under the British authorities. Mr. Barclay wrote on the 2nd of December, 1803, that Jerome Bonaparte, brother to the First Consul, Napoleon, had returned to New York on the 26th November, ostensibly for the southward, but intending, it was stated, to go to Albany, after spending a few days privately in New Jersey, and from Albany to communicate with the French in Lower Canada, and that it was probable he would go to the American line, near Lake Champlain, where a Frenchman named Rous lived, the same just mentioned, with whom McLean, who was executed, was particularly intimate. A close examination was made all along the frontier on Lake Champlain, and at Albany, but neither Jerome nor his companion had yet arrived, although expected at

Albany during the winter. (The description of both is given in full at page 215 of this report). In February, Milnes wrote that no positive intelligence had then been obtained that the French Government had actually been tampering with disaffected persons in Canada. The prosecution of the project to attack Canada, depending on the success of the French arms in Europe, and its abandonment for the present, seems to require a glance at the state of maritime affairs in France, the reason given by Pichon, chargé d'affaires at Washington, for the present abandonment of the attempt being that Great Britain was too powerful yet at sea. Early in 1803, even before the declaration of war, the most active measures were taken by the French and British to increase the efficiency of their respective navies. On the part of the former, Napoleon had ordered the port of Flushing to be ready to receive and equip a squadron of ten 74-gun ships, which were ordered to be immediately laid down in various French dockyards. Gunboats and flat-bottomed vessels were to be built along the Scheldt, the Weser and the Elbe; in Brest there were 21 serviceable line-of-battle ships; three ships were nearly ready in the port of L'Orient and two more were ordered. Similar activity was shown at all other French ports. The result of this was that France had soon a force of 66 ships, 47 actually afloat and the others in a state of forwardness for action. Napoleon had not anticipated that the outbreak of hostilities would take place before September, but, as already stated war was declared in May and most active measures taken to carry it on. On the 17th of that month, Cornwallis sailed with a formidable fleet to blockade Brest, and other fleets were stationed at different points to watch the motions of the enemy. It is unnecessary to follow the course of events in 1803, the actions during the year not being of prime importance, the engagements being chiefly those taking place between detached cruisers, and not involving the fleets. It was during the year 1804, that Napoleon became emperor and that the invasion of the British isles was to be made, a project which was rendered abortive by the constant vigilance of the British naval commanders, and the observation of Napoleon himself of the disparity between the efficiency of the navies of the two nations sufficiently accounts for Pichon's statement to Rous, that Britain was too powerful yet at sea to admit of Canada being attacked. In the meantime every precaution was taken there to guard against any hostile designs that might be entertained and to watch carefully that no French spies should gain access to the Provinces without detection, and for this and other purposes Mr. Richardson secured the services of apparently two ex-spies of the French, certainly of one, Rous or Rouse, for the name is given in both forms, the name of the other is not stated, he being only mentioned as No. 2. So far as can be judged from the reports made by Mr. Richardson, Rous was the most efficient, as he obtained information from Genet, who had been French Minister at Washington, as well as Pichon, the chargé d'affaires, and no suspicion seems to have been entertained of the correctness of his information, the barbarities committed by the French soldiers at St. Domingo having, he stated, cured him of his wish to see the French in Canada. The person known as No. 2, reported that Fouquet who had been using incendiary language whilst passing and repassing by L'Acadie (a settlement near Napierville on the Richelieu), was in reality an emissary sent in by the French consul at Boston, and that it was he who had spread the report that the United States, having got Louisiana, were desirous to extend their boundaries to the St. Lawrence, in which they would be assisted by France. The policy of Jefferson, then President of the United States, is thus described by Mr. Richardson, a description corroborated by what may be found in Jefferson's correspondence of that date: "The present conduct of Jefferson in several instances is far from friendly, but he is too great a

“coward to risk an actual breach with Great Britain, unless the latter were to experience serious injury from Bonaparte's invasion.”

Rous (No. 3) also believed Fouquet to be a French agent, but had no belief in the invasion of Canada during that year. It was remarked as a coincidence which strengthened this belief, that Fouquet was about the frontiers at the time Jerome Bonaparte was expected. Of the propriety of making use of the tools whose employment he felt himself obliged to sanction, Milnes appeared to entertain some doubt, as he wrote what may be regarded as an apology beforehand for the course he was taking in this respect. “Considering,” he says, “the smallness of the military force stationed in this Province, it appears to me of great consequence to secure such channels of information as may serve to detect and frustrate the more secret attempts of the enemy.” (Q. 94, p. 24.)

In September, 1804, Mr. Merry, the British Minister to the United States, warned Milnes that a plot was in progress in both Provinces, the information being received from one Mathew Wing, a Canadian then settled in Saratoga County, New York. According to this informant, cattle and horses were being sent into the United States in large numbers, the proceeds of the sales of these to be used for the purchase of arms in Springfield, New England. The arms were to be prepared during the winter and conveyed to Lower Canada on rafts; part of the design was to seize the Governor, or Commander-in-chief when he should be on his route between Quebec and York in Upper Canada. General Hunter was at that time Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada and Commander of the forces in both Provinces. Wing also stated that one of the principal promoters of the intended insurrection (whose name he would not disclose) had furnished Jerome Bonaparte with all the information necessary for forming the plan of attack and had concerted with him to have a large ship loaded with arms at the expense of France, to sail under British colours, to be manned by Irishmen, to leave early in spring and to land the arms at Wolfe's Cove. From the tone of Mr. Merry's letter, it seems clear that he did not place too great reliance on Wing's statement, but sent it for what it was worth. Milnes in sending a copy of Mr. Merry's letter to the Colonial Secretary, stated that from the intelligence he had received from Rouse, employed as already mentioned in obtaining secret intelligence, he was satisfied there was not the smallest ground for believing Wing's statements, but he assured Mr. Merry that he would take steps still further to ascertain their truth. The account given by the Lieutenant-Governor to Mr. Merry of the feelings of the population in Canada at that critical time was reassuring. “I must,” he says, “in justice to the Canadians observe, that the state of the country has never been more tranquil, and the deportment of the people throughout the Province more apparently loyal than it is at the present moment, and the knowledge I have of the character of the Canadians, who are naturally a very quiet people and much attached to their homes, leads me firmly to believe that they never would be induced to dispose of their cattle and horses for the purposes mentioned by Wing.” The latter hypothesis was fully confirmed by the returns of the export of horses; with respect to cattle he never heard of any being exported to the United States from Canada. It was inevitable at a time of doubt and uncertainty as to the course that might be adopted, that such reports as that of Wing should be spread by people anxious to obtain money for furnishing information of plots which if they did not exist must be invented to secure a reward. That this was the fact in the case of Wing, admits of little doubt. Mr. Merry received

information concerning the alleged sales of horses and cattle which corroborated the statements of Milnes, although such corroboration was not necessary, and added the further contradiction to Wing's story of the extensive purchase of arms at Springfield, that no such purchases had been made, nor even any inquiry as to the possibility of obtaining them.

That the cause of the abandonment of the attempt on Canada was due to the naval superiority of Great Britain may be safely conjectured from the information brought by Rouse, sent specially to Washington to ascertain the French designs. That Rouse, in his capacity of spy, did his work well seems to be proved by the confirmation which events gave to his reports. Rouse, according to his statement to Mr. Richardson, obtained access to, and gained the confidence of the French Minister at Washington, from whom he learned that the French had no immediate designs against Canada and certainly none for that year (1805.) They had designs for obtaining possession of the Province, but when these would be carried into execution depended on the events of the war [in Europe.] The Minister's words, as reported by Rouse in respect to the fleet, were very emphatic: "They never will risk a fleet in the St. Lawrence further than to land troops, and then go to sea immediately after. The great efforts of the French squadron which may go to sea this year will be in the West Indies." In certain contingencies the squadron was to attack Jamaica, failing that to harass the other islands and to make an effort against the negroes of St. Domingo. In any case, the Canadians were to keep absolutely quiet, as in event of a serious movement word would be sent in sufficient season. Emissaries would not be sent into the country at present; many who went in before were adventurers who had done more harm than good. Cazeau, the new consul at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, would have charge of any expedition that might be intended against Canada; that the French general would consult with Cazeau as to the measures that might be adopted for an invasion, and the Minister gave Rouse Cazeau's address, to serve as an introduction, by which he could obtain all information regarding French designs. Mr. Richardson was inclined to believe in the correctness of Rouse's reports, and apparently with justice.

Pitt, who had assumed the reins of power, having effected treaties of alliance with Austria, Russia and Sweden, the only great power which combined with France was Spain, which declared war against Great Britain, of which Milnes was informed by a letter from the Colonial Secretary, dated on the 11th of January, 1805, received on the 19th May following, a proclamation announcing the declaration of war was ordered on the 22nd of May to be published in the official *Gazette*, and means were at the same time agreed upon between the Lieutenant-Governor and the General in command of the forces for the defence of the Province in case of invasion or of an internal rising, of which no great apprehension appears to have been felt.

From the beginning of the war comparatively large amounts were contributed by Canadians of all creeds and classes towards the funds necessary for its prosecution. Among the names in the first subscription list are those of the leading English-speaking merchants, who gave liberally, the French-speaking inhabitants being also worthily represented. The religious institutions and the clergy joined heartily in the movement, the Seminary of St. Sulpice giving £500 as a gift and engaging to contribute £300 annually during the war, the largest single contribution, the annual subscriptions of the others ranging from £5 up to £25. (Q. 85, pp. 321 to 324, the list beginning at the latter.) Some time after, Sir Robert Milnes forwarded the fol-

lowing letter from Lieutenant-Colonel de Longueuil, with bill of exchange for the amount mentioned. The letter, addressed to Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Lieut.-Governor, &c., is in these terms:—

“SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a Bill of Exchange on the Pay Master General for Five hundred Pounds sterling, with my humble request that Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to His Majesty’s Treasury, as a contribution from the officers and privates of the 1st Batt. of Royal Canadian Volunteers, towards the support of the present war. I am very respectfully, &c.”

The victories at sea over the French navy had the effect of securing peace for some time, and during that period no great alacrity appears to have been shown in volunteering for military service, the danger seemed so far off and the probability of its near approach very slight. But as soon as the indications were that the United States had some intention to enter the field, the martial spirit that was latent became aroused, and Colonel Isaac Brock, who was then in command of the forces, expressed no doubt of being able to raise an efficient force in both Provinces, to whom arms might safely be entrusted. In view of the unfriendly acts of the United States Government, Brock believed that the result of the discussion then in progress would settle the question of peace or war. War was at least possible and the weakness of the Provinces for defence was notorious. In Lower Canada the whole number of militia then armed and “anyway instructed,” did not exceed 300 men; as many thousands, he conceived, could be easily selected and formed into corps. The fortifications at Quebec, too, were so decayed as to be unable to stand an enemy’s fire. He, therefore, called on the civil government to assist in remedying this defect, which would require the work of 600 to 1,000 men daily for from six weeks to two months, besides a vast number of carts, etc., the garrison being altogether inadequate to attempt such work. The reports of the officers of Engineers show that throughout both Provinces the same ruinous state of the fortifications existed. Should war with the United States take place, Brock believed that no serious attempt would be made before May, but unless the works were finished by October, they must be discontinued and not resumed till May, when it would be too late to complete them for defence. Should the work be done by October, there would be time to arm and form the inhabitants into some kind of order. On the 25th of July, Brock’s letter (dated the 17th) was reported on at once by Council, and the determination arrived at, it appears best to give *in extenso*:—

“That in the absence of all information from either His Majesty’s Ministers of State, or from His Majesty’s Minister Plenipotentiary resident in America, or from any source other than the affair between the “Leopard” and “Chesapeake,” and the Proclamation of the President of the United States, the Board feels itself totally incompetent to form any well-founded opinion on the probable events to result from the recent occurrences stated in Colonel Brock’s said letter, consequently the committee is obliged to leave the question upon the probability or improbability of a war breaking out between the two countries, to be judged of when future official communications or the acts of either of the Powers shall furnish the means of forming a judgment thereon.

“If the Executive Government should by any means become possessed of information, or of any Facts or circumstances which should induce an Inclination of opinion that Hostilities were likely to commence between the two Powers, the Committee doubts not in such case Your Honour would feel yourself called upon and would show yourself most cheerfully disposed to co-operate with all the Energy the Executive Government possesses with Colonel Brock in attaining all the objects he has or may have in view. In the meantime the Committee begs leave to observe that Colonel Brock must be fully aware of the means he possesses in his situation

as Commanding the Troops, of calling in aid to the Garrison by hiring labourers and workmen, if in his Judgment the Exigencies of the present Case require it, without any concurrence on the part of the Civil Government, to this might also be added that Voluntary assistance which Colonel Brock suggests would be cheerfully given."

A reference to Dunn's letter to Castlereagh will throw some additional light on the course of the Council. (Q. 104, p. 140.)

The affair between the "Leopard" and the "Chesapeake" has been so fully discussed from both sides, that there is no need to speak of it here except to remark that before any representations had reached the British Government from the Government of the United States the act was formally disavowed by the former and reparation offered, an act not met with the return on the part of the United States which it ought to have received. Vice-Admiral Berkeley who had issued the order to search the "Chesapeake," was recalled, and every indication of friendship manifested.

Whether on account of the resolution of the Council, or for other reasons, Brock declined to accept the responsibility of commanding the troops in Upper Canada, a position assumed by Francis Gore, the Lieutenant-Governor, although he held no military rank. The position of Gore, as it appeared to him from the most recent information that had reached him, was most critical. Vice-Admiral Berkeley wrote him that war with the United States was inevitable. A categorical demand had been made for the renunciation of the right of search, which if refused was to be considered a declaration of war; the Vice-Admiral believed it to be impossible that the British Government could accede to such a demand. "The return of Mr. "Munroe" (Monroe) he says, "or the messenger from England will probably be "the signal for war," and added that if Canada should be taken there was a secret agreement that it was to be transferred to the French, or erected into a separate kingdom to be governed by a Frenchman.

Upper Canada was in a still more defenceless condition than Lower Canada, but Gore had, even before the receipt of Berkeley's letter been taking measures for defence. He had ordered provisions for the Indians to be thrown into Amherstburg and St. Joseph's, and called a general council of the Western Nations to meet at Amherstburg. By the time it met he presumed the question of peace or war would have been settled. But there was a deficiency of arms for the militia. Brock had sent only 4,000 stand from Quebec, so that it was decided not to call out any of the force, and of regular troops there was only 400 men, being the 41st Regiment and a small detachment of Artillery to guard an immense territory accessible at all points, an imaginary line being the frontier between Canada and the United States.

It was under these circumstances, as stated elsewhere, that Sir J. H. Craig was selected to fulfil the actual, instead of the nominal, offices held by Prescott, of Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Provinces. Before sailing he communicated his views on the defences, in a note, in which he expressed doubts whether an effectual resistance could be made to an attack at any other point than Quebec; even there Lord Castlereagh was doubtful if a prolonged resistance were advisable. He approves, so far as can be judged, of the formation of independent companies of Canadians, officered by gentlemen of the country, as preferable to more numerous corps, though their efficiency could only be tested by experience; asks to what extent he is to take measures to complete the defences of Quebec; desires to have two armed vessels, as necessary for the service of the river and requests that authority may be given him

to direct the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada in the general policy with regard to the United States and as to all movements of militia and volunteers in that Province, and generally to every object connected with a state of hostility, so that the general force should be under one uniform system. (Q. 104 p. 153.) A second note, undated, calls attention to the necessity that may arise for the transference of the control of Indian affairs from the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada to the Commander-in-chief, the note concluding with these words: "In event of hostilities with America, the line to be observed with regard to the Indians will become an object of the most important consideration; they must be restrained or encouraged to action as may be judged most expedient at the moment or as the conduct of the Americans themselves may render necessary. Of (as?) this, as every other part of the war will fall under his responsibility, he is desirous of being the judge; he cannot feel satisfied, while liable to be led by engagements entered into by others without his concurrence."

Sir J. H. Craig arrived in Quebec on the 18th of October, but from illness did not take the oaths of office till the 24th. A muster, which, to use his own expression, they call a review of the militia was held and he was told that, except in a few cases, the disposition was commendable, but on that head he could express no opinion of his own. No return of the actual number present was made, but it was estimated that with the 5th Battalion, ordered to hold itself in readiness, there would be a total of 37,000 militia. Military stores were, however, entirely insufficient. Of small arms only 7,000 were in store, Upper Canada had lately received 4,000 or 5,000 and demanded more which could not be spared; an additional supply of 7,000 was wanted. There were no accoutrements; without them no selected body of militia can serve effectually or will serve otherwise than with disgust and dissatisfaction. About 10,000 are wanted in Upper Canada, which is in the same condition as the Lower Province. Of flints the supply even for the regulars was insufficient, not to speak of the militia; of these 250,000 were wanted, as also a supply of blankets. (Q. 106, p. 5.) The letter shows clearly how unprepared Canada was at this time for defensive, far less for offensive operations.

The opinion of Mr. Joseph Bouchette, the Surveyor-General of Lower Canada on this point is, however, entitled to great weight, as he not only knew thoroughly the topography of the country, but was intimately acquainted with the feelings and sentiments of the population of Lower Canada. Writing to Mr. Cooke, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, he calls attention to the proposal to place General Moreau, at the head of 6,000 men, for the purpose of attacking Canada, in event of war with the United States, and expressed his belief that no one was better calculated than Moreau to lead such a force, but he proceeds, and the result of the war of 1812 showed how correct were his prognostications: "I conceive he can have but a very little chance of succeeding, as a much greater force will be required to ensure the Americans any degree of success whatsoever. If they talked of fifteen or twenty thousand men, divided as follows, I should feel more alarm, that is to say, six or seven thousand men headed by General Moreau to proceed to Montreal, an equal force to go up the Kennebec River and down by the River Chaudiere to take post before Quebec, erecting batteries opposite to the town at Point Levy, and three or four thousand to go down by the River St. Francis, with an intention of forming a junction with Moreau's army at Three Rivers in case of his success in taking Montreal." But even with this formidable



demonstration, he does not believe in the successful result of such an enterprise, but the contrary, should proper steps be taken. "By augmenting the military force in the two Canadas to ten thousand strong, if no more can be spared, added to about twenty or twenty-five thousand active militia in Lower Canada, and about twelve or fourteen thousand in Upper Canada, besides Indians, the Americans would find it a very difficult task to take either of the Provinces, but more especially Lower Canada. With respect to Upper Canada, they have more in their power and less militia to oppose them, and also the advantage of turnpike roads leading to the different garrisons which they at present occupy on the frontier, a circumstance highly in their favour. Nevertheless, I am convinced that by a judicious distribution of the troops and militia of that Province and augmenting the naval force on the lakes, added to the state and commanding position of Fort George, situated on the west side of Niagara River, a most powerful resistance can be made, and I trust that time will show that Canada is not so easy a prey to the Americans as they consider it to be." (Q. 106, p. 507.)

Even before the arrival of Craig, preparations were actively carried on in anticipation of hostilities. The muster, or review, of the militia reported on by Craig, had been ordered by Dunn; Gore who had taken charge of the forces in Upper Canada, thought it his duty to pay a visit to Montreal, to meet and consult with Brock as to the arrangements necessary for the protection of Upper Canada. Colonel Brock told Sir Francis Gore "unceremoniously" that the responsibility lay with him (Gore). No account is given of the subsequent conference, but it seems not improbable that it was as a result of this that the preparatory steps already referred to were taken. Gore also reported that it was impossible to say what the "sovereign People" in the United States would do. Emmett was very busy and had some warm friends in the Province. The threatened war, however, did not take place then, nor till the date of Madison's administration in 1812.

The description given by Brock of the ruinous state of the fortifications was by no means exaggerated. In 1805, Lord Chatham (the second Earl, who was Master General of the Ordnance from 1801 to 1806), sent a confidential letter to Lord Camden on the defences of Quebec, but those desirous of studying the subject should refer to the letter itself with its enclosures in Q. 99, pp. 206 to 225a. It was in reference to the works on these defences that the correspondence between Brock, Dunn and the Executive Council took place, which has already been mentioned.

Fort Erie, in the then state of transit was regarded as an important point for defence, being at the head of the communication between Lakes Ontario and Erie and essential as a temporary depot of all the provisions, stores and merchandise which passed up and down these lakes. Colonel Mann reported that the fort was completely in ruins, and that temporary repairs could no longer be resorted to. These had kept a part of the building from falling entirely to pieces, but what time and decay had failed to accomplish had been completed by a storm on the 6th of January preceding, and the whole was now in ruins, except one stone building constructed in 1797. Colonel Mann estimated that the fortifications and buildings would cost £9,649 3s. 0d. Colonel Mann's report, with a plan, is in Q. 296, following Hunter's letter at p. 257. The approval of the report was communicated by the Colonial Secretary on the 9th January, 1804, and the work ordered to proceed.

The fortifications in Lower Canada were in an equally bad condition, but it may be sufficient to refer to Major-General (formerly Colonel) Mann's reports, with the

accompanying plans. For St John's, on the Chambly, and Montreal see Q. 299, pp. 72, &c., plans at 81*a* and 81*b*, for Quebec pp. 82 to 105. For reserves for military purposes at Montreal see, pp. 114, &c. With the letter of the 15th of January, 1805, are reports of surveys, returns, &c., of all the military stores, a study of which, with that of the reports on fortifications, will give very complete information respecting defensive preparations in the Canada of that period.

The maintenance of the walls round the City of Montreal was felt to be a great inconvenience and disadvantage, and frequent representations were made to the Executive Government on the subject. So far back as 1791, General Mann, then a Captain of the Royal Engineers, reported that whilst in the infant state of the colony, the works round Montreal were useful as a protection against the Indians, they were no longer required for that purpose, and that their ruinous condition made them rather a nuisance than a benefit. Part of the material of the walls he recommended should be preserved, the rest to be used for filling up the ditch, or for any other purpose in the re-forming of the town. Citadel Hill, he considered, should be levelled and barracks built on part of it, or by levelling the hill to an easy slope Notre Dame street might be opened to the Quebec suburbs, forming a good entrance and a great improvement to the town. The cross streets should lead to the mountain and a road be preserved along the front of the river, which in time would form a fine quay or promenade. The whole report may be studied with advantage by local historians. (Q. 86-2, p. 277.) In July, 1793, Mr. Dundas approved of the removal of the walls, but directed Lord Dorchester to ascertain whether the owners of the adjoining property had or had not the right, as they maintained, to have their property extended on the removal. In 1797, Prescott, Lieut.-Governor, informed the Legislature that the petition for the extension of property consequent on the removal of the walls had been granted, desired the Assembly to take measures to prevent litigation between owners past and present and stated that the officer commanding Royal Engineers would be directed to prepare a plan of the town and fortifications, which would show the reserves proposed to be made for the use of the Crown. The bill for this purpose, prepared by the Attorney-General and transmitted to the Colonial Secretary is in Q. 86-2 in English at page 290 and in French at page 318. In November (1797) the Colonial Secretary wrote that the bill had been received and would be returned with such directions as might be necessary, which were sent in August, 1798. In 1801, a bill for the removal of the walls, in accordance with these last directions, was passed by the Legislature, with some amendments, but reserved by Sir Robert Milnes in case any further consideration in a military point of view might be thought necessary. This, and two other reserved acts, were assented to by His Majesty without change or modification, a decision communicated to Milnes on the 6th of May, 1802, and on the 10th of June, 1803, a proclamation was issued giving effect to the reserved bills. A plan of the town and fortifications of Montreal at this period (1802) is in Q. 299, p. 81*b*.

On the 6th of June, 1803, a destructive fire took place in Montreal. It broke out in the house of a man named Chevalier in St. Lawrence Main Street, on the north east side, toward the upper end. The wind was high and variable; the houses and outhouses on both sides of the street soon took fire. At a quarter to four the roof of the gaol was burning, soon followed by the English Church on the north-east and

the Roman Catholic Chapel on the south-west side. These, to use the words of the report by the magistrates, were "instantaneously consumed." It was with difficulty the Court-house was saved. Besides the gaol and two church buildings, the Roman Catholic college and eleven houses were burned in the lower part of the town. About ten o'clock at night the fire was under control, at the house adjoining that occupied by Mr. Justice Ogden. In the suburbs, where it originated, the fire was extinguished by sunset, after destroying thirteen houses, besides outhouses, stables, &c. Other fires followed during the summer, of so alarming a character, that it seemed evident they did not arise from accident but from design and a reward of £500 was offered for the apprehension of the offenders. With the exception of the first, which took place in June, these fires broke out during the first week of August, and the magistrates offered a reward of £250, making with that offered by the Governor £750 for the detection of the criminals. The succession of fires is thus reported. On Monday, 1st August, a little after one in the morning, fire broke out and consumed two houses; on Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, a stable was discovered to be on fire, but was pulled down, and the fire extinguished; on Wednesday several houses were burned, one man killed and a number more or less seriously wounded. On Friday other fires broke out, entirely destroying a number of houses, and it was with difficulty the lower part of the town was saved from a serious conflagration. Patrols were established and precautions taken to guard against a repetition of the fires. Nothing further appears in the correspondence in relation to this subject.

Another fire may be noticed here, that of the Convent of the Ursuline Nuns at Three Rivers, on the 2nd of October, 1806, of which, however, no details are given.

In accordance with instructions, from the Hon. John Carling, then Minister of Agriculture, I proceeded to London, which I reached on the 18th of October last for the purpose of continuing investigations of the documents relating to the Dominion. Since that time I have been daily at work on the examination of the papers, but it is not yet sufficiently advanced to permit of a satisfactory report being made.

The whole respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,  
*Archivist.*

31st December, 1892.

## List of Books, &amp;c., presented, with the Names of the Givers.

Abbott, Hon. J. J. C.	Ottawa	Case of Labrador Co.
Almon, Senator	Halifax	Cochrane Correspondence.
Buckingham, Wm.	Stratford	Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, his life and times.
Fraser, John	Montreal	Historic Canadian Ground.
Historical Manuscripts Commission		Volume VII.
Inter-State Commerce Commission		Statistics of Railways in the United States.
Kefer, T. C.	New Edinburgh	Manuscript.
Literary and Historical Society	Quebec	Currency of Canada.
Macalester College		Contributions.
Master of the Rolls	London, Eng.	Letters and Papers Henry VIII.
		Volume 12, part II., 1537.
		Calendar Committee for compounding 1643-1660.
		Chronicles par Naurin 1447-71, and 1422-31.
		Year Book 15 Edward III.
		Sarum Charters and Documents.
		Giraldus Cambrensis.
		Calendar of Patent Rolls.
		Edward III 1327-1330.
Matheson, D.	Ottawa	Niagara, 100 years ago, by Janet Carnochan.
Neill, Rev. E. D.	St. Paul, Minn.	Historical Pamphlets.
New York Historical Society		Collections 1886-87.
Olney, George N.	New York	Pamphlet.
Pennsylvania Historical Society		Publications.
Raymond, Rev. N. O.	St. John, N.B.	Historical Pamphlets.
Renault, Raoul	Quebec	Historical Pamphlet.
Robinson, J. De Lancey	Fredericton, N.B.	State Papers, by a late Secretary of State, 1789 Vol. 2
Smithsonian Institute		Report.
Spry, D.	Barrie	List of Land Grants, 1837.
Thwaites, Reuben G.	Madison, Wis.	Memoirs Lyman Copeland Draper.
		Black Hawk War.
Wisconsin State Society		Transactions.
Yale University	New Haven	Report, 1891.

## NOTE A.

## SETTLEMENTS AND SURVEYS.

*(Continued from Report of 1891.)*

## APPLICANTS, &amp;C., FOR LANDS IN MAY, 1788.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 37, before the division of the Province.)*

The figures following the names indicate the pages.

- A.—Allsopp, George, 272; Antrobus, 281, 283, 292 to 309, 311, 312.  
 B.—Battery Point, 259; Bennington, 316; Berthelot d'Artigny, 316; Bostwick, Rev. Gideon, 283.  
 C.—Caldwell, Hon. Henry, 278; Carillon, 271; Chaleurs Bay, 252, 266, 280; Chambly, 274; Cochrane, Hon. John, 274 to 278.  
 D.—Darcy, Thomas, 266, 309; D'Artigny, (Berthelot), 316; Davison & Lees, 311; Dibble, George, 283; Drummond, Capt. Peter, 283; Dulmage, Lieut. John, 283; Dunbar, Capt. David, 267.  
 G.—Grand River (Ottawa), 266, 279, 284; Grant, Captain David, 267, 310.  
 H.—Harrison, Edward, 289; Hoofnail, Michael, 283.  
 J.—Jesup, Major Edward, 283, 311, Lieut. Edward, 283.  
 L.—Lakes, Laclaire, 270; Long, 263; Memphemagog, 317; Simcoe (or LaClaie), 270; Superior, 263; Temiscouata, 268; L'Assomption, river, 267; Lawe, Capt. George, 267; Lees, John, 283; Lees, see Davison, 311; Long Sault, 267.  
 Mc.—MacLean, Capt. Lauchlin, 271, Lieut. Neil, 271.  
 M.—Mann, Edward Isaac, 280, Isaac, 279, Isaac, junior, 262, 279, John, 279, Thomas, 280, William, 280; Murray, Richard, 283.  
 N.—North West Co., 262; Nouvelle, 259.  
 O.—Ottawa, (Grand River) 266, 279, 284, 314.  
 P.—Porter, Asa, 317 to 322.  
 R.—Rocheblave, 269, 310.  
 S.—St. John's Blockhouse, 316; St. Regis, 271; Shoolbred, John, 252 to 262.  
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 V.—Vaudreuil, Seigniory of, 266.  
 W.—William Henry, 281.  
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*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 38, before the division of the Province.)*

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- A.—Allsopp, George, 104.  
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 C.—Canadian Companies, 44, 46; Catarqui, 133; Chambly, 37; Chaleurs Bay, 127, 128; Covell, Capt. Simeon, 133, 135; Cugnet, François Etienne, 101, 102.  
 D.—Davison, Alexander, 105; Delancy, Col. James, 132; Desauniers, Capt., 44, 46; Drummond, Colin, 104; Dumas, Alexandre, 103, Jean Baptiste, 39, 134; Dunn, Thomas, 103.  
 F.—Finlay, Hugh, 100 (petitions respecting St. Maurice forges, 110, 111); Fitch, Col. Eleazer, 40, 45, 46; Fortune, Col. William, 38, 134; Fraucherville, Thérèse Delouagne, widow of, 101; Fromenteau, Louis, 127, 135.

- G.—Gamelin, Ignace, 101, 102; Gogy, Conrad, (forges 1783) 104.  
 H.—Holland, Major Samuel, 128; Holmes, Lieut.-Col. James, 132, 135.  
 J.—Johnston, James, 104.  
 L.—Lafond, Marie Boucher, widow of Etienne, 101; Lake, Memphremagog, 42  
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 M.—Moseley, Isaac, 130 to 132; Murray, Quarter Master John, 36, widow of  
 Lieut. Duncan, 36, 134.  
 N.—Niagara, Fort, 36; Niverville, M. de, 37.  
 O.—Oswegatchie, 133.  
 P.—Pelissier, Christopher, 103; Porter, Asa, 45, 46; Poulin, widow of Maurice,  
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 V.—Varenes, Sieur de, 101.  
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(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 39, before the division of the Province.*)

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- A.—Allsopp, George, 80 to 82; Amory, widow of John, 103; Anderson,  
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 B.—Ball, Lieut. Jacob, 77, Lieut. Thomas, 77; Beasely, Richard, 93; Bethune,  
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 L.—Lakes, Little St. Francis, 96, Memphremagog, 91, Ontario, 93, St. Francis,  
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 Longuenii, Joseph de, 96; Lord, Elizabeth, 92, Joseph, 92; Lorimier, François,  
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M.—Marchand, Louis (his services 79); Marcheterre, Louis, 90; Mecklenburgh, District, 90; Molloy, James, 103; Munro, Capt. Hugh, 96; Murray, widow of Lieut. Duncan, 100.

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W.—Weimer, Jacob, 93; Wing, Abraham, Junior, 92.

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(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 41, before the division of the Province.*)

The figures following the names indicate the pages.

A.—Anderson, Robert, 239, William, 238; Armstrong, Jesse, 238; Ayton, John, 239.

B.—Beaudin, Madame, 246; Betts, Benjamin, 244; Bistodeau, (or Bistadcau), Antoine, 243, 249; Bobb, Jacob, 243, 248; Boudros, Athinass, 246; Bowman, John, 238; Burch, John, 250.

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(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 43-2, before the division of the Province.*)

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I.—Impey, Adam, 566; Islands, Isle au Bled d' Inde, 558, 559, 564; Isle Forêt, 557, 562, 563, Nut, 558, 559, 564.

J.—Jacquet, François, 566; Johnson, Sir John, 548, 550, 558, 563, 564; Jones, Daniel, 556.

L.—Lake, St. Francis, 567; Landriaux, Antoine, 566; Langevin, Pierre, 571, La Traversé, heirs of Pierre, 568; Le Roux, heirs of Jean Pierre, 571, Jean, dit Provençal, 571; Le Tendre, Antoine, 568, Jean Baptiste, 568; Lines, Nathaniel, 557; Longueuil, Joseph de, 569.



Mc.—McKinnon, Lieut. Donald, 567; McLeod, Norman, 569.

M.—Mandeville, Antoine, 568; Mann, Isaac, 557, 565, William, 557, 565; Marcheterre, Louis, 566; Matanne, Seignior, 567; Millet, Antoine, 568, Charles, 567; Moore, Joseph, 569, 570.

O.—Orillat, heirs of ———, 565.

P.—Pagé, Joseph, 566; Pastorius, Abraham, 551, 552, 553, 565; Jean Baptiste, 567; Pemistiscutiak, 567; Piedmont, 570; Pittsburg, 557.

Q.—Quebec, 555.

R.—Rastoul, Frederick, 566; Rivers, Bonaventure, 557, 565, Chateauguay, 570, Gananoque, 563, 564, Grand, (see Ottawa), Ottawa, 559, 562, 565, 566, 569, 570, St. Lawrence, 563, 564; Robertson, Charlotte, 556, Capt. Daniel, 556, Elizabeth, 556, John, 556, Margaret, 556; Ruisseau, Jaune, (Chaleurs Bay), 557, 565.

S.—St. Martin, Jean Baptiste, 567, heirs of Jean Baptiste, 568; St. Sulpice, 551, 565; Schaffalitzky, Baron, 569, 570; Schieffelin, Jacob, 569; Smith, Terence, 560, Thomas, 560; Smyth, Peter, 567; Sorel, 571, curate of, 569, seignior of, 567; Stewart, Murdoch, 554; Stone, Joel, 548, 550, 558, 564; Stuart, Rev. John, 560.

T.—Tonnancourt, Godefroy de, 570; Toronto, 566, 567.

W.—Weimer, Adam, 566; William, Henry, 570.

#### TOWNSHIP OF LANCASTER.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 45-1 and 45-2, before the division of the Province.*)

##### *First Concession, page 295.*

(Each lot contains 200 acres.)

B.—Bland, William, lot 24; Bushby, Thomas, lot 16.

C.—Cameron, Alexander, lot 25, John,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 30; Campbell, Widow, lot 13.

D.—Dixon, Jane,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 30; Dunn, John, lot 20.

G.—Graham, Thomas, lot 22; Grant, Alexander,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 27, John, lot 19, William,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 27.

H.—Hair, James, lot 21; Hylar, Nathaniel, lots 17, 18.

Mc.—McFall, Lieut. David, lot 4; McIntosh, Peter, lot 5.

M.—Morrison, heirs of C., lots 1, 2, 3, James,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 15, Mary,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 15.

R.—Ross, Donald, lot 26, Thomas Ben, lot 29, Thomas Taylor, 28.

S.—Sutherland, Alexander, lot 7 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 8, Anna,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 11, George, lot 12, Joseph, lot 6, Mary,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 11, Thomas,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 8, Lieut. Walter, lots 9, 10, 14, 23.

##### *Second Concession, page 296.*

(Lots 1, 2, 3 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  each of lots 7 and 8 not granted.)

B.—Baker, Ben, lot 11; Blakely, Widow,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 15.

C.—Cameron, Alexander, lot 25; Carey, (Curry?), John,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 8; Curry, John,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 9.

D.—Dunn, John, lot 20.

F.—Flynn, John,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 15; Fouda, James, lot 14; Fountain, Richard, lot 17.

G.—Grant, Alexander,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 27, John, lot 19, William,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 27.

H.—Hair, James, lot 21.

J.—Jonson (or Tomson), Edward,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 5.

L.—Lemon, John, lot 13.

Mc.—McBean, Richard, lot 6; McDowell, John, lot 12; McFall, Lieut. David, lot 4.

P.—Powell, Jack, lot 16; Prince, Cato, lot 10.

R.—Ross, Thomas Taylor, lot 28.

S.—Scarrot, John, lot 18; Snyder, Jacob, lots 22, 23; Sutherland, Lieut. Walter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lots 9, 24.

T.—Tomson (or Jonson), Edward,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 5.

W.—Williams, Moses,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 7.

Y.—Young, James, lot 26.

*Third Concession, page 297.*

(Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of lot 13,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 14 and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 28 not granted.)

- B.—Baker, Ben, lot 11; Blakeley, Widow,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 15; Bowman, Luke,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of lot 28.  
 C.—Cameron, John,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 30; Castles, John,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 26; Curry, John,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 9, Widow,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of lot 8.  
 E.—Edge, Mary, lot 29.  
 F.—Flynn, John,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 15; Fouda, Thomas,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 14; Fountain, Richard, lot 5.  
 G.—Graham, Thomas, lot 22; Grant, John, lot 19.  
 L.—Lemon, John,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 13; Londonderry, lot 27.  
 S.—Sambro,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 30; Sealey, Augustus, lots 20, 21, 25; Snyder, Jacob, lot 23, Jeremiah, lot 24; Sutherland, Joseph, lot 6, Lieut. Walter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 9.  
 W.—Williams, Moses, lot 7,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of lot 8; Wright, John,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 28.  
 Y.—Young, James,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of lot 26.

## LAND BOARD OF MECKLENBURG.

(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 45-2, before the division of the Province.)

*Schedule 1, page 367.*

LIST of reduced officers of Provincial Corps who applied for land between the 17th of June and 9th of September, 1789.

*2nd Batt. Royal Reg. of New York.*

- Capt. James McDonell.  
 " George Singleton.  
 Lieut. Hazelton Spencer.  
 " Oliver Church.  
 " John Howard.  
 " Henry Young.  
 " William McKay.  
 Ensign William Crawford.  
 " " for his father, Capt. Crawford.  
 " John Thompson.

*King's Rangers.*

- Major James Rogers.  
 Capt. John Walter Myer.  
 Lieut. Henry Guimon. (?)  
 " James Robins.  
 " James Parot.  
 Ensign John Peters.  
 " Richard Ferguson.

*Schedule 2, page 369.*

LIST of old settlers who applied for land during the same period. (The figures following the names show the number of acres granted.)

- A.—Abraham, Christian, 200; Anise, Jonas, 200.  
 B.—Bartholomew, Peter, 200; Booth, Joshua, 200; Boyce, Stephen, 200.  
 C.—Cole, Simon J., 350; Conklen, John, 200.  
 D.—Davis, Henry, 200.  
 F.—Finckle, Henry, 200; Foster, John, 200, Moses, 350; Franklin, John, 100, Joseph, 200, Joseph, junior, 200; Frileigh, Christopher, 100, Peter, 100.  
 G.—Gardener, Henry, 350; German, John, 200.  
 H.—Hartman, David, 300, Philip, 200; Hawley, Davis, 300; Hesse, Jacob, 200; Hicks, Lewis, 500; Hough, Barnabas, 300.

- J.—Johnson, William, 200.  
 Mc.—McDougall, Peter, 300; McFaggert, James, 450; McKenzie, Colin, 600.  
 P.—Perry, Robert, 400; Putnam, Russell, 150.  
 R.—Rambourg, Amos, 300; Richards, John, 200; Rogers, David, 260, James, junior, 200.  
 S.—Smith, Michael, 200; Snyder, Abraham, 200, Simon, 200; Spencer, Augustus, 200; Stoner, Martin, 200; Storms, Gilbert, 400; Swan, Charles, 200.  
 T.—Thomas, Peter, 200.  
 V.—Van Dwien, Conrade, 200.  
 W.—Walker, Daniel, 200; Washburn, Ebenezer, 200.

*Townships mentioned in Schedule 2.*

- A.—Adolphustown.  
 C.—Carleton Island.  
 E.—Ernesttown.  
 F.—Fredericksburg.  
 K.—Kingston.  
 M.—Marysburg.  
 P.—Pittsburg.  
 T.—Thurlow.

*Schedule 3, page 371.*

LIST OF PERSONS from the American States and elsewhere admitted during the same period to become settlers. The names of the townships not returned. (Each settler received 200 acres.)

- B.—Bushel, Richard.  
 C.—Conger, David junior, Peter de Sydney.  
 D.—Demaree, James, Nicolas.  
 F.—Foster, Oliver; Frederick, Peter; Fretz, Jacob.  
 H.—Hanna, William; Havens, John; Hennessey, James; Hunt, Philip; Hurff, Anzel.  
 Mc.—McMichael, John.  
 P.—Paddock, Solomon.  
 S.—Smith, Jacob; Snyder, John, William; Stuart, Alexander.  
 V.—Vilia, William.  
 W.—Walker, William.  
 Y.—Young, Robert.

*Schedule 4, page 372.*

LIST OF LANDS granted between 1st October, 1788, and 23rd September, 1789.

(The figures following the names show the number of acres granted.)

- A.—Ashold, Isaac, 100; Attwood, Benjamin, 100.  
 B.—Babcock, David, 200; Boice, Stephen, 200; Booth, Joshua, 200; Bradt, Peter, 100; Brown, Stephen, 100; Bushel, Richard, 200.  
 C.—Clapp, Benjamin, 100, Elias, 100, Joseph, 100; Clocker, Joachim, 200; Cole, Tobias, 100; Conklin, John, 200; Crawford, Ensign William, 200.  
 D.—Demaree, James, 100; Duree, Samuel, 100.  
 F.—Ferguson, John, 100; Finckle, Henry, 200; Foster, John, 200, William, 100; Franklin, John, 100, Joseph senior, 200, Joseph junior, 200; Fredericks, Conradt, 100; Fretz, Jacob, 200; Frleigh, Christopher, 100, Jacob, 200, Martin, 200, Peter, 100.  
 G.—Galloway, Samuel, 200; German, John, Senior, 200; Graham, Richard, 100, William, 100.  
 H.—Hanna, William, 200; Hartman, David, 300, Philip, 200; Hantz, John, 100; Havens, John, 200; Hawley, David, 300; Hennessey, James, 200; Hesse, Jacob, 200; Hough, Barnabas, 300; Huff, Abraham, 100, John, 100, Solomon, 100, William, 100.  
 J.—Johnson, James, 100, John, 100, William, 200.

K.—Kine, Francis, 100.

L.—Lake, Nicholas, 200; Laughlin, (Laughlin?), Alexander, 100; Leode, Godfrey, 100; Lewis, Richard, 100, William, 100; Lipscomb, Captain, 100; Longwell, John, 100, Matthew, 100.

Mc.—McAfee, John, 100; McDougall, Peter, 300; McMichael, John, 200.

M.—Marsh, Mathias, 100; Mac, Thomas, 100; Myers, Capt. John Walter, 200.

N.—Nylliar, Nicholas, 100.

O.—Ostrum, Rudolf, 100.

P.—Paddock, Solomon, 200; Perry, Robert, 400; Purdy, Gilbert, 100.

R.—Rasbur, Peter, 100; Reid, John, 100, William, 100; Robins, Lieut. James, 200.

S.—Smith, Abraham, 100, Jacob, 250 and 200, James, 200, Michael, 200, Richard, 200 and 100, Samuel, 100, Thomas, 100; Spencer, Benjamin, 100, Henry, 100; Swick, Philip, 100.

T.—Thomas, Peter, 200; Thompson, Timothy, 200.

V.—Vanderlop, John, 200; Vanhorn, Garrot, 100.

W.—Walker, David, 200, William, 200; Williams, Samuel, 100; Willsea, Abraham, 100; Winney, Benjamin, 100; Wood, John, 100; Wright, Robert, 100.

Y.—Yedman, (Yeoman?). Eleazer, 100; Yeoman, Arthur, 200, David, 200; Young, Robert, 200.

TOWNSHIPS mentioned in Schedule 4. (The townships, concessions and lots are placed opposite the name of each grantee in the schedule.)

Camden, Ernest-town, Fredericksburg, Pittsburg, and first township below it, Richmond, Sophiasburg, Sydney, Thurlow.

PETITIONERS AT MONTREAL (reported in January, 1790) for lands on the Ottawa, page 388.

B.—Bloomes, Nicholas; Bradley, John; Bright, Lavis.

C.—Carpenter, Peter; Cumming, John.

D.—Dogstrader (Dockstrader?), Adam.

K.—Kayser, Melcher; Killimere, George.

M.—Martin, John.

S.—Schaum, John.

T.—Tiring, John.

W.—Wallace, William.

ENUMERATION of settlers at Hamilton, Bay of Chaleurs, who have no titles to the lands they have occupied since 1762, with the number of arpents. The number of arpents follows each name.

(*Canadian Archives, Q. 45-2, page 399.*)

TO THE SOUTH-EAST OF THE RIVER.

B.—Babin, Ambroise, 75, Thomas, 18; Bourdage, Esther Leblanc, widow, 300; Bujol, Charles, l'ainé, 75, Charles, fils, 80.

P.—Poirier, Charles, 72, Pierre, 62½, Pierre dit Parrot, 100.

R.—Richard, François, 62½, Jean Baptiste, 62½.

TO THE NORTH-WEST OF THE RIVER.

A.—Arceneau, Gregoire, 60, Jean, l'ainé, 60, Joseph, Capitaine de milice, 60.

B.—Bernard, Isaac, 60, Jean, 60; Bourg, Joseph, 60.

G.—Gauthier, Joseph, 60.

L.—Lavache, Jean Baptiste, 60.

## NOTE B.

## LOWER CANADA IN 1800.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR MILNES TO THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 85, p. 228.)*

QUEBEC 1st November 1800.

MY LORD,—On my first taking upon myself the administration of the affairs of this Province, I was extremely struck with the wavering state in which I found the Interests of Government. I have since been at much pains to discover the real cause of this situation of things, which I plainly saw lay deeper than, I believe, is generally supposed by His Majesty's Ministers, and I am so forcibly impressed with a persuasion that this subject ought to be attended to, that I feel it my duty to lay before Your Grace such remarks as have occurred to me respecting it, in order that Your Grace may be fully apprized of the real state of the Country, and take such measures as you may think fit to strengthen the Executive Power in Lower Canada.

However excellent in itself the new Constitution may be which His Majesty has graciously been pleased to Grant to the Province, I conceive the Foundation of it must rest upon a due proportion being maintained between the Aristocracy and the Lower Orders of the People, without which it will become a dangerous weapon in the hands of the latter. Several causes at present unite in daily lessening the Power and Influence of the Aristocratical Body in Lower Canada. I cannot however but think that measures might be adopted to counterbalance in some degree this tendency, and I shall hereafter have the Honour to point them out to Your Grace; but in order to make myself clearly understood, I must first explain what I consider to be the principal causes by which the Influence of the Aristocracy in this country has gradually been reduced to its present state. The first and most important of these, I am of opinion, arises from the manner in which the Province was originally settled; that is from the independent Tenure by which the cultivators (who form the great Body of the People and are distinguished by the appellation of Habitans) hold their Lands; and, on the other hand, from the inconsiderable power retained by those called the Seigneurs, and the little disposition they feel to increase their Influence or improve their Fortunes by Trade. Hence by degrees, the Canadian Gentry have nearly become extinct, and few of them on their own Territory have the means of living in a more affluent and imposing style than the simple Habitans, who feel themselves in every respect as independent as the seigneur himself, with whom they have no further connexion than merely the obligation of having their corn ground at his Mills, paying the Toll of a fourteenth bushel, which they consider more as a burdensome Tax than as a Return to him for the Land conceded by his family to their Ancestors forever, upon no harder conditions than the obligation above mentioned, a trifling Rent, and that of paying a Twelfth to the Seigneur upon any transfer of the Lands.

The second cause which I apprehend tends to lessen the Influence of Government in this Province is the prevalence of the Roman Catholic Religion, and the independence of the Priesthood; this Independence I find goes considerably further than what was intended by the Royal Instructions wherein it is particularly declared to be His Majesty's pleasure, "that no person whatsoever is to have Holy Orders conferred upon him or to have the Care of Souls, without a license first had and obtained from the Governor," &c., &c., but this Instruction has hitherto never been

enforced, by which means the whole Patronage of the Church has been thrown into the hands of the Roman Catholic Bishops, and all connexion between the Government and the People through that channel is cut off, as the Priests do not consider themselves at all amenable to any other power than the Catholic Bishop.

A singular Instance lately occurred of this Independence: A Priest at Terrebonne, near Montreal, interfered in the most indecent manner in the late election for the County of Effingham. He exerted all his Influence to prevent the Solicitor General from being chosen, and violently supported a man who had been expelled from the House of Assembly on account of his having been convicted of Conspiracy, and who was consequently considered as a dishonoured Person. Upon this man being chosen, the Priest actually went so far as to perform High Mass in the Parish Church, to return thanks, as he termed it, "for the re-election of this Martyr." In Justice to the Canadian Bishop I must add, that upon my representation he did everything that was proper to be done on the occasion.

Another circumstance which has greatly tended to lessen the Influence of Government since the Conquest, has arisen from the necessity which then existed of disembodiment of the Militia, but as I am by no means of opinion, considering the circumstances which took place a few years since that it would be either practicable or prudent to call on the Militia at this particular moment, I shall not enter further into this subject at present, though I shall hereafter revert to the Militia, even in its present state, as a means by which a certain degree of Influence might still perhaps be established in the several parishes.

It may be unnecessary to observe to Your Grace how much more Important the above facts are become since the establishment of the new Constitution. In the time of French Government, an Ordinance issued in the name of the King was sufficient to enforce the Execution of any measure that was deemed expedient, without any discussion taking place upon the subject, or its entering into the mind of the unlettered Habitant, to doubt for a moment the propriety of the measure. But since the establishment of the present Constitution in the year 1792 the case is very different, everything being previously discussed in the House of Assembly, and unless a certain preponderance can be maintained in that House, which at present is by no means as firmly established as I could wish, the Power of the Executive Government will insensibly become nothing. Very few of the Seigneurs, as I have already hinted, have sufficient Interest to ensure their own Election or the Election of anyone to whom they give their support in the House of Assembly; and the uneducated Habitant has even a better chance of being nominated (though he cannot perhaps sign his name) than the first officer under the Crown. There was a moment when I even despaired of getting the Attorney General into the present Assembly, and though it is undoubtedly better composed than the last, it is far from being so respectable a Body as Government might wish.

The Canadian Habitants are, I verily believe, an Industrious, peaceable and well disposed People, but they are, from their want of education and extreme simplicity, liable to be misled by designing and artful men; and were they once made sensible of their own Independence, the worst consequences might ensue. They are, in fact, the sole proprietors of nearly all the cultivated Lands in Lower Canada. The Seigneurs and Ecclesiastical Bodies to whom the Lands were originally granted, having conceded the greater part of the Lands for ever, with little or no reserve, to the Cultivator, in small Parcels of from one to two hundred acres, retaining only, as I have already observed, the Property and Profits of the Mills, a certain proportion of the Produce, which is sometimes paid in kind and in various ways, and the Sods and Ventés; and this species of property attached to the Seigniorial Rights, is by the Ancient French Laws of Inheritance (which occasion frequent subdivisions of Property) in a few Generations become quite inconsiderable, whereby the situation of the Seigneur has in many Instances been reduced below that of the Vassal. Each Habitant cultivates as much Land as he can manage, with the assistance of his own Family, and as is necessary for its support; and having thus within themselves from year to year all the necessaries

of life, there cannot be a more independent Race of people, nor do I believe there is in any part of the world a country in which equality of situation is so nearly established. Except in the Towns of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, little or no difference is observable in the affluence of the Canadians, but what may in some measure arise from the local circumstances of more or less favourable situation, a richer soil, or a greater or less degree of exertion.

The counties are divided into Parishes, each Parish chiefly extending about three leagues along the River St. Lawrence and Chambly, and to each of which there is a Parochial Church; the principal person in every Parish is in general the Priest, another next the Captain of Militia, and it is through the latter that any business is transacted by Government.

Having endeavoured to give Your Grace some insight into the actual state of this country, which I could more fully enlarge upon if I was not apprehensive of intruding too much upon your time until I have received your permission so to do, I shall proceed to point out the means by which I imagine the Influence of Government might be immediately extended to the distant parts of the Province, and though I am conscious this cannot be effected without a certain expense to the Mother Country, I consider that expense as inconsiderable when compared to the sums it would require to quell any disturbance that might for want of timely precaution take place in the Province. The apprehensions of such an event though not immediate, is strongly impressed on the minds of some of the best Friends of Government.

I am well aware the chief object to be depended upon to increase the Influence of the Crown, will be by means of the Waste Lands; and in that point of View the delay that has taken place in the Land Business is greatly to be regretted, and it becomes an object of peculiar Importance to Government that no further delay may occur to prevent the clearing and settling of the immense Tracts that are now in the lands of the Crown undisposed of, as their being granted in free and common socage will in time (if judiciously granted) form in this Province a body of people of the protestant Religion that will naturally feel themselves more immediately connected with the English Government, but as this cannot be expected to have any immediate effect, I am inclined to think that in the meantime much may be done first through the Catholic Priests, and secondly by means of the Militia.

The Present Catholic Bishop is extremely well disposed to Government, he is allowed by His Majesty £200 per annum, as Superintendent of the Catholic Church, in addition to which he receives from Government a Rent of £150 a year for the use of the Bishop's Palace at Quebec, which is occupied by Public Officers; he has lately applied to us for an enclosure of this Rent, signifying at the same time that his income is very inadequate to the situation and the calls which are made upon it, which I have reason to believe is a just statement.

This application offers an occasion of attaching the Canadian Bishop more particularly to Government, if by such an encrease of his appointments as His Majesty shall graciously be pleased to allow his situation was made more easy, at the same time requiring of him a strict attention to that part of His Majesty's Instructions to the governor which I have before mentioned. This I am of opinion would tend very much to encrease that consideration which the Priests themselves ought to feel, and to encourage in their Parishioners, for the Executive Government, at the same time that it would ensure the co-operation of the Canadian Bishop. But in order to carry this point, particular care must be taken to secure a proper moment, and if the Bishop should be decidedly averse to make the sacrifice required of him, it ought perhaps be deferred to the Peace.

The Priests have a 26th of all the Grain, which may be valued at £25 or £26,000 a year, which alone must make their influence very considerable, and especially as the Religious Bodies are in possession of nearly One Fourth of all the Seigniorial Rights granted before the Conquest (excepting those of the Jesuit Estates lately taken into the possession of the Crown, as will appear by the Inclosure): there are 123 Parishes and 120 Parish Priests.

With regard to the Militia, it will be more difficult to give Your Grace a clear and distinct idea of the mode in which I am inclined to think use may be made of this Body to support the Interests of Government through the Province and to disseminate Principles of Loyalty amongst the Canadians in opposition to that spirit of Democracy which has lately gained so much ground in many parts of the world, but fortunately has not at present made any material progress in Canada.

The Population of Lower Canada is computed at about One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Souls, nine tenths of whom reside in the Parishes before described, distinct from the Towns, and from these are drawn the Canadian Militia, which amount to 37,904 between the ages of 16 and 60. In the Parishes here alluded to, there are 292 Captains of Militia, who are chosen from amongst the most respectable of the Canadian Habitants (the *État Major* amounting to 16 being in general chosen from among the *Seigneurs*); and here it is necessary to inform Your Grace how far under the dominion of France the Body of the People were regulated in all Public Matters by the Officers of Militia; the Captains of Militia being the persons employed to issue and enforce the Public ordinances, and the *Curés*, and through the authority thus delegated to them by Government, possessed considerable influence in their respective Parishes.

Although under His Majesty's Government these powers have in a great measure been withdrawn, especially since the establishment of the new Constitution, there still remains in the minds of the Canadians, a certain consequence attached to the character of Captain of Militia, and as I have before observed to Your Grace it is still customary on all public occasions to employ this useful Class of People to perform many services for Government, which they had hitherto done without other Reward than merely that arising in their own minds from the honour and respectability of the appointment; but this tho' sufficient to render it desirable is, as they feel, by no means an equal return for the considerable Portion of their time so employed. If then by means of an honorary and pecuniary reward, or by any plan that may be so approved of by the Executive Council, this class of the Canadians would be brought to consider themselves as the immediate Officers of the Crown, and peculiarly attached to the Interest of Government, there is no doubt that such an influence, from the circumstance of being equally diffused over the whole Province would effectually tend to keep alive among the great Body of the people, that spirit of Zeal and Loyalty for Monarchical Government which I believe to be natural to the Canadians, but which for want of an immediate class to whom they can look up, and from their having no immediate connexion with the Executive Power, is in danger of becoming extinct.

That Loyalty is a lively principle in the hearts of the Canadians I have no doubt, if I may judge from the expressions of satisfaction which are shewn by all Ranks, whenever the Representative of His Majesty only passes through the Country; this I myself experienced (though at that time generally unknown) in the Tour I lately made through the Province.

There are several other means besides those I have already stated by which I am convinced a proper bias may be maintained in the minds of the Canadians, so as I should hope would secure the Province against any internal Commotion or Disaffection, the details of which I shall reserve until I shall receive Your Grace's sanction to trouble you further on this head, particularly as in order to give Your Grace a complete idea of this subject and the extent of my plan, it will be necessary to solicit your attention while I lay before you a sketch of the relative Expences of the Civil Department of Lower Canada, and the Military expenditures of the Canadas, by which it will appear how little proportion exists in the expences of those Departments, and what a considerable saving may hereafter accrue to Government, if according to the Plan proposed, and by a more liberal allotment to the Civil Expenditure, such an Influence could be attained over the minds of the Canadians as might in the course of time not only secure the Province from any Interior Commotion or disaffection but likewise ensure the co-operation of the Inhabitants in the defence of the Province



against the attempts of a foreign Enemy, without the aid of such a Considerable Military Establishment as the Mother-Country has hitherto maintained in this part of His Majesty's Dominions.

The deficiency of the Revenue, upon the average of the last Five years of the Civil Expenditure, amounts, as will appear in the paper I have the honour to transmit, to £12,000 per annum, and the Military expence of the two Canadas, according to the best Information I can collect to about £260,000, this Expence would, in case of any Tumult or Insurrection in the Country, or of a war with the neighbouring States, most probably be double its present amount, and this Consideration alone shows, how infinitely important it is to the Mother-Country, that Your Grace should be made acquainted, while there is yet time, with every means by which the Influence of the Crown may be increased and the hands of the Executive Power strengthened.

But there is another Consideration of perhaps greater importance *than any above mentioned*: Could such an Influence be obtained throughout the Province by means of the Priests and the Captains of Militia, as I have ventured to look forward to, that Influence when fully established might also be employed so as at all Times to ensure a Majority in favour of the Government in the House of Assembly, and to secure the election in that House of such men, as from their Education and knowledge of Business are most likely to see the real Interests of the Province in their true light, and not to be deluded by the fallacious arguments of any popular speaker from giving their entire support to the Executive Government. The defect of such an Influence over the Elections lessens the respectability of that Assembly in a very great degree, and particularly as from the absolute want which has so long existed of the means of Education and the inability of the Canadans to support the Expence that would attend sending their sons to the Mother-Country for that purpose, there are at present scarcely any rising men, and but few men of Talent among the Canadian Gentry.

From this and other Causes the Business of the House of Assembly is transacted with so little system, or regularity, that the oldest members are sometimes unable to form a judgment of what is likely to be Result of their deliberations on the most common subjects.

While a due Preponderance on the side of Government is so manifestly wanting in the Assembly, it is considered by the well-wishers of Government as a fortunate circumstance that the Revenue is not equal to the Expenditure, and Your Grace will immediately see the necessity on this account of preserving, in appearance at least, that disposition in a greater or less degree, as there is no reason to apprehend that in case the Province could be induced to tax itself in a degree equal to the calls of the Executive Government, the Right of Regulation and Control over the whole would probably be aspired to by the Assembly, which could not fail of producing the most injurious consequences to the Colonial Government, rendering it from that moment dependent on the will of a popular Assembly.

The burthen which is at present thrown upon the Mother-Country will be fully Compensated for, whenever the sums that shall arise from the sale of the Waste Lands begin to come in, and particularly if (as appears by the despatch of the 13th July, 1797, to Gen. Prescott, to have been in contemplation) it should be determined to appropriate the moneys arising from these sales to the purchase of Stock in the English Funds, and the Interest of this Stock to go in aid of the Civil Expenditures of the Province, in such manner as the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury may direct.

The Quantity of Land which from first to last will have been at the disposal of Government is computed at about One hundred and fifty Townships, equal to Ten million of Acres, which have actually been applied for, including as is supposed the principal part of the Ungranted Lands in Lower Canada that are deemed convenient and fit for cultivation.

Of the above about Thirty-five Townships only are in contemplation to be granted in the original Terms proposed in the year 1792, consequently one hundred

and fifteen Townships will remain for the future disposition of the Crown, exclusive of the Church and Crown reserves, consisting of five sevenths set apart in the Townships already granted.

The Wealth, Power and Influence that must accrue to the Parent State when these Lands became settled is an object of self evident magnitude, and must in time make a full return for whatever will be found necessary in the meanwhile to support and secure so valuable a colony.

I flatter myself there can be no doubt that the Liberality with which His Majesty has lately been pleased to provide the means of Education in the Province, will go a great way to secure the affection and Loyalty of the rising Generation, who would otherwise be in danger of imbibing Principles inimical to His Majesty's mild and paternal Government, by the necessity which has hitherto existed of their being sent to the neighbouring states for Education.

The respectable footing upon which the Protestant Church is about to be put in Quebec will likewise tend to increase Consideration which ought to prevail for the Established Church.

When I began this Dispatch I did not foresee the length into which I have inevitably been drawn, but trust I shall stand excused in the opinion of Your Grace by the motives that have actuated me in this research, and I may truly say I have no other view than a full and conscientious discharge of all the duties that belong to the situation which His Majesty has been pleased to entrust to me.

I have the Honour to be, My Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient and most humble servant  
ROBT. S. MILNES.

*Enclosed.*

Memorandum of the Total quantity of Land granted in Canada, previous to the Conquest, with the proportions thereof granted to the Church and Laity:—

Total amount of Grants..... 7,985,470

*To the Church.*

Quebec Ursulines.....	164,615
Three Rivers Ursulines.....	38,909
Recollets.....	945
Bishop and Seminary of Quebec.....	693,324
Jesuites.....	891,845
St. Sulpiciens.....	250,191
General Hospital, Quebec.....	73
do Montreal.....	404
Hotel Dieu, Quebec.....	14,112
Sœurs Grises.....	42,336

2,096,754

To the Laity..... 5,888,716

7,985,470

To the Church nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$ th.

A Statement of the Revenue and Expenditures of the Province of Lower Canada for five years commencing in 1795.

The Revenues are as follow :

1st. The Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Crown as it existed before the Conquest, which together with the King's Fines on an average of Five Years have produced about.....	£1,500 0 0
2nd. The Revenues from Duties, &c., under the Act of the 14th of the King, the average whereof has been fixed by the Legislature at.....	4,644 8 0

3rd. The appropriation of duties for the payment of the Officers of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and contingencies about..... 1,500 0 0

4th. The duties imposed by the Legislature to make good the sum of £5,000 stg., voted towards the administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government..... 5,555 11 1

£13,199 19 1

The Expenditure on average :—For five years commencing in 1795 and ending in 1799 (exclusive of the Payments for the support of the Clergy &c.) pr. Lists of Warrants annually laid before the Legislature are about..... 25,200 0 0

Annual deficiency about..... £12,000 0 0

which has hitherto been supplied and paid from the Army Extraordinaries.

#### Remarks.

The Revenue from the source No. 1 has been of late improved and may still improve under the same management, in the following particulars :

Leases of the Forges St. Maurice formerly £20.16.0 now leased for £850 pr. annum for five years. Lease of a part of the King's wharf for years at £310 per annum.

The remainder given up for the uses of the Military Department estimated at £ per annum.

The King's Post now leased for £400 pr. annum, there is reason to believe, may be leased for a much larger sum.

The Lots et Ventes or Mutation Fines in the King's Domain at Quebec and elsewhere *now unproductive* may if attended to and collected (or an equivalent in lieu thereof) produce a considerable addition to the Revenue.

The Revenue under the 14th of the King (if the Act of Consolidation should be ratified) will be blended with the other funds provided by the Provincial Legislature, any deficiency must be made good thereby, but on the other hand the surplus, if any (and which is the more probable) will be at the disposal of the Legislature.

The Revenue No. 3 is in the same predicament. The sum of £5,000 stg. having been voted to be raised by the Legislature of the Province, and accepted by Government as a fund towards the administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government may be considered as its acknowledged proportion of the expences.

## NOTE C.

## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS IN LOWER CANADA

No. 1.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR MILNES TO LORD HOBART.

QUEBEC, 15th August 1803.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit Your Lordship a copy of a letter from the Lord Bishop of Quebec, respecting the situation of ecclesiastical affairs in this Province.

The Bishop in his present letter has entered so fully into this important subject as to leave little for me to say concerning it, and indeed I view the matter as to entirely depending on whatever may be His Majesty's determination with regard to the Church Establishment of Lower Canada, that I consider it unnecessary for me to do more than to transmit Your Lordship's statement for the purpose of its being submitted to His Majesty's consideration, at the same time persuaded that the highly respectable character of the Bishop, and the uniform support he has afforded to the Executive Government of the Province, will add no inconsiderable weight to whatever he may suggest for the better regulation and establishment of Ecclesiastical affairs in this Diocese.

Concerning the Roman Catholic clergy in Lower Canada, it is necessary I should mention to Your Lordship that, so far as I can learn, no authority, or interference with respect to them has hitherto been exercised by any of His Majesty's Representatives in this Province, I have therefore judged it advisable for the present, to leave all matters relating to them in the state in which I found them. Having in my Dispatch marked separate and secret of the 1st November, 1800, (Q. 85. p. 228) to His Grace the Duke of Portland, entered at large into the actual situation of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Lower Canada, I beg leave on the present occasion, to refer Your Lordship to that Dispatch.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obedient most humble servant  
ROBT. S. MILNES.

No. 2.—ANGLICAN BISHOP OF QUEBEC TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR MILNES.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 92, page 253.)*

SANSBRUIT, 6th June, 1803.

SIR,—It is not without reluctance that I come forward at the present moment to request Your Excellency's attention to the situation of ecclesiastical affairs in this Province, not because I entertain any doubt respecting the importance, or the urgency of the several matters which I wish to lay before you, but because the time in which His Majesty's Bounty is largely employed in completing a Metropolitan Church at Quebec may appear to be ill-chosen for soliciting higher distinction and more extensive protection.

But, after maturely considering the subject in its different relations, and weighing, with the best deliberation in my power, its political, as well as its religious and moral, influence upon the general interests of His Majesty's subjects in these Pro-

vinces, I feel myself impelled, by a sense of superior duty, to surmount my scruples, and submit to Your Excellency's consideration the several points which appear to me to be of more immediate moment.

The Instructions which have been successively issued to His Majesty's Representatives (as far at least as they have been to my knowledge), the provision made by Parliament for the future maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, the erecting of those Provinces into a Bishop's see, and the assurance given to the Bishop upon his appointment to it, have spoken with uniform decision the intentions of His Majesty's Government with respect to the actual *Establishment* of the Church of England here.

I need not observe to Your Excellency that what has been thus obviously intended, has hitherto been very imperfectly effected.

Compared with the respectable Establishments, the substantial Revenues, and the intensive power and privileges of the Church of Rome, the Church of England sinks into a merely tolerated Sect; possessing at the present moment, not one shilling of Revenue which it can properly call its own; without Laws to controul the conduct of its own Members, or even to regulate the ordinary proceedings of Vestries and Church Wardens; without any provision for organizing or conducting the necessary proceedings of an Ecclesiastical Court or power to enforce their Execution. And what is worst of all, and what cannot but alarm and afflict the mind of every serious and reflecting man, without a body of Clergy, either by their number sufficient for the Exigencies of the State, or, by any acknowledged right, or legitimate authority, capable of maintaining their own usefulness or supporting the dignity of a Church Establishment.

I am perfectly aware, Sir, that we must look to the Provincial Parliament for such local laws and regulations, as are above alluded to. But, without meaning any improper reflection upon that body, I may be permitted to say, that as it is at present constituted, the Church of England must not expect any material assistance from it; unless that Church shall first be raised from its present depression, and shall derive, from the proper authority, that weight which alone can give it its *constitutional* preponderance, as the *Established* religion of the country—its rights being at once clearly ascertained and legally secured.

A variety of circumstances of which Your Excellency has perfect information and into the details of which it is not therefore either necessary or proper that I should enter, will, I trust, completely justify this language.

I shall proceed to submit such objects as appear to me to call in a more peculiar manner for immediate consideration.

And first, I would beg to suggest the necessity of determining whether the Church now building at Quebec shall be considered as really a Metropolitan or merely as a Parochial Church; whether it can consistently be left without a chapter? without some portion of that dignity which should constitute its appropriate character?

If a Parochial Church merely, whether the intention of actually *establishing* the Church of England in Canada and of supporting a Bishop's see will not appear to be in reality totally abandoned.

To enumerate the manifold advantages which would be derived to the country from such an establishment would carry me too far.

I will mention of only one or two of primary importance. But I must first beg permission to observe to Your Excellency that it is not the interests of the Protestant inhabitants of Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, William Henry, and the settlers in the new Townships (the last already amounting to many thousands [Appendix A.] and rapidly increasing) which are involved in this question—important as these interests are—but those also of the whole Province of Upper Canada, which is at least equally concerned in the event of such an establishment.

In both Provinces the majority of His Majesty's subjects are Dissenters; and of these there is a great variety of sects. I speak not my own opinion only, but many of the best informed persons in both Provinces, when I say that an effectual and respectable *establishment* of the Church of England would go near to unite the whole body

of Dissenters within its pale. Upon such a *union* I need make no comment; of its religious benefits (great as they must be) I say nothing. Its political advantages, in times like these, would be incalculable. His Majesty could have no bond more sure for the allegiance and fidelity of his Subjects in these distant Provinces.

Another main advantage would be the facilitating of the necessary supply of clergymen.

Where there is no hope of advancement there can be little expectation of engaging the services of men of ability and worth. Respectable and useful ministers of our Church will not easily be induced to spend their lives in the wilds of this country without any prospect of ever going to such more convenient and more honourable stations as their labours and virtues may be found to deserve.

That primitive zeal which could induce men wholly to forego every comfort of this life for the purpose of propagating the true Religion, I fear, is rarely to be found amongst us; at least it may not have been my good fortune to find it. But the difficulty of providing Clergymen for the new settlement would, I believe, be entirely removed if a liberal and proper Church establishment held out to them a reasonable hope of reaping some fair emolument and some honourable distinction as the reward of an exemplary and meritorious discharge of their duty.

Whenever this subject comes to be considered I hope it will be considered also, that in the present state of Society, the dignity of Religion itself, as well as the respectability of the Church is compromised, when its principal Ministers are too much straitened in their incomes.

Your Excellency, I persuade myself, will be of opinion that the salaries of the Rectors of Quebec and Montreal are now a great deal too low. They have never been augmented since they were first fixed, although the price of many of the necessaries of life is at present three times as much as it was at that period.

Two hundred pounds a year is very inadequate to the support of that respectable rank in society, which the Rectors of the Capital of this Province and of this rich and flourishing City of Montreal ought undoubtedly to maintain.

The number of poor in both these cities, who have no provision by the laws, form a strong claim upon the charity of the Ministers of a benevolent religion, a claim which, in the instance alluded to, is well known to be duly attended to. The duty of both parishes is very heavy; too much for a man at all advanced in life; and the assistance of a curate could not be obtained for less than half the Rector's salary.

I think the salary at Three Rivers, which is equal to those at Quebec and Montreal, at present sufficient for the situation, but that at William Henry, which is only £100 a year, is certainly too low.

I would next advert to the jurisdiction of the Bishop.

The late proceedings of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, in a cause against the Rev. Mr. Tunstall, accused of cruelty in the treatment of his wife (followed by a petition from the principal parishioners for his removal from the Living) proved him guilty of such gross misconduct as loudly called for the animadversion of the Bishop and demanded the authoritative decision of an Ecclesiastical Court. Upon that occasion Your Excellency saw the difficulties that oppose the organizing of such a Court; and the painful situation to which the Bishop must have been reduced, if he had not happily found a resource in Your Excellency's concurrence and support.

Circumstances of a still worse complexion have since threatened still greater difficulties.

Advocates in the temporal Courts are, indeed, in this Country by their Commission, Proctors, but for a registrar, or any inferior officer of the Court, there exist at present no means of provision.

This seems to deserve attention.

If the Establishment should take place, I would beg leave to propose that the Bishop and Dean and Chapter, with the addition of a few more of the clergy, should be incorporated, for the purpose of taking the future superintendence and management

of the lands reserved for the Church; the entire disposition of the fund arising therefrom being left with the Governor and Council of the respective Provinces.

Let me be permitted further to add, that as I humbly conceive, material and general advantage would result from the endowing of the Bishopric and the Chapter, with a portion of the Waste Lands of the Crown, reducing, in proportion, whatever salaries are, or may be, paid to either, out of the Army Extraordinaries or otherwise.

In hazarding such a suggestion as this, after the ample provision that has been made by Parliament for the support of a Protestant Clergy, I am not without apprehension that my motives may appear to be less disinterested than they ought to be; or than in reality they are. Such a conception will, however, I trust be obviated, if it be considered that a revenue from the reserved lands is yet entirely future; that some time must yet elapse before it can be rendered in any degree considerable; that the present dependent state of the Church is ill adapted to give due solidity, or procure proper respect to the *Establishment*; that such endowments as might be made would ultimately bear no proportion to the whole possessions of the Church, and that it is not meant thereby to augment the actual income of any individual.

I am sorry to be under the necessity of occupying so much of Your Excellency's time.

I suppress much that appears to me to be not unworthy of your attention, but there remains one point, which, although I introduce it with pain, because I may again appear to be personally interested, yet seems to me to have growing consequences of so much importance and extent, that I conceive it to be my duty humbly, but most earnestly, to recommend it to Your Excellency's consideration.

His Majesty was graciously pleased in the year 1793, to erect these Provinces and their dependencies into a Bishop's see, "to be called thenceforth" (Letters patent) "the Bishopric of Quebec." By successive Acts of his Government he had been pleased to provide for "the establishment of the Church of England, both in principle and practice," and for the future maintenance of its clergy.

It appeared to be His Majesty's gracious intention to leave to his subjects of the Romish Church "a toleration of the free exercise of their religion, but not the powers and privileges of it as an established Church, for that is a preference which His Majesty deemed to belong to the Church of England alone."

Reserving to himself his just supremacy, His Majesty was pleased to "forbid, under very severe penalties, all appeals to a correspondence with any foreign Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, of that nature or kind soever"; to prohibit "the exercise of any Episcopal or Vicarial power, within the Province, by any person professing the religion of the Church of Rome, such only excepted as are essentially and indispensably necessary to the free exercise of the Romish Religion, and that not without a licence or permission from the Governor for and during His Majesty's will and pleasure" to direct "that no person should have Holy Orders conferred upon him, or the care of souls, without a licence from the Governor," and "that all the right or claim in any person whatever, other than His Majesty, to present or appoint to any vacant benefice (Patronage of civil right excepted) should be entirely abolished."

But what has Your Excellency found to be, in truth and in fact, the existing state of things?

"The Superintendent of the Church of Rome" (for such I understand to be his legitimate and proper appellation) is in the actual enjoyment of all the power and privileges of the most plenary Episcopal authority, under which he visits not this Province only, or that of Upper Canada, but the Provinces also of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

It is under the immediate sanction of the Pope's Bull, that he and his coadjutor enter upon the exercise of their Episcopal functions. He selects, as I understand, without any licence from His Majesty's representative, or any reference to him, whomsoever he thinks proper for Holy Orders and the care of souls.

He disposes absolutely, if I am not misinformed, of the whole Patronage of his extensive Diocese; and since the settlement of the French Emigrant Priests

(Appendix B.) in this Province, he has come forward with decision not only to assume *himself* in the public prints the title of "Bishop of Quebec," but to add the splendid style of "Monseigneur Sa Grandeur, le reverendissime et illustrissime." (C) His coadjutor wears the habit, and assumes the rank of a Bishop and likewise receives the title of Monseigneur.

Books (D) in the English as well as in the French language, inculcating the doctrines and discipline of the Church of Rome, are publickly advertised, under his authority for "the use of the Diocese of Quebec."

I am far from wishing that the Roman Catholic Clergy should be deprived of any of those privileges so liberally conceded to them for the free exercise of their worship, or of any reasonable indulgence that they enjoy; I would rather (if it were permitted) express a wish that the Superintendent's allowance from Government were better suited to His Majesty's distinguished bounty. But if in addition to his extraordinary power and influence, he be permitted to continue this high style of dignity, it is natural to ask what becomes of the *Establishment* of the Church of England? If the Roman Bishop be recognized as the "Bishop of Quebec," what becomes of *that* Diocese which His Majesty has solemnly created, and of the Bishop whom he has been graciously pleased to appoint thereto? To authorize the *Establishment* of two Bishops of the same Diocese, of different religious persuasions would be a solecism in Ecclesiastical Polity, which I believe never took place in the Christian world; to attempt the *union of different Churches* with the *State* would be, I hardly conceive, an experiment in the science of Government not less dangerous than novel.

If all that has been thus unwarrantably assumed were permitted to be continued and by such permission were virtually to receive the sanction of His Majesty's Government, it would be an indulgence which (I speak with all humility and deference) would appear to contravene the laws and constitution of our country; it would be to place "the Pope's Bishop (for such he is) above the King's; it would be, in my poor opinion, to do all that can be done to perpetuate the reign of error, and to establish the empire of superstition; and consequently it would be to grant an indulgence to the Canadians more injurious to themselves than even to the English Inhabitants; for whatever would have a tendency gradually to introduce reformation of the Romish Church would be the greatest benefit Canadians could receive.

I intreat Your Excellency not to consider me as under the influence of an intolerant and uncharitable spirit in what I have here advanced: I am indeed attached to the Church of England by principle and not less by experience: Not to insist in this place upon the superior purity of her faith and doctrines, I believe her to be the best friend to the security and happiness, both of the governing and the governed, of any that exists in the world.

It is my bounded duty to watch over her interests. I now make what I intend should be, on my part, a last appeal on her behalf: I have the honour to make that appeal where it can be perfectly judged, and will be candidly accepted. Again disclaiming, therefore, every wish to see the Romish Church deprived of any privilege which can be thought necessary to the complete and liberal toleration of its worship, I do not hesitate to conclude that unless some immediate and effectual remedy be applied to the abuses which have been gradually introduced; unless both the positive and relative situation of the Church of England, in this country, be speedily and radically changed, all reasonable hope of maintaining the *Establishment* of that Church will, in my judgment be irrevocably lost.

The Roman Catholic Religion will be to all intents and purposes the established Religion of the Country; rapidly declining, as it should seem, in other parts of the world, it will not only find a safe asylum here, but be raised to the preeminence and laid upon the broadest and most substantial Basis.

Such, Sir, after long and, I think, unprejudiced reflection, upon this subject is my decided opinion.

I have thought it my duty explicitly to state it. But these observations, as well as the measures that I have ventured to suggest, are submitted, with the utmost deference, to Your Excellency's wisdom: And, with the strongest persuasion that



whatever shall appear to involve the real interests, present and future, of the people committed to your care, will be thought not unworthy of your favourable consideration.

I have the honour to be with highest regard, Sir,  
Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant  
J. QUEBEC.

Appendix (A).

Upon a moderate calculation, the Settlers in the new Townships may be estimated at from eleven to fifteen thousand. And when it is considered that there are at the present moment thirteen hundred thousand acres of land actually under Patent, and that probably near two millions more will soon be added, it must be evident that at no very distant period, the Protestants in this Province will outnumber the Papists.

With respect to Upper Canada, I have reason to believe, upon the most respectable authority, that the number of people in that Province is from sixty to eighty thousand, and that there is an annual influx of five hundred Families.

Appendix (B).

I have carefully examined the Quebec *Gazette* from the end of the year 1793, and I do not find any instance in which the *Bishops themselves* have assumed these titles before the publication of the Coadjutor's sermon, in Janry., 1799. In June 1794, indeed. Mr. Gravé, a *Frenchman*, giving an account of the death of Mr. Brian "ancien Evêque de Quebec," a *Frenchman* also, in the *Gazette*, stiles him "l'illustrissime et reverendissime Père en Dieu," and Mr. Desjardins, a French Emigré, upon the death of Mr. Hubert, does the same thing. But I am speaking of the open assumption of these titles, and the style of the Diocese by the *Bishops themselves*.

Of French Books advertized, by authority, "à l'usage du Diocèse de Quebec," I find no instance before Sept. 1800, nor of English Books, "for the use of the Diocese of Quebec" before Nov. in the same year. To July 1796 their style was "pour l'usage des Congreganistes," in Feby., 1800, simply "avec approbation."

The annexed extracts (C and D) from the Quebec *Gazette* of the 15th April 1802, and from a supplement of about the same date, will exhibit specimens of the stile now in use.

Appendix (C).

Récemment Publié  
& à vendre à la Nouvelle Imprimerie  
Une Nouvelle Edition

Des Epitres & Evangiles des Dimanches & Fêtes de l'année, de l'Avant, du Carême et des autres grandes Feries, avec de courtes reflections.

L'Imprimeur a cru devoir se borner à donner ici seulement, l'approbation de sa *Grandeur l'Evêque de Quebec* pour faire connaître la merite et l'utilité de ce livre, dont la rareté dans ce pays l'a engagé à entreprendre l'impression à gros frais; Se reposant sur le zèle des Messieurs du Clergé à repandre cet ouvrage parmi les Fidèles pour lui en assurer le debit.

Approbation  
de Monseigneur, l'illustrissime & Reverendissime, Pierre Denaut, Evêque de Quebec.

Nous approuvons la presente Edition des Epitres & Evangiles des Dimanches & Fêtes de l'année avec de courtes reflections, Nous en recommandons la lecture assidue à tous les fidèles de Notre Diocèse. Notre intention est qu'on en fasse usage dans les Ecoles & Catechismes, afin d'accoutumer de bonne heure les enfants de l'Eglise à gouter la celeste nourriture qu'elle leur presente en ce livre divin.

† P. Evêque de Quebec.

*Appendix (D).*

Le Processional romain à l'usage du diocèse de Québec, avec une méthode de plein-chant, même format pour accompagner le graduel et l'antiphonaire.

Grands Catéchismes à l'usage du Diocèse de Québec, Petits Catéchismes à l'usage du Diocèse de Québec.

An Abridgement of Christian Doctrine for the use of the Diocese of Quebec.

The True Catholick's Companion, containing the Holidays of Obligation throughout the Diocese of Quebec, &c., and an Abridgement of the Douay Catechism.

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No. 3.—LORD HOBART TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR MILNES.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 92, p. 275.*)

DOWNING STREET 9th Jan. 1804.

SIR,—After a full consideration of the important topics discussed in the communication of the Bishop of Quebec, which accompanied your Dispatch No. 65, I have the honour to state to you that, with every disposition to pay due attention to the suggestions of so respectable a character, it has not been judged expedient, under present circumstances, to recommend that any question should be agitated which might tend to excite differences between the heads of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Church, and it is therefore extremely desirable that you should point out to the two Bishops the propriety of abstaining from any acts that might have the effect of producing mutual uneasiness, or of creating any irritation in the minds of the clergy or the persons professing the Religions which they respectively superintend.

It will be highly proper that you should signify to the Catholic Bishop the impropriety of his assuming new Titles, or the exercise of any additional Powers; and it would be right that you should intimate to him that, although no express orders have been issued upon the subject, it is expected that if any such have been recently taken up, that they should not be persevered in.

The French Emigrant Priests should also be reminded that their residence in Canada is only upon sufferance, and it is therefore the more incumbent upon them to observe the utmost circumspection in their Proceedings, as they must be aware the indulgence with which they have been treated by the British Government is liable to be withdrawn if they should render themselves undeserving of it by anything questionable in their conduct.

The advantage of uniting the whole Body of Protestant Dissenters both in Upper and Lower Canada, within the pale of the Church of England, is justly appreciated by the Bishop of Quebec, and it is understood that the Protestants in Lower Canada are confined to the Towns, whilst the Body of the People in the Upper Province, chiefly Protestants, are actually estimated at from sixty to eighty thousand in number, with a large annual influx of Families. A consideration arises with respect to the Policy of fixing the seat of the Protestant Church Establishment, and the Residence of the Bishop in that Province. Upon this point I request to receive your sentiments and those of the Bishop, with whom you will naturally consult.

I am to desire that you will obtain and transmit to me for His Majesty's information, a Return of the Incomes of the Livings in Lower Canada, specifying not merely the nominal salaries, but also, as far as it can be ascertained, a full account of the actual Receipts of the several Incumbents derived from their situations.

I have considered, with the attention it so justly deserves, your Dispatch to the Duke of Portland, of the 1st November, 1800, and should be glad to receive from

you any additional light upon the points therein adverted to, and particularly how far any alteration has taken place in Lower Canada since that period, with respect to the Roman Catholic Clergy.

The plan in contemplation for the Establishment and Endowment of an extensive Institution for the purpose of Education in the higher Branches, and which you have been authorized to commence by the erection of Seminaries at Quebec and Montreal, will tend greatly to promote the objects recommended by the Bishop of Quebec.

With respect to the several other matters which he represents as highly interesting to the Protestant Church Establishment in Canada, it appears advisable to suspend any determination concerning them until a more favourable opportunity shall arrive.

No. 4.—CONVERSATION, MGR. PLESSIS AND ATTORNEY GENERAL SEWELL.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 97, p. 175.*)

*First Report.*

To His Excellency Sir ROBERT SHORE MILNES, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Lower Canada &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In obedience to your commands, I have the honour to report to Your Excellency the conversation which passed yesterday between the Reverend Mr. Plessis, Titular Roman Catholic Bishop of Carrothe,\* and myself, upon the present state of the Church of Rome. With the exception of some few remarks upon indifferent subjects, the dialogue was as follows:—

*Plessis.* I have lately spoken to the Governor respecting the present situation of our Church, and he has referred me to you on the subject.

*Attorney General.* The Governor has given me permission to explain my own private sentiments on the subject to you; what I think you may ask, and I will answer candidly. But before I state what I have to say, let me observe that the object is of the last importance to your Church, and (I admit also) important to the Government. It is highly necessary for you to have the means of protecting your Church, to the Government to have a good understanding with the Ministers of a Church it has acknowledged by the Quebec Act, and at the same time to have them under its controul. Let me also remark that the Government having permitted the free exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion ought, I think, to avow its officers, but not, however, at the expense of the King's Rights or of the Established Church. You cannot expect, nor ever obtain, anything that is inconsistent with the rights of the Crown, nor can the Government ever allow to you what it denies to the Church of England.

*Plessis:* Your position may be correct. The Governor thinks the Bishops should act under the King's Commission and I see no objection to it.

*Attorney General.* My principle is this, I would not interfere with you in concerns purely spiritual, but in all that is temporal or mixed, I would subject you to the King's authority. There are difficulties, I know, on both sides; on one hand, the Crown will never consent to your emancipation from its power, nor will it ever give you more than the rights of the Church of England, which has grown with the Constitution, and whose power, restrained as it is, is highly serviceable to the general interests of the state; on the other hand, your Bishop will be loth to abandon what he conceives to be his right, I mean particularly the nomination to Cures; yet that he must do so, for no such power is vested in the Bishops of England, and if permitted would be highly dangerous.

\* Bishop *in partibus* of Carrothe in Palestine.

*Plessis.* You said *conceives* to be his right; why so?

*Attorney General.* The statute of the 1st of Eliz., Cap. 1, made for the dominions which the Crown then had, or might thereafter acquire, explains what I mean. But I shall not conceal my opinion: it is that the Bishop has no *power*, and I shall be happy to shew you the grounds of this opinion at a future day, should anything arise out of this conversation.

*Plessis.* I know the 1st of Eliz., but I confess I did not know that it was extended to the Dominions which the Crown might thereafter acquire.

*Attorney General.* It certainly is. It was made at the time when England had most reason to be dissatisfied with the Roman Catholic Religion, immediately after the death of Mary:—It provided for the emancipation of all English subjects from the Papal power in all times and places.

*Plessis.* Had Mary followed the advice of Cardinal Pole, the Statute never would have been passed; she would not then have disgraced herself and her religion by her cruelties.

*Attorney General.* Whether he influenced her or not, Mary's conduct tended to establish the reformation most firmly, and happily to blend the Church and State of England as they are at present.

*Plessis.* How are Rectors (*Curés*) appointed in England?

*Attorney General.* Where the King is patron, and he is of all livings not in the possession of individuals, by title, he presents to the Bishop, who, if there be no legal cause of refusal inducts the Clerk presented. If there be cause, he certifies that cause to the King, and if the King is satisfied he presents another; but if not, a writ issues to the Bishop requiring him to certify his cause of refusal into the King's Courts, who try the merits of the refusal and declare it good or bad according to law; on this footing I would place your Church.

*Plessis.* The King then would become the Collator to every Benefice. The King of France was to Consistorial Offices, but not to Cures.

*Attorney General.* He was to many *Curés*, but not to all, because many of his subjects, lay as well as ecclesiastical characters, were the Patrons.

*Plessis.* The Bishop ought not to be obliged to certify his cause of refusal. In France, where the Patron was a layman, he was bound to present five Clerks successively before the Bishop was obliged to give any reason for refusing them. When the sixth was presented, he was bound to assign the cause of his refusal. If the Patron was an ecclesiastic, he shewed cause on the presentation of the third.

*Attorney General.* Neither of these rules extended to the King. I think I can shew you that to your satisfaction. It would not be decent to refuse the presentation of the Sovereign, without cause, nor ought a Bishop ever to be ashamed of assigning the reason of his refusal in any case.

*Plessis.* Presentation by the Crown agrees with the tenets of the Church of England, but not with ours. It would be against our spiritual duty. Bishops in France have always presented to the livings in their dioceses—in the late concordat between the Sovereign Pontiff and Bonaparte, their right to present is recognized.

*Attorney General.* As to Bonaparte and the Pope I will say nothing,—except that the former (thank God) is no example to us. But I formally deny that it is contrary to receive a *presentation* from the Crown. It was the daily practice in France with respect not only to the Crown but even to private patrons of all descriptions. I am no Catholic, but my professional duty has led me to weigh well this objection according to your own principles. My answer is very short:—The Bishop ordains in the first instance, which qualifies the character for the living:—the Prelate and not the Crown *makes the Priest*: the Crown selects only from your own Priesthood the person whom it thinks fit for the Appointment, and if there be no cause of repeal the Bishop invests him with everything necessary to enable him to perform the functions of his Cure. The reciprocal selection of the person by the Bishop in the first instance for the Priesthood and of the Crown for the living in the second instance preserves a just balance between both.

*Plessis.* In our Church some orders qualify the individual to say Mass, others confess, others formal.

*Attorney General.* I beg leave to interrupt you. When the Crown presents a person not admitted to orders sufficient for the appointment to which he is nominated, the Bishop has legal cause to refuse.

*Plessis.* If the King presents in all cases, the Bishop will never have a chance of advancing a faithful pastor.

*Attorney General.* The Bishop once acknowledged the *head of his department* will be that in fact. You know the *attention* that ever has been and ever will be paid to the *heads of departments* in our Government. The Bishop's representation to the Government in such a case would secure the promotion of the person he wished to promote.

*Plessis.* Your Bishop has certainly greater power. The *Gazette* lately informed us that he had presented Mr. Rudd to a living at William Henry.

*Attorney General.* The *Gazette* is certainly the King's paper, and its contents generally to be relied on, and that in this instance is the case. Mr. Rudd has been appointed to William Henry, but it was the Governor, and not the Bishop, who presented him. Be assured that all livings in the Church of England in this Province are in the King's gift.

*Plessis.* Governors do not always pay attention to the recommendations which they receive. I remember Chief Justice Osgoode complained heavily, that Mr. Perrault had been appointed Prothonotary of the King's Bench, contrary to his recommendation.

*Attorney General.* Mr. Osgoode's complaint confirms what I say. The conduct observed toward him was an exception to the general rule, and therefore he complained.

*Plessis.* Our general Church Government is aristocratic, but the Government of a Bishop is monarchical. He has the power of enacting *Reglemens* which must be obeyed. You will not probably admit this position.

*Attorney General.* The power of a Bishop extends to a forcing by his *Reglemens* the general principles of Government adopted by the Church. He cannot legislate, he can only enforce obedience to what is already enacted, to the Canons and to the Municipal laws of the Country.

*Plessis.* That is true, but our Canons are different, materially different from yours.

*Attorney General.* I cannot admit that. It was enacted in the Reign of our Henry the 8th that the Canons then in force and not repugnant to the principles of the reformation should continue in force until a review of them should be made, which never has been accomplished, so that the Church of England is now governed by the Canons in force prior to the reformation, which form the greater and most essential part of the Canons which govern the Church of Rome.

*Plessis.* You state incorrectly; your Church, for instance, does not acknowledge the Canons enacted by the Council of Trent.

*Attorney General.* The Gallican Church certainly does not.

*Plessis.* Yet the Canons of the Council of Trent certainly were in force in France.

*Attorney General.* Yes, the greater part, but that was because the Kings of France enacted them in their Ordinances. On this head, you cannot suffer, for those Ordinances are at this moment component parts of the Municipal law of Canada.

*Plessis.* I once saw in the hands of Mr. Ryland (the Governor's Secretary) the King's Instructions, in which it is said that no priest shall be removed from his cure, unless he has been previously convicted, in some of His Majesty's Courts, of felony. There may be many instances, in which a priest ought to be removed, who has not been guilty of felony. The difficulties would be less if the Bishop had a jurisdiction over his Clergy an "*officialité*," which, perhaps, never would be granted.

*Attorney General.* I have already requested you to understand that in all I say I speak my own private sentiments and no more. With this remark, I have no hesitation to say that the Government ought in policy to give the Bishop a jurisdiction

over his Clergy, subject always to the controlling power of the King's Bench, and to the operation of the Writs of Prohibition and Appeal. The Court of the Bishops in England are subject to the King's Bench.

*Plessis.* If the Writ of Prohibition is similar to the "Appel comme d'Abus," in France, not a shadow of authority will remain to the Bishop. Every act of a Bishop was ultimately held in France abuse of his authority and constantly set aside in the Parliaments.

*Attorney General.* The Writ of Prohibition is very different from the "Appel comme d'Abus." By that all questions were reexamined as well in fact as in law. The Writ of Prohibition is a Prerogative Writ issued out of the King's Bench to prevent the ecclesiastical and other inferior courts from proceeding in causes instituted before them in which they have no jurisdiction or in which they proceed contrary to law. To what Court the Appeal should be is a subject for consideration.

*Plessis.* You know that all Curés at present are removable at the pleasure of the Bishop. In the first establishment of this Colony it was otherwise, but afterwards upon the erection of the Seminary of Quebec, Monseigneur De la Val got it fixed as it is at present. If the King presents, the Curé ought to be removable at the Bishop's pleasure.

*Attorney General.* I think very different. The spirit of the Colonial Institution, grants every office during pleasure nominally, but that pleasure is well known to continue during good behaviour, and a rector in England is removable only for his conduct. It seems expedient to me, that a Curé should know his parishioners well and consider himself as fixed among them. In times of difficulty a Curé long resident with his flock can guide them better than a new comer. Mutual confidence is not the result of a short and transitory acquaintance; and without that nothing effectual can be done by the pastor at such a moment. I will tell you also frankly that Curés dependent upon the will of the Bishop, would be little subject to the controul of Government. If this was the case, the situation of the Curé would not be enviable, nor could you expect that the better class of people would educate their sons for the Church. Your Court of the Bishop would be perfectly unnecessary, and the presentation of the Crown an idle ceremony, if the Bishop could afterwards remove when he pleased.

*Plessis.* The situation of a Curé under such restriction would be better then, than the situation of the Bishops of Canada at present. For myself, I have enough, I am in a cure which gives me all I want, but Bishop Denaud is in poverty, holding a living and acting as a parish priest, in direct contradiction to the Canons.

*Attorney General.* My mind upon that subject is completely made up. The Government recognizes your religion and making its officers officers of the Crown, should provide for them as for all others. The Bishop should have enough to enable him to live in a splendour suited to his rank, and the coadjutor a salary in proportion.

*Plessis.* I do not want to see the Bishop in splendour, but I wish to see him above want. I do not wish to see him in the Legislative or Executive Council, but as an ecclesiastic only, entitled to the rank which is due to him in society.

*Attorney General.* When I said splendour, I qualified the expression, by calling it "a splendour suited to his rank." I mean by that, that his income should be that of a gentleman, and equal to a proper expenditure. There is in fact no such thing as splendour in Canada.

*Plessis.* We mean the same thing. But there is a great delicacy in this matter. If the Bishop was pensioned and relinquished the right of nominating the Curés, the public would not hesitate to say that he had sold his Church.

*Attorney General.* To stop the public clamour is a useless attempt. If matters of State were to be staid for fear of popular abuse, Government would be able to do but very little; the governed but seldom approve. In our instance, if the matter is viewed as it ought to be viewed, the world must be satisfied that, instead of relinquishing a right you have in fact never to relinquish, you abandon the shadow

and receive the substance; surely, this is sufficient answer to any vulgar declamation against a Bishop who makes terms highly advantageous to his Church and must be satisfactory to himself.

*Plessis.* I don't know; it is his affair.

*Attorney General.* There is one idea which I wish to suggest. If you ever mean to fix the officers of your Church upon any footing, this is the moment. The present Lieut. Governor is a gentleman of most liberal principles, he has been long enough in the country to know all that relates to it, is well disposed to serve you, and is on the point of going to England where this matter must be settled.

*Plessis.* I am well aware of all this. Whatever is to be done must be done now.

*Attorney General.* If I say what I ought not to say, you will excuse me, but I feel convinced that if you forego this opportunity, it will never return. It is your interest to avail yourself of the present moment, and make the best terms you can.

*Plessis.* You cannot say anything which can either hurt or offend me. I consider this a free conversation on both sides, for effecting a very important object, which, without an unreserved communication, can never be effected.

*Attorney General.* I will not take up any more of your time at this moment.

*Plessis.* I am much obliged by the time you have bestowed on me. Something must be done, and tho' we may differ in the detail, I think we shall not in the outline, and if we do differ we must be temperate, and in that case we shall ultimately agree. I am, however, a subordinate officer, I must first write to the Bishop, and when I know his sentiments I will wait upon you.

*Attorney General.* Do so, but pray keep in mind what I have said, that you never can obtain anything inconsistent with the prerogatives of the Crown, nor at all events any right that a Bishop of the Church of England does not possess.

All which is most respectfully submitted by, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

J. SEWELL,

*Atty. General, Lower Canada.*

QUEBEC 26 April 1805.

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### *Second Report.*

To His Excellency Sir ROBERT SHORE MILNES, Baronet, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Lower Canada &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour, in obedience to your commands, to report to Your Excellency the substance of the conversation which passed between Mr. Plessis, the titular Roman Catholic Bishop of Carrothe and myself on the 21st inst.

He entered at first into a general view of the state of the Roman Catholic Church in this Province, its toleration by law, under the Capitulation and the Quebec Act, and the assistance afforded to its support by this, inferring from thence that it was an established religion, and consequently that the Crown ought not only to recognize its officers, but to invest them with all the powers to which they had formerly been entitled under the Government of France. In answer to this I briefly observed that things were so much changed since that period, by the introduction of a Protestant Government, that no idea of the kind could be entertained for a moment. I recalled to his recollection what I had said in our first conversation, respecting the Church of England, and asked if he conceived it possible for the Roman Catholic Church to obtain what was denied to the National Establishment, intimating to him at the same time that he ought to be contented with much less.

In the further progress of our conversation he entered into a specific enumeration of what the members of the Church thought themselves entitled to, and I shall

detail his demands with my answers, generally, but as accurately, and at the same time as distinctly as I can. Our Dialogue was too long to admit an attempt on my part to relate it more particularly.

1st. "That the Bishop should be created a Corporation by some title which " would distinguish him from the Protestant Lord Bishop of Quebec."

To this I answered, That there was no Catholic Bishop of Quebec, nor could the Government, in my opinion, recognize such a character, without an Act of the Imperial Parliament. That a Superintendent of the Roman Catholic Church might be appointed, and an Assistant Superintendent, with such salary, rank and precedence as the Crown might think fit to grant, and that such titles would sufficiently distinguish them from the said Bishop of Quebec. That they would be civil officers of the Crown, and might take in silence from the Pope such ecclesiastical qualifications as in conscience they might require to enable them to execute the duties of their Ministry. That I could say nothing about their corporate capacity, but conceived that their offices, like all other Colonial appointments, would be held during pleasure.

2ndly. "That the Bishop should appoint his own Grand Vicaires and Subordinate Officers."

To this I answered that I saw no material objection, provided it was done in each instance with the approbation of the Governor, and that the appointments were for spiritual purposes only. That the Lord Bishop of Quebec was authorized by Letters Patent to appoint his Commissaries, but that it was a point of importance which would require consideration.

3rdly. "That the Bishop should have an Ecclesiastical Court for the Government " of his Clergy."

Upon this head, I referred him to our first conversation: adding that my opinion was still the same,—That Government ought in policy to give the Bishop a Jurisdiction over his Clergy, subject to the controuling power of the King's Bench, by the Writ of Prohibition &c. and to the revision of his Sentences by Writ of Appeal.

4. "That the Bishop should have authority to superintend and direct the administration of the revenues of the religious Communities."

To this I answered, That the revenues of the religious Communautés, so long as they remained, was their own. That their submission to the Bishop as their spiritual director, would very nearly effect all that he could desire. But I requested him at the same time to observe, that no arrangement which he might make with the Executive Government could change the law in this respect,—That the King was legally the visitor of every *communauté*, and if he thought proper to delegate his authority to the Bishop, that it must necessarily be exercised subject to his controul, in such way as he might see fit to appoint. I added that I saw no objection to its being so delegated.

5thly. "That the Bishop should be empowered to regulate the fees to be received " by Curés upon Baptisms, Marriages, Funerals " &c.

To this I answered that by the Edict of 1695, the Bishops of France had been authorized to fix the fees to be taken by Curés upon the celebration of Marriage &c. notwithstanding the Ordinance of Blois, but that this Edict had been enactment subsequent to the establishment of the Sovereign Council of Quebec, and not being enregistered by that Council was not in force in Canada. That by the Ordonnance de Blois it was enacted that the usage of each particular parish should decide the quantum of fees to be taken in such cases by the curé, and that this was the law of Canada upon this subject at present, as the Ordonnance de Blois had been enacted before the establishment of the Sovereign Council, and was a part of the system with which the first Colonists emigrated from France. That it was not in the power of the Executive Government to change the law in this respect.

6. "That the Bishop should finally audit and controul the accounts of all moneys " expended in the building and reparation of Churches and parsonage houses " &c.

I answered that all contestations respecting the building and reparation of Churches &c. were by law cognizable in the King's Courts, and that they in my



opinion were the proper *final* auditors of all accounts of moneys so expended. That such expenditures were in fact taxes levied upon the parishioners for their use, under the authority of the Civil Law of the Province, and that the syndics of every parish were, in my opinion, answerable to the Parish in an Action of Account for every penny that came to their hands either for building or reparation. That I did not therefore see how such a power could be vested in the Bishop by grant from the Crown.

7. "That the Bishop should retain the nomination to livings, but not present without the concurrence of the Governor."

I answered that this was impossible. That the nomination and presentation must remain in the Crown exclusively.

8thly. "That livings should not be permanent but held during pleasure."

I answered, by referring him to what I had said upon this point at our first interview. That nominally a living should be held during pleasure, which should continue unquestionably, during good behaviour.

9. "That the Bishop should have two or more Coadjutors."

I answered that one was sufficient and he could not expect more.

10. "That the Salary or Pension to the Bishop should be £1500 and to the Coadjutor £750 pr. ann."

I answered, That upon this point I could not say anything, but that I had every reason to presume that Government would be liberal.

11. "That the School Act should be reversed and the Superintendence of Protestant Schools vested in the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and the superintendence of Catholic Schools in the Catholic Bishop of Quebec."

I answered very briefly that this was impossible.

12. "That the Bishop should be empowered to erect parishes."

To this I answered, That the right of erecting parishes was clearly vested in the Crown exclusively, which was an authority common to the Church of England and the Church of Rome. That parishes were certainly ecclesiastical divisions of the Province, but there was an absolute necessity that every circuit of land which became a parish should be and remain forever a parish as to both Churches, much civil matter being engrafted upon them which had equal relation to both. That the power of dividing the Province into Parishes for the service even of the Established Church not being vested in the Lord Bishop of Quebec could not be granted to the Titular Catholic Bishop.

All which, nevertheless, is most respectfully submitted by, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant

J. SEWELL

Attorney General.

QUEBEC, May 1805.

No. 5.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR MILNES TO LORD CAMDEN.

(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 98, p. 5.)

QUEBEC 27th July 1805

MY LORD,—It is with the highest satisfaction that previous to my departure from Quebec, I am enabled to transmit to Your Lordship the Petition of Mr. Denaut to His Majesty which I have the honour to enclose, and which I flatter myself will give an opening to the final arrangement of those objects with regard to the Roman Catholic Clergy which I have had in view for several years past, and had the honour to submit to Your Lordship's consideration in my dispatch No. 28.

I feel myself called upon in justice to Mr. Denaut to state to Your Lordship that I have found him uniformly candid and open in the course of several conversations we have had on this subject, and I believe there is no man more truly attached to the Government than he is.

Your Lordship will observe that in signing the inclosed Petition to His Majesty, Mr. Denaut styles himself "Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church," and prays that he may be formally acknowledged as "Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church of

Quebec," a title by which he is not acknowledged in the King's Instructions to the Governor where he is only called Superintendent of the Romish Church.

But, though the title is not allowed by the Instructions, it has always been used in courtesy, except in official letters from the Governor, and Mons. Denaut, as well as his Predecessors, has usually been addressed by the Title of Monseigneur, not only by the society in general but also by the Persons administering the Government. I have endeavoured to make M. Denaut understand the due distinction, but as he has always been in the habit of signing as Bishop of Quebec, I did not insist on a different signature from the present, being unwilling on this occasion to hurt the feelings of a man of his advanced age who has in this instance conducted himself with so much propriety.

(Original.)

Enclosed.

(p. 8.)

REQUÊTE DE MGR. DENAUT AU ROY.

A Son Très Excellente Majesté du Roi. L'humble Requête de Pierre Denaut Evêque de l'Eglise Catholique Romaine,

Lequel prend la liberté de s'approcher du Trône de Votre Majesté pour lui rencontrer très respectueusement.

Que la Religion Catholique Romaine ayant été introduite en Canada avec ses premiers Colons, sous l'ancien Gouvernement de France, l'Evêché de Québec fut erigé on mil six cent soixante-quatre, et a été successivement rempli par des Evêques, dont le sixième est mort en mil sept cent soixante, époque de la Conquête de ce pays par les armes de Votre Majesté.

Que depuis cette date, les Catholiques, qui forment plus de dix-neuf vingtièmes de la population de Votre Province du Bas Canada, ont continué, par la Bonté de Votre Majesté, d'avoir des Evêques, lesquels, après le serment d'Allegiance, prêté entre les mains des Représentants de Votre Majesté en cette Province en Conseil, ont toujours exercé leurs fonctions avec la permission de Votre Majesté et sous la Protection de différens Gouverneurs, qu'il a plu à Votre Majesté d'établir pour l'administration de cette Province, et que votre suppliant est le quatrième Evêque qui conduit cette Eglise, depuis que le Canada est heureusement passé à la Couronne de la Grande Bretagne.

Que l'extension prodigieuse de cette Province, et l'accroissement rapide de sa population exigent plus que jamais que l'Evêque Catholique soit revêtu de tels droits et Dignité, que Votre Majesté trouvera convenable pour conduire et contenir le Clergé et le Peuple, et pour imprimer plus fortement dans les esprits ces principes d'attachement et de Loyauté envers leur Souverain et d'obéissance aux Loix, dont les Evêques de ce Pays ont constamment et hautement fait profession.

Que cependant, ni votre suppliant qui conduit depuis huit ans cette Eglise, ni ses prédécesseurs depuis la Conquête, ni les Curés des Paroisses, n'ont eu de la part de Votre Majesté, cette autorisation spéciale, dont ils ont souvent senti le besoin, pour prévenir les doutes qui pourroient s'élever dans les Cours de Justice, touchant l'exercice de leurs fonctions civiles.

Ce considéré, qu'il plaise à Votre Majesté de permettre que votre suppliant approche de Votre Majesté, et la prie très humblement de donner tels Ordres et Instructions, que dans sa sagesse Royale, Elle estimera nécessaires, pour que Votre suppliant et ses successeurs soient civilement reconnu comme Evêques de l'Eglise Catholique Romaine de Québec, et jouissent de telles prerogatives, droits et émolumens temporel que Votre Majesté voudra gracieusement attacher à cette Dignité.

Pour plus amples détails votre suppliant prie Votre Majesté de s'en rapporter aux informations que Son Excellence Sir Robert Shore Milnes Baronet le Lieutenant Gouverneur de Votre Majesté en cette Province veut bien se charger de donner à Votre Majesté.

Et Votre Suppliant continuera d'adresser au Ciel les vœux les plus ardens pour la prospérité de Votre Gracieuse Majesté de son Auguste Famille et de son Empire.

PIERRE DENAUT

*Evêque de l'Eglise Catholique Romaine.*

QUÉBEC, 18 juillet 1805.

As my departure from Quebec is fixed for the beginning of next month, the multiplicity of Business which arises at this moment will not allow me sufficient time to enter at length into every particular relating to this most interesting subject which includes so many various points of consideration, I shall therefore defer troubling Your Lordship any further at present in the hope of being allowed to lay them personally before you, or, if Your Lordship should permit me, to furnish you on my arrival in England with such statements as Your Lordship may desire to have.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant  
ROBT. S. MILNES.

(Translation.)

PETITION OF MGR. DENAUT TO THE KING.

To His Most Excellent Majesty the King, the humble petition of Pierre Denaud, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church,

Who takes the liberty to approach Your Majesty's Throne to represent most respectfully,

That the Roman Catholic Religion having been introduced into Canada with its first settlers, under the former Government of France, the Bishopric of Quebec was erected in sixteen hundred and sixty-four, and has been successively filled by Bishops, of whom the sixth died in seventeen hundred and sixty, the date of the conquest of this country by Your Majesty's arms.

That since that date, the Catholics, who form upwards of nineteen twentieths of the population of your Province of Lower Canada, have continued, by Your Majesty's goodness, who, after taking the oath of allegiance before Your Majesty's representatives in this Province in Council, have always exercised their functions with Your Majesty's permission and under the protection of different Governors, whom it has pleased Your Majesty to appoint for the administration of this Province, and that your petitioner is the fourth Bishop who directs this Church, since Canada happily passed to the Crown of Great Britain.

That the prodigious extension of this Province and the rapid increase of its population require more than ever that the Catholic Bishop should be invested with such rights and dignity, as Your Majesty may think suitable to direct and rule the Clergy and the people, and to impress more strongly on their minds these principles of attachment and loyalty towards their Sovereign and of obedience to the laws, which the Bishops of this country have constantly and strongly professed.

That nevertheless neither your petitioner, who for eight years has guided this Church, nor his predecessors from the Conquest, nor the rectors of parishes, have had from Your Majesty that special authorisation, of which they have frequently felt the need, to prevent the doubts which might arise in the Courts of Justice in respect to the exercise of their civil functions.

Wherefore may it please Your Majesty to permit your petitioner to approach Your Majesty, and to pray him humbly to give such orders and instructions, as in his royal wisdom he may deem necessary, that your petitioner and his successors be civilly recognised as Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church of Quebec and enjoy such prerogatives, rights and temporal emoluments as Your Majesty shall graciously attach to that dignity.

For fuller details, your petitioner prays Your Majesty to refer to the information which His Excellency Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Baronet, Your Majesty's Lieutenant Governor may undertake to give to Your Majesty.

And your petitioner shall continue to address to Heaven the most ardent prayers for the prosperity of Your Gracious Majesty, of his august family and of his Empire.

PIERRE DENAUT

*Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church.*

## NOTE D.

## POLITICAL STATE OF UPPER CANADA IN 1806-7.

No. 1.—ALEXANDER GRANT, PRESIDENT, TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 304, p. 10.*)

(No. 14.)

YORK, UPPER CANADA 14th March, 1806.

MY LORD,—It will be necessary for me to submit a short statement of the Revenue of this Province for the better understanding the purport of an address of the House of Assembly and the schedule of Accounts to which it refers, with my answer thereto, which I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship.

The Revenue of this Province arises in part from certain Duties, which previous to the eighteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, had been imposed on the Province of Quebec by the authority of the British Parliament, and partly from Taxes and Duties imposed by the Legislature of this Province, together with an eighth part of the Duties laid on Goods imported into Lower Canada under the authority of its Legislature by virtue of an agreement between the two Provinces.

From the establishment of this Province to the year 1803, the Taxes and Duties imposed by its Legislature, together with the eighth part of the Duties above mentioned, amounting to about three thousand Pounds annually, were considered as solely at the disposal of the Parliament of this Province, and were, for the greater part, from year to year, appropriated by it for specific purposes within the same, the Residue of such Taxes and Duties remaining in the hands of the Receiver General, subject to future appropriations by the same authority.

In 1803, by direction of Lieutenant Governor Hunter, accounts of a nature similar to those stated in the before mentioned schedule (being expenses incidental to the administration of Justice and the Civil Government of the Province) were charged against and paid out of the Residue in the hands of the Receiver General, without any appropriation by the Legislature of the Province for that purpose.

For two years such charges were laid before that Legislature, and no complaint was made for the want of Parliamentary appropriation of the above mentioned Residue. When the Administration of the Government of this Province devolved on me, confiding in the Judgment and Ability of Lieutenant Governor Hunter, I did not feel myself at Liberty, in my Temporary situation, to discontinue what he had authorized.

In what manner the House of Assembly considered this matter at the last session of the Legislature, the address sufficiently indicates; the answer given by me to that address was, to the best of my judgment, suited to the occasion.

The Language of that address is intemperate, especially when the Bounty of Great Britain to this Province is taken into consideration. But I should be sorry if your Lordship supposed that the Members of the House of Assembly for the greater part are inimical to the measures of Government, they wish to do what is right, but sequestered from the World, and some of them not having had the benefit of a Liberal Education, they are ready to be too easily influenced by the persuasion of others who, by their means, endeavour to perplex, if not to distress, the administration of the Government of this Province.

I must, however, respecting the subject of the address, candidly confess, and since the prorogation of the Legislature, I have taken every means to be informed, that I cannot discover any authority by which the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, possesses the power of appropriating to

specific purposes any part of the Revenue raised for this Province by the Acts of its Legislature, without the assent of that Legislature to such appropriation. I therefore cannot help offering it to your Lordship, after the best consideration that I am able to give this subject, as my opinion, that matters should be put on the same footing as they were, from the establishment of the Province to the year 1803, and that the items of expenditure charged in the year 1805, mentioned in the address of the House of Assembly, and stated in the schedule, should be withdrawn as charges against the Taxes and Duties imposed by Provincial authority; this would give complete satisfaction, and I have little doubt, but that in such case, as in Lower Canada, the Legislature would appropriate a sum, according to its abilities, for the support of the Civil Government of this Province, out of the Revenue which is raised by its authority: I make this observation with the greater confidence, as One hundred Pounds Currency has last Session of the Legislature been appropriated out of the Revenue for the payment of the Salaries due to the Sheriffs of the Eastern and Western Districts of this Province, which salaries were not, nor ever had been, charged against that Revenue in the Public accounts.

I will, so soon as they can be prepared, transmit to your Lordship, the Acts passed in the last Session of this Legislature.

I have the Honour to be,

My Lord,

With every sentiment of obedience and Respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient and Most Humble Servant,

ALXR. GRANT, *President*,

Administering the Province of Upper Canada.

## No. 2.—ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF UPPER CANADA.

(Page 15, enclosed in *President Grant's letter*, p. 10.)

To His Honour, ALEXANDER GRANT Esquire, President, Administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,—

We His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Parliament assembled, have, conformably to our early assurance to your Honour, taken into consideration the Public Accounts of the Province; and have, on a due investigation of the same, to represent to you the first and most constitutional privilege of the Commons has been violated in the application of Moneys out of the Provincial Treasury to various purposes, without the assent of Parliament or a vote of the Commons House of Assembly.

To comment on this departure from constituted authority and fiscal establishment must be more than painful to all who appreciate the advantages of our happy constitution; and who wish their continuance to the latest posterity: but however studious we may be to refrain from Stricture, we cannot suppress the mixed emotion of our relative condition. We feel it as the representatives of a free people. We lament it as the subjects of a beneficent Sovereign, and we hope that you in your relations to both will more than sympathize in so extraordinary an occurrence.

We beg leave to annex hereto a schedule of the Moneys so misapplied, amounting to Six hundred and seventeen Pounds, thirteen shillings and seven pence, and we trust that you will not only order the sum to be replaced in the Provincial Treasury, but will also direct that no moneys be issued thereout in future without the assent of Parliament, or a vote of the Commons House of Assembly.

ALEX. McDONELL,  
*Speaker.*

Commons House of  
Assembly March 1st  
1806 }

NOTE D.—POLITICAL STATE OF UPPER CANADA IN 1806.

SCHEDULE of Moneys paid out of the Provincial Treasury in the year ending in February 1806, without the Consent of Parliament or a vote of the Commons House of Assembly.

Mr. John Bennett Government Printer being the amount of his salary as Government Printer and the Rent of an office from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1805 inclusive.....	£50	0	0
Mr. Hugh McLean being his half yearly allowance as Usher of the Court of King's Bench from 1st January to 30th June 1805 inclusive.....	5	0	0
Mr. Isaac Pilkington being his half yearly allowance as Keeper of the Court of King's Bench from 1st January to 30th June 1805 inclusive.	5	0	0
Mr. John Bennett Government Printer being the amount of his account for Printing Proclamation, Licences and Laws of the first session of the 4th Provincial Parliament of this Province and Publications in the <i>Gazette</i> &c between the 1st January and 30th June 1805 inclusive.....	63	5	10
William Jarvis Esq, Secretary of the Province, being the amount of his Fees in divers public Instruments &c between the 1st January and 30th June 1805 inclusive.....	38	4	0
David Burnes Esquire clerk of the Crown and Pleas equal to £8 sterling being the amount of his contingent account between the 1st January and 30th June inclusive.....	8	17	9½
William Jarvis Esquire, Register of the Province being the amount of his Fees on divers public Instruments &c. between the 1st January and the 30th June 1805 inclusive.....	4	15	9
Thomas Scott Esquire Attorney General equal to £32.4 sterling being the amount of his contingent account between the 1st January and 30th June 1805 inclusive.....	35	15	6½
William Samuel Curry, Esquire, Administrator to the Estate of the late Lieut. Governor Peter Hunter Esquire—Being the amount of Fees on divers public Instruments due to the said late Lieutenant Governor Peter Hunter Esquire from the 1st January to the 30th June 1805 inclusive.....	42	0	0
Mr. John Bennett Government Printer. Being the amount of his Salary as Government Printer and the Rent of an Office from 1st July to 31st December 1805 inclusive.....	50	0	0
Mr. Hugh McLean. Being his half yearly allowance as Usher of the Court of King's Bench from the 1st July to 31st December, 1805 inclusive.....	5	0	0
Mr. Isaac Pilkington. Being his half yearly allowance as Keeper of the Court of King's Bench, from the 1st July to the 31st December 1805 inclusive .....	5	0	0
Mr. John Bennett Government Printer being the amount of his account for printing Notices, Licences, Money Warrants, Proclamations and Bonds between the 1st July & the 31st December 1805 inclusive.....	11	15	0

D'Arcy Boulton Esquire Solicitor General, equal to £30 18s Sterling. Being the amount of his Contingent account, from the 1st July to the 31st December 1805 inclusive.....	34	6	8
William Jarvis Esquire Secretary of the Province. Being the amount of his Fees on divers public Instruments between the 1st July and the 31st December 1805 inclusive.....	43	11	0
William Samuel Curry Esquire, Administrator to the Estate of the late Lieutenant Governor Peter Hunter Esquire. Being the amount of fees on divers public Instruments due to the said Lieutenant Governor from the 1st July to the 31st of August 1805... (21st?)	70	0	0
William Jarvis Esquire, Register of the Province. Being the amount of his Fees on divers public Instruments between the 1st July and the 31st December 1805 inclusive.....	7	4	3
William Allan Esquire. Being the amount of Fees on divers public Instruments due to Mr. President Grant between the 11th September and the 31st December 1805 inclusive.....	24	0	0
Thomas Scott Esquire, Attorney General, equal to £86.6 Sterling. Being the amount of his Contingent account between the 1st July and the 31st December 1805 inclusive.....	95	17	9½
Mr. William Smith. Being for materials furnished and repairs made to the Passage of Communication between the two Houses of the Legislature.	18	0	0
	<u>£617</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>

No. 3.—ANSWER BY PRESIDENT GRANT.

(Page 20, enclosed in President Grant's letter, p. 10.)

*Gentlemen of the Commons House of Assembly.*

I learn with Regret from your Address of the 1st of March, that a Degree of Dissatisfaction prevails in the Commons House of Assembly, with respect to the application of a Sum of Money, stated to amount to Six hundred and seventeen Pounds, thirteen shillings and seven pence. At the time of my accession to the Administration of the Government, I found that various Items, similar to those in the Schedule accompanying your Address, had been charged against the Provincial Revenue, and acquiesced in for two years preceding; and I directed the usual mode to be followed in making up the accounts which I ordered to be laid before you during the present Session. The money in Question has been undoubtedly applied to purposes useful and necessary for the general concerns of the Province. As I am however desirous to give every reasonable satisfaction to the House of Assembly, I shall direct the matter to be immediately investigated, and if there has been error in stating the Accounts, take measures to have it corrected and obviated for the time to come.

ALEX. GRANT.

YORK, UPPER CANADA  
3rd March 1806.

## No. 4.—MEMORANDUM ON ASSEMBLY'S ADDRESS.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 304, p. 22.*)

*Upper Canada.*

Upon the accession of Mr. Grant to the Chair of the Council, and the administration of the Government upon the death of the Lieutenant Governor General Hunter, he put himself into the hands of the confidential friends of the deceased, and swerved from no rule practiced upon during his life. There is an annual for carrying into effect the Gaol delivery throughout the Province which has usually been paid by the Governor's warrant on the Receiver General, and by him accounted for to the Legislature without any previous appropriation. I believe it has been usual to charge the Contingencies of the Governor's Office, Proclamations, Opinions, &c., to another account controlled only by the Treasury. The General had been advised to a measure of some delicacy, to force patentees to come forward and pay for their patents. This measure had occasioned a sensation so lively throughout the Province that it was thought expedient immediately after the death of General Hunter, to modify or depart entirely from its execution. Under such circumstances, it was doubtless imprudent to call upon the Assembly for payment of the charge incurred in the abortive proceeding; but the friends of General Hunter thought proper to keep the transaction out of view, and warrants were granted by Mr. President Grant, for the payment of these sums, precisely as it had been usual to grant them for defraying the charge of carrying Justice into the District; had they not been blended, I apprehend, no exception would have been taken to the irregularity, or want of a specific appropriation for the service of the Colony. But unfortunately, war had been declared by one part of his Majesty's Servants against the other, and this indiscretion was seized upon as a means of annoyance. The Terms of the address occasioned Indignation among some, and alarm among others, of the president's friends, when neither was necessary. Mr. Atty. Gen. called upon me with the address and proposed answer. The latter was weak and wavering, where it should have been manly and firm, and *e contra* was peremptory and pledged the Government on a point out of its control. I remarked these errors to Mr. Attorney who acquiesced, and urged me to give him, on paper, my Idea of the proper answer. I did so, but to my great surprise learned that it had been overruled, and the President sent the answer, which occasions the Doors of the House to be shut against the usher when he came to summon its attendance on the Chair for prorogation. I took the liberty to observe to Mr. Atty. Gen., that the Executive Government should never be permitted to descend from its elevation to equivocate with the Commons; that if error had been committed, it should be frankly acknowledged, but by way of cure they should never resort to promise, or even Insinuation of address (redress?) which they could not absolutely command; upon this principle, I condemned the hesitation to admit the facts, which they knew to have been truly stated by the Commons and that they should have pledged themselves to refund, having as little right to appropriate the moneys of Great Britain as of the Colony, without authority. I therefore gave him a draft, the substance of which accompanies this, and I recommended to the consideration of the Administration, one plain Rule of Conduct, always to examine how every Proposition may affect the prerogative of the Crown, or the welfare of the Mother Country, and, then, how to give it effect, with the least Injury to the real Good, the feelings and prejudices of the Colonist. I have reason to suppose that had my advice been adopted, the president would have gained a victory, for in talking over the business with some of the Members after prorogation, they assured me that a large majority would have voted not only the requisite contingent, but thanks to the president for his candour and prudent counsel; and Mr. Gore would have been saved the perplexity entailed on him by leaving the subject open to controversy at the present session.

W. D. P.

(*William Dummer Powell.*)



## No. 5.—PROPOSED ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 304, p. 26.)*

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your address on the subject of the disbursement of certain sums of money amounting to £—, without authority from the Legislature, I can only say that on being called to the administration of the Government on the Decease of Lieut. General Hunter, I found the practice established and pursued it.

I shall lose no time in transmitting your address to the Secretary of State, to be laid before His Majesty, and doubt not but that orders will be received, to replace those moneys at the disposal of the Legislature.

But, Gentlemen, I cannot forbear submitting to your serious consideration, whether it would not best become the dignity of the Commons House of Assembly to cover by a vote, such part of this expenditure as is admitted to have been made, for purposes purely provincial and, before you separate, to provide, with the concurrence of the other Branches of the Legislature, for similar contingencies during the current year.

## No. 6.—LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR GORE TO MR. WINDHAM.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 45.)*

(Extracts.)  
(No. 6.)

YORK, UPPER CANADA,  
1st October, 1806.

SIR,—Altho' from my short residence here, I am unable to lay before you an accurate account of the present situation of this Province, yet I think it proper to mention such particulars concerning it, so far as my own observation, and information on which I think I can depend, have enabled me to collect.

It is stated to me that the Inhabitants of this Province may be arranged under the following divisions:—

1st. Such persons and their descendants who took up arms in the Royal Cause, during the American War, together with others, who then on account of their loyalty, were compelled to seek for protection under the British Government.

2nd. Persons who have emigrated from Europe, chiefly from the Northern parts of Scotland.

3rd. Emigrants from the United States of America.

There are also an inconsiderable number of Germans, with a few French emigrant followers of Count de Puisaye to be added to the number.

With respect to the first of these divisions, I am informed that, in general, they live comfortably, and that some of them, comparatively speaking, are opulent; it is from them that the Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, and other Civil Officers in the respective districts of this Province are selected, many of them being Americans, are skilful in clearing the Land, a species of knowledge so highly advantageous in this country.

The second division of Inhabitants are stated to me to be but indifferent Farmers, but that by extreme frugality, the greater number of them have rendered themselves comfortable and independent; They are of the Roman Catholic Religion, guided and influenced very much by a Missionary Priest, by the name of McDonell, formerly chaplain of Glengarry Fencible Regiment, of whom I have received a very favourable character, that Gentleman has, I am told, a plan to propose, of settling some of the children of those Emigrants near to the seat of Government, which is a measure that appears to me to be extremely desirable.

The last Division, viz., Emigrants from the United States of America, have not all of them been represented to me in the same favourable point of view some indeed of that description, viz., Quakers, Dutch farmers from Pennsylvania

and many others have, it is said, proved peaceable and Industrious settlers, but it is stated also, that there are a considerable number from that Country of a different description, who have come here adventurers, and have brought the very worst principles of their own Constitution along with them, and from what I have experienced, even during my very short residence here, endeavour to oppose and perplex His Majesty's Government.

It may perhaps be an object worthy of consideration, whether Lands here should continue to be bestowed, perhaps too liberally, for the inconsiderable sum of sixpence an acre, under the unpopular name of Fees, which is the only inducement to persons of the above description to settle in this Colony; and whether it might not be better to sell the Lands for a fixed, but moderate, price, as I am informed is the case in some of the American States and also in Lower Canada.

With respect to the followers of the Count de Puisay, their number is extremely inconsiderable; they live quietly, but some of them not very comfortably, such of them as have applied to agriculture have, it is said, suffered inconveniences from their want of skill in clearing the Lands.

Having made such enquiries as I thought necessary, respecting the Inhabitants, I must turn my attention to the Roads, or rather communications, within this Province, for the making what correctly speaking can be called Roads, is far beyond the present strength and means of the Colony. The Provincial Legislature, last Session, appropriated sixteen hundred pounds of this currency for that purpose; on that head it has been represented to me, that great part of the communications have been offered by settlers on the next adjoining Farms, and that the large Grants of waste Land, which have been obtained by persons not residing in the Province, have in many parts been found an insurmountable barrier to this very necessary species of improvement.

In justice to the Executive Government, I must observe that Mr. President Grant, with the advice of his Council, divided the Tract of Land lately purchased from the Mississagua Indians into lots containing each of them two hundred acres, which have been granted with an express condition, that no settler should obtain a Patent for the Lot which he might occupy, until such settler should build a House of certain dimensions, clear a certain quantity of Land, as well as that part of a Road, or communication to be made next adjoining to such Lot, and such is the advantageous situation of that Tract, that the Executive Government have already found settlers to occupy nearly every Lot, and it will soon, I trust, afford a most ample supply of Provisions for the seat of Government.

\* \* \* \* \*

Respecting the Indians, I shall only at present observe, that their conduct is harmless, that they look up to the British Government for protection, and unless when misled by evil disposed persons, are perfectly ready to comply with whatever Government may desire, such persons, however, I am told, are not wanting to deceive them.

I have thus endeavoured to lay before you a faithful representation of some particulars respecting the present knowledge of this Colony, so far as they have come to my knowledge or observation, but I cannot conclude without mentioning that I am informed (for as yet I can speak but from observation) that by far by far the greater part of the Inhabitants of this Province are quiet and industrious.

In the meanwhile, with other Investigations, I shall make it my business to discover the plans the late Lieutenant Governor meant to have pursued, to whose exertions, I have every reason to believe, however unpleasant they may have been to some Individuals, this Province is under the highest obligations.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

With great respect,

Your most obedt Servant

FRANCIS GORE, *Lt. Gov.*

## No. 7.—JUDGE THORPE TO EDWARD COOKE, UNDER SECRETARY.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 86.)*YORK, UPPER CANADA,  
24th January, 1806.

DEAR SIR,—For the last time, I must trespass on your time for five minutes, as I think it my duty to inform you on the situation of this Colony, before the new Governor leaves you; from a minute enquiry for five months, I find that Govr. Hunter has nearly ruined this province, his whole system was rapaciousness, to accumulate money by grants of land was all he thought of; the loyalist that was entitled to land without fees, could not get any, but the alien that could pay was sure of succeeding; unjust and arbitrary, he dissatisfied the people, and oppressed the officers of Government, he had a few Scotch instruments about him (Mr. McGill and Mr. Scott) that he made subservient to his purposes, and by every other individual he and his tools were execrated. Nothing has been done for the Colony, no roads, bad water communication, no Post, no Religion, no Morals, no Education, no Trade, no Agriculture, no Industry attended to; Mr. McGill and Mr. Scott have made a person of their own President, the same measures are followed up, and the effects will soon appear, for every thing *you wish* will be defended, and the Houses of Assembly will feel their power, which is always (in the Colonies) a bad thing; all this, and much more, you will soon know, therefore in this state of things, I think it absolutely necessary to set about conciliating the people in every way. I have had some public opportunities which did not escape me, and in private I will cultivate all that are deserving, or that can be made useful; by which means I now pledge myself to you, that whoever comes out shall find everything smooth, and that in twelve months or less, I will be ready to carry any measure you may desire through the Legislature; all this I state on the supposition that Ld. Castlereagh will not be induced to place any one over me on the Bench, but if Parliamentary interest should prevail on him to neglect my exertions, I must entreat of my friends to beg of his Lordship to remove me to any other place, where I can do my duty and render some service.

I have the honour to be, Dear Sir,

With respect and regard, your truly obliged and

Obedient, humble servant,

ROBT. THORPE.

P.S. I hope for the sake of England and the advancement of this Colony that the new Governor will be a Civilian and a politician, it is worth four thousand a year. The Lower Province six thousand—there might be two good military appointments, a Lieutenant General below, a Brigadier here.

From the Gentleman having delayed who was to take this to New York, I have an opportunity of stating that the Clerk of the Crown is dead.

5th February, 1806. The Houses of Assembly are sitting and from want of a person to direct, the lower one is quite wild, in a quiet way I have the reins so as to prevent mischief tho' like Phaeton I seized them precipitately. I shall not burn myself & hope to save others.

## No. 8.—JUDGE THORPE TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 90.*)

YORK, UPPER CANADA, March 4th, 1806.

MY LORD,—I feel it absolutely necessary to inform Your Lordship on the wretched state of this Province; a weak Government has made the House of Assembly strong, and instead of conciliating and reconciling, a sudden prorogation has exasperated in such a manner that appeals will be made to the people; the situation of a new Governor will be most disagreeable, and as I am certain the members will return next year in the utmost violence, it will be fortunate if the Governor has not left London that he may read the Journals of the House and take your Lordship's opinion on the claims of the Loyalists, the Military claimants, the increased Fees, the distribution of them and the Publick accounts.

The system of the last Government was extortion and oppression, carried with a strong arm, the desire of the present was to continue it, but from the imbecility of those directing everything has been exposed; my Lord, I perceived what would happen and considered it my duty to gain the good opinion of the people, and the confidence of the representatives, that I might assist in repressing violence and restoring harmony; in this I have succeeded so completely that if the Governor will only yield a little, I will promise your Lordship to ensure his comfort.

A Bill came from the Secretary of State to enable aliens to hold Royal Grants, which was so badly managed, that the House of Assembly would not suffer it to be carried; but if it is an object with your Lordship, by a little modification we can get it carried; also the Government have been long desired to attend to the culture of Hemp, but this like every other thing that could tend to serve the Province, or render it valuable to Great Britain has been neglected, therefore, My Lord, the first step I took, after having sufficiently gained the confidence of the people, was to establish an agricultural Society, extending over the whole Province, and as your Lordship will see by the enclosed Resolutions, have taken care to impress an early attention to Hemp; the next thing to be attended to is a road through the Province, which appears to me to have been neglected, for the purpose of keeping up a most useless and expensive Marine on the Lake, which burden may be taken off Great Britain as soon as roads are established, and the only certain and expeditious mode of doing this (in my humble apprehension) is by a Lottery, the prizes in which would be small grants of land, by this means I think the value of the Crown Lands would be much increased, the Marine fund would be much diminished, and population and prosperity at once given to the Province.

Now, my Lord, one thing more, and when I write on this, it rejoices me to think I address a Lawyer whose initiation I remember twenty years since under Dr. Christian, and whose mind I know to have been formed and stored by the greatest lawyer and the purest statesman that England ever produced; then I have only to inform your Lordship that there is no Court of Chancery, and you will quickly perceive how lame and imperfect the justice of the Province must be, but when I call to your mind that all the land is held in Free and Common Soccage Tenure which no simple contract debt can affect and that the person is protected from arrest by Provincial Statute, except the creditor can swear that the Individual is going to leave the Province, you will at once perceive the necessity for opening a Court in which a Mortgage can be foreclosed; in truth, until this is done, no one can enforce payment, nor can the character of the Province be freed from the utmost ignominy; I must here remark that the Lands in Lower Canada are liable, like personal property, to debt, as they are under the French law which is built on the Roman and makes rent and personal property subject to simple contract debts.

Pray my Lord, pardon this long letter, the situation of the Province demanded it, one circumstance more, as it belongs to my Department, and I have done—the Clerk of the Crown and Court of King's Bench is dead, Mr. Warren Baldwin who is deputy, and has been so for some years, is the only educated and qualified person in

the Province to succeed him; therefore as the Clerk is a person of great consequence to the Court I must beg strongly to recommend him for the appointment, unless Your Lordship intends to send an adequate person from England, in which case I would not presume to interfere, yet justice and humanity loudly call in this man's favour, as his admirable character entitles him, and the subsistence of a large family resting on it, will ensure your Lordship's protection.

As for myself, one word; I have been in America four years, a country where Judges and Juries never have agreed, yet but two Juries have ever differed from my direction, and an appeal was never made from any one decision, my conduct is known in your office, and I am personally known to Your Lordship, however, if anything could induce you to sting me to the heart by placing any one over me, I entreat of you to take me from this, where I should feel perpetual mortification.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, with great respect and esteem,

Your Lordship's most obliged and grateful humble servant,

ROBT. THORPE.

No. 9.—PROCEEDINGS OF THE UPPER CANADA AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL SOCIETY.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 96.*)

YORK, UPPER CANADA.

At a Meeting of Gentlemen from different parts of the Province, held at Cooper's Tavern, on Saturday the 22nd February, 1806, it was

*Resolved*, That from the industry of the People, the power of the State and the Wealth of the Subject is derived; and Agriculture being the happiest mode in which industry can be applied, we feel it our duty to Unite, for the purpose of promoting its advancement and accelerating its protection.

*Resolved*, Therefore, that we (for the purposes aforesaid) do now form ourselves into a Society to be termed

The Upper Canada  
Agricultural and Commercial  
Society.

*Resolved*, That for the various uses of this Society, each Member shall pay one Dollar on being admitted, and two Dollars annually.

*Resolved*, That the Honourable Mr. Justice Thorpe be Chairman, John Small, Esquire, Secretary, and Charles B. Wyatt, Esquire, Treasurer.

*Resolved*, That to promote the design of this Society fully, and to obtain general information on the Agriculture and Commerce of this Province, a division of this Society shall be formed in every District, under similar Rules and Regulations, and that a Committee for each division, shall communicate Quarterly with the Corresponding Committee in York, on the Improvements made, and the assistance wanted in the various branches of Agriculture and Commerce within the District, and that Sub-divisions be formed wherever they may be necessary and convenient.

*Resolved*, That the Hon. Mr. Justice Thorpe,  
The Hon. Peter Russell,  
Hon. Mr. Justice Powell,  
Hon. Thomas Scott, Attorney General,  
D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., Solicitor General, M.H.A.,  
Wm. Weekes, Esq., M.H.A.,  
Rev. Mr. Stuart,

be the Corresponding Committee of this Society.

*Resolved*, That each member hereafter named for the different Districts in this Province is requested to call together such persons as are eligible to form a division of this Society in his District.

*For the Niagara District.*

The Hon. Robert Hamilton.

*For the Western District.*

The Hon. James Baby.

*For the London District.*

Benajah Mallory, Esq., M.H.A.

*For the Midland District.*

Allan McLean, Esq., M.H.A.

*For the Eastern District.*

John Crysler, Esq., M.H.A.

*For the District of Newcastle.*

David McGregor Rogers, Esq., M.H.A.

*For the District of Johnstown.*

Peter Howard, Esq., M.H.A.

*Resolved*, That there be an Annual General Meeting at York, on the second Saturday in the sitting of Parliament.

*Resolved*, That a Quarterly Meeting be held on the first day of the sitting of the Quarter Sessions, and oftener, as the Society shall think necessary.

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Correspondence be empowered to form as many Sub-Committees within the District as may be found convenient, according to the design and under the Regulations of this Society, and that the Corresponding Committee of York be authorized to dispose of the General Fund of the Society for the purposes of the Institution, accounting at the Annual Meeting for the same.

*Resolved*, That no additional Member be admitted at any future Meeting in this District but by Ballot, at which time one black Ball in three shall be considered an exclusion of the Person proposed, and that the name of the Gentleman to be balloted for, shall be sent to the Secretary of this Society, by the Member who is to propose him, one day at least before the Ballot.

*Resolved*, That all those who signed the original Subscription Paper of this Society, be considered as original Members.

*Resolved*, That the Members will exert themselves to engage their neighbours and acquaintance among the Farmers, to cultivate annually a portion of Ground (however small) with Hemp, and to report to the Corresponding Committee the result, specifying the portion and quality of the ground, the expense of culture and cleaning the Hemp for Market, and the quantity and quality of the Hemp produced &c. &c.

*Resolved*, That five hundred copies of the proceedings of this day be printed, with the names of the original Members, and that each Member be furnished with a Copy thereof.

*Resolved*, That the unanimous Thanks of this Society be given to the Honourable the Chairman, for his laudable zeal in establishing this Society.

Adjourned to the first day of the Sitting of the Quarter Sessions.

JOHN SMALL,

*Secretary.*

## ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Thorpe  
 Hon. Peter Russell  
 Hon. Mr. Justice Powell  
 Hon. Robert Hamilton  
 Hon. Thos. Scott  
 Hon. James Baby  
 William Jarvis, Secretary of the Province.  
 Thomas Durland, M. H. A.  
 Allan McLean, M. H. A.  
 Robert Nellis, M. H. A.  
 Wm. Weekes, M. H. A.  
 Solomon Hill, M. H. A.  
 Peter Howard, M. H. A.  
 Benajah Mallory, M. H. A.  
 D'Arcy Boulton, M. H. A.  
 Ebenezer Washburn, M. H. A.  
 David Cowen, M. H. A.  
 D. McG. Rogers, M. H. A.  
 Ralf Clench, M. H. A.  
 Joseph Willcocks, H. Sheriff  
 Quetton St. George,  
 Samuel Ridout  
 John Small, C. C.  
 John Berkee,  
 John Bennett  
 Thos. Mosley  
 John Cameron  
 Richard Ferguson J.P.  
 William Willcocks J.P.  
 Wm. Allan, J.P.  
 Robert Baldwin J.P.  
 Wm. Gilkinson  
 Rev. G. O. Stuart  
 William Cooper  
 T. B. Gough  
 Simon McNabb  
 Rev. Rob. Addison  
 George Lane,  
 Wm. Stanton D. P.  
 Robert Henderson  
 Frederick Baron De Hoen  
 John Ashbridge  
 H. W. Baldwin Master in Chancery  
 Wm. Chewett, J. P.  
 C. B. Wyatt, Surveyor General of P.  
 Thomas Ridout, C. P.  
 Elisha Beman, J.P.  
 William Bond  
 William Graham, J.P.  
 Stillwell Willson.

## No. 10.—JUDGE THORPE TO EDWARD COOKE.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 103.)*

5 March 1806.

DEAR SIR,—I expected that the avarice and imbecility of our Government would be highly injurious, but it has far surpassed my fears, the House of Assembly has been suddenly prorogued, and disaffection and discontent will be loud through the Province. We too well know the miseries that arise, when the people are taught to interfere but I hope to avert the storm if you send out a sensible Governor with a little discretion about him.

I have written in great hurry to Lord Castlereagh, one thing I forgot; does his Lordship consider the sums of money raised by duties on articles coming into the Province, under the 14 of the King—Chapter 88—and by the 15 of the King—Chapter 40—ought to be appropriated by the House of Assembly for the use of the Province? or are the sums to be raised at the disposal of the Governor? the opinion and wishes of Lord Castlereagh on this point I think of great moment to know. I enclose some Resolutions which will show you I have set Agriculture in the way of improvement, pray set the Societies in England in the way of assisting us and directing our attention to anything serviceable to Great Britain. Will Lord Castlereagh help us if we apply properly? I have given a proposal about Roads which I hope you will approve of; by Government allowing a small quantity of Land as prizes in a Lottery, a sufficient sum will be raised to make one good road through the Province, which will wonderfully assist every exertion and bring the waste Land into great value, I can think of no other mode to accomplish this necessary step for a new country, which has been so long criminally neglected.

A Court of Chancery is absolutely necessary, the Constitution is imperfect without it, Justice cannot be obtained, nor can the King's Grant when fraudulently obtained, or improperly granted be regularly cancelled in any other Court, I hear it has been delayed on account of four hundred a year being asked for the Judge, but there is such a strong necessity for its establishment, that I will undertake it for the sake of public justice, without fee, or reward. I only look for a support by my own labour until my Estate clears itself.

Unless you wish to entail misery on the new Governor, let no representation induce Lord Castlereagh to do any thing for Mr. McGill or Mr. Scott, until the Governor knows them and the present state of this Province.

Mr. Alcock is appointed to Lower Canada, he became Chief Justice of this place from the seat I now fill on the Bench, but I do not press that as an inducement for Lord Castlereagh to place me there; I hope the knowledge I have shown in my profession, the exertion I have made for the Government and the confidence the publick have of my ability and integrity, will have its full weight with his Lordship; but if anything should induce him to disgrace me, by sending any one over me, I only beg you will intercede to have me removed, for to remain would kill me.

I am dear Sir with great respect and esteem,

Your truly obliged and obedient humble servant

ROBERT THORPE.

P.S. On the points mentioned to Lord Castlereagh and yourself, if too much hurried to write, have the goodness to request of Mr. Gordon to let me know your mind; if you intend I should be Chief Justice.

## No. 11.—CHIEF JUSTICE ALLCOCK TO SIR GEORGE SHEE.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 113.)*

PICCADILLY, 14 Mar. 1806.

SIR,—On the subject of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, respecting which you desired me to communicate my sentiments, I have, in addition to what is



stated in Gen. Hunter's letter, dated 15th Sept. 1804, the honour to observe, that during the whole of my Residence in the Province for the year 1798, cases were continually occurring, in which Justice was completely disappointed for want of a Court of Equity.

But, Sir, it must be manifest to every Man, who thinks on this subject but for a Moment, that in one English Colony, where the Law of England has been declared by the Legislature to be the law of the land, the occasions must be very numerous, in which a Court of Common Law cannot administer substantial justice.

It is fourteen years since Upper Canada has been erected into a Province, and as yet there has been no Court of Equity in it.

Whilst I sat in the Court of King's Bench there many verdicts were obtained against Defendants, contrary to the Equity of case, & in which a Court of Law could not afford any Relief, particularly in Ejectment causes.

There were many of these cases, in which the Decree of a Court of Equity must, as a matter quite of course, not only have relieved the party from the verdict, but have arranged many other points in question between the parties, & which, because a Court of Law could not interfere, remain to this moment undecided, to the serious Injury of one of the parties & of consequence in failure of justice.

The complaints of the King's subjects in Upper Canada that they had not an equitable Jurisdiction to resort to, have been very numerous indeed, of which the late Gen. Hunter heard very much, & I very much more, & I had held out so many assurances for years (being authorized so to do) that a Court of Equity would soon be established, that, I fear, my assurances at last ceased to be much attended to.

The Merchants of Lower Canada having very considerable debts due them in Upper Canada upon Mortgages, complained loudly and very frequently that there was no jurisdiction in which they could foreclose those Mortgages & I believe they have more than once made the most urgent applications to the King's Ministers in England, praying that an equitable jurisdiction might be established.

At the desire of Gen. Hunter, I drew out a system for the Establishment of such a Court & also a Table of Fees. These papers were remitted to England for the approbation of his Majesty's Ministers, & I thought I understood from Mr. Cooke, that the whole had been or would be approved.

At all events it was settled, before the vacancy in Lower Canada was known of here, that a Court of Chancery should be opened on my Return to Upper Canada & I was to have sat with the Lieut. Governor to aid him in the Business of that Court.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedt. humble Servt.

H. ALLCOCK,

*late Chief Justice of Upper Canada.*

No. 12.—W. HARRISON TO SIR GEORGE SHEE.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 119.)*

TEMPLE, April 1st 1806.

SIR,—I have considered Mr. Allcock's letter on the subject of establishing a Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, on which you desired to have my sentiments.

It seems extraordinary that a Court was not established at the time of the introduction of the English Laws. The separation of our jurisdictions into legal and equitable makes such a Court a most essential part of our establishment & making cases of hardship & instances of failure of justice must occur until it is established.

The Governor will naturally require positive directions on the subject as it has been delayed so long. It seems to me therefore proper that he should be ordered by the Secretary of State immediately to establish such a Court, taking upon himself the office of Chancellor & calling to his assistance either the Chief Justice or

any of the Judges to assist him in establishing the regulations of officers & details of practice & also to assist him in the hearing of any causes in which he may wish to have their advice.

Many difficulties will at first occur in establishing such a court with Officers & a Bar not as the habit of a Court of Equity, but these difficulties will lessen every day and it appears to me more advisable that the establishment of Upper Canada should be made in this respect to conform to that of the English Colonies, than to introduce any particular officer as an equity judge at an increased expence & with no future advantage & probable future inconvenience which it is not necessary for me to advert to.

Mr. Alcock's letter alludes to papers on the subject which it would be advisable to refer to and if on review it appears that the establishment of the Court as to Officers & fees has been approved of by the Attorney & Solicitor General, who ought as it seems to me to be referred to in such a case, the Governor may be directed to form the establishment accordingly.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,  
Your obedt. and humble Servant,  
W. HARRISON.

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No. 13.—JUDGE THORPE TO ADAM GORDON.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 124.*)

YORK, UPPER CANADA,  
April 2nd, 1806.

DEAR SIR,—By a circular letter from the kind of Government we have here, I was informed of your being appointed Agent, which gave me great pleasure; I know the exertions you have made to render the officers of Government comfortable in the payment of their bills, therefore am convinced of the service you will render, & the satisfaction your appointment will create; It would be fortunate if all the agencies were placed in the same way as rapidly as they become vacant, it would increase the respectability of our bills and the certainty of payment would prevent expence & distress.

We want a Colony agent to transact the business of the Province in London, & I think (if it is worth your acceptance) that I could get the Legislature to appoint you the salary will be one hundred a year only but I think very little business.

I enclose you an account of the proceedings in the last Parliament, the mind of the people is greatly roused; General Hunter's was a military Government, he had no Idea but collecting Dollars, these weak people attempt to continue the system, which brought on an exposure and all its commotion; I had exerted myself much, & have succeeded in gaining the confidence of the people beyond my expectation, this was quite necessary to save the new Governor from great annoyance, and as I expect to be Chief Justice, it was both my duty and inclination.

We have no regular Post, and seldom hear of the incessant glories of Great Britain, Mr. Lewis used to send me a newspaper, but I never get anything here.

I am Dear Sir with great respect & regard  
Your obliged, humble servant  
ROBT. THORPE.

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No. 14.—JUDGE THORPE TO EDWARD COOKE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q. Vol. 305, p. 127.*)

YORK, UPPER CANADA, 1st April, 1806.

DEAR SIR,—When I last wrote, I conceived I would not have been obliged to trouble you for a long time, but the present temper of the American States renders

it more particularly necessary that you should have an accurate account of this Province. Before the Legislature met I mentioned my fears; after the prorogation I informed you how much they were realized; the public mind is greatly agitated. The enclosed account of the Parliamentary proceedings (printed in the States) which exposes a good deal will make it worse, and a Newspaper which the people are about to establish will soon blow up the flame; yet be assured the people are well inclined to the British Government and the Province valuable, if Justice was done to the one, and exertions made for the other; but the extortion, partiality and negligence of Gov. Hunter, which his weak and wicked tools have followed up with the President, whom they made (without any right) for their own purposes, has been exposed and has set the people mad; a Governor to enrich himself by the plunder of Eastern princes may be viciously grand, but the rapacity that would squeeze the pitiful Dollars out of the Western poor was miserably mean and contemptibly wicked; but Gen. Hunter did not act with common propriety to the Secretary of State, for he created places for his own purposes without any leave; he made Mr. McGill Inspector General a place worth four hundred a year, because it was useful to him but unnecessary and oppressive to the people. I hope nothing will be done for the Officers of Government here, until the Governor comes out, as it will be very injurious if he is shackled with any of them, particularly in the Council, only let him see the place, know the people and feel the pulse of the public, and he will be able to make truer and more beneficial representations, than any you can now receive; a few sensible men coming in the Governor's suite will throw a new portion of health into the Province, which is absolutely necessary, for the people will no longer endure a Military system nor the overhearing reptiles who have been the servile instruments to enforce it.

The expence of the useless Marine on the Lake is enormous, if you look into the Army extraordinaries you will be amazed at the amount, the President is now building a Ship for his son in law that will cost three thousand pounds. Surely the mopey of England should not be lavished at this time in such a place as this, as a pretext for keeping up this patronage the roads have been unattended to, but even now one ship on each Lake is sufficient.

I fear the people are going to meet in all the counties to address the King, and even the Indians to complain of grievances; however I will labour to keep every thing quiet, at least until the Governor arrives. I have done the entire of the Criminal and *Nisi prius* business for the Chief Justice since I have arrived (in truth it was necessary for the Crown and people that some one should act that knew a little, for the Attorney General is as incapable in his profession, as he is injurious out of it) and I hope you will think that I have made good use of the opportunities the situation affords; I was told that the people were disaffected to the Government, and the juries for ever in opposition to the Bench; I directed my charge strongly to this feeling, to rouse them to a sense of their duty and to a proper estimation of the connection and constitution of Gt. Britain, which instantly produced the enclosed address from the petit jury, a circumstance unique; now you can well judge what I have had to do and what I have done. Having accomplished all that was necessary I shall retire to little Farm new Town, and there wait Lord Castlereagh's determination, should his Lordship recommend any other person to be Chief Justice, I shall remain in retirement, only attending my duty in the King's Bench, or on Circuit, until I can prevail on his Lordship to change my situation. I hope you approve of my plan for Roads, and feel the necessity for a Court of Chancery.

Tho' most anxious to hear from England I must remain, in uncertainty for we have no regular post and I fear my letters are suppressed.

I have the honour to be Dr. Sir,

with great respect and regard

Your truly obliged

ROBT. THORPE.

## No. 15.—PETIT JURY HOME DISTRICT TO JUDGE THORPE.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 132.)*

YORK, Saturday, April 5, 1806.

On Monday the 27th ulto. the following address from the Petit Jury of the Home District, was presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Thorpe.

*To the Honourable Mr. Justice Thorpe.*

HONOURED SIR,—Deeply impressed with the paternal and salutary admonitions contained in your benevolent and instructive charge to that part of his Majesty's subjects, convened as persons at this present Court, We cannot suppress the testimony, pleasure and gratitude we feel at your appointment as one of his Majesty's Justices in this Province. Convinced as we are, of the high pre-eminence of the British Judicial Code, we beg leave to assure your Honour, that we want nothing but clear expositions of our duty, to direct us in the entire and perfect dispensation of Justice, so far as facts and our powers as persons may enable us.

Permit us, Honourable Sir, whilst paying this tribute to yourself to say, that we have the most lively sense of the general and particular protection of person, property and individual right, which the British Government affords to all its subjects; and that our feelings, loyalty and our attachments are in unison.

While we have the honour to subscribe ourselves, &c. &c. &c.

John Button  
Joshua Millar  
Isaac Secord Sen.  
Daniel Dehart  
Joseph Tomlinson  
Samuel Lawrence  
John Daniel  
Garret Vangante  
John Dehart  
Joseph Vancise  
William Jones  
Samuel Reynolds  
Benjamin Harrington  
Samuel Piper  
John Wurts  
Philip Peck  
Peter Degear  
Abraham Herrington  
John Moore  
Isaac Secord Jun.  
James Hamilton.

William Marr  
John Remore  
George Pingle  
George Boyles  
Henry Bartholomy  
Robert Grains  
Wm. Robinson  
Ebenezer Cook  
Andrew Thompson  
Matthew Mills  
Ezekiel Post  
Archibald Thompson  
Andrew Johnston  
David Thompson  
James Elliott  
James Palmer  
Uriah Lundy  
Joseph Tumblestone  
Peter Miller  
James Mustard

To which his Honour was pleased to return the following answer :

*To the Gentlemen of the Petit Jury.*

GENTLEMEN,—I Delight in the sentiments of your address; they are truly gratifying to me, they are highly honourable to you; they have driven calumny to shame, and established the purest principles, with the most upright conduct for universal imitation throughout the Province.

These are the paths to publick prosperity, these are the ways to preserve liberty and property and secure them undiminished to yourselves and posterity.

Our only contention shall be, who will make the greatest exertion to maintain the connection, the Law, and the constitution of Great Britain, and render to the Province and People the most valuable service.

Be assured Gentlemen, I am most truly your friend,

ROBERT THORPE.

YORK, March 29th, 1806.

## No. 16.—JUDGE THORPE TO EDWARD COOKE.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 135.)*

DEAR SIR,—I have this moment heard of Mr. Pitt's death, and of the change in Ministry; I suspect you will not remain in Office if your old friends are out, therefore should hope (if you approve of it) that the business part of my letters to Ld. Castlereagh & yourself, would be communicated to the new Secretary, as I conceive it essential, not only to the prosperity but to the tranquillity of the Province, that its situation should be known and some change adopted. It is a great public calamity you do not remain in the Department, and an unfortunate system to change the Under Secretary just at the time he becomes master of the Colonial business.

Before Ld. Castlereagh leaves his office I presume he will fill up the vacant appointments, and I have no doubt of his kindness and your continued friendship to me.

With great respect and esteem

I am most truly your obliged servt.

ROBT. THORPE.

April 7.

## No. 17.—JUDGE THORPE TO ADAM GORDON.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 150.)**(Extract.)*

YORK, UPPER CANADA

July 14th 1806.

\* \* \* \* \*

Report says Mr. Scott, the Attorney General, is the Chief Justice; from what misrepresentation of him or from what pique against me Ld. Castlereagh has done this I know not, but this you will soon know, that he is perfectly unequal to the situation, that the Governor will be dreadfully perplexed by such an appointment, that the Province will be universally dissatisfied with him, and I think you will soon find out that the Province would have been perfectly satisfied had I been appointed, and if you knew but half the situation of it, you would be convinced that it was no time to add fuel to the flame, and throw the new Governor into a state of wretchedness; but we expect the new Governor every day and I suppose he will soon inform the Secretary of every thing, however if from the accounts received Mr. Windham approves of my plans sent to Ld. Castlereagh and Mr. Cooke, or has anything new to propose, and thinks my assistance will be wanted, he should appoint me without delay to both Councils, that it may be in time for the meeting of the Legislature, he will be the best judge of these matters; If there is a Court of Chancery (and the Province cannot go on much longer without it), I suppose I shall have no competitor for that as I suppose none of these people would have the folly to propose for it; however I know something ought to be done soon to quiet the minds of the people, as for myself, I shall retire as much as possible until I can render the Government some service, for let what will be done now, I feel that within myself which *will oblige justice to come to me at last*, for be assured the Government here cannot be directed by an enfeebled old ignorant Methodist Preacher long, I lament you are not informed about the present temper and precarious situation of this Province.

I hear my friend Sir G. Shee is under Secretary to Mr. Windham, he knows how active and willing I am to serve the Government, he will soon know more from my enemies (for such I have because I set my face against oppression), how adequate I am to my situation the Secretary could give, and that I have the voice of the people from one end to the other of the Province—Sir George Shee knows how the Judges recommended me before and on my opposition for the Chancery Court, the Chancellor and Chief Baron of Ireland would answer for my being qualified.

I certainly feel hurt at this contemptible creature being put over my head, and only hope for redress I shall not be obliged to go to London from my helpless family to represent it fairly.

I am Dr. Sir with great regard

Your most obliged

ROBT. THORPE.

## No. 18.—JUDGE THORPE TO SIR GEORGE SHEE.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 173.)*

NIAGARA UPPER CANADA

Oct. 22nd 1806.

DEAR SIR GEORGE,—When our friend who is now a Saint in Heaven (if humanity is ever raised to such celestial eminence) first introduced me to your attention, you caused me to be sent to America, and your last directions were, that I should be assiduous in gaining and sending information to the Secretary; I laboured incessantly and I believe discharged my duty to the Colony, and with the approbation of the Secretary. When I came to this country I found that Gen. Hunter had ruled like a military despot, not like a Governor appointed to govern a Province with a British Constitution, the House of Assembly began to be roused, and the ferment of the people became more violent; I felt for the situation of the new Governor and supposing I would be appointed Chief Justice, & be obliged to assist his Administration, I cultivated the members of the Assembly and soothed the mind of the people; but a being has been put over my head, & made Chief Justice, who has neither talent, learning, nerve, nor manner, and also from being despicable in the mind of the people, can have no weight with Juries and consequently will reduce the Bench to insignificance; a Court of Chancery is very much wanted, & was to be opened; it is reported the Chief Justice is to preside, the consequence will be, that the public mind will be again agitated and the House of Assembly will violently petition against it, the measures of Government will be treated as last year, when even the bills from the Secretary's office were not supposed to be read in the House of Assembly, and this luxuriant Province (which might be one of the most valuable ramifications of the Empire) will continue convulsed within itself, and a useless expence to Gt. Britain; no one can be more miserably situated, I am only returning from circuit, a vacancy has taken place in the Assembly and the people are determined to bring me into the House, I have not seen the Governor yet, but have written to inform him that I will not accept of any situation unless I can render him some service in administering his Government, yet how will that be possible, for I could not coincide with men whose measures have always been arbitrary and oppressive, nor would I be guilty of any dereliction of principle for all that could be bestowed, therefore the only mode I see for escaping this dilemma is from your goodness, by getting me removed, my salary here after deduction is only seven hundred and fifty, of that is expended on Circuit (the allowance not being adequate) even out of this pittance I have been obliged to pay one hundred a year for a house. I have not one acre of Land & within fifteen in family however I get on as respectably as I ought, when a Barrister will make fifteen hundred a year; perhaps a court may be established at the Cape of Good Hope, and you would send me there, but I would leave this delightful climate & magnificently beautiful & fertile country, for any spot to find repose in, provided it was not such a climate as would quickly endanger my loss to my poor children. I can with truth say I have not disgraced your patronage, nor the memory of those great men who voluntarily became responsible for my talents and legal acquirements, and could you see the testimonies of approbation that have issued from all ranks wherever I went you would be satisfied and acknowledge I have not deserved the neglect I have experienced, but I have been stung to the heart by those in office, from whom I had the strongest professions of regard.

I have the honour to be most truly

Your grateful &amp; highly obliged humble serv.

ROBT. THORPE.

## No. 19.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE TO MR. WINDHAM.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 61.)*

(No. 9.)

YORK, UPPER CANADA  
29th October, 1806.

SIR,—In my dispatch of the first of October (No. 6) I endeavoured to give you some idea of the situation in which I found this Province; I therein signified that some discontents did prevail, and that I was apprehensive they were fomented by persons amongst us, who wish'd to perplex His Majesty's Government. I then being almost an entire stranger, did not venture to say more, well aware of the danger of being misled by partial representations.

It becomes us now not to be silent. The addresses and answers that have been circulated in this Province by means of the public newspapers (which I herewith transmit) speak for themselves and shew what opinions are encouraged and supported by, I am sorry to say, a Judge of this Province, and at a time when his influence must be the greatest on the public mind. He has not been in this Colony much more than Twelve months, he only saw Lt. Governor Hunter at Quebec a short time before his death, whose character and memory he has endeavoured, both in Public and in private, to degrade, and can only know by report many of the circumstances he thinks proper to allude to, respecting the Government of this Province.

It is on his first Circuit that he thus addresses the Public.

There is reason to believe he will be elected a member of the House of Assembly; and next year his circuit as Judge will comprehend the remaining part of the Colony.

What grievances he alludes to, I do not know, the most respectable persons, with whom I have conversed, do not complain of any.

It is but justice to General Hunter's character, whom I had not the honour of knowing, to say, that so far as I am able to judge, his conduct was firm and decided, and appears to have been directed to the promoting of the good of this country.

It is with the utmost reluctance that I trouble you with this unpleasant subject, my duty calls on me to be watchful, my wish is to redress grievances, if any should exist; and to act with firmness, yet with moderation, whatever may occur. Lest, however, this Gentleman should continue to follow that line of conduct he has hitherto pursued, I should esteem it a favour, to be honoured at an early period with your sentiments and Instructions, respecting such measures as may be deemed most prudent for me in such cases to follow.

The most respectable People in this Province are looking up to me for protection, and indeed have called upon me for the sake of public tranquillity to oppose and discountenance those principles and their supporters, which at this moment agitate the lower classes of the community; I confess I am anxious on the present occasion, but I trust you will do me the justice to believe, that it is an anxiety to do my duty and to support His Majesty's Interest in this Colony.

Permit me to add, that Mr. Thorpe has signified to me, that he has communicated to Mr. Cooke every circumstance relative to the Government of this Province; for my own part, I have nothing to conceal, but at the same time prudence and a regard to my honour, requires me to wish that His Majesty's Ministers may receive full information, and not be guided by a partial representation.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

FRANCIS GORE,  
*Lt. Governor.*

## No. 20.—ADDRESS TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 197.)*

YORK, 30th August 1806.

On Saturday the 23rd instant arrived here His Excellency Francis Gore, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada. His Excellency landed at twelve o'clock, with the honours due to his rank; and was sworn into office at the Government buildings on Monday last.

On Wednesday the 27th instant, Wm. Weekes Esq. Member of Parliament, for the County of York, Durham and Simcoe, on the part of the Inhabitants of the Home District, presented to His Excellency the following address:

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Inhabitants of the Home District, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival in this Province; and to express to you the unfeigned assurance of our unshaken loyalty and attachment to His Majesty's person and Government. We also beg leave to add, that we feel the most lively gratification in observing in your Excellency's appointment, the high prerogative of Regal authority unconnected with a Military establishment: and we indulge ourselves in the hope of experiencing, in your Administration of this Government, the paternal solicitude of a Gracious Sovereign for the prosperity of the Province, in unison with the affection of a grateful people.

In approaching your Excellency with a zealous attachment to a constitution which neither innovation can impair, nor anarchy deform, we lament our being under the necessity of stating to you, that since the establishment of it in this Country, its system has been mistaken and its energy misused. In situations in which it were matter of dignity, as well as of duty, to promote the public good, private interest only has been regarded; and prerogative and privilege have been indiscriminately sacrificed at the shrine of arbitrary imposition.

We would willingly remove from our memory every impression of former occurrences, if it were as easy to forget our sufferings as to submit to them in silence; but we forbear at this period to solicit your Excellency's attention to their detail, pleased as we are in the expectation that a remembrance of the past will stand only as a contrast to the felicity of future times; and that under your Excellency's administration, neither weak capacities nor erring minds will gain influence or ascendancy in the Councils of the Province.

It is unnecessary for us to state, nor is your Excellency now to learn, that the institution of the Government, from which we receive our hereditary protection, has antiquity for its origin and the wisdom of ages for its support—That it has gained celebrity with time and perfection with experience, and that any deviation from its principles must be an abandonment to our ruin; but we trust it may not be deemed irrelevant to suggest, that many among us have supported it at the hazard of their lives, and at the expense of their property—that others have resorted to it from choice and have afforded to its establishment the labour of their years and the gleanings of their industry, and that it is the common concern of all to transmit it unimpaired from age to age, until, in the computation of its enjoyment, perpetuity and age become synonymous to our posterity.

(Signed by 301 inhabitants of the Home District.)

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for your congratulations on my safe arrival in this Province; and I receive with pleasure your professions of attachment to His Majesty's Person and Government.



I highly approve the sentiments you profess of the British Constitution. My utmost endeavours will be exerted to administer it here with Impartiality, and to preserve it from Anarchy and Innovation.

FRANCIS GORE,  
*Lieut. Gov.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE /  
YORK 27th August 1806.

No. 21.—GRAND JURY, LONDON DISTRICT TO JUDGE THORPE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 201.*)

The following address from the Grand Jury of the District of London was presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Thorpe at the late Assizes.

*To the Honourable Mr. Justice Thorpe.*

We, the Grand Jury of the District of London request your acceptance of our warmest thanks for your excellent charge to us at this Assizes. We retain its impressions as a lesson of advantage to ourselves and of benefit to the public, and we flatter ourselves that in adhering to its import, party animosity will, throughout this district, yield to a general desire of social order and public tranquillity. It has afforded us infinite pleasure to observe, in the exercise of your high and important authority, that the character of the Judge suffers no abasement from an amenity of manners, and that the soothing monition of the Court produces a more sudden effect in reconciling the differences of the community, than a rigorous application of the law, or crude and ill digested efforts, to effect an exemplary punishment. We learn with much gratification that our Sovereign has been pleased to appoint a Civil Governor to this Province, and we hope, under his administration, such change of measures will take place, as may tend to bury in oblivion, the remembrance of proceedings, heretofore sanctioned by authority, and yet no less derogatory to the prerogative of the Crown than invasive of the privileges of the subject. We entreat you to lay before his Excellency such of those acts as have come within your knowledge, with our earnest expectations that on his Excellency's consideration of them, Justice will extend its influence pure and unmixed even to this remote part of his Majesty's dominion, and that all descriptions of his People will impartially enjoy the rigour and perfection of a happy Constitution. We beg you will also accept of our warmest wishes for your health and safe return to your family.

We have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient and very humble servants

In behalf of the Grand Jury,

JONATHAN WILLIAMS

*Foreman.*

Grand Jury Room, 17th September 1806.

To which His Honour was pleased to return the following answer :

*To the Grand Jury of the London District.*

GENTLEMEN,—To be the humble instrument of restoring harmony and happiness to your District, is an excess of gratification.

The act of governing is a difficult science, knowledge is not intuitive, and the days of inspiration have passed away; therefore, when there was neither talent, education, information, or even manner in the administration, little could be expected and nothing was produced; but there is an ultimate point of depression as well as exaltation from whence all human affairs naturally advance or recede, therefore, proportionate to your depression, we may expect your progress in prosperity will advance with accelerated velocity.

I shall lay before the Governor every thing you desire, and I have not the slightest doubt but that I shall find in him such power of mind, such political

acquirements, such official habits, and such good dispositions as are fitted to make an infant Province a pre-eminent state, wealthy and powerful, abounding in blessings to its inhabitants, and valuable to that great Empire from which we receive every thing estimable and to which we are anxious to make the most grateful returns.

I am, Gentlemen, very truly, your obliged, obedient and very humble servant  
ROBERT THORPE.

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No. 22.—GRAND JURY, WESTERN DISTRICT TO JUDGE THORPE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 204.*)

SANDWICH, 4th September, 1806.

SIR,—We, the Grand Jury of the Western District, being deeply impressed with a high sense of your solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of this District, have to return you our grateful thanks for your polite address from the Bench, and for the very handsome manner in which you have pointed out the means of increasing our wealth and accelerating our future happiness; and we feel highly sensible, that those sentiments, which you have so emphatically expressed, will not fail to have a due effect on the community, and that tranquillity and industry will prove the prominent characteristic of a people enjoying the blessings of our happy constitution and anxious to perpetuate it to posterity.

We beg leave to add that we also feel ourselves highly obliged for the interest you have evinced for our agricultural concerns; and that it is our earnest determination to pursue every measure which may promote its celerity, and arouse into active industry the energy of the country.

We request you will carry with you into retirement our most sincere regards for your domestic happiness, and the assurance of our solicitude for your long enjoyment of the public situation in which you so eminently distinguish yourself as the Guardian of the Laws, and the Minister of Justice.

We have the honour to be, Sir, with high respect and esteem,  
Your most obedient servants

(Signed by the Foreman and 19 others.)

*To the Grand Jury of the Western District.*

SANDWICH, September 4th 1806.

GENTLEMEN,—In truth I am solicitous for your prosperity, and had I wanted incentive to exertion, your partiality has furnished the most powerful; the praise of men, themselves the most praiseworthy, is the highest encouragement.

We must be indefatigable in Agricultural pursuits, your soil to industry is a mine, to non-exertion a waste; we shall soon attain abundance for home and superfluity for abroad; roads to facilitate your efforts will, I trust, be quickly opened; may our Governor be Promethean heat and animate the Province from the centre to the extremity.

I will labour to convince you, Gentlemen, that your confidence has not been misplaced in your obliged, obedient and very humble servant

ROBERT THORPE.

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No. 23.—PETIT JURY, WESTERN DISTRICT, TO JUDGE THORPE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 206.*)

*To the Honble. Mr. Justice Thorpe.*

We the Petit Jury of the Western District, having with much gratification attended to your charge to the Grand Jury on the opening of your Commission of these Assizes; and having in the various causes in which we were called upon to

discharge the function of Jurors, received from you such explanation of our duty, as enabled us to discriminate between controversy and claim, between accusation and offence; beg leave to return you our sincere thanks, and to assure you of our veneration for these Laws which you have so ably expounded, and which we have laboured to carry into effect.

We assure you that the lessons of morality, and the principles of social order, which you were pleased to convey to us shall be not only remembered by ourselves, but also diffused among our relations and friends, and that it shall be our constant endeavour to circulate through every part of the community, sentiments so incentive to our present happiness, and so conducive to our prosperity.

(Signed by the Foreman and 25 others.)

*To the Petit Jury of the Western District.*

GENTLEMEN,—Every sentiment in your kind address is gratifying to me, honourable to you, and valuable to the community.

You respect and uphold the Law, you love and diffuse morality, you set the best example for social order, and reward the exertion of others by the warmest panegyric.

Public purity, private virtue, and active industry, lead to greatness, happiness and riches, that you may long enjoy the blessings you so truly deserve is the fervent desire of your obliged, obedient and very humble servant

ROBERT THORPE.

September 6th, 1806.

No. 24.—PETIT JURY OF NIAGARA TO JUDGE THORPE.

(*Canadian Archives. Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 208.*)

*To the Honble. Justice Thorpe.*

We the Petit Jury of the District of Niagara, beg leave to make to you at the close of the Assizes, our warmest acknowledgments for your explanation to us of the important matter of our duty, and also to assure you, that instruction conveyed with such perspicuity and delivered with such urbanity, shall always be held by us in grateful remembrance.

We admire the constitution, on which you have so happily descanted in proportion as we contemplate its system and its tendency to secure to us the enjoyment of the most valuable rights and the exercise of the most distinguished privileges.

It is to us no small consolation, in returning to our domestic concerns, that the execution of these laws, which we from duty as well as choice are solicitous to maintain, are entrusted to one so capable of deliberating on their import, and so tenacious of preserving them inviolable; and we hope that neither the efforts of the misguided, nor the representations of the ignorant, will ever shake these rules of evidence, which give to the trial by Jury a certainty of decision and a standard of Justice.

(Signed by the Foreman and 33 others.)

*To the Petit Jury of the Niagara District.*

GENTLEMEN,—I was anxious to assist you in the faithful discharge of your important duty, and your approbation of my exertion is more than reward.

Your admiration of the constitution, of which you are so valuable a branch, and your veneration of these Laws, which you so strictly uphold, is wisdom and security.

While we commiserate the misery of the Eastern & contemplate the happiness of the Western Hemisphere, let us be grateful to the Almighty for our accumulated blessings, and fervently pray that England may be an example, and France a warning to our latest posterity.

Be assured, Gentlemen, I shall persevere in that line of conduct, which has conciliated your regard, and advanced me in your esteem.

I am your obliged obedient humble servant

ROBERT THORPE.

October 6th 1806.

No. 25.—REQUISITION TO JUDGE THORPE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 210.*)

At a meeting of Freeholders held at Moore's Hotel on the 20th October, 1806, for the purpose of considering of a proper person to represent them in Parliament, William Willcocks, Esquire, in the Chair, it was resolved unanimously, that Mr. Justice Thorpe be requested to represent the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe, in the place of our late lamented William Weekes, Esquire, deceased, where it was also resolved, That the meeting should be adjourned to the 7th and the notice appear in the next *Gazette*.

WILLIAM WILLCOCKS

*Chairman.*

At a meeting, pursuant to the said adjournment (the Chairman being unavoidably absent) the following address was unanimously agreed upon:—

*To the Hon. Mr. Justice Thorpe.*

SIR,—Overwhelmed with grief at the unexpected death of our late able and upright Representative, Freeholders of the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe, feel that we have neglected our interests in the season of sorrow. Now awake if it is to you we turn; notwithstanding the great portion of consolation which we draw from the dawning of an impartial and energetic administration.

Fully persuaded that the great object of your heart, is the advancement of public prosperity, the observance of the laws, and the practice of religion and morality, we hasten with assurances of our warmest support, to invite you from your retreat to represent us in Parliament.

Permit us, however, to impress upon you, that as subjects of a gracious and beloved King; as a part of that Great Britain which has for so long a time stood the bulwark of Europe, and is now the solitary and inaccessible asylum of liberty; as the children of Englishmen, guided, protected and restrained by English Laws; in fine, as members of this community, as fathers and sons we are induced to place this confidence in your virtue, from the firm hope, that equally insensible to the impulse of popular feeling and the influence of power, you will pursue what is right—this has been the body of your decisions, may it be the spirit of your counsels.

(Signed by forty-two persons residing in the Town and Township of York.)

When William Jarvis, Esquire, was requested to wait on Mr. Justice Thorpe (who at that instant had arrived from Niagara) to know his pleasure upon the subject of the above address; Mr. Jarvis returned with a favourable answer, which Mr. Justice Thorpe has since communicated in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN,—With pleasure I accede to your desire, if you make me your Representative, I will faithfully discharge my duty; your confidence is not misplaced, may the first moment of dereliction be the last of my existence.

Your late worthy Representative I lament from my heart; in private he was a warm Friend, at the Bar an able Advocate, and in Parliament a firm Patriot; it is but just to draw consolation from our Governor, when the first act of his administration, granted to those on the U. E. list and their children what your late most valuable Member so strenuously laboured to obtain; surely from this, we have every reason to expect that the liberal intentions of our beloved Sovereign (whose chief

glory is to reign triumphantly enthroned on the heart of a free people) will be fulfilled, honouring those who give, and those who receive, enriching the Province and strengthening the Empire.

Let us cherish this hope in the blossom, may it not be blasted in the ripening.

I am, Gentlemen, very truly

Your obliged and obedient humble servant

ROBERT THORPE.

YORK Nov. 7.

P.S. If influence, threat, coercion or oppression should be attempted to be exercised over any individual, for the purpose of controlling the freedom of election, let me be informed.

R. T.

No. 26.—JUDGE THORPE TO SIR GEORGE SHEE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 305, p. 189.*)

YORK, UPPER CANADA

December 1, 1806.

DEAR SIR GEORGE,—I feel at this moment more true comfort in having followed the kind advice you gave me when I was first coming to America, than in all you ever have or can do for me, for in the turmoil and trouble with which I am now surrounded, I have this grand consolation, that whatever I have done, or whatever was done by the Government in the Colony where I was, or whatever I thought might be injurious, or could be beneficial, I have faithfully transmitted to the Colonial Department, in the full integrity of my heart. After the prorogation of the House of Assembly, I informed Mr. Cooke of the temper of the House, and of the ferment of the public mind, I promised to conciliate the one and harmonize the other; I think I have kept my word with him, the enclosed addresses will prove part, & will shew I had taken pains to prepare the people wherever I went to be favourably inclined to the new Lt. Governor, but unfortunately I did not arrive from the assizes, until the end of October. When in our first conversation, I found him imperious, self sufficient & ignorant, impressed with a high notion of the old system, surrounded with the same scotch Pedlars, that had insinuated themselves into favour with General Hunter, & that have so long irritated & oppressed the people; there is a chain of them linked from Halifax to Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, Niagara & so on to Detroit—this Shopkeeper Aristocracy has stunted the prosperity of the Province & goaded the people until they have turned from the greatest loyalty to the utmost disaffection. The system pursued is simply this, "get as many dollars as you can for the Governor by land &c. &c." therefore the Loyalists & military claimants who are to pay no fees, are unattended to—thus, the Royal intentions & promises have been violated; next to themselves, their families & friends, they give unbounded tracts of land in the finest situations, at whatever rate of fees they chuse, & then barter this land to our greatest enemies in the States; next, they keep from the House of Assembly all account of the greatest part of the public money, thus denying them the first privilege given by the British act of Parliament, which established their Constitution; next, the Officers of Government they oppress, & by their coercion of the people, I think it my duty openly to declare to the Secretary of State that this Province has not only been rendered useless, but made burdensome to Gt. Britain, & is now driven to the verge of being severed from the Empire, for if there was a convulsion in the states, or a war with England I am convinced the people here would join. Now the present Lt. Governor seems to pursue the same plan, & the only thing wanted he has added, by desiring the printer not to publish anything without his Secretary's approbation, & the consequence is, another press has been sent for by the people, which will only be a vehicle for disseminating discontent; in the infant state of this Colony, when only

indigent Military men were the inhabitants, all this was easily submitted to, but be assured when a labouring man has land in six years he is independent, & in ten he has every comfort.

My system is this,—let the Governor & Executive Council (for there the chief mischief has been done) conciliate & accommodate the people, and fulfil the intentions of the Government of England to the Royalists & Military Claimants—let the fees be regulated under Mr. Wintham's direction by an Act of the Province, let the British Constitution, as intended, be amply dispensed to the people, let the public money be accounted for, and an exertion made to keep the appropriation of the greatest part with the Governor, this will free him from the perpetual imputation of embezzlement & allay ferment,—let the Indian & Marine Department be struck off, & some useless places which have been arrogantly established, & twenty thousand a year may be saved to Gt. Britain, & more satisfaction will be given to the Indians, & prosperity to the Province, because roads will be opened; let fifty thousand poor sufferers in Germany be sent there, & the cultivation of hemp encouraged sufficiently, & in less than ten years you will have more hemp than England can want, & better than Russia ever produced. I do solemnly declare from full investigation, that it is one of the finest & most extensive Provinces in the world, so intersected with water, that it is easy to have communication for thousands of miles, so capable of improvement, that in five years, we could free England from every expence, would take largely of her manufactures, & send her fur, lumber, flour and hemp in abundance—the people who are most loyally inclined (though it has been nearly squeezed out of them) will be most tractable, if you only lead them (they will no longer be driven) the Province under a sensible Governor (not an empty aid-de-camp) with English Constitution & Law will be wealthy & happy, the envy of America, the asylum to which in the first tumult thousands will fly with their property & in the first convulsion between the Northern & Southern States, it will be the post to rally round the Royal Standard, & be the means of reuniting a great portion of America again to Gt. Britain.

From this letter & the enclosures you will have my mind fully, you will have a true state of the Province, Government & People—you will perceive how I am received & considered as a Judge & a private Gentleman, the people will force me into the House of Assembly, this popularity is oppressive, when I can render no service to England by it, I have no object there, then for God's sake take me away, I beg it, from a remembrance of our friend who is in Heaven, for the happiness of my wife, sister, and seven children who are wasting their youth in a wilderness, & for the sake of my own tranquillity & peace of mind if my exertions deserve reward—pardon me for trespassing this long on your time, but as you have anxious wishes for the happiness and tranquillity of the Province, for preventing the waste of British revenue, & in justice to myself, I am sure you will let Mr. Windham (who has a mind fitted for political greatness) know the contents & from the constant communication I have made to the Colonial Department since 1802, he must be satisfied with my good intentions, & acknowledge my indefatigable exertions, though he may not approve of my plans or sanction my system.

I lament that poor Mr. Stanley is coming out as Attorney General, it is beneath him, & inadequate to his support, besides highly improper to go from the Bar to the Bench here (for there he ought to be) as the Council is always Attorney also, not as in England or Ireland, therefore you send a man to judge of persons & property where he has been for or against, as the Acting Attorney. Mr. Justice Powell is gone home, it is said to apply for a pension, he is not a good lawyer, & I have great reason to believe he is not a good subject, he has served long, & has a large family, & I believe wishes to reside in the States. I should hope he would be considered worthy of a pension & Mr. Stanley could come in his place, & would be of great value to Province, for we have not a lawyer here, the Solicitor General was not even a common attorney and knows nothing either text or margin, or if you remove me for Mr. Stanley, and send an active sensible (man) as Attorney General, it would greatly assist the Governor & for a few years the system might go on—but I fear I could do little with Mr. Gore, he appears weak, violent, prejudiced, entirely unaccustomed to

governing, except a Troop of Horse, & the people have now so hung themselves round me, that I fear I would be in his way, yet any other man as Governor I could make happiest of the happy, & his income much better. If any person is to go to the Cape of Good Hope or to Buenos Ayres, or any vacancy in a good climate, I pray of you to think of me, or if Mr. Windham would want me in any other situation, he may depend on my energy, my zeal, my attachment and principle.

I have only now to say, that if you wish me to act here, you may depend on me for carrying any measure you may desire, because I know it will be beneficial to the Empire, and to assure you, that although I am at this moment most miserable, yet that I am most truly your grateful & attached friend

and obliged humble servant,

ROBT. THORPE.

P.S. If you would desire Mr. Gordon to look over my letters to Mr. Cooke you will perceive my fears, & my motives for my exertions to attach the people to the Government.

R. T.

No. 27.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE TO MR. WINDHAM.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 306, p. 6.*)

(*Extract.*)

YORK 19th January, 1807.

\* \* \* \* \*

Permit me to observe, that the present situation of this Province requires a firm conduct in the person administering the Government, for I ought not to conceal, that there is a strong spirit of opposition existing, encouraged by persons from whom a different line of conduct might have been expected, and who since the death of General Hunter, by representations (which from the most positive proof, I know to be groundless and false) against the character and conduct of those placed in authority here, have endeavoured to oppose, perplex, and defeat the measures of the Government; under such circumstances, a want of obedience in the officers of the Crown must produce effects, the most pernicious and destructive.

No. 28.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE TO MR. WINDHAM.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 306, p. 35.*)

(*Extract.*)

YORK, UPPER CANADA 27th February, 1807.

\* \* \* \* \*

Very soon after my arrival in this Province, I received information of a party, of which Mr. Justice Thorpe, Mr. Wyatt, and a Mr. Willcocks, the Sheriff, were the leaders, that were endeavouring by every means in their power, to perplex and embarrass the King's Government in this Colony.

The invitations made by Mr. Justice Thorpe and Mr. Wyatt to join the party, will appear from the letters of the Solicitor General (B) and Mr. St. George (C).

(B.)

SOLICITOR GENERAL (D'ARCY BOULTON) TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE.

(p. 41.)

YORK 26th December, 1806.

SIR,—I received the honour of your Excellency's letter, alluding to the circumstance of Mr. Justice Thorpe having solicited me to join a party in opposition

to the King's Government and by which letter you are pleased to desire that I will specify in writing the inducement which Mr. Thorpe held out to me to join such a party. With promptitude I shall comply with your Excellency's desire by giving a brief statement of the circumstances. During the sitting of the Provincial Parliament last winter rather a formidable opposition was raised to the measures of Government, previous to an expected Division in the House of Assembly (of which I was a member) on a question somewhat important, Mr. Thorpe took occasion, in consequence of my defence of the Government on previous days, to ask me what I could mean by attempting to defend the conduct of Government. I contemptuously heard him, but from the dignity of his station was induced to inform him that I should have thought he would have been forward in blaming me if I had adopted any other line of conduct. He replied, "he could not refrain from observing that if I did not join the opposite party, he thought I should risk my situation as Solicitor General"—'tis difficult for me to say whether indignation or surprise seized most on my feelings. I remarked that if I was dismissed for adhering to the Government I was acting in concern with, it would be a novel case. I treated the suggestion with contempt, neither could I desist from warmth at what I deemed an Insult. He continued his attack, adding the most indignant Reflections not only on the existing Government, but on the late Lieutenant Governor. His daily attendance at the house coupled with the general tenour of his conduct evinced a determination on his part to aid in subverting the then Government, and cast every obloquy on the previous one. Tho' his general conduct was marked with the most determined disapprobation of every act of Government, yet it is difficult to offer instances, as it was chiefly made apparent by *Observations* or *Gestures*. I have one Instance on a Memorandum taken in the House of Assembly from his mouth during our sitting. The Speaker politely offered him a seat within the Bar (not being a Member). The house were endeavouring to get information respecting Fees payable by Grantees of the Crown. The Clerk of the Council was at the Bar, on being questioned he refused replying, stating that his Oath of Office precluded his examination. Mr. Thorpe, tho' not a Member, observed that the house could compel him to be examined notwithstanding his Oath, and cited Lord Stafford's case, where the Privy Council were obliged to answer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant

D'ARCY BOULTON

*Sol. Gen.*

(C.)

QUETTON ST. GEORGE TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE.

(p. 44.)

YORK 22nd December, 1806.

SIR,—I have received so many favours from the British Government that I think myself bound to it in gratitude, and as a loyal subject of the King, my duty obliges me in conscience to make you acquainted with what I know respecting some Individuals of this place.

A few days since I was desired to call at Mr. Wyatt the Surveyor General, after my arrival there Mr. Wyatt told me that I ought as a man of property join the Opposition to the Government; that the late Governor had acted improperly; that if Mr. Thorpe got into the House of Assembly, they expected he would have a Majority, and then the Government would go to the Devil.

Mr. Thorpe has stated to me that he condemned the conduct of the Secretary of the Province, in not prosecuting the Chief Justice.

The violent abuses I have heard spoke against the Government and your Excellency personally, I will not repeat, as I felt ashamed of myself for having listened to it.

I am, with respect, Sir,

Your most obedient servant

QUETTON ST. GEORGE.



## No. 29.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE TO MR. WINDHAM.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 306, p. 48.)**(Extract.)*

YORK, UPPER CANADA, 12th March 1807.

\* \* \* \* \*

After the violent and turbulent conduct of the House of Assembly, during the Administration of Mr. President Grant, it affords me the highest satisfaction to inform you, without any attempt of the House of Assembly, to interfere with the measures, or to embarrass the Executive Government.

Not having had the honour to receive any directions from you, on the subject of Mr. President Grant's dispatch No. 14, I directed the sum of six hundred and seventeen Pounds thirteen shillings and seven pence to be replaced in the Provincial Treasury, which had been applied to Public purposes by the late General Hunter, without the concurrence of the other Branches of the Legislature. This measure had the desired effect, by removing every possible ground of complaint, and the House of Assembly evinced its satisfaction, by withdrawing its claim to the appropriation of that sum. A resolution of the House passed to that effect, with only the Dissident voice of Mr. Justice Thorpe, who has uniformly opposed every measure that could promote the peace, or strengthen the hands of this Government.

I have every reason to believe, at the next sitting of the Legislature, that a sum of money, in proportion to the limited resources of the Colony, will be voted to his Majesty, for the support of the Civil Government of this Province.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with the greatest respect,

Your very obedient humble servant

FRANCIS GORE

*Lt. Governor.*

## No. 30.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE TO MR. WINDHAM.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 306, p. 59.)*

YORK, UPPER CANADA, 13th March, 1807.

SIR,—It is a sense of my Duty, in the situation I have the honour to be placed, and my regard for His Majesty's interest, and I will add, for the safety of this Province, that have induced me to trouble you with a tedious narrative, respecting the character and conduct of Mr. Justice Thorpe, one of His Majesty's Judges of the Court of King's Bench; the particulars I have recited are numerous, some of them at first view unimportant, but taken together, disclose in the fullest manner, circumstances respecting that Gentleman, and this Province, which I conceive would be culpable in me to conceal, and I think it is highly necessary that you should be made acquainted with. I therefore with earnestness solicit your attention to the following statement.

Very soon after the arrival of Mr. Thorpe in this Province, his public conduct attracted the notice of all considerate men; the publication purporting to be an Address from the Grand Jury of the Home District (A) in the first public exercise of his Functions as a Judge, evinced a strong disposition to make the Courts of Justice the theatres for Political harangues, and a subsequent one from the Petty Jury (B) (a thing hitherto unknown in this country) afforded a sufficient proof of a desire in the Judge, to encourage strictures on the Government from every description of persons, however incompetent they might be to form any correct opinion upon the subject, or however foreign such a subject might be, from the occasion for which they were convened.

As a proof that these were not the spontaneous effusions of the Bodies to whom they were ascribed, it is notorious that the address, as it was called, of the Grand Jury, was drawn up, and presented, by six or seven at most of that Body, without the concurrence of the rest, not in Court, but at the Judge's House, several days after the Court had risen.

Mr. Weekes, notorious for his revolutionary principles, soon became the most intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Thorpe, this Person who had been a Student at Law, in Ireland, and afterwards under the famous Mr. Aaron Burr at New York, was rather hastily and unadvisably admitted to the Bar, in this Province.

In the Session of the Legislature, held during the administration of Mr. President Grant, the House of Assembly was urged by Mr. Weekes to the most extravagant pretensions and the most violent proceedings. It was proposed to declare the appointment of Inspector of Public Provincial Accounts illegal, and to call the Inspector before the House, to answer for his conduct in the execution of his office; and they actually proceeded to examine complaints preferred before them by Mr. Wyatt, the Surveyor General, and Mr. Jarvis, the Secretary of Government, in the management and emoluments of their offices; and in the course of this investigation Mr. Wyatt carried his misconduct to such unpardonable extremity, as to produce his Commission and the Books of his office, without the permission or knowledge of the President; or even without the pretext for requisition from the House of Assembly (C).

It was generally believed, and it appears from his own declaration to the Solicitor General, and to the Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's office, that in this extravagant conduct Mr. Thorpe was the prompter, who was constantly within the Bar of the House of Assembly (altho' not a member) and whenever the Partizans of such intemperate proceedings were at a loss, they were accustomed to leave their seats, to consult with him, and in one instance, when Mr. Small, the Clerk of the Executive Council, very properly refused, on account of his Oath of Office, to answer some questions that were put to him relative to the transactions in the Council Office, Mr. Thorpe, (who was not then a member) rose unsolicited to declare to the House, that Mr. Small could be compelled to answer and he had the effrontery to cite as a precedent the case of Lord Stafford (D).

Mr. Thorpe's intimacy with the Surveyor General, and the influence he had evidently over him, taught him to mistake the Functions and to overrate the Power of the House of Assembly, for, when I represented to Mr. Wyatt that his conduct had been highly improper and offensive to the Government, he told me "that the House of Assembly was omnipotent, and that it was his duty to obey it."

To act up in some measure to the high notions of authority they had imbibed from the Judge; the House of Assembly, in imitation of the British House of Commons, on occasions when the safety, or the liberties of the nation, are supposed to be in danger, resolved themselves into a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Province. Yet with all the clamour raised by Mr. Justice Thorpe, Mr. Weekes and Mr. Wyatt, about grievances and oppression, words constantly in the mouths of our Provincial Demagogues, the result of this inquiry was to recommend some further indulgence as to time, to the Loyalists and Military Claimants for obtaining their Patents free of expense, and some greater facility to the sons of those Persons who had adhered to the Unity of the Empire, in their application for Land.

On the Western Circuit Mr. Thorpe's disposition and conduct were efficiently evinced by the address of the Grand Jury of the District of London (E), which he has ostentatiously given to the Public. The general impression, with respect to this address, more properly calculated for a Faction Political Committee, than a Court of Justice, is that the address of the Jury was prepared by Mr. Weekes, with the concurrence of the Judge, of which Mr. Thorpe's answer, if there were no other proof, seems to furnish internal evidence, and that by the solicitation of Mr. Weekes, the persons who were plain, uneducated men, were induced to subscribe their names to it, without being fully aware of its dangerous tendency.

On Mr. Thorpe's return to Niagara, the same indecent language against Persons, high in authority, and calumnies against the late General Hunter, Mr. President Grant, Chief Justice Alcock and Mr. Justice Powell, though wholly irrelevant to the cause before the Court, were again heard at the Bar and passed without reprehension from the Judge (F).

The indecency of Party Spleen and private animosity being permitted to take place in a Court of Justice, was not allowed to pass without animadversion by one

of the Counsel (retain'd in the same cause with Mr. Weekes). This took place on a Monday, and his strictures at the time were little noticed by Mr. Weekes, who the next day made an excursion into the country, and after passing the evening and the greater part of the night of Tuesday at a Tavern with the Judge and some other of his friends, he, on the Wednesday, sent a challenge to his Brother Advocate, and in consequence fell, the victim of his own turbulence, and as is generally believed, of the indiscreet suggestions of the Party who met at the Tavern.

The opportunity this gave to Mr. Thorpe of openly standing forth as a Factions Demagogue, was not neglected; he was proposed by the Democratic Party as a proper Person to succeed Mr. Weekes in the House of Assembly; and by the most solemn assurances, that he would pursue the same line of conduct, he secured the Election. The solemn mockery of his invoking at the opening of the Poll, the shade, of his departed friend, "as looking down from Heaven with pleasure on their exertions in the cause of liberty"; The seditious emblem of his Party (a Harp without the Crown) (G); Thorpe and the Constitution inscribed on badges, which he distributed to his partisans, and his almost Treasonable allusion to the American Resolution at the close of the Election (H), are indeed ample proof, that he was not an unworthy successor to Mr. Weekes.

I had urged to Mr. Thorpe the impropriety of a Judge becoming a candidate for a seat in a Popular Assembly, and if such a step was ever doubtful, the circumstances attending this Election suffice to shew it, in the strongest point of view. Mr. Thorpe on the hustings was frequently engaged in altercations with a Rival Candidate and his Electors, and was occasionally assailed with the severest and most humiliating sarcasms, on his private character, as well as his Public conduct; he has lost for ever that respect which his situation on the Bench ought, and is calculated to inspire, and it is impossible to suppose, that in the exercise of his Judicial Functions, he can be indifferent between his Friends and his opponents; that he can forget the hostility and abuse of the one, or the favour and support of the other.

Two mechanics of low education and worse character are amongst Mr. Thorpe's intimate associates, one of them (Eliphatt Hale) was presented by the Grand Jury for blasphemy, and as I am informed escaped conviction only by the removal of a witness.

Mr. Thorpe's conduct, since he has been elected a Member of the House of Assembly, has been most inflammatory; and however it is to be lamented that the Government have not greater influence in the House of Assembly, for during the Session which has just closed, he had been unable to carry any one point to embarrass the Government. He moved an address which was most insidious and inflammatory, on the subject of those Persons who had adhered to the Unity of the Empire, which was rejected. In his proposal for vesting the Power of Appointing Trustees to the Public Schools in the House of Assembly instead of the Lieutenant Governor, after a violent Declamation and abuse of the Executive Government, he asserted, that it was the privilege of the House of Assembly to nominate to office; in this attempt he was supported by two only; and on a question relating to the Duties imposed by the 14th of the King (which Mr. Thorpe contended was at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature) he stood alone! and I am happy to observe, that in the instance of a Judge of the Court of King's Bench making an attempt to derogate from the authority of the British Parliament, he would not in a popular assembly, prevail on a single person to join him, notwithstanding his Pathetic allusions to the Revolt of the American Colonies.

When the business of the Session was nearly concluded, an address was moved in the House of Assembly to relinquish their claim to about Six Hundred Pounds, which had been taken out of the Provincial Funds, and appropriated by the late General Hunter (to particular Colonial purposes) without the concurrence of the other Branches of the Legislature, this measure was opposed by Mr. Thorpe with his usual violence but without effect.

I have enclosed for your information, a statement of what passed, at the first interview I had, by appointment, with Mr. Justice Thorpe, soon after my arrival

in this Province, and my remarks on what passed at that interview (No 1). However absurd and malevolent some part of Mr. Thorpe's assertions may be, and however it may betray the Ignorance and indecent warmth of that Gentleman, these circumstances might be overlooked and forgiven, had his observations been reserved for my ear alone, but it is notorious that Mr. Thorpe, upon all occasions, is anxious to introduce and enforce those Topics, and that he has not only made them the constant subject of conversation in all Companies where he is admitted, but the Theme of his Declamation in the House of Assembly, and the Rule of his Political Conduct.

Mr. Thorpe having accused the late Government of Peculation, I call'd upon him to state to me in writing, the particular acts of Peculation that Government had been guilty of; I transmit Mr. Thorpe's answer and my observations on his letter (No 2).

Such, Sir, is the career and such has hitherto been the conduct of a man, whose peculiar duty it is to inculcate subordination, and to recommend and enforce respect and submission to the Government. So has the confidence and liberality of the British Government been abused and perverted by some of its officers in this Colony, and the friends of good order have seen with regret and indignation, Persons sent into the Province with large salaries and in high official situations, industrious only in doing mischief; spreading discontent amongst the Inhabitants; urging the Democratic Branch of the Constitution to the most extravagant assumptions of authority and endeavouring, by every means in their power, to embarrass and weaken that Government, which they were sent to aid and support. Emissaries sent by an Enemy to seduce the affections of the people would be much less dangerous, their suggestions would be received with caution, and listened to with suspicion, but when the Common People hear a Judge declaiming openly against the King's Government, and see him opposing all its measures, they cannot fail to think that something must be wrong; little accustomed to that eccentricity of character, when honour, duty and even Interest lie prostrated at the feet of vanity; it is impossible for them not to suppose that this conduct must have some better foundation than the working of a perverse self importance, determined at all hazards to be distinguished.

The above narrative I am aware is long and unpleasant; I have stated every circumstance from an anxiety that you may not be misguided by a partial representation. The documents to which I refer speak for themselves, and authenticate my statement.

The next circuit commences early in August, when Mr. Thorpe will have another opportunity of disseminating his opinions, I therefore most earnestly request, that you will honour me with your Instructions relative to this Gentleman.

I have no hesitation in giving my opinion, that if His Majesty is pleased to permit Mr. Thorpe to retain his situation in this Province, that the most serious evils may be apprehended. And I might not conceal from you, that I have been urged by the most respectable Gentlemen in this Colony, for the sake of Public tranquillity, to suspend Mr. Thorpe from his situation as Judge; this advice I have resisted, having time to receive your directions, before the commencement of the Circuit; and confidently relying on your support to maintain order and authority in this Province,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

FRANCIS GORE

*Lt. Governor.*

(A.)

ADDRESS, GRAND JURY OF THE HOME DISTRICT TO JUDGE THORPE.

(p. 72.)

*To the Honourable Justice Thorpe.*

We the Grand Jury of the Home District beg leave to return you our sincere acknowledgments for the most excellent charge you were so good as to give us on

this our first appearance before you on the Bench; a charge delivered with such complacency and dignity, has excited in us the most lively sensations of satisfaction and pleasing prepossessions.

The energy and clearness with which you laid open to us our duties, has created in us a fervent desire to fulfil them, and must forcibly impress the country at large with that submission which they owe to those Laws which are their protection, and the aiding and assisting those to whom the execution thereof is entrusted.

In a new country like this, rapidly progressing in population, in improvement and pro-perity, a Country where all Ranks of Society should harmoniously unite for general and individual comfort and security, it has been afflicting to us to be under the imperious necessity of presenting to you at our first meeting, an indictment for riot and an assault on the legal Constituted Civil authority; but we fervently hope, the clear explication of the law, and the tender caution which you so impressively addressed to the Country, will prevent any, through the plea of ignorance or bad advice, from committing future outrage. And from the firmness we have witnessed in you, we rejoice in the anticipation of tranquillity from the effects thereof; confident that the Sword of the Law, while it protects the peaceful subject, will execute its just vengeance upon the Disturbers of the Public Repose.

WM. JARVIS

for himself and fellows.

YORK, 30th October, 1805.

*Answer.*

GENTLEMEN,—In the discharge of my duty, to receive this kind and truly flattering work of your approbation, is highly grateful.

A young country particularly calls for care and attention; the bad habits of infancy are the miseries of age; but nurtured by your energy and zeal, we will advance to maturity, laden with the blessings of Constitution and Commerce; the best testimony of your services, the rich reward of your exertions.

As we love liberty, we must uphold the law, for liberty consists in freedom from restraint, except such as established law imposes for the good of the Community; therefore when the restraints of the law are overthrown, anarchy reigns, until the people in this lassitude of contention, succumb to tyranny, feeling the worst of Governments better than none.

Be assured we will convince the public we labour only for their happiness; disorder shall blushing retreat to the barbarism from whence it sprung, leaving the Sword of Justice to rust in the scabbard, while the polish of tranquil civilization will illumine the Province.

We must toil together in the vineyard, we must train, we must prune, the People will gather the fruit.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obliged and very humble servant

ROBERT THORPE.

(B.)

ADDRESS OF THE PETTY JURY TO JUDGE THORPE.

(p. 75.)

To the Honourable Mr. Justice Thorpe.

HONOURED SIR,—Deeply impressed with the paternal and salutary admonitions contained in your benevolent and instructive charge of that part of his Majesty's subjects, convened as Jurors at this present Court. We cannot suppress the testimony, pleasure and gratitude we feel at your appointment as one of his Majesty's Justices in this Province. Convinced as we are of the high pre-eminence of the British Judicial Code, we beg leave to assure your Honour, that we want nothing but clear exposition of our duty, to direct us in the entire and perfect dispensation of Justice, so far as facts and our powers of jurors may enable us.

NOTE D.—POLITICAL STATE OF UPPER CANADA IN 1806.

Permit us, Honourable Sir, whilst paying this tribute to yourself, to say, that we have the most lively sense of the general and particular protection of person, property and individual right, which the British Government affords to all its subjects; and that our feelings, loyalty and our attachments are in unison.

While we have the honour to subscribe ourselves &c. &c. &c.

*Answer.*

*To the Gentlemen of the Petit Jury.*

GENTLEMEN,—I delight in the sentiments of your Address; they are truly gratifying to me, they are highly honourable to you; they have driven calumny to shame, and established the purest principles, with the most upright conduct for universal imitation throughout the Province.

These are the paths to public prosperity, these are the ways to preserve liberty and property and secure them undiminished to yourselves and posterity.

Our only contention shall be, who will make the greatest exertion to maintain the connection, the Law and the Constitution of Great Britain, and render to the Province and People the most valuable service.

Be assured, Gentlemen, I am truly your friend

ROBERT THORPE.

YORK, March 29th, 1806.

(C.)

DONALD McLEAN, CLERK OF ASSEMBLY, TO W. HALTON, SECRETARY.

(p. 77.)

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY'S OFFICE,  
YORK 1st February, 1807.

SIR,—In answer to your letter dated yesterday, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that C. B. Wyatt Esquire, the Surveyor General, appeared at the Bar of the Commons House of Assembly last Session, and there produced his Commission (which was read by a Member standing up in his place) and the Books said to belong to his office; the House was then in a Committee of the whole; no warrant had issued from the Chairman of the Committee to command the attendance of the Surveyor General to produce either his commission or the Books of his Office.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most Obedient and humble Servant

DONALD McLEAN

*Clerk of the Commons House of Assembly.*

WILLIAM HALTON, Esq.,

Secretary to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

(D.)

MR. D'ARCY BOULTON TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE.

26th December, 1806.

(See No. 28 of this note, enclosure B.)

(E.)

GRAND JURY, LONDON DISTRICT TO JUDGE THORPE.

17th September, 1806.

(See No. 21 of this note.)

(F.)

HON. ROBERT HAMILTON AND JOSEPH EDWARDS ESQUIRE TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE.

(p. 83.)

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Robert Hamilton one of His Majesty's Legislative Councillors, Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln and a Magistrate for the District of Niagara and Joseph Edwards Esquire also a Magistrate for the said District, to His Excellency Francis Gore, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

SIR,—The very extraordinary circumstances which have occurred at the last assizes for this District, and which unfortunately have led to the death of a Member of the Society; we think it our duty, as we had the honour to be associated on the Bench with Mr. Justice Thorpe, to state to your Excellency. In a case in which Mr. Weekes the Attorney was employed, he took the opportunity while addressing the Court, to introduce the character of our worthy late Governor, Lieut. General Hunter, the Chief Justice Mr. Alcock, and several others of the most respectable characters in the Government of this Province, and to rail against them with the utmost degree of asperity. General Hunter he stigmatized with the epithet of "Gothic Barbarian whom the providence of God had removed from this world for his tyranny and Iniquity."

He stated Mr. Chief Justice Alcock as having a personal animosity against his present client and as having been the cause of the Indictment being preferred, and attempted to turn his character to ridicule by relating idle stories equally (as we believe) groundless and malevolent.

The presiding Judge sat with the greatest composure to hear this abuse, tho' totally irrelevant to the cause then before him, if he did not applaud, he certainly shewed no serious signs of disapprobation.

We his associates indignant at this indecent conduct from the Bar, and at the apathy in the Judge, would have left Bench to show our resentment, had not respect for the Court detained us, resolving however most determinedly never to be exposed to the like again, by declining this and all other duty with this Judge. Mr. Justice Thorpe had the day before requested the early attendance of the person whose signature is first to this paper, assigning as a reason, that he understood a very elaborate argument was to be given by Mr. Weekes. As the argument produced was elaborate only in malice and misrepresentation, we are tempted to believe that the Judge if not aiding in the falsification, was certainly previously acquainted with the matter it contained, and that it was not delivered without his privity and probable consent.

Your Excellency has doubtless been informed that this Mr. Weekes has since fallen a sacrifice to his malice and obstinacy; here too we fear the interference of the Judge, or of his part, operated in forwarding the melancholy event. We are assured that for some time after Mr. Dickson's replication to this speech in which he warmly reprobated such language as disrespectful in the highest degree to a Court of Justice, and most probably arising from private malevolence and the rancour in the speaker's mind, Mr. Weekes showed no signs of particular resentment to Mr. Dickson; that he even had left Niagara on his return to York and unexpectedly returned the following morning and gave a challenge from which no reasonable explanation could induce him to recede. We have strong reasons for thinking that the conversation of this Party, that perhaps some rash promise given when warm, produced that obstinacy which proved fatal to him.

In the above statement we have carefully recited facts to the best of our recollection. In matters of opinion we have to request you to excuse what may appear erroneous.

And we are with sincere respect

Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servants

R. HAMILTON,  
JOSEPH EDWARDS.

(G.)

THOMAS B. GOUGH TO THE ELECTORS OF YORK, DURHAM AND SIMCOE.

(p. 87.)

To the independent and respectable electors of the County of Durham, the East Riding of the County of York and the County of Simcoe, who honoured me with their support at the late election.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to return you my most sincere and grateful thanks, for your exertions in my behalf in the late contest; exertions as honourable to you as flattering to me; although your efforts have not, on this occasion, obtained their merited success, I pledge myself to pursue my endeavours where I hope and have a confidence of obtaining the object of your wishes.

You went to the husting, Gentlemen, under the banners of liberty, loyalty and union, with hearts animated with pure love of King and Constitution, and many of you have proved your attachment thereto by shedding your blood in their support; but your opponents were preceded by the standard of Discord, Anarchy and Rebellion, which in another part of the Empire has led thousands to a premature Death, and many who escaped the horrid carnage of the field expiated their Treasons in the vain attempt to sever the Crown from the Harp, by an ignominious exit at the Gallows and their heads were affixed as public spectacles, to warn the deluded; but charity and the honour of this country impels me to hope it was only the incautious indiscretion of the unthinking.

I have also to return my thanks to many, who on account of the lateness of my offering myself as a Candidate, had so far previously engaged themselves, as not to be able to retreat with consistency, though I had their warmest wishes, I could not avail myself of their support.

Persevere, my friends, in your attachment to your King, maintain the good order you have been accustomed to, pursue your industry, and cherish your domestic comforts; follow the dictates of reason, but be not deluded by discontented Demagogues and when other parts of the world may be desolated by the ravages of war, or agitated by internal commotion, you will be tranquil and secure.

I am, Gentlemen, with gratitude and respect,

Your faithful humble servant

THOMAS B. GOUGH.

YORK, 8th January, 1807.

The following is the answer to Mr. Gough's address (enclosure A). The answer is in Series Q., Vol. 310, p. 74.

At a meeting of the independent Freeholders of the East riding of the County of York, and the Counties of Durham & Simcoe, held at Hoyle's Tavern, Jan. 13th, 1807.

William Willcocks Esq, in the Chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That as part of an address signed Thomas B. Gough & published in the *Gazette* of the 10th January, tends to irritate and influence the public mind & as it might be used as an instrument for misrepresenting the loyal, independent & constitutional exertions of the Freeholders who voted for Mr. Justice Thorpe, We feel it our duty to declare, that the second part of said address is false, malevolent, calculated to sow the seeds of discontent & to diffuse ideas of the most dangerous tendency among the people.

Resolved 2. That the aforesaid Electors were not preceded by any Flag of Discord, Anarchy or Rebellion, but were preceded by the most appropriate & constitutional flags, neither borrowed or hired for the occasion, but constructed by themselves. The first large flag was *blue*, with *G. R.* and the *King's Crown* over it, the Union Cross in the corner & at the bottom the Royal motto *Dieu et mon Droit*. The second pink flag with *The Freedom of Election* worked on it, & three smaller ones of dark blue, with the Harp (as taken from a compartment in the British



standard) surrounded with these words *The King, the People, the Law, Thorpe & the Constitution*, more loyal or constitutional symbols could not have been displayed upon any occasion.

Resolved 3. That we know no discontented Demagogues, nor if we did could not be deluded by them, many of us have fought, bled & sacrificed our families & properties for the British Government, we have exerted & ever will exert ourselves to preserve the freedom of election from all undue influence to the last moment of our lives shall be ready to support our King & Constitution.

Resolved. That the above Resolutions be published in the *York Gazette*.

W. WILLCOCKS, *Chairman*.

The printer was not permitted to insert the above Resolutions in the *Gazette*, not to print them in any shape.

*Endorsed.* The violent address of Mr. Gough the Government candidate, ordered by the Secretary to be printed & the mild reply of the independent Electors which was refused.

This will show the exasperating arbitrary propensity of the Government and the state of the press, which is turned to an instrument to calumniate & misrepresent the people who are most loyal and most attached to England tho' dreadfully oppressed after having made every sacrifice in life for their King.

(H.)

WILLIAM ALLAN TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE.

(p. 89.)

YORK, 5th January, 1807.

SIR,—I consider it my duty as Returning Officer at the late Elections, to inform your Excellency that Mr. Justice Thorpe is returned as Member.

Mr. Justice Thorpe, after the closing of the Poll, made a long harangue to the people then present (mostly his voters) as I conceived tending to disseminate principles by no means favourable to the Government of this country, telling them "they did not know their value to Great Britain; there was no Law in this Country to prevent their meetings; that the Habeas Corpus Act had never been suspended here." He reminded them "of the separation of the United States from Great Britain—He loved the people" &c., which appeared to me was intended to impress them with an idea, that their situation in this country might render them Independent of Great Britain.

As a Magistrate and a loyal subject, I have felt myself called upon to state the above circumstances to your Excellency.

I have the honour to be with due respect,  
Your Excellency's most obedient servant

WM. ALLAN.

No. 1.—CONVERSATION BETWEEN JUDGE THORPE AND LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE.

(p. 99.)

Conversation which took place between the Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Justice Thorpe, in the presence of William Halton Esquire, the Lieutenant Governor's private Secretary.

31st October, 1806.

A. Mr. Justice Thorpe came by appointment and began by stating the great public benefit (as well as private advantage to the Governor) that would ensue upon Government purchasing a Tract of Indian Land between Sandwich and Malden, about seven miles square; and which might be particularly appropriated to the successful culture of Hemp.

NOTE D.—POLITICAL STATE OF UPPER CANADA IN 1806.

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B. Presented some Certificates from Persons who had grown hemp and could not obtain the promised Bounties, which caused dissatisfaction, also Memorials from the Grand Juries of London and Sandwich, about the very bad state of their respective Prisons and Roads.

C. He next observed with much warmth and emphasis, that the whole of the late Governor Hunter's Government had been a system of coercion, that then the little Magistrates about him had been taught to coerce; and that the People had been treated as if they had been soldiers.

D. When pressed by the Governor to be specific; he said a considerable part of the discontent arose from the manner in which Mr. McGill had treated the U. Es., and that he, in fact, was the man who had governed the Province, for that a U. E. might pass both the Governor and the Council, but, after that, Mr. McGill either put him on the U. E. list or not, just as he pleased.

E. That this delightful Province, which was intended to be a Bed of Down for those who had fought and bled for their King and their Country, had been stripped of its Down, and planted with Thorns, to enrich a few individuals.

F. That the U. Es. perceived with the greatest concern and discontent the very People against whom they had fought and contended in the Field, procuring Lands and living comfortably, while they themselves were starving.

That the U. Es. who came into the Province, were highly disgusted at seeing Mr. McGill so high in situation, when they had known him so low amongst them in America.

G. That Mr. McGill's appointment by General Hunter, to be Inspector General, was impudent, illegal, and an affront to the King, as two Departments for that purpose already existed; viz.: Mr. Russell, the Auditor General and the Executive Council.

H. That the House of Assembly were well aware of the illegality of Mr. McGill's being Inspector General, and that they meant to have made it subject of Debate last Session, had he not conciliated them, and prevented it.

I. That Mr. McGill's sitting in the Council was also illegal during Mr. Grant's administration, inasmuch as he only sat, under a mandamus which specified, that he was only to sit in Council, when summoned to do so by the Governor, as a supernumerary.

K. That the same circumstances exactly applied to Mr. Chief Justice Scott's sitting in the Council.

L. That these two Gentlemen were the Persons who made Mr. Grant President; that they had asked his opinion about it and he told them it was not legal; as the Seniority of Councillors depended on the priority of their taking the Oath, that Mr. Russell had taken the Oath first, but it did not much signify, which of the two old women administered the Government.

M. That both Mr. Scott and Mr. McGill had risen from the lowest situations and were exalted to the highest, to the great detriment of the Community, and that neither of them had any more right to sit in the Council than Mr. Halton or himself.

N. That there was a Book in the Council which would prove Mr. McGill's having put names on or off the U. E. list, or altered them just as he pleased. That there was a Gentleman, an Englishman, and a man of honour, who could inform the Governor of the foregoing circumstances being true, and that Mr. Small was the man. (Note in red ink: See Mr. Small's letter marked O). On being asked if he had derived his information from Mr. Small, he replied he had not, but he had mentioned these matters to Mr. Small who was surprised at his having such information; shook his head and allowed it to be true.

P. That from the uniform system of coercion that had been pursued the People were highly discontented, and from this cause it had been said that two hundred Americans might take the Province from one end to the other and he believed the Government to have been so bad that it could not have lasted more than three years.

That the last Government had not influence over three Members in the House, not even to get a common Bill read, for which purpose he had been applied to;

that in his sittings as Judge the discontents of the People against it were very strong, and that altho' his own mind was full of their peculation and viciousness, he had thrown it only on their incapacity, and addressing the Governor very earnestly said, were his Sovereign sitting before him, he should think it his duty to inform him of these circumstances. (Note in red ink: See Remarks on Mr. Thorpe's letter of the 18th November, 1806).

That all the Offices had been ill treated; Mr. Wyatt's, Mr. Jarvis's and Mr. Small's, that Mr. Wyatt had great restrictions placed on him, tho' his Commission vested him with full powers, but that all depended on Caprice, for People stood [high] today and low tomorrow and the rate of fees just the same.

Q. That another source of discontent was the scandalous multiplication of Indictments for private benefit; because the Attorney General had got seven pounds ten for them.

R. That every thing here ought to be like England; and that such a disposition might probably allure the Northern States of America into the arms of Great Britain.

He believed General Hunter was clean handed (note in red ink: See Mr. Thorpe's letter of the 18th November, 1806), but as the people were ignorant to what purpose Twenty Dollars of every Fee for a common lot were appropriated, it left doubts and suspicions against him in the public mind; and People in conversation observed to each other, they could not comprehend how these Twenty Dollars were disposed of.

S. That taking fees in the above mode was a bad one, and that by proper management, they might be regulated and taken under an act of the House.

That some paltry abatement of fees, of five pounds, had been made to favour Lord Selkirk, which gave great dissatisfaction.

That Mr. Russell had agreed with him that everything had been carried on in a most scandalous manner, and also coincided with his Opinion of Mr. Scott and Mr. McGill, but he did not know whether Mr. Russell would acknowledge it now.

T. That the People of this Province were extremely well disposed, and that the smallest coincidence with their wishes would do a great deal.

That the Governor came into the Province at a very favourable period; the public mind being much irritated; and that by a different line of Conduct, he had it in his power to attach the people to him enthusiastically. When asked to Commit the Heads of his Conversation to writing, he declined doing it, as well as making any specific charges in the same way against Mr. McGill.

WM. HALTON.

#### REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING CONVERSATION.

(p. 91.)

A. That the successful culture of Hemp would be of great and general advantage to the Province is beyond a doubt, and the Legislature, as well as the Executive Government have shown every disposition to encourage it, but without any great effect hitherto. How the tract of Land here intended, could be applied to this purpose, is not explained—the lure he throws out of *Private advantage* to the Lieut. Governor looks very like a wish to make a job of it.

B. The Certificates to persons who had grown Hemp, and received them before the expiration of the Law; altho' they could not be presented in time to the Commissioners at York, ought in justice to be paid, and the Legislature will doubtless make the necessary appropriations for that purpose. With respect to Prisons and Roads, Provision is made by Law, by local assessment and labour for both these objects. But the Legislature has been too hasty in erecting new Districts at the solicitation of the Inhabitants, who now complain that they are not able to support the Burthen of their Organization. The subject is well worthy the attention of the Legislature, but though Mr. Thorpe has talked wildly enough about Roads in the House of Assembly, he has said nothing about Prisons, as he knows that an appropriation from the Provincial Fund for the benefit of any particular District would be rather an unpopular subject.

C. With the full benefit of the English Laws the system of Coercion (if he means anything else than a settled disposition to enforce the Laws) ascribed to General Hunter, and the subordinate Magistrates is impossible. General Hunter did indeed, and very properly, expect and strictly require every man in public office to do his duty.

D. With respect to the U. E. Loyalists and Military claimants, the Government of the Province, so far from having interposed any Barr to the intended Bounty of the Crown towards them, have indulged them much beyond the Intention of the original orders in their favour. In 1788 an order of the Governor and Council of Quebec extended to every description of Military Service the additional Quantity of Lands allowed to Officers of the 84th Regiment, and in 1789 another order directed that the children of the U. E. Loyalists, on their coming of age, should have 200 acres of Land free of Expense. But both these Orders were expressly confined to Persons who had duly improved their first locations, thereby evidently intending to limit the benefit of these orders to those then actually within the Province; partly no doubt upon this obvious principle, that those who shrank the hardships and toil of settling a new Country, ought not after it had been cultivated and the Lands made valuable by the labours of others, have the same indulgence as the original settlers. But instead of adhering to any principal of this kind, the Government of this Province, until the administration of General Hunter, departed both from the letter and spirit of those orders, and extended the Benefits of them to all who came into the country before the year 1798, at which period all grants under Provincial Authority were put an end to (except those to the children of U. E. Loyalists) by Instructions from His Majesty. Yet Mr. Thorpe and others of his stamp, not attending to, or probably ignorant of, these circumstances, cry out against the Government for stopping even here; and are at great pains to persuade Emigrants from Nova Scotia and others of His Majesty's Colonies, where they have probably had Lands, and every other Bounty originally bestowed upon the Loyalists, that they are injured and oppressed, because they cannot even now, obtain Lands free of expense.

M. The insinuations against Mr. McGill and Mr. Scott respecting their former exertions, betray the Rancour of a little mind. Even were they true, they could derogate nothing from their respectable character.

N. In making up the U. E. List many Errors were committed in all the Districts; the names of persons inserted who were merely Military claimants or who had been residents in Provinces not involved in the American war, or in some cases of those who had emigrated from the American States since the Treaty of 1783. It was doubtless the duty of Mr. McGill, as Inspector General to report such cases (and there were many) and to prevent the Government from being charged for the passing of Patents to People who had no just Titles to receive them free of expense.

F. That some persons engaged in promoting the American Revolution have obtained lands in this Province, must, I fear, be admitted, and that in general too much has been given to Emigrants from the American States, for the future Peace of the Province, though much to be regretted is too true; for the rest, if People are poor in this country, it must be because they will not be industrious. Diligence and Idleness will everywhere produce the same effect, the difference is not confined to any system of politics.

E. If this Province becomes a Bed of Thorns, it can only be from the Principles that Mr. Thorpe is most industrious in disseminating. He indeed is very busy in sowing and cherishing the seeds of Ingratitude and Disloyalty. How the arrangements in the Land Granting Department can have a tendency to enrich a few at the Expense of the Majority, it is impossible to conceive. Officers of course have had larger Grants than Privates, yet the latter have been provided with larger allotments than they had any reasonable claim to, and those who are not so unfortunate as to have such People as Mr. Thorpe in their neighbourhood (to make them imagine grievances where they felt none) are, as they have reason to be, very well satisfied.

G. That the appointment of Mr. McGill as Inspector General has been highly useful, experience has proved, and it is doubtful whether Mr. Thorpe has betrayed his Ignorance or his Independence most, in speaking of it in the manner he does.

H. It was he who urged, instead of preventing, the ridiculous attempt to persuade the House of Assembly to call in question the Legality of this appointment.

I. With respect to Mr. Grant, it would seem that in determining the seniority of the Executive Councillor, the circumstance of his name being first on the list transmitted, and made up at home, on the first organization of the Province must be decisive.

The Executive Council never did consult Mr. Thorpe on this subject.

I.K. The remark of Mr. McGill and Mr. Scott's sitting in Council only under particular circumstances seem altogether futile. Yet Mr. Thorpe has taken all possible pains to make it be believed that Mr. Grant was placed improperly at the head of the Government, and that in consequence every act of his administration was illegal.

P. Truth is always consistent, but what can be said of a man who in the course of one conversation asserts that the people are so discontented, that it had been said "two hundred Americans might take the Province" and (T.) a little after that the "people were extremely well disposed, and that the smallest coincidence with their wishes would do a great deal"—the plain English of all this is, let me dictate to you, and everything will go well. *I, the People*, though not the actual language is in reality a characteristic motto of Mr. Thorpe and every other factious Demagogue.

Q. Almost scandalous assertion that many Indictments must here be tried at the Assizes that are in England decided at the Quarter Sessions is unavoidable, for where these involved a point of Law, there are few of the Magistrates in the country capable of forming a correct Opinion on the Question, and should they even happen to be right, their decision would not have the proper degree of weight.

R. In prosecution of the idea that everything here ought to be like England, Mr. Thorpe has been endeavouring to urge the Assembly of this Province to act [as] though it was the Representative Body of an Independent State, and even to arrogate to themselves a Right to dispose of the Property of the Crown, which the British Parliament has never assumed.

S. There is a most insidious attempt to introduce the House of Assembly into the Management and disposal of the waste Lands of the Crown.

FRANCIS GORE

*Lt. Governor.*

O. Copy of a letter from John Small Esq, clerk of the Executive Council to William Halton Esq, the Lieut. Governor's private secretary, dated Council office, 16th November, 1806.

SIR,—In obedience to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's command, I inform you that there is a Book kept in the Council Office, called the U. E. list, in which several names have been, some expunged and others suspended; but how far Mr. Justice Thorpe can conceive himself justifiable in stating to His Excellency that Mr. McGill has put on and taken off, or altered names at his pleasure in this Book, I know not, but I positively deny acknowledging to him that such a statement was true.

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

JOHN SMALL

*C. E. C.*

No. 2.—JUDGE THORPE TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE.

(p. 106.)

YORK, 18th November, 1806.

SIR,—Altho' no person has any right peremptorily to desire me to specify in writing, the particular acts which brought conviction to my own mind on any general matter which had not been investigated before me judicially, yet as I am most anxious to gratify your Excellency, I will specify such acts as I have heard of, and can immediately recollect, as assisted in giving conviction to my own mind, that there was peculation in the late Government.

NOTE D.—POLITICAL STATE OF UPPER CANADA IN 1806.

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I must call your Excellency's recollection to the conversation which gave rise to this cursory observation, when on the subject of the late Government, I remarked it was insinuated that I wished to embarrass them (you know from what I have related it was my duty not to countenance them) but I did assure you, that I never had publicly spoken or written anything against them, until the London address forced some observation from me, and that I only imputed incapacity to them, altho' my own mind might have been impressed with a conviction that there was peculation, I also did assure you most truly that I did prevent the investigation of subjects, which would have severely annoyed them, because I knew these subjects would create still more discontent in the Province, I mentioned my surprise that General Hunter (who I believed to be as pure a man as to public money could be) would lay himself open to the insinuation of having embezzled public money, because he never brought into the public accounts, money raised by fees on Lands, nor by the Revenue sent from Lower Canada, thus having shown I did not mean to insinuate anything against the late General Hunter, I come to these things which I have so often heard of, that my mind is impressed with an idea, that there has been peculation in the Officers of Government, the immense tracts of land in the best situations, given to themselves, their families, relatives and friends, when others better entitled have been refused, their charging themselves, families, relations, and friends, smaller fees than others equally entitled; their charging fees to some and not to others in similar situations, their charging fees to those they had no right to charge, and after holding them for years, when threatened with prosecution their having refunded them, and their having taken fees and not accounting for them; various accounts, I have also heard, are completely kept back from the Public eye; these are what I can immediately call to memory, that impressed me with that conviction, but the investigation of such things I could not go into nor the proofs ever seek for, or suffer any one to relate, because some of them were to have been brought before the Court this last term, and on the issue many more might have followed, I repressed but could not control observation.

Permit me now to remind your Excellency, that our conversation was private and confidential, that the force of my observations tended to shew that the system pursued by the late Government had stunted the growth of the prosperity of the Province, had kept it useless to the Mother Country, and had brought it to the verge of being lost to Great Britain; also I endeavoured to impress on your mind, that at the very moment England wanted every guinea she could raise, to support her in the glorious contest she was engaged in, that these were useless and burthensome Departments here, which might be struck off, by which twenty thousand a year could be saved to England, and more justice and satisfaction given to the People here; I thought it but doing my duty to my King and the British Government to make that statement, and when I brought representations from Districts which I had passed thro' as Judge of Assize, I considered it my duty to your Excellency's Government to make such observations as might tend to benefit the Province, harmonize the People, preserve and render it valuable to Great Britain, and I must remark that I had not the slightest idea, that a cursory observation, on an impression made on my mind, the proofs of which I never could investigate, nor ever suffer to be related, should be the only point noticed, while the great objects I endeavoured to impress seem to have escaped attention.

Considering your Excellency as representing my Sovereign, from whom I should withhold nothing, I have put in writing the specific acts, to the points you desired, although your desire was conveyed in a tone very different from what that gracious Sovereign would have used to any gentleman in his dominions, and highly different indeed from the stile in which he would have applied to one of the Justices of his own Bench.

I have the honour to be with great respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient and

Very humble Servant

ROBERT THORPE.

## REMARKS ON MR. THORPE'S LETTER.

(p. 111.)

Altho' in his letter, Mr. Thorpe speaks but from report, and concerning some particulars that must have taken place about eight years before he came into this Province, yet I lost no time to examine into the reality of his statements. I was a stranger, and wished to obtain information, and was anxious to discover in whom I could confide; I now state the result of my inquiries.

The statements in Mr. Thorpe's letter, so far as they apply to the past operations of this Government, appear to me to be as follows:

*First.* Lieutenant Governor Hunter had not brought forward into the Public Accounts, fees received for Lands; nor the revenue received from Lower Canada; and that the Officers of Government had received fees for which they never did account.

*Secondly.* That immense tracts of Land had been given to the officers of Government, their relations and friends; smaller fees having been charged to them, than to others equally entitled.

*Thirdly.* That fees had been charged to some persons and not to others in similar situations, and to some persons who ought not to be charged at all, and that the last mentioned fees had been refunded when a prosecution had been threatened.

*Fourthly.* That articles for building had been taken from the King's Stores and applied to private uses.

To understand the statement in Mr. Thorpe's letter, it is necessary to observe that the word "Fees" is not only applied to what is paid to the different Officers of Government, on every Patent that is issued for Land, but also to a much larger payment to the Crown, upon the issuing of such Patents—it is to the last mentioned payment that Mr. Thorpe's observations can only apply.

As to the first charge made by Mr. Thorpe, with this explanation, I have to observe, that by Documents laid before me, it appears that a regular account of the fees paid to the Crown has been half yearly made up and transmitted by the Receiver General to the Lords of the Treasury; another that the Revenue from Lower Canada has been annually inserted in the public accounts laid before the Legislative Assembly; nor have I discovered that any of the above mentioned fees have not been accounted for by the Officers of Government.

With respect to the tracts of Land bestowed on the Officers of Government, as stated in his second charge; the fact upon investigation appears to be this: By His Majesty's permission in the year 1798, such persons as were then Members of the Executive Council, did receive a portion of Lands, which together with the Lands they had before attained by virtue of the King's instructions, amounted to six thousand acres; for such Lands payment was not only made of the fees that belonged to the Officers of the Land granting Department; since the above period, his Majesty has been pleased to grant to certain individuals, Lands subject only to the like fees, as had before been paid by the Members of the Executive Council.

It is true, as stated by Mr. Thorpe, that the families and friends of some of the Officers of Government did obtain grants of Land, which the Governor in Council had authority to bestow; but it is equally true, that as to fees of every description, they were on the same footing with other inhabitants of this Province, and here I must observe that since the commencement of Lieutenant Governor Hunter's administration, the members of the Executive Council, and other Officers of Government (unless by the King's command) have derived no advantage as such, either as to the quantity of land which they have received, or the amount of the fees which they have paid.

As to what is inserted by Mr. Thorpe in what I call his third charge, respecting partiality with regard to the amount of fees required from different individuals, I can only say that I have not discovered any foundation for that assertion.

Amidst the number of alterations which have, from a variety of causes, taken place in the Table of Fees, it would be rash to maintain, that the Governor and Council may not have sometimes erred in their judgment respecting them, but that in any instance they have acted corruptly, I have no reason to believe.

Respecting the application of the King's stores to private purposes, mentioned also by Mr. Thorpe, the charge as to fact is true, but it is charge, if my information be correct, of which those who were at the head of public affairs need not be ashamed; about eight years since the seat of Government was removed from Niagara to this place, then a wilderness, the difficulties which persons had to encounter, who from the situations they held were compelled to reside there were extreme; under such circumstances, some materials for building were delivered out of the King's stores, which could be obtained nowhere else, to such persons, upon an obligation being given by them to replace such materials, if required.

He also speaks of the Province as being on the verge of being lost to Great Britain. Mr. Thorpe must have been unfortunate in his associates to form such a conclusion. Notwithstanding his Industry in suggesting and magnifying subjects of Discontent, the effects are not so great and extensive, as he and his friends may suppose, and perhaps wish.

FRANCIS GORE,  
*Lt. Governor.*

No. 31.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE TO MR. WINDHAM.  
(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 306, p. 119.*)

YORK, UPPER CANADA,  
23rd April, 1807.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that from the general and notorious bad conduct of Mr. Joseph Willcocks, Sheriff of the Home District of this Province, I have considered it as an indispensable duty to remove him from that office, and have appointed Miles McDonell, Esquire, late a Captain in the Canadian Volunteers to succeed him.

I have also the honour to transmit copies of five affidavits, respecting the conduct of Mr. Willcocks, which will, I trust, point out in a stronger point of view, the necessity of the step which I have been induced to take, than anything I can offer on the subject.

I have the honour to be, with great Respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant

FRANCIS GORE  
*Lt. Governor.*

AFFIDAVITS.

GEORGE RICHARD FERGUSON.

(p. 120.)

*Upper Canada.*

George Richard Ferguson of York in the Home District Esquire maketh oath and saith That on or about the Twenty seventh day of November last past he this deponent was at the house of Mr. John Mills Jackson in the Township of York in company with Joseph Willcocks, Esquire, Sheriff of the Home District and some others. The Sheriff began the subject of Politics with great warmth when this deponent requested he would desist. That the Sheriff did not desist, but said that the Government were trying to crush and make a beggar of him. This deponent remarked that such Language came ill from him, who derived his Bread from the Government, and even if he was crushed, he could leave the Province as he came into it, a Beggar. The Sheriff said he would produce some official Papers (which he took from his Pocket) to shew how tyrannical the Government was. This deponent opposed his producing any official papers there, being in a mixed company. Mr. Jackson insisted on their being produced and read; that it was in his House, and that he would support the Sheriff, who he knew was for the people. The Sheriff replied that he was for the people, that he knew the people were ripe for anything, and that he was determined to support them.



This deponent further saith that about eighteen months past he this deponent and the said Sheriff were in company, when the Sheriff said that if Bonaparte lived he would carry Republicanism through the world, and till then, the world could never be happy nor at rest, and that he often suppressed his admiration of a Republican Government before any other, and that the poor Rebels in Ireland were not supported as they ought to have been, but were sacrificed. After the election of Mr. Weekes he said, that that Parliament would be the most eventful one there had ever been in the Country, and that there would shortly be different leaders to these pusillanimous Mortals that now were taking the lead in Government.

GEO. R. FERGUSON.

Sworn before me at York, in Upper }  
Canada, this Twelfth day of Feb- }  
ruary 1807.

JOHN SMALL,  
*J. P. & Clerk of the Crown &c.*

LIEUT RANNY L. BESSERER.

(p. 122.)

HOME DISTRICT YORK, }  
to wit }

Personally appeared before me Duncan Cameron Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, Ranny L. Besserer, Lieutenant in his Majesty's New Brunswick Regiment, and being duly sworn upon the holy Evangelists made oath and said that on the 27th day of November, 1806, being with several others at the house of a person recognised as John Mills Jackson Gentleman in the Township of York and the District aforesaid, that amongst other expressions in the following were repeatedly made use of by Joseph Willcocks Esquire Sheriff of the said District: That he would expose to the Public his correspondence with the Solicitor General's Office, to shew the Tyranny and oppression of the Government, that they were trying to crush him because he would Defend the Rights of the People, which he would do to his utmost, and further this Deponent saith not.

RANNY L. BESSERER.

Sworn before me at York afore- }  
said, this 13th December, 1806. }

D. CAMERON, *J.P.*

TITUS GEER SIMONS.

(p. 123.)

I, Titus Geer Simons of the Township of Flamboro' West in the County of York, in the Home District of the Province of Upper Canada, Gentleman, make oath on the holy Evangelists of the Almighty God, before Duncan Cameron Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the District aforesaid, do declare that on the 27th day of November now last past, having rode in company with several Gentlemen to the house of Mr. John Mills Jackson, on Yonge Street, and was there invited by the said Mr. Jackson to dine with him and some other Gentlemen, to wit, Captain Richard Ferguson, Mr. Sheriff Willcocks, Baron de Hoen, Lieut. Besserer and Mr. Cheniquy. We sat down to dinner at a late hour. The then approaching election became the topic of conversation, in which Mr. Jackson and Mr. Willcocks appeared warmly interested. Immediately after removing the cloth, the King's health was drank, and that of several noblemen in England of whose friendship and confidence Mr. Jackson boasted. I was asked for a toast, I gave the Lieut. Governor of the Province. "Apropos," said the sheriff, "how is the Governor spoken of in your neighbourhood?" (meaning the head of the Lake), those said I, who have had any business to transact with his Excellency have met with every satisfaction which the nature of their case required, for my part I can only speak from his general character, which I believe to be an amiable one. "So do I,"

said Mr. Sheriff, "and in order to exonerate him from the imputation which report is disseminating through the country; That I am most shamefully and most cruelly oppressed, for reasons unknown to myself and my friends—That he is my implacable enemy, and that his persecution will only cease on my being ousted,—and I say in order to clear his Excellency from this charge, I will read a letter which I have this day received from the Solicitor General"—he then pulled some papers from his pocket; when Captain Ferguson rose from his chair and begged of him in the most friendly terms, not to read or expose any "official Papers as he considered the company a public or mixed one, and an improper place to exhibit public Papers, which respected his public situation, and much more so to make any comments on them." The sheriff then addressed himself to Mr. Jackson, saying, "this is the way that I am always oppressed and cannot say a word in vindication of myself—I have offered several Gentlemen of the first rank, men with fifteen hundred pounds sterling as my securities, but they have been rejected, this day I have given in two more, Mr. Samuel Thompson and Mr. Addison, if these are rejected the Country is ready to come forward and pay the money for me." Mr. Jackson cried out, "read what you please, say what you please, you are at my table, I know that the Governor has used you as well as some others in this place like a damned Rascal, but that his stay in this Country was of a short duration, that his friend was recalled and that he (the Governor) would soon experience the same fate, when things were properly stated at home." Mr. Cheniquy got enraged, asked Mr. Jackson "if he was not ashamed to call the Governor a damned Rascal? Recollect," said he, "that you are speaking of the King's Representative." "Damn the King and him too, what have we to expect from either of them? I have asked for no favours since I have been here, nor do I intend to ask for any." "If you make use of such language" said Mr. Cheniquy, "I will leave the room." "Leave it and be damned" said Mr. Jackson, "I care as little for you as I do for the Governor or his master." Mr. Cheniquy left the room. Mr. Sheriff then said "that he did not doubt but that every word that had passed would be carried to the Garrison by the next morning at 10 o'clock." Captain Ferguson observed, "and so they ought to be, but I shall not do it, the administrations which I gave you in the early part of the evening inspecting your public papers were from motives of friendship." "Damn your friendship, I hold it in as much contempt, as that worthy man Mr. Thorpe, the friend of the people, does the interest you are making against him," said Mr. Sheriff; Captain Ferguson replied: "I have made no interest for or against him." "You have," said Mr. Sheriff, "but notwithstanding all the interest, which your Scotch faction have and can make, Mr. Thorpe will go into the House." "I know of no Scotch faction," said Captain Ferguson, "nor am I of any Party, and your abuse, Mr. Sheriff, should not pass with impunity." "Yes" said Mr. Jackson, "that damned Scotch faction, with the Governor at the head are striving to bear down all before them, poor Mr. Wyatt has been most shamefully and most rascally treated by the Governor, both him and Mr. Sheriff have been thrown out of the Governor's house without assigning a cause to either, but the time is not far distant when Mr. Wyatt shall have a Seat in the Executive Council, Mr. Thorpe Speaker of the House and before twelve months I shall be returned for this place, to which another Member is to be added, as also one to the London District—then huzza for the man of the People, he must, and will stand; but the Governor, what is his support, when the Country is against him, he must fall, he must come to his marrow-bones." Mr. Sheriff then said: "I am determined with Mr. Jackson's leave to read this letter, be the future consequences what they may; Mr. Simons as a stranger will see how I am oppressed without a shadow of a cause. I have written to the Solicitor requesting to know what kind of security he required and I would obtain it, and this letter which I am going to read is an answer to it." I think the contents were nearly as follows: "Sir, This is to say that the two Gentlemen whose names you give in for your securities are deemed insufficient; I therefore hope you will lose no time in procuring others. I am not authorized to reject or accept of any particular person; the Statutes of the Province are my authority." "Here you see Gentlemen," said the Sheriff, "that the Solicitor General disavows any authority

"from the Governor for thus opposing me, by rejecting the Gentlemen whose names I have given in." "Damn the Governor and the Government," said Mr. Jackson, "push about the bottle." "Well," said Captain Ferguson, "I had it in contemplation to offer you my name, tho' I doubted its acceptance, but your imprudent conduct this evening forbids it." "Damn you and your friendship it is not to be depended upon, you dare not breathe without asking some of your damned faction" said Mr. Sheriff. Captain Ferguson immediately collared him and they rose from their chairs—we interfered and parted them, when Mr. Sheriff pulled off his coat and ran out of the door, the Captain followed and brought him back very peaceable. Mr. Sheriff sat down again and immediately began with Politics; I begged of him to keep his promise, which was to drop Politics, as it only tended to keep the company in commotion. "By God," said he, "the Country from repeated infringements upon their rights and liberties, is now ripe for anything; that Mr. Wyatt had sent home 20 or 26 pages of manuscript, stating the disaffections of the People of the Province and the cruelty and ill treatment, which he and his friends had experienced from the Governor—when these facts are properly stated at home and when we shall have made some other arrangements in the Government, we shall then carry all before us by God."

TITUS G. SIMONS.

Sworn before me at York, the }  
2nd day of February 1807. }

D. CAMERON, *J. P.*

JOSEPH CHENIQUY.

(p. 130.)

Joseph Cheniquy of the Town of York in the Province of Upper Canada Gentleman maketh oath and saith that on or about the twenty seventh day of November last past he this Deponent was at the house of Mr. John Mills Jackson in the Township of York, where the Sheriff of the Home District Joseph Willcocks Esquire was present attending a Jury to lay out a Road in the neighbourhood. That the said John Mills Jackson was at home and invited the Sheriff and Richard Ferguson Esquire (a Justice of the Peace attending in quality of Magistrate to swear the said Jury) to Dinner. That after dinner and before the cloth was removed, the Sheriff began the subject of Politicks when this Deponent requested he would desist—the Sheriff persisted and made use of the most abusive language against the Government, stating that the Government was tyrannical and oppressive and that he expected he should be turned out of his office because he supported the Rights of the People. The said John Mills Jackson supported the Sheriff in his assertions, and proceeded to such violent language against the Government that the Magistrate was constrained to interfere. That the said John Mills Jackson said the Government were a set of Rascals. He further stated that the Executive Council and General Hunter had plundered the Country. And this deponent further saith that the said Joseph Willcocks (Sheriff) at another time told this deponent that if he this deponent knew how bad the Government were he would not side with them.

JOSEPH CHENIQUY.

Sworn before me at York, in Upper }  
Canada, this Twelfth day of Febru- }  
ary, one thousand eight hundred }  
and seven. }

JOHN SMALL,

*J. P. and Clerk of the Crown, &c.*

JOHN RICHARDSON.

(p. 132.)

John Richardson of the Town of York in the Province of Upper Canada Farmer maketh Oath and saith that he hath been acquainted with Joseph Willcocks

Esquire Sheriff of the Home District for upwards of Five years that he ever considered him as a loyal subject of the King until about fifteen months last past, since which period this Deponent observed a great alteration in the conduct of the said Sheriff. That since the said period he hath repeatedly heard the Sheriff decry the Government and the Constitution of Great Britain. The said Joseph Willcocks had frequently discoursed with this Deponent on the subject of Republican Principles even advertg to the *Glorious Success* of the French over Tyrants, and admiring their conduct in Ireland. He expressed a wish that the French had succeeded in Ireland or in England and hoped they would be successful wherever they went. The said Joseph Willcocks related a story of the Rebels in Ireland throwing a Brother of his over a Bridge remarking that the Rebels would not have served him so. And this Deponent further saith that upon every occasion when the conversation would admit of it the said Sheriff expressed his admiration of a Republican system of Government hoping that system would prevail thro' the world.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Sworn before me at York, in Upper  
Canada, this fourteenth day of  
February, one thousand eight  
hundred and seven.

JOHN SMALL,  
*J.P. & Clerk of the Crown, &c.*

CERTIFICATE OF RICHARDSON'S CHARACTER.

(p. 134.)

QUEBEC, 18th March 1807.

SIR,—Your Excellency having been pleased to request, I would transmit the character of John Richardson, who lived with me as Bailiff, and also state whether I consider him a man worthy to be credited on his oath. I have, Sir, in answer to these enquiries, the honour to inform you, that John Richardson was in my service as Bailiff near three years, during the whole of which time as far as came to my knowledge, he conducted himself very much to my satisfaction and is, I believe, a very honest man. I entrusted him with the active management of my Farm, for though it was not very distant from my Residence, I very seldom even saw it. As to believing him on his Oath, I can assure your Excellency, I should have the fullest confidence in anything he stated on oath. I always placed the utmost reliance on his statements and found them correct (as far as I had any means of informing myself) when he was not bound down by an Oath. He was recommended to the protection of the late General Hunter by a very respectable Family in England, and I believe he has, since he has been in Canada, conducted himself with great propriety.

I have the honour to subscribe myself with great respect

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

H. ALLCOCK.

No. 32.—LORD CASTLEREAGH TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 306, p. 206.*)

(*Extract.*)

DOWNING STREET, 19th June 1807.

SIR,—

\* \* \* \* \*

The various particulars which you have stated of Mr. Justice Thorpe's having exceeded his duties as a Judge, by mixing in the political parties of the Province, and encouraging an opposition to the Administration, afforded such well grounded reasons for believing that his continuance in office would lead to the discredit and

disservice of His Majesty's Government, that I am commanded to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure that you suspend Mr. Thorpe from the office of Judge in Upper Canada and measures will be taken for appointing a successor.

It is by no means intended, nor, I am sure, is it your wish that this measure be extended beyond the limits of what is necessary for His Majesty's service, and you will therefore intimate to Mr. Thorpe that I hope I may be enabled to recommend him to some other professional situation under an assurance that he will confine himself to the duties of his profession hereafter, and abstain from engaging in Provincial Party. I am further to signify His Majesty's approbation of your having suspended Mr. Wyatt from the office of Surveyor General of Lands, and shall communicate with the Lands Comrs. of the Treasury with regard to his conduct, but shall reserve an ultimate decision respecting him to another opportunity.

\* \* \* \* \*

No. 33.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 306, p. 212.*)

YORK, UPPER CANADA

21st August, 1807.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform you, that I have considered it to be my Duty to omit the name of Mr. Justice Thorpe, in the Commission of Assize, lately Issued in the Province, and the Executive Council have unanimously concurred with me in this measure (No. 1).

That the progress of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench, through the Provinces, in his routine of duty, should be dangerous to the peace of the Colony, may indeed appear strange but it is most certainly true with regard to Mr. Thorpe, who appears to consider his character as a judge but matter of a secondary consideration, and to be chiefly ambitious of the character of a Factious Demagogue.

In my Dispatch (No. 20) addressed to Mr. Windham, I informed that Minister of the dangerous tendency of Mr. Thorpe's conduct, and accompanied it by documents that would corroborate my statements, and I beg leave to call Your Lordship's attention to the papers which I have now the honour to transmit (No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7).

The address and answer (No. 6) are generally believed to be the production of Mr. Thorpe, no public meeting was ever held (No. 7). Sheppard and Montgomery, the supposed Chairman and Secretary, are ignorant Farmers, who can hardly write their names.

In order to give full scope to Mr. Thorpe's mischievous exertions, a Printing Press has been established by some of the most active Partisans, ostensibly conducted by one Willcocks, a turbulent Irishman, whom I found it necessary to displace from his office as Sheriff. For the real motives of this establishment, and the Reasons and views with which it is conducted, I beg leave to refer to Papers (No. 8, 9 and 10) and though anonymous communications should be attended to with the greatest caution, yet No. 8 being in this case corroborated by Mr. Powell's letter No. 10, and the information of a merchant of respectability in New York No. 9, combined with the conduct of the Persons alluded to, leaves little room to doubt of the correctness of the information.

Without knowing the full extent of Mr. Thorpe's improper conduct, and only judging from what has passed in view of the Public, People of Property and respectability express their astonishment, that he should be allowed to continue in his present situation; had I, on his first attempt to poi-on the minds of the lower order of the people, suspended him from his office, I conceive that I should have been fully justified, but having laid before His Majesty's Minister an account of his conduct, I anxiously await their determination.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

With great respect, your most obedt servant

FRANCIS GORE

*Lt. Governor*

*Enclosures.*

## No. 1.—REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(p. 215.)

YORK, July 4th 1867.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We have attentively perused the papers which you have been pleased to communicate to us, relative to the conduct of Mr. Justice Thorpe, since his arrival in this Province.

Upon consideration of the whole of the matter therein contained, it is with deep regret we observe, that the conduct of that Gentleman has had an uniform tendency to degrade, embarrass and vilify His Majesty's servants and Government of this Colony.

The discontents with the measures of this Government, which have already arisen, from what has been by him held out to the lower classes of Individuals with whom he has had communication, particularly in that part of the country where he has presided as a Judge of Assize, are too obvious to be concealed, what future consequences may follow, it is impossible to foretell.

Under such circumstances, we do consider it expedient to omit the name of Mr. Justice Thorpe in the next Commission of Assize and Nisi Prius for the safety and tranquillity of this Province.

All which is respectfully submitted by

THOS. SCOTT	} <i>Executive Councillors.</i>
ALEX. GRANT	
PETER RUSSELL	
ENEAS SHAW	
JOHN MCGILL	

## No. 2.—JUDGE THORPE TO JOSEPH WILCOCKS.

(p. 217.)

DEAR SIR,—I this day saw our friend Mr. Weekes deposited in the grave, this sudden and shocking catastrophe has shaken me much; I have written twice to Mr. Wyatt on the subject, and can no more for my heart is wrung.

I enclose my answer to the London District, and sent you three addresses and three answers before by the Toronto, you will put them in the York Paper if you think it serviceable and in what order and at what time you think best, but do not let any one see them except Mr. Wyatt; I am sorry this last address forced me to speak out, I have spoken truth, and at the same time avoided personal asperity, which I pray I never will be driven to, for I am too heavily laden with a conviction of their iniquity to let me strike lightly.

I have written to Mr. Wyatt to let me have Mr. Weekes's house, and beg you would employ some one to get me a few Cords of Wood. Poor Mr. Weekes's will has proved his regard for the People and the Province; may his virtues be imitated and his violence be avoided; his principles were admirable and his fate deplorable.

Yours truly with esteem and regard

ROBT. THORPE.

October 15th, 1866.

P.S. I enclose the representations from the London District, which you are not to publish, but keep for me, I only send them as the names of the Grand Jury are there, and I think you had better put them to the address, which passed unanimously but which might be doubted if you do not give the names.

Don't shew the representations to any one person. Much imputation is thrown against Mr. McKay, and it is wished Mr. Wyatt should direct every thing.

## No. 3.—JUDGE THORPE TO JOSEPH WILLCOCKS.

(p. 219.)

MY DEAR SIR,—The subject of our poor friend is so painful and I have wrote so much on this miserable event before to you and Mr. Wyatt that I can no more, except to assure you that he fought and expired bravely.

I delight at your going to the Governor and speaking openly, but he will soon see through these wretched sycophants, and despise their emptiness and vulgarity.

I hope you will safely receive the four addresses and answers, I think they will have some good effect with him, and you will find he will do nothing until I go over, which will be, if it please God, on the 25th of this month.

As to representing the Home District I have written fully to Mr. Wyatt, and to him and yourself I have left to determine for me, on certain terms, I will not go among the people, nor keep open house for drinking, nor involve myself in expense, but if the people chuse to meet, put me in nomination almost unanimously and appoint Committees to compleat the Election without trouble or expense, I will give my time and labour for the public service and toil incessantly to make them as free and happy as any nation on the Earth, my sentiments are fully known, I never will change them, but to be in the House of Representatives cannot raise me or serve my family, and the trouble, toil, anxiety and fatigue it must give me, will be immense, therefore surely, I ought to avoid it, and if I accept it to serve the public, it must not be by doing anything derogatory to the situation I hold, or incompatible with my feelings and principals, I see every annoyance to myself, yet altho' it may drive me from the Province in six months, I do think I could serve the Country, and could lay the foundation of future good, but my sanguine wish is that the Governor will agree with me, and in that case it is incalculable the advantage that may be obtained. You know the persons that ought to be consulted, bring them to Mr. Wyatt, and consider what is best to be done, I will slave for the people, and if called into action I will fight to the stumps, but your friend is full, I hope, of high honour, proper pride, and acute feelings, therefore preserve these, tho' I may be about sacrificing every comfort and every situation.

I am anxious to send those tonight and can only assure you that I am,  
Yours with the truest esteem

ROBT. THORPE.

October 16th, 1806.

## No. 4.—CHIEF JUSTICE TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

(p. 222.)

YORK, July 9th, 1807.

SIR,—I put the Letter with which you honoured me yesterday into the Hands of Mr. Justice Thorpe. After a short pause, he said that he ought to obtain permission to return home and lay the matter before the King and Council.

I replied that you had no objection to that, and that you would give him leave of absence; I then took out the memorandum which you gave me to that effect and read it. Mr. Thorpe then requested that I would say nothing for some days on the subject, I said I would not but to you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's obedient humble servant

THOS. SCOTT.

## No. 5.—JUDGE THORPE TO CHIEF JUSTICE SCOTT.

(p. 223.)

DEAR SIR,—I must sacrifice my gratification at the shrine of duty, the state of the Province forbids my leaving it, the Lieut. Governor never can know it from the people he has about him, whatever he does must be at his own peril; besides I have informed the King's Ministers that I am prepared to lay before the Council in England against the Executive Government here, charges which could not be rebutted,

NOTE D.—POLITICAL STATE OF UPPER CANADA IN 1806.

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yet as I wish peace I will not hurry in to it, when a change of system cannot be effected any other way I must do it, for a change must be effected or the Province is lost.

As to the representations against me it is inanity I have done my duty strictly and laboriously, and what I have done out of the exact line, I have done by direction; I could induce much more persecution and quietly scorn it. It was late when your letter came and I dislike detaining your servant.

Yours truly  
ROBT. THORPE.

July 8th 1807 }  
halfpast seven }

No. 6.—ELECTORS OF YORK TO JUDGE THORPE.

(p. 224.)

At a meeting of the independent Electors for the County of York, Durham and Simcoe, held at the Town of York, July 24th 1807, the following address to the Honourable Judge Thorpe was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Joseph Sheppard in the Chair.

RESPECTED SIR,—With unfeigned sorrow we learn that orders have been given to leave your name out of the Commission of Assize; by this the Eastern part of the Province will be deprived of the instructive lessons flowing from your mouth, while presiding on the seat of justice; those philanthropic instructions which raised you so high in the esteem of our Western Brethren, and from which we have received the most essential Benefit. By this we fear you will consequently be deprived of its attendant salary. But for this temporary evil, there is a remedy provided, and as an earnest of our attachment to a person actuated by such disinterested and virtuous principles, we humbly request you to accept a sum adequate to that which you lose by espousing our cause, and exerting your noblest powers in asserting the rights and defending the privileges which are allowed us by our most amiable and truly beloved Sovereign.

As we his Majesty's loyal subjects, have not received any information for what cause, or reason, such orders have been issued, we think it our duty further to assure you, that if any attempt should be made to take away or lessen your income, we shall willingly contribute (and we are convinced that his Majesty's subjects throughout the Province will coincide) to alleviate the sufferings of you our benefactor, who have since the moment you landed in our province, laboured with indefatigable exertions to establish in this distant part of his Majesty's dominions the Constitution and Laws of our Mother Country.

We earnestly entreat that nothing may tempt you to leave us, as our dependence is placed on your uprightness and perseverance. We beg leave to offer you the warmest assurance of our regard, and to implore you to guard against any insidious attacks, for in a private as well as a public situation your life is most valuable.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY

*Secretary.*

To which his Honour was pleased to return the following answer:

GENTLEMEN,—I must be devoid of feeling to be insensible to this kindness. I thank you from my heart; but the Oath prescribed for a Judge precludes the possibility of my accepting your liberal present. I was informed by the Chief Justice that the Lieutenant Governor had directed my name to be omitted in the Commission of Assize. By what legitimate authority such an unprecedented power could be exercised, will be for his Majesty's Minister to determine. To me it is of little consequence, but through me, the rights of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench are affected. When first honoured with a seat on that Bench, the Judges voluntarily became sponsors for my acquirements. Since I attained that appointment (now about five years) a decision of mine never has been reversed, nor have I ever



presided in any Court without receiving the warmest declaration of public satisfaction. My conduct has been approved of by the Secretary of State, and my labours rewarded by my Sovereign. These (with the flattering expectation that I possess the confidence of the Province) are the proud circumstances on which I rest, the high ground on which I am elevated beyond the reach of detraction.

I will continue my exertions until you obtain every immunity our munificent Monarch bestowed. I pledge myself for their rapid approach, anticipate the arrival. Let us constantly unite hand and heart, with a firm determination to stand or fall with Great Britain, it is wisdom, it is virtue, it is security and glory.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very truly obliged and

Obedient humble servant

ROBERT THORPE.

SPRINGFIELD, August 1st 1807.

No. 7.—FREEHOLDERS &C. OF YORK.

(p. 328.)

We the undersigned Freeholders, Electors and Inhabitants of the Town of York and its Vicinity, weighing the Violence and Indignity offered to Truth and the Public, and our individual feelings, by the publication at Niagara in a Paper calling itself the Upper Canada Guardian of a meeting said to have been held in the Town of York on the 24th of July last, and of an address to the Honble. Mr. Justice Thorpe said to have been formed at the said Meeting by the Independent Electors of the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe, do solemnly declare that we do not know anything of such meeting, That we did not hear of the intention, or taking place of any such meeting, and that after a very diligent enquiry, we do not believe such a meeting was ever contemplated, or did take place.

Given under our hands

York, 15th August 1807.

No. 8.—ANONYMOUS TO HON. JOHN MCGILL.

(The foot notes are by Lt. Governor Gore.)

NEW YORK June 17, 1807.

(p. 229.)

SIR,—Although the writer of the following communication has taken the liberty to address it to you, and for peculiar reasons deems it expedient that his name should not *at this time* be known, yet it is hoped that circumstance will not so far operate as to render it unacceptable or unefficacious. Suffice it to say, that he is no stranger to the measures, or to the Policy which dictates those measures of His Majesty's Government; nor is he ignorant of the true Interests of the People of the Province of Upper Canada.

The perturbed state of the public mind in the Province has been produced by causes as well understood by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as by yourself, The continuation of which state of perturbation is promoted by a man high in office, who forgetting the Duties imposed on him from the very nature of that Office, has evinced a total dereliction of every principle of honour and virtue!

The motives which actuate the writer, it is hoped may not be misunderstood; They originate from a desire to promote the well directed views of his Majesty's Government and to preserve to the People of the Province of Upper Canada, Those rights, privileges and advantages which they really do enjoy but which they are blindly about to part with.

Accident has lately led me to become acquainted with the views of a certain character\*, who not long since held an official station in the Province, and *his* views being those of the first mentioned character, it becomes a matter of moment, that they should be displayed. They are nothing less than an attempt to *revolutionize* the Province.

\*Joseph Willcocks a United Irishman and lately a Sheriff.

The Engine to be made use of to carry this object into effect is a free Press as it is called; a connexion has been form'd in this City between the Editor of the *Guardian* and several Printers among whom, the Editor of the *Citizen and Republican Watch Tower* whose name is Cheetham is one. The character of this man is notorious as inimical to the British Government, his energies will be employ'd in support of this paper called the *Guardian*. The alliance made with Editors of an opposite political character, is intended as a mantle, to cover the real design. An interchange of sentiments has taken place between the Editor of the *Guardian* and Emmett and the Hibernian Society, alias the Society of United Irishmen, and much strength is expected to be derived from the connection.

The People of the Province have been represented to be on the verge of Rebellion,\* their Grievances being too great any longer to be borne, all arising from the Tyranny of His Majesty's Executive Government. That they, The People, would, ere long, seize upon His Excellency's Person and the other obnoxious Officers of the Crown, and ship them off in Irons—if not worse. That this was the plan agreed on &c. The violence of such language naturally excites a suspicion of the strength to execute what might be wished, and consequently not deserving of notice. Still it may be important that the extent of the views of The Party should be known. There can be but little doubt, that Disorder and Confusion are the first objects in the pursuit, for the qualification of personal ambition or some other worse passion.

The prime actor in this scene, it is to be presumed, receives his Instructions from a source,† as powerful almost, as it is inimical to the Interests of Great Britain! The writer is induc'd to communicate from the attachment he feels to His Majesty's Government; to His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, as His Majesty's Representative, and to the Interests and Welfare of the People of the Province at large. The relation in which you stand to the Government‡ will plead my excuse for directing this to you, and through you to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Should what has been written prove in any degree useful to His Excellency individually, or to the Government in general, then will be gratified the wishes of His Excellency's and your most obedient and most humble servant,

FIDELITAS.

## No. 9.—ANONYMOUS.

(p. 233.)

A certain Person dismiss'd some time since from Public Office in the Upper Province, pass'd a few weeks in this City in a Society famed for its turbulence; both foreigners and natives residing in this City and in the Western part of the State, contemplate a *Reform* in the Government of the Upper Province. The Person alluded to returned a few weeks ago with Printing Press and Press Men; a committee of correspondence is formed, which is to prepare the *minds of the People in this State* for some great change. The Information recommends the most cautious silence to be observed, but a strict attention to be paid to the actions of some inflammatory characters. More on this subject is promised.

NEW YORK.

## No. 10.—JOHN POWELL TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE.

(p. 234.)

SIR,—I have the honour of sending for your Excellency's information, the following extract of a letter I lately received from my Brother residing in the United States. "I understand that a man named Willcocks has been in this neighbourhood with a prospectus of a Gazette to be published by him at Niagara, which he openly declares to be under the protection and controul of Judge T——, professedly for the laudable purpose of revolutionizing the Province; he told a friend of mine that he expected to be stopped before six months."

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant

NIAGARA, August 13th, 1807.

JNO. POWELL.

\* Mr. Wyatt's statement handed about at New York.

† Supposed to be Monsieur Genet, a Frenchman employed by the Cabinet of St. Cloud.

‡ As Executive Councillor.

## No. 34.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 310, p. 15.)*

YORK, UPPER CANADA 14th November, 1807.

MY LORD,—

\* \* \* \* \*

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, contained in your Dispatch No. 2, I directed a suspension from the office of one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench in Upper Canada to be delivered to Mr. Thorpe, together with an extract from the Dispatch of such part as your Lordship was pleased to desire might be communicated to that gentleman.

I cannot help entertaining the hope that the measure which has thus been adopted, however painful, will have the most salutary influence in preventing the further progress of that spirit of equality and want of subordination, which too much prevails amongst the Lower Ranks of this province.

Before the Official Notification for suspending Mr. Thorpe arrived, he was aware of his fate; indeed Mr. Justice Powell, with humanity and with my perfect approbation, communicated to Mr. Thorpe what he had heard when in England respecting him.

I should not have troubled your Lordship with the result of that communication (A), were it not that Mr. Thorpe positively asserted, that what he had done was by direction of the Secretary of State.

With regard to the changes which Mr. Thorpe mentions respecting the members of the Executive Government, they are ready, anxious, and I believe able, to meet them: I say this with little hesitation, as such charges must necessarily refer to transactions which took place previous to my arrival in this Province, and which I cannot personally be interested in.

With respect to Mr. Thorpe's pecuniary embarrassments, it was signified to him by my desire, that the means should be furnished him to enable him to return to England, for which purpose I had directed the Receiver General to advance him Two Hundred pounds on his Bill to be drawn on the Colonial Agent, and it was further signified that he might obtain my leave of absence from the Province before the order for suspension should be received; these offers were refused. Mr. Thorpe did leave the Province before the suspension could be deliver'd to him, but it was altogether without my knowledge or leave, not however until he had published an address in the newspaper (B) mentioned in the communication with Mr. Powell.

The last observation with which I shall trouble your Lordship is this, that if Mr. Thorpe is permitted to state any particulars relative to the Government of this Province, he will probably call in a Mr. Jackson, now I believe in England, to support his charges. I have only to refer your Lordship respecting this person to my Dispatch (No. 16) and to the affidavits transmitted (No. 22) where the conduct and character of that person is mentioned, and further that I believe the cause of the hostility of Mr. Jackson to the Executive Government arose from his being refused a quantity of Land, on account of his improper conduct.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, with great respect,

Your most obedient and most humble servant

FRANCIS GORE

*Lt. Governor.*

(A.)

W: DUMMER POWELL TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE.

(p. 19.)

YORK, 26th October, 1807.

SIR,—Your Excellency having intimated a wish that I would avail myself of any good opportunity to communicate to Mr. Thorpe the information I had received

from Mr. Cooke before I left England, I took advantage of the receipt of the letter from him to expose myself to an interview, which otherwise from various considerations I should have avoided. My card brought him to my chambers, and the substance of what passed at that Interview I have the honour to submit for Your Excellency's Information in the paper enclosed herewith.

I have the honour to be most respectfully

Your Excellency's Obedient servant

WM. DUMMER POWELL.

Substance of what passed at an Interview with Mr. Thorpe on Wednesday, 22nd October.

After commonplace inquiries and answers on the subject of my son, I told Mr. Thorpe that before I left England, I had learned from Mr. Bond that he was superseded, that a few days before my departure, Mr. Cooke under Secretary of State had communicated to me part of his (Mr. Thorpe's) letter to Sir George Shee, and his (Mr. Cooke's) private letter in answer, communicating his Majesty's pleasure that he should be removed from his situation in this Province. That having observed in Mr. T.'s letter to the Secretary a hint that his embarrassments might prevent him from leaving the Province, I thought it might be serviceable to him to be acquainted with the event of his correspondence with the Secretary of State's Office, before the arrival of the Attorney General with the Official Dispatches should hint about his dismissal and expose his person either in the Lower Province or the U. S. in any attempt to get to England. I added that Mr. Cooke had told him that Ld. Castlereagh would notwithstanding endeavour to do something for him, if Mr. T. put it in his power by proper conduct. Mr. T. received this Information without surprize, as if it was not new to him, but added that Mr. Wyatt had assured him that the consideration of the business was postponed. That he could not be removed without a hearing before the Privy Council. I then mentioned that Mr. Cooke's letter would inform him that the measure had been adopted on his own communication, the violence and indiscretion of which left no alternative but to remove him or the whole Executive Government of the Province. Mr. T. then said it was artfully done by Ld. Castlereagh to take the measure upon himself and save Mr. Gore the odium of a suspension, and that he was not sorry for it in one respect as it might screen him and the wretches about him from the indignation of the people. He then asked me if I knew what was meant by proper conduct for him, that he had done nothing but by direction from the Secretary of State and if it was expected that he should vary from his charges against the Council here, it was in vain what then could he do? I answered that the purport of the expression appeared to me a caution to receive his dismissal with discretion and rely upon his friends in Europe to do something for him, and I thought if he would in confidence ask the Lieut. Governor for leave of absence before the measure became public, he would obtain it and the means of conveying himself to Europe. He said that he would never do. I observed that I was sorry to see so much irritation occasioned by the newspaper publications. He answered that the people were driven to the measure of a country paper; that he himself had twice sent communications to the *Gazette*, which the printer rejected, as he said, by order from Mr. Halton the Lieutenant Governor's Secretary; that such circumstances and the gross abuse by the Government press of certain Individuals, specifying Mr. Willcocks had induced the Establishment of another. Mr. T. repeatedly asked me what he could do to meet the expectation of the Minister; that if he was dismissed for obeying his orders it was highly unjust and that as he had advanced nothing but Truth, he should never depart from it; that he found from Mr. Wyatt that the ground assigned for suspending him and the only one dwelt upon here (Disobedience of Orders) was not even made an article of complaint to the Secretary of State and repeated that he could not be dismissed unheard. On leaving me he said that he should see me again in a manner which led me to suppose he would reconsider the advice to ask leave of absence.

(B.)

ADDRESS BY JUDGE THORPE TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF YORK, &amp;c.

(p. 24.)

To the Freeholders of the East Riding of the County of York and of the Counties of Durham and Simcoe.

GENTLEMEN,—When you called on me to represent you in Parliament, I answered that if you placed me in the House of Assembly, I would discharge my duty faithfully; but I am now hurried to England, from the most insidious misrepresentation of my conduct having induced the Secretary of State to signify his Majesty's pleasure to suspend me from my judicial situation in this Province. However the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Department, is actuated by the highest sentiments of honour, and the strictest principles of justice; therefore truth, like the divine rod of Aaron, will quickly overcome the machinations of the Magicians.

Though wretched, even to agony, whilst under the slightest imputation, yet your welfare, your happiness and the prosperity of the Province, shall engage my attention and animate my exertions. The objects dearest to me in life, I leave behind—that which is dearer than Life (my Honour) I hasten to defend; but if it pleases the Almighty to favour and protect me, my return shall be as rapid as my departure was unexpected.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obliged, obedient and very humble servant

ROBERT THORPE.

NIAGARA Nov. 2, 1807.

No. 35.—JUDGE THORPE TO SIR GEORGE SHEE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 310, p. 34.*)

DEAR SIR GEORGE,—You would pity from your heart the greatest enemy you had, could you but see him in my situation, surrounded by the vilest miscreants on earth, who have gorged themselves on the plunder of every Department, and squeezed every Dollar out of the wretched Inhabitants, who have long stunted the growth of the province and have now driven it to the verge of ruin; they have put up and put down whom they pleased, & now their whole force is set against me, but I will do my duty to England, to the Colony, to your patronage & to the recommendation of that departed friend that sent me to your care, tho' I sacrifice my life, my wife & my helpless children. The miscreants contend for monopolizing one hundred thousand a year from England, which they hope to enjoy, until they lose the Province. I contend for saving that sum to England, for preserving the Province, & making it valuable to Gt. Britain, yet I wonder at my own perseverance, for I have continued representing in vain. I stated how necessary it was to have a sensible steady gentleman at the head of this Government, and there comes out a violent, empty, selfsufficient Major of Horse, with all the ideas of Military subordination, and fully persuaded he can force down the people and reign absolute. The shopkeepers that have surrounded him from Halifax to Quebec, to Montreal, to Kingston, to York, to Niagara, all flatter and infuse this, it is the food of vanity, and it is the support of their own power and rapacity, he does not reflect on the distance from England, and the contiguity to the States of America, that we have no oppressed tenantry or oppressed farmers, but that every man lives on his own estate, & is independent tho' without a Dollar, that they are a hardy experienced set of men, & that there is no passage to this country for troops, but up a River narrow, shallow & rapid. I also made every representation against Mr. Scott's being chief justice yet, because he was the Attorney to the merchants in Lower Canada, they made every exertion and by their friend & protector Sir W. Grant, the Master of the Rolls, Ld. Castlereagh is prevailed on to place him at the head

of the King's Bench and now the only step wanted is to give him the Chancery, and then the property of half the inhabitants will be sacrificed to the Merchants. I stated that Mr. McGill had been the chief cause of discontent amongst every order of persons from his conduct as Inspector General; yet this is the man who directs everything, and follows up the old system with oppressive violence, and these men are perfectly inefficient for business or exertion; one was lately a preacher, the other a carpenter, they are supported and support the Storekeeper Aristocracy, that is sufficient, and, could I submit to say, plunder, prosper and may the province perish, I would be esteemed a little god. I have said all that I could say, and shall only trouble you with one letter more, which I will send after the House of Assembly is prorogued. Mr. Wyatt the Surveyor General is going home, he can give you a full and true statement of everything, he is a most honourable and steady Gentleman, the Governor was mean enough to set a trap for him in his own office, then he proceeded to bully him, and concluded by asking his pardon. I must now proceed to give you some more hints of his character and conduct, the Election of which I informed you in my last was delayed even longer than the Law permitted, the Lt. Governor & Storekeepers with all their force against the people, every species of undue influence, bribery, coercion and oppression, was used by them, the Lt. Governor himself demeaned by trying to seduce both high & low. I never asked a vote, I never left my house, they brought me to the hustings, the Election lasted a week, I was returned by an amazing majority (altho' I requested the people from a distance & the aged might be prevented from coming) the people returned in triumph execrating the Governor, in truth there never was such unconstitutional and such illegal proceedings experienced before. In my last letter I enclosed you an address to me from the London District, and my answer which that extorted, the Lt. Governor thought he would induce the Grand Jury to recant and he had them called together for the purpose and I now send you their reply to him, which enraged him so much that he sent them word if they did not recant they should lose their half pay (for they are mostly old officers) but this did not avail for they said they would sooner go to labour and hew in the forest; this will let you a little into his conduct, & also (with the Home District address which I enclose) into some of the grievances of the people. But even the Agricultural Society, which I have laboured to promote as the means of promoting the culture of Hemp and doing an infinity of good he is at this moment privately trying to overturn. The Liberty of the press he has destroyed, nothing can be printed without his Secretary's leave, but everything violent to enrage the people is printed, as you will see by enclosed address from their candidate Mr. Gough (which the Secretary sent) and the reply from Electors which he refused to be printed, but this is little to what is done, even power dares to approach the King's Bench; but I must refer you to Mr. Wyatt & not trespass longer on your time. This Province looks to Mr. Windham for redress, and if he does not do it quickly all is lost; I only beg and pray to be placed where I can be useful.

I have the honour to be

Your ever obliged

ROBT. THORPE.

P.S. I enclose a letter I have just received from Capt. Brant, which will shew a little of the Indian attachment to the Government. The Indian Department enriches some Individuals and to dissatisfy the Nation.

I have this moment heard there are emissaries out to rise the people, that some advantage may be taken of it for misrepresentation, and I believe it, because I know them to be only capable of vicious cunning.

*Enclosures.*

No. 1.—GRAND JURY, LONDON DISTRICT TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE.

(p. 40.)

To His Excellency Francis Gore Esq. Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &c. &c. &c.

We the Grand Jury of the District of London sworn at the late assizes holden in this District, in compliance with your Excellency's request in a letter to our fore-

man, have assembled and beg leave to state the following acts, being the particular ones alluded to in that part of our address to Mr. Justice Thorpe, which your Excellency has been pleased to notice.

The first and most principal thing we had in view, and to which we request to call your Excellency's attention, is the unfortunate situation of these American Loyalists who were prevented from coming to this Province before the year 1798: The precluding them from enjoying the benefit of his Majesty's bounty and the rewards he was graciously pleased to promise them for their Loyalty, sufferings and losses, and which we humbly conceive, was ever his intention to bestow, has occasioned many complaints; and we think they are not without some cause, more especially as the Loyalists were never notified that they must exhibit their claims for Land within any limited time, and as it is conceived and is also the prevailing opinion that this restriction was affected by the Executive Government of this Province, without the immediate direction of His Majesty, and even should the sanction of his Majesty have been obtained for this purpose, we are led to believe, that it was done by a representation made to him, in which the situation of this country and the Loyalists was not truly stated to him. The disagreeable situation in which this restriction has thrown a number of those unfortunate yet deserving class of subjects, your Excellency will easily conceive. And when we inform you that many of them on their arrival here with the most sanguine expectations of meeting the fulfilment of his Majesty's promise, were not able to pay the fees exacted, and consequently were prevented from getting any Land on any terms, were driven to the necessity of labouring upon other people's Land and of settling upon those Government reserves for the possession of which they have no security for a longer time than twenty-one years. Your Excellency, we trust, will conceive with us that the complaint is not without grounds.

The first thing which we beg leave to point out to your Excellency, as a subject which occasioned many complaints and the injustice of which we also conceive, is great, in the mode heretofore practised in suspending certain persons from the U.E. List, whose names had been previously inserted thereon; this in many instances has been done, without giving the person concerned an opportunity of proving that he was entitled to be continued on, upon mere *ex parte* evidence, or without any evidence at all that the name of the person so suspended had been improperly inserted. This has often occasioned much serious inconvenience and expence to those unfortunate individuals.

Another thing we wish to mention to your Excellency, which has been a cause of complaint is, that many Loyalists and others on applications for Land at an early period, were granted Minutes of Council for a certain quantity under the regulations of six pence per acre, that they were not informed there was any order existing (if any did exist) which compelled them to locate within any limited time, or their Minutes of Council were void, and that they conceived the faith of Government was pledged to them for so much land as they were then allowed to locate on such terms as were therein specified, but from inability to locate immediately for the want of pecuniary means, they went home satisfied that when they should by their industry be enabled to obtain what money was necessary to pay the six pence per acre, they would be allowed to locate the quantity formerly granted; They were told on application for that purpose that they could not act upon the Minutes of Council they then had, and that they must petition Council again and should any land then be granted, they must pay instead of six pence eight pence per acre and this money to be paid within three or four days and before the applicant knew where he could locate his Land. There has been also many applications for leave to locate Land in certain Townships where the applicant resided or wished to settle, but were refused under the pretence that there was no land vacant in those townships, and the applicant obliged to take his land in some distant part of the province, where perhaps it would not be worth the fees to be paid, afterwards the same lots that had been particularly applied for, have been given to some more favoured applicant, and also much other Land in those Townships has been granted to persons who never had seen it, and probably never will, by which means (independent of the

partiality) large quantities of Land in this province lie waste, which otherwise would be in a state of cultivation and affording some industrious man subsistence for his family.

The appropriations of certain moneys voted by the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of laying out and improving high ways and roads have afforded another subject of complaint; it is conceived that this money was intended for the community at large and for that purpose it was placed into the hands of the Executive Government, by which it was allowed to be laid out rather for the conveniency and benefit of an individual than for the general good.

We have thus above stated to your Excellency the most prominent Acts that occur to us, and to which we alluded in our address to Mr. Justice Thorpe, feeling and knowing as we do the operation of these acts, induced us to say, what in reality we meant, that we hoped under your Excellency's administration a change of such measures would take place, and that Justice would extend its influence pure and unmixed. Convinced that it was ever the intention of our beloved Sovereign that equal Justice should extend, and that our excellent Constitution should be impartially administered to his subjects of every description, it is with real regret that we find ourselves under the necessity of observing that we are apprehensive those gracious intentions have not in every instance in this Province been strictly adhered to; and we will confidently add, that while one Loyalist is made a partaker of his Majesty's bounty and another precluded from enjoying the least reward for his long and faithful services; another after having been considered a proper subject for his Majesty's promises to extend to, is suddenly and without his knowledge deprived of those benefits which he expected were insured to him; And others after having been promised land on certain terms, without ever being informed there was any other condition annexed to it, are told that the promise had become void, and while one man is refused Land in certain situations under the pretence of there being none vacant, another is allowed whose claims are intrinsically no better to take up those very lands; and that while our public moneys are appropriated to accommodate individuals without regard to the public good, we fear that complaints will continue to exist, and that few can say, "Justice extends its influence pure and unmixed." Deeply impressed ourselves with the most lively sentiments of respect to our Sovereign and sincere attachment to our most excellent Constitution, we feel anxious to see such measures pursued as will tend to conciliate the regard of his Majesty's subjects and strengthen their attachment to the Government.

We beg leave to return our most sincere thanks to Your Excellency for this condescending mark of goodness in thus inviting us to lay before you our grievances, with the assurance that they would claim your attention. And we also beg leave to assure Your Excellency that is with real reluctance we trouble you upon subjects of this nature, and that we shall ever avoid doing it, excepting when we think we have complaints that are serious and well grounded.

It is with pleasure we observe that the situation of the Loyalists in this Province has claimed your early attention, and we earnestly entreat Your Excellency's further consideration of that deserving class of subjects who so well merit your humanity and attention.

We are with sentiments of respect

Your Excellency's most obedient Humble Servants.

CHARLOTTEVILLE

1870.

No. 2.—JOSEPH BRANT TO JUDGE THORPE.

(p. 48.)

BEACH, Jan. 24, 1807.

MY DEAR SIR,—I regretted when last at York, the existing circumstances deprived me of the pleasure of seeing you. Since last summer some feeble hopes we entertained of having our business concluded here to our satisfaction, as also the want of pecuniary means have caused us to delay making another attempt in



Europe, which we are fully convinced to be the only place from which we can entertain any reason to expect redress. We are now therefore making preparations for the Journey & hope to be able to set off the latter end of next month, it will give us peculiar satisfaction if you may please to favour us with the letters to your friends you were so good as to promise acquainting them with as much as you may think proper, of the treatment you have seen us receive and the apparent impossibility of our receiving satisfaction in this question.

We will either both go or Mr. Norton (Teyoninikarawen) singly as circumstances may admit, as during the war I ever contided in the good faith and honour of His Majesty's Government I yet feel assured that they will undoubtedly confirm to us what we have received from his Majesty's representative Sir Frederick Haldimand who had been witness to our fidelity as a due reward for our Loyalty and compensation for our Losses.

Sir, I have the honour to be,  
Your most obedt. humb. Servt.

JOS. BRANT.

*Endorsed.* Address to the Lt. Governor from the Home District on his arrival and an answer to the Lt. Governor from the London District on his assembling the Grand Jury again for the purpose of making them recant what they had said in their address to Mr. Thorpe. Also a private letter from Capt. Brant to Mr. Thorpe, these will show some of the grievances the people complain of & the state of the Indians, who are dissatisfied while England expends thousands for them, but the expenditure goes into the pockets of a few individuals.

No. 3.—JUDGE THORPE TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE.

(p. 83.)

SIR,—Since I had the honour of conversing with Your Excellency last, I have anxiously considered if by any mode I could with propriety decline being a member of the House of Assembly, & whether I look to England or the Colonies, I can find no one authority to cover a manifest dereliction of principle. Judges are considered of the utmost consequence in the Legislature for which reason many are created Peers & all Judges have sat in the Commons except such as are constitutionally to attend the Lords to assist when a Court of Justice. I have known a Chancellor of the Exchequer sit in his Court and conduct all the business of finance, the Master of the Rolls, the Judges of the Admiralty & Ecclesiastical Courts, the Chief Justices of Ely, Chester & the Welsh Judges &c. &c. the Judges in Canada and in the other Colonies have constantly sat in the House of Assembly. I do not feel that it can lower my respectability, or familiarize me more to the people. I do not intend to solicit a vote. I never have been among the people. I know very few, not even those who have been most forward in presenting me with addresses and I am satisfied I shall not know one more or less by his voting for or against me. I cannot think myself more a servant of the people or less a servant of the Crown, because I am in the House of Assembly, nor am I more firmly bound to their service from being in the Commons, than I am sworn to their service in being a Judge. I am sure nothing under heaven could induce me to sit a day, if I was required to support any act that might tend to diminish the prerogative of the Crown, or contract the privileges of the people, no one will receive less benefit from such a situation than myself, it must be attended with labour, anxiety & a diminution of my domestic felicity, which is my greatest happiness on Earth, nor will any one benefit more from my holding such a situation than Your Excellency, because I am satisfied you are desirous to fulfil the promise & put in force the beneficent intentions of our Beloved Sovereign to his faithful people of the Province, because I confide in your good intentions to uphold & enforce that constitution so liberally bestowed on this Province, by the British Parliament & because I am convinced it is your sincere determination to endeavour to make this province valuable to Gt. Britain.

Why then should I unnecessarily stain my character by retracting? & relinquish a situation in which I may render service to my King, my Country, your Government, the Province and the People?

The first moment the idea of my being returned was suggested, I hinted it to Mr. Walton from Niagara, but no allusion to an objection was thought of in his answer, I had not landed there an hour, when I was waited on by a deputation from the freeholders (there convened) to request I would be their Representative. I had no time for reflection & replied immediately, that if it was their wish to place me in the House of Assembly, I would discharge my duty faithfully. The German settlement and others have sent the same request, and I have given the same answer. What then would be my situation if I were to recant? That influence I have laboured to obtain for the purpose of doing good would be turned into disgust, the Bench would be thrown into contempt and the Juries would be paramount.

I have endeavoured to live thus long with the preservation of my honour to the highest pinnacle, & it must continue to the last moment of my life; it has diminished my future & lowered my situation, but my children shall be taught to estimate private honour & public virtue as inestimable; it may be all left for me to bequeath or for them to inherit.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Your Excellency's obedient & very humble servant,

ROBT. THORPE.

No. 4.—ADDRESS, ELECTORS OF YORK, DURHAM AND SIMCOE.

(p. 87.)

To all whom it may concern.

Whereas a goodly number of Independent Electors for the Counties of York, Durham and Simcoe were convened in the town of York, on the 24th July, 1807, for the grateful purpose of taking into consideration the sufferings of the Honourable Mr. Justice Thorpe, whose situation was represented by many (not his friends) to be very deplorable, and after mature deliberation, thinking it their duty, and feeling perfectly willing to make restitution to the Hon. Judge for the loss he had sustained by yielding to their entreaties and repeated solicitations for him to represent them in the Parliament held in His Majesty's province of Upper Canada; and having thought better to make known the result of the meeting in a unanimous address to the Honourable Judge, wherein they expressed the deepest sorrow for the treatment he had received, the sanguine expectations they cherished in his uprightness and perseverance, and finally solicited him to accept of them what he would have received from Government, had he not condescended to represent them; And whereas, since the said meeting was held for the above benevolent purpose, a number of persons, some of whom are electors and some not, have taken upon them to say and publish, that they do not believe after strict enquiry, that such a meeting was ever held; and if it were, then it was a private illegal one. Therefore we the subscribers, being free and independent electors of the said Counties, who were present, do positively aver, that there was such meeting at the time and for the purpose as above stated, and that the address to the Hon. Mr. Justice Thorpe did there pass in the form and manner published; and we who were not presently do firmly believe that a meeting at the time and for the purpose above mentioned was held by his Majesty's Loyal, free and independent Electors; and being pleased and well satisfied with the address which passed at said meeting, do give our hearty concurrence, in confirmation of which we have hereunto set our names.

May God ever bless his Majesty King George the Third, and prosper his loyal subjects in all their lawful undertakings.

Joseph Shepard  
Richd. Lippincott  
Alexander Montgomery  
Hiram Harrison  
Michael Cotts  
Adam Brinsh

Daniel Deharr  
Samuel Bentley  
John Kennedy  
James Kennedy  
Sam. Bently Jun.  
Elijah Bently

Geo. Quanz  
John Ney  
J. H. Barmeister  
C. F. Cornelius  
Mart Rumohr  
John Stohmm

Reuben Wait	James Oborns	John Stoper
John Chilson	Josiah Hemingway	Peter Stoper
Joseph Cody	John Vicheller	Paul Kiessing
John Jens	James Osborne	Joachim Pingle Sen.
Ephraim Wheeler	John Roch Junr.	Joachim Pingle Jun.
Wm. Hughes	J. P. Radelmiller	John Baye
Stephen Barleere	John Krankheide	Jacob Evers
Jedediah Britton	Henrich Somerfeld	Jacob Keffer
Nath. Hastings	Johannes Koch	Johannes Oster
Asa Patrick	J. G. Wiehmr	Johannes Smith
T. Gilbert	J. W. Nanhults	Peter Graham
Sam. Fraser	N. H. Hubner	Peter Musselman
David Patterson	Abraham Orth	Johannes Fisher
Joshua Brigley	Jacob Burgman	Johannes Schneider
Elijah Hawley	Christian Steckley	Valentine Fisher
Francis Hover	Peter Musselman	Conrade Grom
John H. Hudson	Christian Heyse	Johannes Sprischer
William Jones	Chasper Sharg	Cornelius Van Nostrand
George W. Post	Peter Brillinger	John Wilson
William Knowles	Philip Lichte	William L. Wilson
Thomas Ray	Wm. Pip	James Van Nostrand
George Davis	Nicholas Steffens	Henry Clunes
John Smith	J. Nicholas Steffens	Henry Lamers
Adam Stevens	J. H. Bauer	George Cutier
David Stevens	John Heinke	Solomon Klauch
Jonathan Stevens	J. Philip Eckardt	Timothy Wheeler
John Stevens	J. Carl Ritter	Martin Holder
John McGahen	Moses J. Hemingway	Andrew Wilson
Eleazer Lockwood	Amos Smyth	Daniel Surles
David Thrasher	Henry Leopard	James Finch
Benjamin Wilson	John Tyrer	Richard Lawrence
William Morrison	John Martin	Anty. Hollingshead Jun.
John Burk	Matthias Browne	Ezekiel Benson
John Burk Jun.	Simon Malery	William Johnston
Josiah Burk	James Palmer	Anty. Hollingshead Senr.
Ebenezer Hartwell	John Jolin	Ebenezer Cook
John Wood	J. Lyndemen	Henry Bartholomew
Nathan Walton	John Dubery	George Limon
Samuel Willet	Frederick DeHoen	Gideon Orton
Nathaniel Haskill	Ullrich Borkholder	G. W. Patterson
Joseph Haskill	Nicholas Coper	George Tisler
John Jones	Nicholas Miller	William Macklen
Joseph Caldwell	Jesse Bennet	Osborne Cox
Myndert Harris	John Riemann	Cornelius Anderson
Myndert Harris Jun	John Shank	J. Macklen
Samuel Gifford	John Trightner	George Taylor Denison
Daniel Crippen	Peter Frank	Thomas Mercer
David Crippen	Solomon Stump	Samuel Mercer
Asa Callender	Henry Kersteler	Jonathan Hale
Alexander W. Ross	Adam Rubert	Walter Moody
John Odel	Christian Christner	William Moody
Chatwell Persens	Leonard Bretz	W. Moody
Luke Smades	Johannes Lein	Jacob Perkman
Joshua Smades	Abraham Stump	George Bond
Robert Clarke Jun.	Michael Borkholder	Peter Whitney
Jonathan Bedford	John Enticott	Simon Morton
Sam. Marsh	John Van Zantee	Richard Powers
Wm. Dumont	Calven Emes	Christopher Teal
Martin Hoover	Colin Drummond	Timothy Millar

Martin Kurtz  
 Samuel Pfeiffer  
 Elijah Lang  
 Daniel Hoover  
 Christian Weitman  
 Joseph Heyse  
 Henry Schenk  
 Michael Schenk  
 John Clendennan  
 Peter Anderson  
 John Stickle  
 Elijah Miller  
 Weston Stephens  
 Ezra Pope  
 John Slessor  
 Peter Miller  
 Joseph Plumb  
 Isaiah Booth  
 Reuben Patrick  
 Jacob Stover  
 Henry Lichty  
 Jessy Teats  
 Norman Milliken  
 Peter Helier  
 Peter Brooks  
 David Wiemer  
 John Clendillon Jun.  
 Uzel Wilson  
 James Lundy  
 James Pettibone  
 Azariah Lundy  
 John Hamilton  
 Peter Deagier  
 James Deagier  
 John Miller  
 Mathew Mills  
 William Watson  
 Jacob Miller  
 George Boils  
 Michael Carter  
 Joshua Miller Jun.  
 Henry Wideman  
 Jacob Weedman  
 Christian Hoover  
 Henry Pingel  
 George Pingel  
 Nicholas Hagerman.  
 John Keifer  
 Joseph Phelps  
 Edward Clark

Silas Emes  
 Garret Van Zantee  
 Daniel Loughlan  
 Alexander Legg  
 Elias Anderson  
 Thomas Mosley  
 Daniel Herrick  
 Zachariah Galloway  
 Thoday Cole  
 James Cole  
 W. D. Forest  
 Ch. Vanvalckenburgh  
 Wm. Knott  
 Wm. Smith  
 Sam Wightsides  
 Wm. Holloway  
 Thos. Jobbit  
 Thos. Smith  
 Wm. Lancaster  
 John Stonar  
 Peter Stonar  
 William Sterrett  
 John Hunter  
 John Duggat  
 John Hartwill  
 Silas Sargeant  
 Robert Lackie  
 Ephraim H. Payson  
 John Closson  
 Wm. Hunter  
 Sam. D. Cozens  
 Jacob Crawford  
 John Crawford  
 Samuel Munzer  
 Peter Winter  
 Benjamin Corey  
 John Moses  
 Caleb Crawford  
 Isaac Garow  
 John Lyon  
 John A. Lawson  
 Andrew Lawson  
 Samuel McCaffy  
 James Ashley  
 Abraham Van Horn  
 Melger Quantz Sen  
 Frederick Quantz  
 John Earl  
 Joseph Cogsell  
 Stephen Howard

John Evans  
 Thomas Stoyles  
 Benjamin Davis  
 John Haynes  
 Timothy Evart  
 John Berry  
 Richard Wilson  
 Alexander Thompson  
 Joseph Ogden  
 Isaac Mitchell  
 John Smith  
 James Wilson  
 Samuel Giles  
 Isaac Wilson  
 A. Lymberner  
 Andrew Clerk  
 William Lyberner  
 Joseph Haynes Sen.  
 Joseph Haynes Jun.  
 Philip Haynes  
 Jacob DeLong  
 Hugh McLuccy  
 Oliver Prentis  
 Abraham Devins  
 John Divor  
 John Buckholder  
 Jacob McKay  
 Thomas Humberston  
 Christopher Harrison  
 William Harrison  
 Thomas Denison  
 Seneca Ketchum  
 William March Junr.  
 Benjamin Gerow  
 Michael Wright  
 Thomas Gray  
 James Johnston  
 John Slough  
 John Houghgre  
 Joseph Harrison  
 Alexander Gray Senr  
 Alexander Gray Jun.  
 William Gray  
 Samuel Jackson  
 Silas Fletcher  
 Robert McMachan  
 William Marr  
 Samuel Reynolds  
 Avery Stiles  
 S. E. Howard.

We the underwritten do positively declare that our names appearing in a certain paper headed by E. Hale, high Constable, was contrary to our desires and a malicious libel.

JOHN EDGILL  
 ROBERT LACKIE  
 WM. HUNTER  
 WM. STERRETT  
 JOHN HUNTER.

I, the subscriber hereunder written, do positively declare, that I never wrote my name on a certain paper, headed Eliphalet Hale; nor did I ever order it to be done by any other person whatever, therefore declare the same to be a scandalous forgery.

ANDREW CLARK.

TO THE PUBLIC.

(p. 100.)

Whereas we have well known that certain persons in office have been busiily employed for near three weeks in prevailing on various descriptions of people to sign a paper purporting their disbelief of a meeting held by independent Freeholders of York, Durham and Simcoe on the 24th of July at Hoyle's Tavern, York, to address the Hon. Mr. Thorpe; this paper we paid little attention to then, because we were satisfied the public perfectly understood the object and motive with which it was carried about; however, as we now find the contents of that paper have been published in the *York Gazette*, under the authority of the High Constable Mr. E. Hale; we feel ourselves called on, as Chairman and Secretary to the meeting, to declare there was not only one, but two meetings, the first held at Yonge street, the second in York; That the principal object of the Freeholders was concealment of their intention from the Judge until the object was carried into effect; and to call only such to the meeting as could contribute without injury to themselves or families; And we do further declare that the Freeholders were willing to have their names published with the address, but on the Secretary's waiting on the Judge with a copy the day before it was presented, the Judge himself requested the names might not appear, as he said "too many had already suffered for declaring their attachment to him." However, we now find it is the wish of those who did sign then, and of others who could not attend at that time, but have since signed, to have all the names published, and we shall send them accordingly by the first safe opportunity for insertion in the *Upper Canada Guardian*.

JOSEPH SHEPARD  
ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY.

Sept. 4, 1807.

TO JOSEPH WILCOX, Esq.

(p. 101.)

SIR,—Messrs. Shepard and Montgomery having sent the above piece to me to get printed in the *York Gazette*, I carried the same to Mr. John Cameron, who positively refused to publish it, I now forward it to you for insertion in your paper. You will shortly hear from Messrs. Shepard and Montgomery, who are now deeply engaged in their harvest.

JOHN VANZANTEE.

No. 36.—JUDGE THORPE TO SIR GEORGE SHEE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 310, p. 113.*)

DEAR SIR,—The meeting of the Legislature is now over, and it becomes necessary to inform you once more of the state of this Province, but as this letter will contain every thing not already mentioned, I hope it will be the last I shall be obliged to trouble you with.

After the people had forced me into the House of Assembly, they told me their grievances 1st that the Executive Council would not account for the money raised by Taxes, 2. That the proclamations by which they were brought here were unattended to by the Executive Council, 3. That the Land was given partially, Fees taken and laid on according to pleasure & the money never accounted for. 4. That their Representatives were all bribed with the Crown Land and that they had a

NOTE D.—POLITICAL STATE OF UPPER CANADA IN 1806.

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petition for the King now ready. I promised to do all I could mildly here and that I would write to you warmly, on condition of their giving up the petition for some time, which they agreed to do. These complaints I must explain. By the 14th of the King, C 88, a Tax of £1. 16s. was laid on Tavern Licenses, and all moneys arising from this the Executive have taken and appropriated without accounting to Parliament, again by the aforesaid Act and by the 15th of the King, C 40, duties are laid on Rum, Brandy &c. &c. coming into the port of Quebec, now by an Act of this province, 41 of the King C 5 similar duties are laid on the same articles coming into this province from the United States, this also the Executive Government contend is raised under British Acts, and take to themselves without accounting for any of it to the House of Assembly here; by the 18th of the King C 12 Gt. Britain generously gave up all right to taxing the Colonies except where necessary for the regulation of commerce, & then the produce arising from such Tax was to be applied to the use of the Colony in like manner as moneys raised by the House of Assembly; this Statute is recited in the 31st of the King, C 31, which gave the Constitution to the province; at the passing of which Act Mr. Pitt said it was the intention to bestow the British Constitution on the province because it was the best in the world and would therefore leave nothing to be envied from our neighbours, and Mr. Fox with his usual great political wisdom at the same time declared "that would reconcile him to any imperfection in the Bill as to give such a Constitution & conciliate the affections of the people, was the only mode by which England could restrain such distant Colonies" yet in defiance of all this, the Government to retain the control over a pitiful thousand a year (which they could as easily control through the House of Assembly) will continue the system which lost the States of America, until they have brought this fine country to the verge of a similar situation. I grieve to the Heart to see this weak, passionate, self-sufficient Governor bred in the Army, surrounded by a few half-pay Captains, men of the lowest origin with every American prejudice and every idea of military subjection, and directed by half a dozen storekeepers, men who have amassed wealth by the plunder of England, by the Indian Department and every other useless Department, by a Monopoly of Trade and extortion on the people; this shopkeeper aristocracy who are linked from Halifax to the Mississippi, boast that their interest is so great in England that they made Mr. Scott (their old Attorney) Chief Justice by their advocate Sir Wm. Grant, that they will keep Lt. Governor Gore in his place, drive me away, and hold the people in subjection; but these rapacious, ignorant men never reflect that the inhabitants of this province, tho' lately poor, & accustomed to subjection are now independent, and ready to turn on their oppressors, they do not consider that altho' by giving the Crown Lands to the Members of the House of Assembly they keep things quiet for a little, yet that it is adding fuel to the fire, which may keep down the blaze for a little, but will cause it to rage with greater violence hereafter; When the Committee on the public accounts reported that the Executive had not accounted for the money raised as I have before stated I begged that the whole might be referred to Mr. Windham and was convinced that the province would abide by his determination, but nothing like conciliating would answer, a majority was secured & the accounts set aside for a year; thus they imagine they may go on opening and closing their wounds annually; I was anxious something should be done for the Loyalists and Military Claimants & moved the address which I enclose, yet mild and respectful as you will find it nothing could induce the Government to do any thing that could harmonize the people. I endeavoured to get an Act for making great & good Roads, but by various manœuvres that was frustrated; every attempt of mine to promote Agriculture, or encourage the culture of Hemp is defeated, in short every thing must rest with Mr. Windham, and how he may be misled by misrepresentations I know not, but this I well know; that every exertion that this great body of Traders can make by interest, malice & falsehood to depreciate me in Mr. Windham's mind will be tried, but I have too high an opinion of him to suppose I will not be heard, I know my own integrity, I know how laboriously I have done my duty, I know the truth of the representations I have made & I know my attachment to the interest of England; but if Mr. Windham is

not satisfied I am ready to cross the Atlantic to convince him, or if he is convinced that the old system is a safe & good one, let him remove me before the storm begins, I am ready to go anywhere with my large & helpless family, altho' I could make double my salary at the Bar & altho' the people would subscribe to any amount to keep me here, & in the House of Assembly, yet I say send me anywhere, and in any station, where I can render any service, I will undertake it cheerfully.

Mr. Wyatt because he is a gentleman of high honour, and strict integrity has been driven from this, to him I refer you for truth.

I know how much your time must be taken up by the War, I know how little you can give to the Colonies, but in pity to the wretched and oppressed situation in which I stand, with even two lines to express what your wishes are with respect to the Colony & myself.

I am most truly, Dear Sir, your very grateful  
& obedient humble servant

ROBT. THORPE.

YORK, UPPER CANADA.

March 12, 1807

I have before stated the value of this province by encouraging the cultivation of Hemp & paying proper attention to Lumber; I have shewn how every expense could be taken from England, & am ready to convince Mr. Windham one hundred thousand a year may be saved if the interest of shopkeepers (who have kept this province in a wilderness for the cultivation of their own pockets) should not prevail; besides if the inhabitants had the advantages the Royal proclamation promised and also the Constitution which the British Parliament intended the Americans would soon envy this province, whereas our best subjects now envy them.

*Enclosure.*

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE.

(p. 121.)

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We His Majesty's dutiful & loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in parliament assembled are highly gratified by your attention to those truly deserving persons who joined the Royal Standard of the United Empire, previous to the year 1783. With great delight we also reflect on your humane desire to alleviate the misery of their unfortunate children, but regret to learn that instructions from His Majesty's late Ministers have prevented your liberal intentions being carried to their utmost extent, such instructions we are confident must have been obtained by misrepresenting the condition of these meritorious subjects, and also from misunderstanding the political state of this province.

We therefore beg leave to assure you that great injustice has taken place with regard to these loyal people & the utmost injury to the people at large. But with pleasure we declare our confidence in Your Excellency, & rely on your making such representations as will induce our munificent Sovereign to withdraw restriction, suffering recompense to rest on claim and reward on desert. Thus His Majesty's Bounty will be granted in its fullest extent, & your benevolence gratified in extending to merit its remuneration & and to the province happiness and tranquillity.

We are also anxious to impress on Your Excellency's mind the distressing situation of the military claimants, who from fatuitous circumstances and accumulated misfortune have not been able to come within the Royal proclamation, or derive any benefit from the promised reward which induced them to settle in this province.

These brave men after enduring such toil and danger as have entailed the infirmities of age before they had passed the acme of Youth, these brave men whom the foe could not subdue now in decrepitude & poverty sink vanquished by neglect.

But we feel assured that your beneficent exertions will be equally extended to these unfortunate sufferers; restriction being removed you will hold the scales of justice & by balancing merit with reward, will leave complaint without support & diffuse universal satisfaction throughout your Government.

No. 37.—JOSEPH WILLCOCKS TO MR. WINDHAM.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 310, p. 126.*)

YORK, UPPER CANADA,  
1st Ap. 1807.

SIR,—I was High Sheriff of the Home District of this province and believe no one can charge me with the slightest neglect of duty. I had my Commission under the Great Seal of the province, and received one hundred a year from the Treasury of England, yet without any fault charged, or any reason assigned I have been dismissed. I could procure the most honourable testimony of my loyalty to my Sovereign, and my attachment to Great Britain, together with the signatures of hundreds to satisfy you of my attention in my Office, but the irritated state of the Province is such from the arbitrary conduct of the Government that I consider it my duty to remain perfectly quiet, and rest on your wisdom, justice and humanity that when a new Lieutenant Governor is appointed you will desire him to examine into my case and determine according to my desert.

The great body of people seem to be impressed with an idea that you are apprized of the state of the Province, Your great political knowledge, your talents and private virtues are as well known here as in London and anxiously awaiting your determination tranquillity is preserved.

I have the Honour to be, Sir, with every possible respect,

Your Obedient Humble servant

J. WILLCOCKS.

No. 38.—JUDGE THORPE TO SIR GEORGE SHEE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 310, p. 130.*)

DEAR SIR,—Conscious of the excess of business in which you are involved I was in hopes that all trouble from me was over, but on oppression's head oppressions accumulate so quickly it is unavoidable.

My letters had for a long time been opened or suppressed at last on the Post-masters delivering me one with many enclosures before several persons, I remarked that I supposed it had been opened, & on pressing it a little together drew from the side all the letters & on putting them back asked him to account for it, he replied he could not as it had passed many offices before it came to his; in a few days I wrote him the following note: "Sir, I sent twelve shillings, the amount of your demand, & I hereby give you notice for your own and for the information of the other post-masters or Deputies, that if I receive any more letters opened, or can prove that any against you as the Law directs." Now for this kind & quiet step to find out where the fault lay, the Lieut. Governor had me indicted, he wrote to his *learned* Solicitor General for a Law opinion on it, who informed him, it was a libel & at the Court of Oyer & Terminer, the Grand Jury were prepared to find it, & a little before were amazed at its being a libel, but the Solicitor was sent for, and he informed them it was; a friend sent for me, I went instantly to Court where I exposed it to our *wise* Chief Justice, & desired him to crush it, & not suffer the country to be agitated by such an ignorant wicked production. He applied to the Solicitor who instantly declared before the public (altho' what had passed in the Grand Jury Room was told & altho' the Indictment appeared in the writing of his clerk) that he knew nothing about it & beg'd for time; the Court gave him till next day, at which time he



declared he could not go into it, & the Court was adjourned for near three weeks, but before it was to meet a *nolle prosequi* was entered and that after inflaming the Country & attempting to degrade me, they have completely exposed their own viciousness, & rendered themselves if possible more contemptible than before; I have got a copy of the Indictment but I fear to keep up the irritation that prevails amongst this faction, by trying an action for a malicious prosecution.

The Lt. Governor has dismissed the Sheriff and Gaoler, without any one fault, & what is the consequence? Why the people say every thing is prepared to pack a jury, & that no man's life is safe; the printer turned out, driven mad & put into gaol, and every soul that was intimate with me is persecuted, in short I think it my duty, to acquaint Mr. Windham that under the system Lt. Governor Gore proceeds this province must continue not only useless, but burdensome to Gt. Britain for a little, & on the first disagreement with the States it will be lost, and also Mr. Gore is so privately abandoned and so publicly impolite and profuse, that he has rendered himself contemptible, & is utterly unfit for the Government; these things, & every word I have before written, I am ready to prove at the Bar of the Council in London, provided I could be allowed a small sum for witnesses, as I am so poor from twice removing a very large family, that I could not bring even myself to England: I am fully persuaded of his misrepresentations of me, for he is so capable of falsehood, that he has invented conversations for me, of which I never uttered a word, & with persons to whom I never spoke a syllable, but as for myself, I defy him & all the world. I have done my duty, not only most strictly, but have also given the highest satisfaction and, unless it is become a crime, neither to consider my own trouble or interest, tho' in difficulty as to my property, & four thousand miles from my friends, I am innocent of every charge the utmost malice could produce. My letters from the first moment I came here to Mr. Cooke & yourself will explain my motives for taking any part: I found a wretched faction aggrandizing themselves & ruining the Province, a Council that had no right to act made a President without right; the Royal promise refused the people, & the British Constitution denied the Colony; the Council heaped land on themselves & favourites in the best places, & almost without fees, while the people could not get land in the worst places, without exorbitant fees, laid on without law, every useless Department kept up, & every expence on England continued because the money went thro' this faction the province was completely neglected because the people were to be kept in poverty and subjection, complaint was prevented from going to England, because the members of the House of Assembly were bribed with the Crown Lands, but I saw the people ripened into independence against every opposition & that they would not much longer submit. I saw the great value of the Province in the Fur trade, in hemp, in flour, in lumber, & I saw no power that could hold it, but by giving the people a secure root in the soil and leaving them nothing to envy in their neighbours; in truth I saw that by allowing the inhabitants all the privileges Gt. Britain intended, they must be the most enviable & the happiest people on earth, which would render them not only secure to England, but a promising instrument of attaching many of the Northern States of America once more to Gt. Britain. I therefore could not relinquish my duty to England, in the moment of her glorious struggle for liberty against French Despotism altho' by so doing I might have had any land, any power, & every servile attention these wretches could heap on me; but Mr. Gore for whom I had prepared the way to every comfort & every popularity to render great advantage to England, absolute prosperity to the Province, & eternal fame to himself, has preferred being subservient to this faction, supporting all their power & augmenting their oppression here on a stipulation of their supporting him with the Ministry in England, & to complete this, every engine here & every interest in England is exerted to crush & oppress me, & as for falsehood & calumny the whole set are incapable of any thing else, but if ever I get an opportunity of exposing them before the King & Council (for here I dare not let out what I have in my mind from the state of the Province) neither the annals of Tacitus, nor the verses of Cicero, shall be found to produce any wretches, or any system more despicable or oppressive.

Lord North found when too late that the false accounts of Governors & misrepresentations of the independence, determination & resources of the people lost the

United States, but if Mr. Windham wishes to continue Mr. Gore as Lt. Governor he can easily remove me, & I will most willingly determine never to engage in politics, & let him only send me where I can render service in any line & trust me I will do it.

Mr. Russell the Receiver General is old & very ill, therefore Mr. Windham can completely renovate this place, he can easily give a judicious Governor & a new Council, for Mr. Grant wants to retire, Mr. Shaw to get on half pay, & Mr. Baby should go out, as he does not attend his duty, & if Mr. Wyatt returns, Mr. Stanley comes out & a sensible man as Receiver General all may go well.

I am dear Sir, your persecuted, grateful & truly obliged  
& obedient humble servant

ROBERT THORPE.

YORK 22nd April 1807.

P.S. The Americans have made a great exertion to destroy our Fur Trade. I have given Mr. Wyatt & the British Consul at New York a scheme to defeat them; if you think it feasible you will recommend it to be adopted. I will undertake to have it executed without one guinea expence, & without more Waste Land than is improperly given to corrupt the House of Assembly one session. I am sure you must acknowledge I do not slumber at my post, whether you allow me to watch well or uselessly.

R. T.

No. 39.—JUDGE THORPE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 310, p. 173.*)

YORK, UPPER CANADA July 12th, 1807.

As I know not who is Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, I must avoid any particular address, but to the honour, the feeling and justice of whoever may fill that important situation I am forced to appeal, and I shall make it, without any effort to induce any other person to interest or influence him because I am satisfied he will be above being biased by the strict line of justice, by the power, connexion or interest of any person. Lieutenant Governor Gore, without attempting to charge me with any fault, without having the boldness to suspend me from my office (by which I would have had an appeal to the King and Council) has dared to interfere with me in the discharge of my duty, and at the moment I am sitting in the King's Bench as a Judge, a letter comes to the Chief Justice desiring him to arrange the Circuit as he had given directions to have me left out of the Commission of Assize; with great respect I beg leave to say that neither his Commission nor the Royal Instructions, have armed him with authority thus to interfere with my duty, thus to insult me & others to rob me of two hundred pds, but what can justify an act which will produce universal discontent which will resound throughout the Province, and ring across the Atlantic until it awakens justice at the gate of St James's, if you do not interfere strongly, this is what I have long dreaded, for eight months I have prevented the people from sending a petition to the King, because I know the misery that often follows from the people taking a part, & because I know that the American people consider that if their remonstrance is not attended to that they are justifiable in revolt, under these circumstances when the Chief Justice informed me that I would get leave of absence I told him I dare not go, because I knew the convulsion it would cause; I implore you to interfere not only for the sake of England & the province, but for the cause of humanity, you have full statements from me do something to harmonize the people, tell me what you wish me to do & if you desire that I should go from this I will try to retire without irritating the public mind; at the same time I declare that Mr. Gore is perfectly incapable of governing this province, he is weak, passionate, arbitrary & self sufficient to uphold the power he assumes, he descends to the most unjustifiable means, has the lowest agents, does the most oppressive things, interferes most presumptuously, is prodigal in promise & reward to effect his purpose, & appears to have no regard to truth even in conversation; he thinks (because he

wishes it) that the people can still be deceived & kept down, but it is insanity, they remember the Royal promise by proclamation, they know what the British Parliament gave them by Statute, they have passed over the weight of toil are now independent and will enforce their right: I have given the fullest information to the Secretary of State's Office, I have laboriously discharged my duty, I have sacrificed every comfort, I have disregarded every advantage the Government here could bestow & I have suffered every oppression they could inflict, which extended almost to the deprivation even of bread from my family, for the purpose of preserving tranquillity, of preventing petitions & of holding them attached to England, by giving every assurance that their grievances would be redressed without remonstrance or delay.

I know how your time must be engrossed by the war, and by the Colonies of apparently greater importance, but I beseech you to consider for an hour about this distracted Country; let any one examine my representations from 1805 every word of which (& much more) I am ready to prove, see how they hang together, examine Mr. Wyatt & Mr. Jackson who have lately gone from this, then look into Mr. Gore's misrepresentations & if there remains a single doubt call on me for proof. I hope in my composition I have no revenge, I shall not seek to bring forward charges unless you desire it. I do not wish to remain here or take any part but as you desire. You will observe by what insensible degrees I have been led into my present situation and you may judge how happy I would be to get relieved. I declare to God in a charge to a Jury, or in any other shape, from the Bench, I never uttered a word of politics or made the slightest allusion to the Government, then how can this attack be palliated, but what may I not expect when even my letters were opened and suppressed in the Lt. Governor's Office.

This faction is capable of anything, I think they will assassinate me. I have a wife, a sister and seven small children, four thousand miles from friends; in their misery do not forsake them.

I have the honour to be, Your Obedt. Servant

ROBERT THORPE.

Excuse much of this. I write it in hurry & wretchedness.

P.S. On Circuit I never go into any person's house, I know very few, and except once, I went to examine the communication from Lake Simcoe to Lake Ontario, I never was ten miles from home, the people only know me from my public conduct, and voluntarily they have offered a tribute of approbation in every Court I ever presided— this is my crime.

R. T.

No. 40.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE TO GEORGE WATSON.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 310, p. 223.*)

UPPER CANADA 29th July, 1807.

MY DEAR MR. WATSON,—I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kind and friendly letter of the 14th of April last, which I received on my return from Lake Huron, after a most delightful tour of about five hundred miles. Perhaps I may send you my journal, but if I do, it must be on condition that you do not *print it*.

Thank you for the admirable letters you enclosed, they brought every circumstance of a late transaction clearly before me, and the author merits the esteem of every honest and independent Englishman. I should like to know if all the Talents have reply'd to them, if they have do not forget me.

As you have touched on the political situation in this Province, it gives me an opening to state some particular circumstances to you, which will I am convinced prove to you, that I am and have been placed in an embarrassing situation. I mentioned in my former letters, that the opposition to the Government was headed by Mr. Justice Thorpe, and it appears in your last letter that you are apprehensive I may allow my feelings to hurry me beyond the line of prudence. Unassisted as I am, I hope my conduct will appear moderate. You will have seen my dispatch

to Mr. Windham (No. 20) giving that Minister a narrative of Mr. Thorpe's conduct and proceedings since his arrival in this Province, accompanied by some very strong documents. In that dispatch I state, having resisted the advice of some of the most respectable persons, who urged me to suspend Mr. T. from the exercise of his functions as a Judge. I have I think done my duty, in representing the conduct of this Gentleman and it now rests with the Ministers, either to support the established Government or permit Mr. T. to erect an independent Republic, indeed if those representations are not attended to, I know not what I can urge to attract the notice of His Majesty's Colonial Ministers. Do not imagine that I can suffer a Faction to provoke me to a personal controversy, altho' every attempt has been made (since Mr. T. found I was determined to support the Executive Government) by the most infamous and disgusting calumnies being propagated, to injure my public and private character. I have treated them with the contempt they deserve. I shall affect to look upon them with indifference, but they shall be narrowly watched, and when the blow is ready to fall, it shall not be administered with a light hand.

I have enclosed you the copy of an anonymous letter received from New York. As these kind of letters are seldom to be much regarded, I had thrown it aside; indeed it occurred to me that it was a trick of Mr. Thorpe's party to urge me to some step, of which they might take the advantage. The last mail has put me in possession of the author's name, (a merchant of much respectability at New York) who has promised to continue his information. I have in consequence sent a confidential person to New York, who from his connexions there, I hope will be enabled to get an introduction to Emmett and Cheetham, and if any seditious or treasonable correspondence exist, I think that person will get at it.

Mr. Wyatt who drove me to the unpleasant step of suspending him from the office of Surveyor General, handed a paper about at New York which stated from the tyranny and oppression of this Government, the Colony was on the eve of a revolt. I am in expectation of receiving the particulars of Mr. Wyatt's conduct when in America from Mr. Barclay the Consul.

I have thought it expedient to direct that Mr. Thorpe's name should be omitted in the Commission of Assize about to be issued; in adopting this measure I have consulted the peace and welfare of the province. Surely no one could approve of my allowing Mr. T. to have another opportunity of disseminating his wicked and inflammatory doctrines from the sacred seat of Justice. When he has called upon a Jury to interfere in the Government of the Country by opening his address from the Bench with "The fifteen years disgraceful administration in this Province, calls loudly for your consideration." It reminds me of the passage in the Bible: "To your tents O Israel." This worthy Judge is involved in Law Suits, in one instance he had the modesty to leave the Bench to plead his cause at the Bar. I have enclosed you the copy of a letter from Mr. T. to *our poor devil of a Chief Justice*, which I have requested him to treat with contempt. This letter is a fresh proof, if any were wanting, that he considers the exercise of his functions as a Judge, a matter only of secondary consideration. His first and great duty it seems is to thwart and attempt to control the Executive Government, and if, as he has the effrontery to assert, almost in plain terms, he was sent out with *direction* so to do, he has indeed done his duty *strictly and laboriously*. I should here observe that Mr. Thorpe has impressed the belief on the public mind, that he received positive directions from our friend Cooke, to watch the proceedings of the Executive Government, and to transmit monthly to the Secretary of State an account of the situation of the province. Although I am convinced of the absurdity and falsehoods of such statements, yet it is difficult to undeceive the public, and I wish Cooke would contradict his impudent lies, or at least permit me to do so in his name. Cooke is possessed of too much good sense to confide in a person whose character he was unacquainted with.

I have given you too much of Upper Canada politics, but I am anxious that you should know what I am about, as I have no doubt you have your fears, that my warmth or stupidity may drive me into errors.

Tell Cooke (in confidence) that our Chief Justice finds himself so much out of his way, by having engaged in political controversies, that I *know* he would resign

on his being secured £5 or £600 a year. Mr. Scott is an honourable, good man, but is extremely timid both on the Bench and in his political capacity that he never decides. You may easily conceive some of my difficulties, when I inform you that I have been obliged to write to Mr. Allcock for an opinion on a Provincial Act.

Write to me freely, you know how much I stand in need of advice and assistance. When you see Lord and Lady Camden offer my very best respects to them. Tell Lord C. that Captain Givins arrived here in May, and I have found in him a most useful and intelligent Officer.

Remember me to Cooke, and Believe me

My Dear Watson  
Aff. Yours

F. GORE.

The anonymous letter, copy of which was enclosed, is enclosure 8 of No. 33, of this note (Gore to Castlereagh). The foot notes are in the copy sent to Watson, pp. 230 to 234, and are added in the copy at No. 8 of No. 33.

#### No. 41.—JUDGE THORPE TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

YORK, UPPER CANADA

August 14th, 1807.

Under the present system of arbitrary oppression all my letters are stopped and opened, & those from me intercepted, so that I neither know who is Secretary of State or whether my appeal to his justice will ever be received.

When I was first informed the Lieutenant Governor had directed my name to be omitted in the Commission of Assize, I wrote indignantly on the instant, & feel lowered at being so roused, pray pardon any unpremeditated warmth of expression. I enclose an address which was presented to me from the freeholders of the adjacent counties with six hundred dollars; in the present disturbed state of the public mind & at the moment of threatened trouble to soothe and conciliate I was obliged to pledge myself in my answer that redress was rapidly approaching.

When I was first sent to America, I was desired to give every information I could obtain to the Secretary of State. I was indefatigable in research. I viewed the magnitude of British North America from Newfoundland to Nootka Sound, from the North Pole to latitude forty, I considered its physical & political advantages & found it capable of being made the greatest Empire in the world. I beheld her with a bosom of plenty in youthful luxuriance, nurturing her venerable parent & I rejoiced for my Country; I then turned my mind to the minute considerations of the Colony in which I was placed, I strove to cherish what was in infancy, Fur, Flour & Potash, & to bring forth what was in Embryo, Iron, Hemp & Lumber, & while I laboured to increase her value, I pointed out the mode of lessening her expence to Great Britain; I then contemplated her danger, her distance from England, her contiguity to the American States, her internal resources & the disposition of her people. I perceived there was no security, but from the unanimity and affection of the Inhabitants and found her radically insecure, because the people were disaffected to the Government, yet England had every good disposition to make her prosperous & happy, with every thing enviable on Earth to bestow in a rich soil & temperate climate, she directed land to be given under the most honourable tenure, she ordered the law & Constitution of England to be administered. She sent utensils and provisions for those who had suffered from their attachment to the Empire, she gave establishments and protection without expence; all, without rents, rates, tythes or taxation, & lastly she invited settlers from the States to increase population and participate of these blessings; here was liberal reward & political wisdom in the extreme, but poisoned in administering; the officers in the land granting Department from avariciousness to obtain some paltry fees, threw every difficulty in the way of the Loyalist and invited Settler, because by proclamation they were promised land without fees; those whom they could not frustrate were sent to a distance in the

wilderness unless they were favourites, or convenient subservient men, the valuable parts were granted in large tracts to themselves, to complying members of the House of Assembly, to those who could pay fees, or to any who would be serviceable in the basest projects, in short the Crown Lands were bartered so openly for private emolument & public corruption, that the people were disgusted, the Constitution they so fondly looked for was withheld, the public money was not accounted for before the House of Assembly, and they concluded it was embezzled by the servants of the Crown, they heard Gen. Hunter had sent near thirty thousand pound to England, they saw this Lieut. Governor endeavouring to frustrate the verdict of an honest Jury, & openly endeavouring to overturn the freedom of Election, making the worthiest men victims, not only to their votes but even to their supposed inclinations; add to this the exertion and oppression of the Shopkeeper Aristocracy who rule British North America with a rod of iron, a voracious set, who are linked from Newfoundland to the Mississippi, with great interest in England, & even protegés in power, every man on his arrival becomes their debtor, and lest he should ever get extricated, they make every effort to defeat any project that might bring forth the energies of the people, they are universally the Magistrates & enforce the demands of each other, they make every exertion to make any expence in England from being curtailed, because every disbursement passes through their hands and finally becomes their acquisition, the land & produce is at their mercy, but when the people saw them made the friends, companions & advisers of the Lt. Governor, with everything at the command of the upstart wretches whom they had lately known in the most despicable situations, they were ready for revolt, the cup of bitterness was full, & looked to a rupture with America as joy; in many places they have met & trained on the Anniversary day of American Independence as they were accustomed to act on the King's birthday & they behold the Americans building forts, & embodying their Militia on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence as a preparation for the dissolution of their bondage. My letters to the Secretary will shew how long & how fully I have represented the state of this Province, & the causes which gave rise to this universal dissatisfaction, they will prove for what reasons & by what insensible degrees I have been brought forward, I have detailed every act, every thought, they are documents to prove my principles and my investigations, but nothing can shew you the wicked & despicable attempts that have been made to oppress and drive me from every principle of duty & force me into their destructive faction. I fear much evidence from the Eastern part of the Province on account of my not going Circuit, altho' I never was there the people fancied they would find satisfaction from my conduct, as the other parts of the Colony where I had presided had taught them to expect, and surely this was no time for the Lt. Governor to rouse indignation by shewing his puerile enmity to a man who never had done him an Injury? but who laboured to prepossess the public with the most favourable idea of him even before he arrived, until the violence, the ignorance, & the meanness of his conduct forced me to give him up. I know he has no regard to truth, & that he is capable of employing the vilest tool to say & swear to any calumny; I am satisfied that my opinions on the unnecessary expence that is heaped on England, the illegality of fees, the land jobbing, & the arbitrary system that is pursued, has raised me a host of foes; but I defy all the world to lay any crime to my charge, either in my public or private conduct, but that I am poor, & that neither myself or wife (from being reared in the lap of affluence) understand the management of money, & at the same time I will pledge myself to prove the truth of every line I have ever written to your Department, & justify everything I have ever done or said, in or about the Province, and should it ever be my good fortune to go before the King & Council, I will lay open such a scene of depredation, oppression & vicious conduct as must naturally have incensed the people & that the system I have ever proposed is the only one to harmonize & conciliate the people, to preserve the Province, prevent its being burdensome render it valuable to Great Britain. One step more & I have done. We are on the verge of what I have often depicted & long feared, yet in this desperate state I would pledge my life to satisfy every grief and unite almost every being in a fixed determination to preserve in the

last extremity the Province to Great Britain, & in such a wilderness so intersected with water it could be easily done were the hearts of the people more animated in the cause, for they love England and her Government, but they feel themselves trampled on by those they despise, they find themselves defrauded of the Royal promise which they know was intended to be fulfilled; they see that neither the British Law or Constitution is administered to them & that where they expected to be freemen they are treated like slaves.

I enclose you the last address of the Indian Chiefs to the British agent in which you will find they accuse the Executive of embezzling their money, they also desire their money to be laid out in this Province, but their money being placed in the English funds, is the strongest tie to hold them to Great Britain, & my influence is such with Brant & other Chiefs that I will undertake to reconcile them to the money going to England, if they are only done justice to in other points. Surely their demands are moderate, & it is only just, wise & politic to grant what will satisfy or conciliate.

The worthy & intelligent Mr. Cooke, when he congratulated me on this appointment, told me it was worth one thousand a year. I could now convince him I do not receive above six hundred & fifty, & that I have been cheated in two years of three hundred pounds circuit money; however I must now entreat (as a mark of disapprobation of my being prevented from going Judge of Assize) that you will give directions for the Lt. Governor to issue a warrant for my receiving the money allowed for the Circuit I ought to have gone in my turn it will be justice to me & gratifying to the Province.

Would it be your pleasure to continue the old system, I must pray of you to place me in any other situation where I may render justice in tranquillity, or serve England in any shape, but *here* where every attempt has been made to deprive my family even of subsistence, & every indignity has been offered to myself it would be impossible to remain, but if the system is changed, & a new Governor will make justice the basis of his administration, I can ensure him & the people happiness, harmony and prosperity.

I have the honour to be (with great respect)

Your much obliged & obedient humble servant

ROBERT THORPE.

*Enclosed.*

GRAND RIVER INDIANS TO WILLIAM CLAUS.

(p. 262.)

To William Claus Esq Agt. Ind. Affairs &c. &c. &c.

Brother,

You'll excuse us for so often troubling you upon the same subject, but having lately held a Council of our Chiefs on the Grand River on which we were unanimously of our former opinion & resolved that Mr. Penfield should have the grant for the Township originally sold to Philip Stedman, & by P. Stedman to Mr. Hageboom & Hageboom to said Mr. Penfield, Mr. Hageboom having paid us a considerable sum, we should regret that he should lose anything by us, & from a connection between Mr. Penfield & him, we think Mr. Penfield the proper person to have the grant in order that none may be losers, & that the community at large may know that we deem our words sacred & shall always if possible fulfil any bargain we fairly enter into, as we certainly have in the present case with Mr. Daniel Penfield.

Brother,

With respect to the disposal of any moneys that may in future be paid for land sold by us, it is our wish & desire, that the Trustees put out the money in this country, as the interest on the same will commence so much sooner & if so much greater than if sent to England; the propriety of this, experience has taught you, as it is such a length of time before we can reap the least advantage from moneys sent to Europe, & of course considerable losers; for instance, we have lost, or at least have

had no account of, the interest of £4,602 Hf. Cy. since the 23rd of May, 1804, & on the sum of upwards of £4,000 H. Cy. since May, 1805, on which we expected interest of six per cent per annum, on a low calculation nine thousand dollars, & instead of receiving six per cent we need only expect four per cent from the English funds. All this we wish the Trustees to take into consideration & to study our interest, as it was for this purpose we nominated them, & not the Executive Council who now alone seem to take the disposal of our moneys on themselves.

Brother,

Having been long in an uncertain state with respect to a Deed for the residue of our lands on the Grand River that has not been patented we wish & seriously request you to let us know how far & whether his Excellency the Lieut. Governor has it in his power to give us relief, if he has it not in his power to confirm it to us by patent we would wish to know so, that we should not attach blame to where there is no right so to do, & that we may then apply elsewhere for a regular deed, or grant for the same. The Chiefs hope that with respect to the Land for which Letters patent have issued by authority, that the Trustees do take immediate steps to carry our intentions and resolutions into effect so that we may be reaping advantages from our sale of them.

Brother,

We again repeat that in justice & equity the Land Block No. 1 is the property of Mr. Daniel Penfield, & it is our desire that the grant to him be completed so soon as possible & that the Trustees do take the proper steps to have the same arranged, as we do not wish by quirks & quibbles of Law to evade doing him equal justice with any Lord of the Land.

Brother,

At the Council lately holden at the Grand River, I was by the Chiefs assembled requested to deliver you this, their address, from their being at this time of the year busily employed at home they could not attend here with me. I have therefore committed the same to writing so that there may be no misunderstanding thereafter.

Niagara 2nd July 1807.

JOS. BRANT.

No. 42.—JOHN MILLS JACKSON TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 310, p. 291.*)

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD CASTLEREAGH.

BELLEVUE, SOUTHAMPTON

September 5th, 1807.

MY LORD,—I had the honour of Your Lordship's favour of the 29th ulto, for which I beg to return you my thanks. Am afraid it will not be in my power for some time to wait on Your Lordship in London, much as I desire to have a personal communication with Your Lordship relative to transactions which has taken place in His Majesty's province of Upper Canada. I will therefore content myself with relating a few of those grievances which has unhappily produced these effects which are to be apprehended in that country.

On my arrival in York in August 1806, I found much discontent amongst the majority of the people, & some of the Officers of Government complained of the treatment they had experienced from the late Lieutenant Governor. By proclamation those who had served in the British Army in America, during the Revolution were to receive a certain portion of Land in Canada for their services, and who are stiled Military Claimants, numbers of these have been wounded in his Majesty's service, who are now good subjects, but who have never received that compensation promised them by His Majesty, altho' they have made frequent applications, have



never been able to procure what they were so justly entitled to, & which was so liberally held out to them by the proclamation at that time.

Also there are numbers of Loyalists, who in consequence of their attachment to the Crown during the American War, having lost their property in the States, & who were by proclamation promised remuneration by a grant of Land in Canada, vast numbers of these with their families are now settled in the Province, but who having been deceived by the Administration in Canada, were obliged to purchase or to locate Lands by paying the Fees, when they ought to have received them as a Bonus from the Crown, free of all charges whatever.

Many also are now in that country being unable to pay the Fees, & who also of Right ought to have possessed Lands are deprived of their claims on the Government, altho' as much entitled to receive them as those who by partiality are in possession of some of the best and most valuable tracts in the Province.

And my Lord, you will be surpris'd when I tell you that vast numbers of those who had claims on the Government from the treatment they experienced & not receiving that compensation, which it was the intention of His Majesty should be allow'd them for their services, have deserted the British Interest, & have settled with their Families in the United States, becoming subjects of a foreign Government to the great injury & loss to the Colony & disadvantage to His Majesty's Interest in the Province.

The dismissal of these who held office under the Government by the present Lieutenant Governor, has tended to create much discontent amongst the People, for it appears their only crime, was their attachment to the Constitution & the Rights of the People, & who were in a laudable opposition to those who were trampling on their liberties, especially on the Freedom of Election, & the choice of the Majority of the Freeholders in the nomination of a Representative to serve them in Parliament, this gave great offence, & has tended much to weaken the Interest of the Government in every district, inasmuch as that at the next general Election which will happen the next year there will be found few to support any measure which His Majesty's Ministers may think proper to recommend. I am well assur'd that the People will send a Petition to the King, when if their grievances are not redress'd it is to be fear'd, very serious evils will be the coasequence, the part which Mr. Gore has taken against a very worthy man & one of the best subjects His Majesty has, & one who holds no less a situation than a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, whose attachment to the King & our excellent constitution, not even Your Lordship is more a friend to. He I understand has also been suspended & I am afraid much misrepresentation has or will reach your Lordship respecting the conduct of some of those to whose exertions the Government are much indebted for the tranquillity which has lately reigned in the province, but which I give you my honour I wou'd not answer for, unless the Government at Home remove the Evil, by convincing the people their grievances shall be redress'd & by the administration of Justice to all, whereby the Inhabitants will find, that their situation has been attended to at Home; by these means the affections of the people in the Colony may be regain'd & infinite advantages must be the result from the exertions of a laborious peasantry, in the cultivation of a soil capable of producing every article beneficial to the Mother Country, especially in the production of great quantities of Hemp & Lumber, articles which are so essentially necessary to the maintenance & existence of our Navy & which I apprehend we shall soon stand in great need of as the Northern ports are now shut against us. •

The Liberty of the Press that grand palladium of British Freedom has been shamefully violated in the refusal of the Government in Canada to suffer the majority of the Inhabitants to vindicate their character (I mean in the Home District) from the most foul and malicious misrepresentation, which appeared in the *York Gazette*, the accusation of Rebels being falsely bestowed upon them in a publication under the Inspection of the Lieutenant Governor & when the public had met to vindicate their character from this unfounded calumny their resolutions were not suffered to be printed, this produced a violent sensation in the minds of the people against the Governor for such an arbitrary proceeding. It will not be amiss here to inform your Lordship that some years ago a vast number of stores of all denominations

were sent out by the Government at Home for the use & benefit of the settlers in the first occupation of the Lands, & when the Government was removed to York from Niagara, which were never given to them; these stores are suffered to decay, & which ought to be sold, whereby a sum of money might be raised & which would lessen the expenditure of the future year.

I shall now also take the liberty of representing to your Lordship, that a considerable sum of money might be sav'd annually to the Mother country, and which is now and has been expended in the support of a useless Marine on the Lake, which for half the year cannot be navigable on account of the danger attending thereon, and there not being hands sufficient to man them in the Summer, so that there is always one in port. This Marine consists of three vessels, a Ship, a Brig and a Schooner, and which are (excepting the Schooner) of no manner of beneficial use whatever. I cou'd convince Your Lordship from extracts of some letters that the Discontent of the Province has arisen to an alarming height. I beg your Lordship will pardon the length of this letter, but the subject is of that magnitude and importance, which I shou'd hope will plead my excuse in taking up so much of your Lordship's time.

Some of the Indians settled in the Province and who were our firm allies, to whose services the British Government are much indebted, have much cause of complaint, & which I apprehend will soon be made known to your Lordship.

I conceive by a proper regulation much money undoubtedly might be sav'd to the Mother Country, & by a judicious arrangement the Country would soon, instead of a Burthen become of immense value to Great Britain & the Province from its Capability of Improvement wd soon be filled with Inhabitants, who wd defend it against the attempts, which no doubt (should a war unhappily break out between Great Britain & the States) would be made to occupy that part of British America by the armies of the United States, but at present from the disaffection occasioned by the proceedings of His Majesty's Civil Officers would be easily taken possession of, as it is to be feared the people wou'd not be very warm in the support of the British Interest & thus wou'd this fine province be an easy conquest to the enemy, which had a proper system been pursued by a strict adherence to the Constitution, so liberally given them by his present Majesty, might have bid defiance to the United States, the people being well convinced that under the mild and equitable Government of the British Constitution, no subjects of any Country whatever cou'd enjoy more perfect Freedom than those who have the good fortune to have become subjects of our most gracious Sovereign & who enjoy the most perfect happiness when the benevolent system of that Constitution is adher'd to. The application of Money (by the Government) rais'd in the Province, without the sanction or vote of the Commons House of Assembly, has added much to the discontents of the people, which your Lordship must allow is the most unconstitutional proceeding that cou'd have been adopted & which of course produced much dissatisfaction. I understand there is to be a Court of Chancery established in the Province; much mischief may arise from an injudicious exertion of its proceedings, at present the Land cannot be taken by a creditor for debt, & which is a very wise system. For were it otherwise the Land would get into the possession of a few persons, who wou'd contrive by the advance of a trifling loan, or probably by some more nefarious proceeding, to get many of the Land holders in their debt, the consequence wou'd be the Land wou'd be mortgag'd for a trifling sum which Mortgage might be foreclos'd & the property taken out of the possession of the original occupier. The Legislature saw the inconvenience of this & did not subject the land to be seized for Debt. The intention of the Government was to grant the Lands in proportions of two hundred acre lots, whereby the country, from the number of inhabitants wou'd thereby be sooner clear'd and put in a state of cultivation.

My object shall be on my return to Canada to endeavour to render the Colony, as far as may be in my power, beneficial to the Mother Country, for which purpose previous to my going, I shou'd solicit the honour of an interview with your Lordship. I now beg leave to subscribe myself,

Your Lordship's most obedient & very humble servant

JOHN MILLS JACKSON.

## No. 43.—JUDGE THORPE TO EDWARD COOKE.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 310, p. 314.)*YORK, UPPER CANADA,  
Sept. 18th, 1807.

DEAR SIR,—A letter from Mr. Stanley (which by accident I received) informed me of your being reinstated with Lord Castlereagh in the Colonial Department. For two years I have considered with sorrow the expence this province entails on England. I have shewn how that might be curtailed and the value of the Colony augmented, with grief I have considered the discontent that prevails, I have stated the causes and pointed out the remedy. Mr. Pitt & Mr. Fox were of opinion that the only mode by which Canada could be retained, was by making it as beneficial to the settler as possible, & by rendering the inhabitants so happy that they should find nothing amongst their neighbours to envy or desire, but all the benevolence and wisdom of England was frustrated, these blessings were not administered. The Royal proclamation promised land, provisions, & utensils, to a few they were given profusely, to the many they were denied & to some extent they were sold; so that British honour was in as much estimation here as Numidian Faith at Rome.

The Minister directed land to be given in soccage tenure, yet the people were almost driven to arms before they could obtain anything but leases. The British Parliament gave the Colony the British Constitution, yet the Executive never would suffer the public money to be accounted for before the House of Assembly and for the pitiful patronage of one thousand a year, the people were deprived of the very object they came to enjoy. The Province adopted the English Law, but the people found that power influenced the decisions of the Courts and defeated the verdict of the juries: In short the liberality of the Crown, the wisdom of Parliament & the system agreed on by the greatest politicians England ever produced, as the only mode by which the province could be retained was all despised & the converse pursued. The few were aggrandized and enriched; the many were to be oppressed and impoverished, every establishment was to be kept up & every expense to England continued because the few were to be benefited, but nothing was to be attempted to improve the province, because the many were to be depressed, the Crown land was to be heaped on the few & withheld from the many, because it would be useless to the few if the many were not driven to purchase. The shadow of the British Constitution was given to the many, and the substance retained for the few, the Law of England was above the consideration of any, but the parties concerned under the consideration of all, the result is what might be expected, the whole body of the inhabitants hail with joy, the threaten'd rupture, that they may fly from perfidy & oppression. I am sick to the heart, I have toil'd & labour'd, my mind has been in continual action, by doing my duty strictly & impartially, I have gained the confidence & the affections of the people, & I will endeavour to retain it, as the only chance for preserving tranquillity. I do not mean to give offence, but my mind is so full I must speak the truth; it may be my last effort. When the people found the Montreal Merchants, through Sir Wm. Grant able to make their Attorney Chief Justice of the Province, the cup of bitterness wanted but one drop to make it overflow, and that was quickly added when Mr. Gore was appointed Lt. Governor, a man whose violent, arbitrary, vindictive, selfsufficient conduct would not have answer'd for the regions of Bengal, & which a boy in an upper form at Eton would have been politician enough to declare ruinous in a Colony only divided by the St. Lawrence from the American States. It may be necessary to inform you that the mighty & favoured few, are composed of half pay officers, that have appointments, & shop keepers, that are Magistrates, these are the extortioners, oppressors, revilers of the people, these are the advisers, companions & friends of Mr. Gore, whose will was to be the Law, not even a vote given but as he desired, and to support this despotism the Crown Land was distributed for every vicious purpose that could be devised & for no one good purpose for which it was intended. Mr. Gore is so weak, so rash & so confident of Lord Castlereagh's protection, that I suspect he would have suspended me, for not assisting him in accelerating the loss of the province; it would have been

desirable as I would then have had an opportunity of laying the whole system before the King and Council, but the province got at last into such a state that I dreaded being obliged to leave it, & here will I now remain (unless the Secretary orders me away) while it can be held for Gt. Britain. But even twelve months ago if Mr. Pitt's intentions for the Government of this Province had been followed and a dignified sensible political man sent as Governor with an intelligent liberal active man as Chief Justice, this Colony would have armed en masse & defended itself without any expence to England against all the power of America, for it is a wilderness so intersected with water that nothing could penetrate it; If it was the interest of the people to defend & Government had their affections to animate, all would be security.

Mr. Gore has gone to London Canada, absolutely abdicated the Province in violation of his Commission, without any person being sworn in to administer the Government. As to this place it is not even protected from the Indians, & if there is war (which God avert) there will be mischief from these savages, but if the good sense of both nations should continue peace, and Lord Castlereagh think of suffering Mr. Gore to remain & his system to be pursued here, I hope he will quickly place me where I may quietly do my duty. Wherever I may be placed he shall always find justice and integrity, the standard of my actions and the measure of my ambition.

I have the honour to be with great respect & esteem,  
Your most obedient humble servant

ROBERT THORPE.

P.S. I send you two papers which with other matters already forwarded will assist in proving the impotent malignity of Mr. Gore's conduct to me, an' his insulting me (for election purposes) in ordering my name to be omitted in the Commission of Assize on which I have appealed to the justice of the Secretary of State for redress, many of the respectable people raised a sum of money, which they presented to me with an address, as a compensation for the sum I should have received by going circuit. Mr. Gore sent forward his sycophants to induce some persons to insinuate that there was no such meeting & sign a paper &c to that effect. This being published produced a reply which I think has sufficiently exposed him and his pitiful manœuvre. Since I have written the above I find I cannot procure the paper with the signatures for a few days, but will enclose it in the duplicate.

R. T.

No. 44.—JUDGE THORPE TO EDWARD COOKE.

*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 310, p. 321.)*

(Private.)

DEAR SIR,—I lament being obliged to trouble you on my own affairs, but I have just heard that my bills drawn last January are protested on account of some form being omitted in the Certificate, which never was declared to be necessary until last May. How was I to know anything of this, and the misery it may accumulate on me and my family no one can tell, for it will ruin my credit, and the expence will be very heavy. There will be ten per cent charges, six per cent interest protests and postage, besides three per cent loss on each set of bills by exchange; I never have received a shilling by any fee, I have been cheated out of three hundred pds Circuit Money. I never have had one acre of Land, I am not able to send my children to school, for I declare to God in this expensive place without a house or anything of my own, I am scarcely able to clothe & support my family, yet I have given up my profession & thought to be happy & affluent in America, yet I toil for ever and because I will not join with these rapacious oppressive wretches, and ask them for favours, I am driven to every difficulty here and annoyance heaped on me from home.

I am Dr. Sir, truly your distressed  
& grateful humble servant  
ROBT. THORPE.

Sept 20th 1807.

## No. 45.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE TO GEORGE WATSON.

YORK, UPPER CANADA

4th October, 1807.

MY DEAR WATSON,—Not having heard from you since the 14th April last, I am almost induced to suspect that some of our democratic faction have found means to intercept my letters; however as Mr. Justice Powell is daily expected, I trust my anxiety will be relieved by his arrival, and that I shall have the satisfaction to learn that my friends in England, whom I dearly value and respect are well and happy.

I now avail myself of the opportunity offer'd by a Lieut. Erskine of the 6th Regiment going to England to write to you, and as I consider the conveyance safe, I shall perhaps enter into my situation here, and that of this province more at length, than I should venture to do by the usual mode of communication; leaving it to your discretion to communicate such parts of my letter to our mutual friends, as you may deem prudent, but with this caution, that if my private communications are not made with reserve, they will find their way back to this country.

Soon after the receipt of the anonymous letter (a copy of which I sent to you) from New York, I received information from a merchant of respectability residing there, fully corroborating the statement made by the writer of that letter. In consequence of which, I dispatch'd a confidential agent to the United States, to obtain information and watch the motions of a party formed in this province and connected with United Irishmen in America, to subvert the British Constitution in Canada. This agent has ascertained the connection of Willcocks (Mr. Justice Thorpe's editor) with Emmett and some of the Republicans in New York, but they conduct the affairs with such caution, that it is impossible as yet, to convict any of the parties here.

The venality of the American postmasters made it an easy matter for the agent employ'd to procure a sight of letters address'd to the parties in this Country, although Mr. Thorpe had the precaution to direct all letters for him, to be put under several covers to other people, I received information of his scheme.

The Letters No. 1 and 2 from Mr. Wyatt to Mr. Thorpe and Mr. Baldwin were copied in America and sent to me in cypher. As these letters, however the writer's vanity and folly may appear to you, concern me personally, I transmit them to you, in the confident hope, that I have friends in England, who will not admit of my being beat down by falsehood; because Mr. Wyatt may have interest at Court and with Lord Wellesley. I can conscientiously declare, that I have been actuated by no personal motives. I have had the King's Interest only at Heart, and that I have and ever will contend against Democratic principles.

The newspaper, alluded to in the informations from New York, has commenced its operations, this paper is distributed gratis through the country, the violent abuse of the Government & the personal attacks, are notoriously believed to be the productions of Mr. Justice Thorpe, and altho' every man in the country is convinced in his own mind of the fact & a combination of various circumstances reduce it to a moral certainty, yet we have not proof enough to establish it in a Court of Justice. A series of Letters signed A Loyalist are Mr. T's, who was weak enough before the first of them made its appearance, to shew the manuscript copy to some of his Friends. I fear I cannot procure a series of these papers to send to you, indeed if I could, so much explanation would be necessary to make you understand them, that I have not time by Mr. Erskine to enter into them.

That Mr. Thorpe is supposed I have little doubt, his obtaining money from the most suspicious characters justifies me in making this conclusion (No. 3).

Mr. Wyatt's wife was so much alarm'd at the lengths Mr. Thorpe had urged her husband to go to, that she secretly afforded information (No. 4), the information relative to the printer is perfectly correct, Mr. Thorpe having sent many messages by the United Irishman Willcocks, to induce him to leave the service of Government and print for the people, and that his influence wou'd procure him two thousand subscribers. His boast of upsetting the Government of Prince Edward Island he has made to many.

That Government will have reason to repent of not having before now come to a decision relative to that worthy man I have no doubt. In March last, I press'd for instructions but am left entirely to my own discretion. I cannot help feeling this, not as a private character, but for the sake of the King's Government, which by this man and his party, have been constantly held up to the people as wicked, oppressive and contemptible; in this general censure and abuse, are included the administration of Generals Simcoe and Hunter. Altho' Mr. Wyatt states to his friend that Mr. Thorpe is suspended, yet till I receive official notification of this event, I cannot of course notice it. This suspension I fear will not have the desired effect. Mr. T. is deeply in debt and has conducted himself in such a shameful manner towards his creditors, that they are *inexorable*. I fear he cannot leave the province (to me it is a matter of perfect indifference what becomes of him so that we can be relieved). It is melancholy to reflect, that the fate of this man will be attended by misery and want, such indeed is generally the consequenc and end of the Factious schemes of Demagogues.

If Mr. Thorpe can make his escape from the numerous creditors that are besetting him, I have no doubt of his taking to England an address signed by every disaffected person in the province.

Do not conceive that I am apprehensive as to my own conduct. Whatever representations I have felt it my duty to transmit to the Secretary of State, relative to the conduct of a dangerous Faction in this country; those representations I have accompanied by documents to substantiate my statements. I do not look for the support of Govrent at Home as a matter of favour or Interest. The King's interest shall never be invaded, while I am intrusted with his Commission. I cannot refrain from giving you an anecdote, respecting the Democratic views of Mr. Thorpe and his party—the last interview this worthy Gentleman had with me, was on some agricultural business; on the subject of Hemp we had a long discussion. He then said *We* (this was before he was in the House of Assembly) shall prepare a Bill for the House of Assembly to dispose of certain Lands and that the moneys arising from these sales should be appropriated *by the House* to particular purposes. I told Mr. Thorpe that as I considered myself the guardian of the King's property, that the Democratic part of the Constitution should never, while I had the honour to administer the Government, assume a power that the Constitution had not invested it with. During Mr. President Grant's Administration, this party urged the House of Assembly to the most unconstitutional assumption of power, even impressing on their minds that they were paramount in the Government. You need not be surprized that when two officers of the Crown hold such language, that ignorant men may be deceived (No. 5). During the last Session, notwithstanding Mr. Thorpe's violent opposition every measure was carried that I wished. I took care that the House of Assembly should be made acquainted with my determination to resist them, if they attempted to assume to themselves improper authority.

If Mr. T. returns to England, I wish Cooke wou'd put a few leading questions to him, whether he caus'd the addresses and answers from the Juries to be inserted in the newspapers. I wish Cooke to put this question to him, as if he supposed they got into the papers without his knowledge. I have Mr. Thorpe's letters now in my possession ordering these addresses to be presented.

I now must beg of you to write to me freely & give me your opinion, and notwithstanding every point I wish may by this time be adjusted in England, I wish *for your opinion*, and if possible for others who are friends to both of us, it may be of real benefit to me by guiding me, if hereafter I should have to contend with similar cases of difficulty.

Respecting Mr. Wyatt's suspension, I did certainly regret that there was a necessity of my being forced by him to take such a step. His positive resistance of authority, left no option for me. It was a trial of strength between *the parties*—that is the Government and Messrs Thorpe & Wyatt.

You will perceive by Mr. Wyatt's last letter, that he is anxious to make it appear that he is not connected with Mr. Thorpe in an opposition to the authority of Government. The plan that Mr. T. proposed to Wyatt, was to prosecute me in England,

and a Middlesex Jury would amply repay, for which purpose I conceive he is exerting himself, and *his great Interests* to procure copies of my dispatches.

Should any of the events which have been passing in Upper Canada be mentioned to Lord Camden, I am sure he will put the most favourable construction he can on the part I have been obliged to take; you know how much I respect his opinion, and that I am ever anxious to conduct myself in such a manner, as not to forfeit his friendship.

I have so little time, that I cannot enter into our relative situations with the United States; excepting from the newspapers I have little information, and you will hear with astonishment that neither Mr. President Dunn nor myself have received any communications from our Minister at Washington.

The Indians are decidedly in favour of the British and I have been under considerable apprehensions of their taking up the Hatchet against the Long Knives (Americans). I have instructed the Superintendents to restrain them, at the same time to conciliate them as much as possible. I can assure you that these Gentlemen are no insignificant allies.

Mrs. Gore is quite well, notwithstanding we have had a very sickly season. An Influenza has spread over the whole Continent of America, and frequently terminating in a dangerous fever.

General Moreau some time since wish'd to visit the falls of Niagara, and sounded some gentlemen at New York, as to the chance of my permitting him to do so. Should he *now* make his appearance I shall send him to England, it is generally supposed that he is intriguing with Mr. Jefferson.

I hope to hear a good account of all the Arlington Street family. I have not written to Lord C. lately. I really am afraid of appearing too intrusive. I have every reason on earth to be grateful to Lord C. and however anxious I am to get to the Lower Province (but Halifax above all should a vacancy happen) yet I cannot write to him on the subject.

What is become of our Attorney General, he was to have left England in June. Conceive to yourself how I am situated at present, the Chief Justice in the Circuit, no Attorney General, from the illness of two of our Counsellors I cannot have even the advice and assistance of the Executive Council, and surrounded by Factious characters, taking every advantage of the weakness of the Government.

Notwithstanding all my embarrassments I am well & happy, and I fear from the length of this letter, you will regret I had not a touch of the gout in my right hand.

Adieu my Dear Watson, Affy Yours

F. G.

(*Separate.*) Whatever I have written in the accompanying sheets, I mean that you shall consider for me, and if you think the whole or any part worth communicating to any of our friends, of course you will use your discretion. I do not like to talk of myself, but I am sure you will believe me, when I solemnly assure you, that I have not exaggerated any one thing, that I have resisted the advice and wishes of every man of property in U. C. by not having long since suspended Mr. Thorpe. The Merchants at Montreal and this place wanted to bring his swindling transactions before me, which I have resisted because it should not be supposed I had any sort of interference with his private transactions, however wicked they may be.

Do not think I forget my friend George, indeed I hear so seldom from you, that I know not what he is doing. If ever I see him again, he will make me feel old. I wish to God I could get a seat near you on the *Excise Bench*. Of my situation here I do not like to write all I think. Sedition is gaining ground faster than I apprehended. Mr. T's agents are over the Country getting signatures to addresses two months after such addresses were supposed to be presented to him; in short I am in most awkward and embarrassing situation; at present I have no one to advise with. Lose no time in exerting yourself to get me out of this province, I even wish some other person might be sent who the administration may have a good opinion of.

I think it would be possible to get me to Quebec, anything would be better, for all my trouble and anxiety of mind to do what is right, I have nothing to compensate me, no society & my income not adequate to the situation.

I hope Cherry F's affairs are settl'd and that the House of Farquhar are as well and happy as we wish them.

Adieu my dear W.

Affly. F. G.

*Enclosures.*

No. 1.—C. B. WYATT TO JUDGE THORPE.

(p. 344.)

(The figures in parenthesis refer to the "Remarks" which follow this letter.)

DUBLIN May 19th.

MY DEAR SIR,—At the time I left Upper Canada, I had little idea of visiting Halifax or this place; my passage from the United States has been unavoidably tardy and expensive. I however took every precaution which I conceived best calculated to prevent any decision on the part of Ministers, unfavourable to the object of my undertaking, by letters to my friends which appear to have succeeded. I arrived in London yesterday week, found my Father absent &c. and my Brother on whose Judgment and Interference you know I much depend, starting for sweet Ireland; he has at present the situation of private Secretary to Sir Arthur Wellesley, who is Chief Secretary of State; my Brother has had an Interview with Lords Castlereagh, Sidmouth, Wellesley and other great men, who promised me every Justice. I am therefore inclined to think, there can be no doubt of my success, the former is Secretary of State in Windham's place, to whom I can get free access, I am persuaded, thro' various channels, on the best footing I could wish. Lord Wellesley who received three messages from His Majesty at the time of the late charges, calling him to the office of prime Minister, two of which from motives of delicacy his Lordship rejected. The third he complied with, was actually appointed, had appointed my Brother his Secretary but afterwards resign'd. It is equally understood that he is to come into administration, as that it is his intention so to do, and has promised my Brother to engage your friend Cooke (1) now Under Secretary of State, with whom he is particularly friendly and intimate, in my interests; Mr. Henry Wellesley has also promised to exert himself for our success; he is one of the Secretaries of the Treasury: I am therefore of opinion, that I command together with my Father's Intimacy with the Duke of Portland and connections at Court, a hearing upon as good grounds as we (2) could wish, and I think you will not think me too sanguine, acquainted as you are with the politicks of Upper Canada, in an idea entertained of being able to raise sufficient Interest to secure an honourable triumph in the cause in which some of us are engag'd. I am now residing with my Brother in a very handsome and spacious apartment in the Castle of Dublin for the purpose of communicating to him the matter I possess in support of the conduct both of yourself and me, as connected with the mutual interests of Upper Canada and England, and fixing in cooperation with him and I trust Sir Thomas Featherston the best plan for me to pursue. I thought it best so to do, particularly as I apprehend no injury to the cause, by a short delay upon my part. I send you a copy of my letter to Sir Thomas F. who I am determined to rouse into activity as well as a sketch of the plan I mean to pursue, that you may anticipate the victory. I am persuaded we must succeed, and even aspire to some favourable changes for yourself and me. I believe Mr. Stanley has gone to the Prince of Wales's Island (4). If I am not too late, I shall endeavour to provide a good Attorney General in his place. When my Brother had last an interview with Lord Castlereagh upon my business, Lord Castlereagh told him in the course of conversation that he had just referred a large mass of papers to the Chancellor which conceive must probably have been relative to the establishment of a Court of Equity, so much requir'd in Upper Canada (5). I shall make every possible exertion for your Interest in that arrangement, you may rest assured, as well as upon every occasion when I have an opportunity from the official documents I have already shewn to my Brother, relative to Upper Canada, and what I have been able to state upon the same subject, he seems to think with me, that some characters of distinction, with whom I am engaged



are damned Rascals, and that nothing but mismanagement can endanger my cause. It cannot be difficult for me to shew, the fatal effects of the continuance of the wretched system that prevails in the American Colonies (6) and that the Interests of Individuals and the public have been sacrificed indiscriminately at the shrine of Arbitrary Imposition, and of mistaken power. I shall, you may depend, exhibit a brilliant (7) picture, shewing how the intentions of Government, the beneficent promise of the Sovereign, has been sacrificed with respect to the Loyalists and Soldiers who have served in the war, with regard to the Implements of Agriculture provided for their use, how that business has been abus'd (8), the abuses in the Marine and Indian Departments, the dissatisfaction of the Five Nations, the Infringement on the Freedom of Election, the approach of power in the Courts of Justice; the London Address, while private Interest has been regarded. With regard to poor Weekes's affairs I am fearful from the agitated state of my mind at the time I quitted Upper Canada, I might not have attended so much to that concern, as I should otherwise have done. I beg the favour of you to consult Baldwin upon the subject, and if there is any sum due from me to the Estate (10) which he cannot provide for, either with the money of mine in Mosley's hands, or by other means let him draw upon me for the amount, and I should be obliged to you if you will communicate with Mackay, or whoever is the proper authority relative to the disposal of the House, Library &c., which I am of opinion should be sold. It is not my intention at this time to write you a long letter & shall therefore only add, that with regard to the frantic and unaccountable behaviour of Mrs. W., his wife, the perturbation of my mind at the time of my leaving U.C. will be more convinced than I can describe its effect, and indeed I am only now beginning to hope, that the improprieties and the memory of the past will stand contrasted with an opposite line of conduct and with the felicity of future engagements. I beg you will remember me kindly to Mrs. G., and the rest of that family. Write me by an early opportunity. I shall now beg leave to draw your attention to the accompanying memorandum, intended to guide my statement to Lord Sidmouth and many other high persons in this Country. The preamble of that paper is intended to be deliver'd in the form of a speech. The following charges and effects, I flatter myself I can most distinctly prove without difficulty and if I am not sufficiently led into your case, by what is there exhibited, you may depend all matters relative to yourself shall be circumstantial (11), all I shall ask of your friends will be to state their knowledge, as a man of abilities, Integrity and honour which Mr. Sneyd was induc'd to think will be desired, I have fallen in with him by chance in this place, making a point of communicating to him everything in a most candid manner, he thinks well of the cause and will do all he can. Lord Ross, late Sir L. Parsons, is expected here hourly, I intend to obtain his influence, if possible, in short I can venture to give you cheerful hopes I see my way so clearly. God bless you, you shall hear again from me soon and tell Mrs. G., her letters I deliver'd myself in Dublin. Dr. Richardson was very civil to me, to whose care Miss — letter was addressed. I am very anxious to see all again in health and happiness; you will probably shew this communication to Baldwin & his family, they are worthy good people, and you may tell him that if it is in my power to serve him (12) (he had little to expect from Lord Carleton) he may depend on my not forgetting to exert myself for his benefit. Yourself, Baldwin, his family (but one) J. W. (13) one or two more and Sam Ridout I feel the warmest interest in the welfare of. I am enjoying my Bottle in my Brother's department, solus, over this scrap, the least I can do therefore is to take a bumper in remembrance of the worthy part of the community I have left behind me in U. C. God bless you. Adieu for the present.

Believe me &c. &c.

(The papers alluded to were not enclosed.)

#### REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING LETTER.

(p. 342.)

No. 1. Is Cooke a friend of Mr. Thorpe's? I do not believe it.

NOTE D.—POLITICAL STATE OF UPPER CANADA IN 1806.

2. Mr. Wyatt speaks in the plural, you must observe in both the letters. How evidently it appears that he is engaged with a Faction to harass and embarrass the Government.

3. Interest and not Justice, according to Mr. Wyatt's argument, is to obtain the triumph over the Government here.

4. I should suppose from the paragraph that Mr. Wyatt is one of the Secretaries of State.

5. I wish Mr. Wyatt wou'd extend his patronage to me.

6. It appears from this paragraph that not only the system that prevails in Upper Canada is wrong, but in the whole of the American Colonies.

7. This young man is very modest; it puts me in mind of a puppet show. Now you shall see &c.

8. Infamous calumnies that cannot be substantiated.

10. A pretty transaction of Mr. W. as an executor, and for which there are several suits already instituted.

11. Very necessary indeed.

12. More patronage, Mr. Wyatt.

13. J. W. is Joseph Willcocks, an United Irishman, who fled from *Thomas Street*, got on in Upper Canada as a clerk to the Receiver General, was turn'd out by him. Was a sort of upper servant afterwards to Mr. Allcock, who to provide for him got him appointed Sheriff. Was displaced by me and is now the Editor of the *Jacobin* paper, for which Mr. Thorpe writes.

NOTE. I am ashamed of myself for sending so much nonsense, but I wish you to be made acquainted with the people I have to deal with.

No. 2.—MR. WYATT TO MR. BALDWIN.

(p. 352.)

LONDON, FOLEY PLACE,  
June 15th, 1807.

DEAR BALDWIN (1),—Since my arrival in this country from Upper Canada, I have been so much engag'd for the success of the controversy with the Government of that province, that I have been unable to attend to other matters of less importance, first I thought it advisable to see my Brother with whom I had chiefly communicated upon subjects alluded to during my residence abroad, whom I found was in Dublin, as Secretary to Sir Arthur Wellesley the Chief Secretary in that Establishment. I therefore set off per mail for Holyhead and was absent with my Brother in Ireland. Since my return I have been strongly recommended to the favourable notice of Lord Castlereagh and the Under Secretary of State in his Department where I have the satisfaction to acquaint you for the information of our friends I have very free access. I had a few days since a long conference in person with Lord Castlereagh upon the subject of the accusation made by the Colonial Government in Upper Canada against Mr. Thorpe & myself and others. I suppose I sat with him nearly two hours. His Lordship's conduct I was much pleased with, tho' he certainly seem'd to favour the Provincial Government which from the tenour of Governor Gore's injurious misrepresentation (2), I was not at all surprised at.

Lord Castlereagh read me very fully those statements and among the rest I perceived Mr. Boulton (3) exhibited as an informer. Lord Castlereagh read to me a written communication from that distinguished character, for the purpose of enabling Governor Gore to state that Thorpe had made positive proposals to the Solicitor General to oppose the Executive Government on the spot, as Mr. Boulton's letter stated he did upon which communication I cou'd not omit to make some personal remarks and Lord Castlereagh has at my request permitted me to furnish him with a written statement of Facts (4). I however think it advisable to hang back for a while for the purpose of obtaining thro' the highest Interest I can make, a copy of the charges made against me by Governor Gore, which I do not hesitate to say are most scandalously false, and when I possess them in such a shape as to preclude the possibility of the Government abroad retreating, I shall take the accusa-

tions separately--from my knowledge of them I am confident I shall be able to refute in the most decided manner, the whole of them. If any body on your side the Water will assist me and speak the truth, I shall have the victory. For your information I shall acquaint you with the charges made against me by the Government of Upper Canada. That my principles are defective as a loyal subject. That I dismiss'd Mr. Ridout because he voted for Mr. Thorpe (5). That I erased the name of a person from a plan in the Surveyor General's Office and inserted my own *fraudulently* for the purpose of getting a favourable location of land, for which I obtained the Deed (6) and that I *voluntarily* carried my Books to the Provincial Parliament without a summons, for the purpose of exposing the Executive Government (7). With regard to the first accusation it is in general terms only from the manner in which I have been treated as well as the people under me, which I shall have it in my power to shew, alluding to poor Hambly (8) and Stagman who was drowned in the Speedy &c. &c. &c. I shall render it at least probable that the unbecoming (9) opposition has been on the part of His Majesty's Representatives towards me, not as they have stated, to be disaffected, and in general averse to His Majesty's Representative and his measures.

With regard to the second charge, there can be no difficulty as Mr. Ridout had resign'd, a month before the unhappy event occur'd which occasioned the election, on which occasion Thorpe was a candidate (10), and I have a copy of my letter to Governor Gore dated a month before the Election in question requiring for certain reasons therein specified that Mr. Ridout might be dismiss'd my Office and Mr. Jackson (11) can prove much on this subject.

With regard to the third charge, my letter to you, desiring the matter might be put in arbitration, my letter also to Mr. Clench (11), (who I am much astonish'd at) offering to relinquish my Title in favour of his friend, if really he had any claim, which to this hour I believe he had not, and Jackson having been with me, & Mr. Addison, to Mr. Young, for the purpose of enquiring of him particulars when I told Mr. Young in presence of these Gentlemen that he had no occasion to make himself uneasy about the land if he had any right to possess it, that I would not oppose him a moment. Mr. Young I believe never register'd his claim which by the bye, I wish you would obtain a certificate of, from the Office of the Register of the County in which the lot in question is situated, and send it to me, or did Young ever claim before the Commissioners instituted for such claims to be brought forward, or ever ask for that particular lot of the most consequence to him at the Surveyor General's Office, while he has actually located in that Office 200 acres of land, more than he had ever any order of Council to cover, and with regard to the charge, the Journal of the Provincial Parliament will shew and render me acquitted of that accusation.

The unquestionable grounds of Opposition to me on the part of Government of Upper Canada (12), is my Intimacy and Friendship for Thorpe (13), which in Justification of my steady perseverance against most strenuous exertions of the Government of Upper Canada to induce me to join a combination the most which has been formed by a sett of monopolizing miscreants, whose just merits we know how to estimate, to interrupt his laudable zealous and able exertions to administer Justice in the true spirit of British Jurisprudence and assisting Government in ameliorating the conditions of all orders of Society, the highly improbable [*sic*] Upper Canada. Thorpe to my entire satisfaction & positive knowledge, as far as I have had an opportunity to observe, has uniformly distinguish'd himself as a sound lawyer, a *zealous patriot*, a loyal subject, and amiable moral character.

Dissatisfaction neither originates in him or me, but is the natural result of a partial and defective administration.

Thorpe's strenuous efforts since his arrival in Upper Canada have been directed to the reformation of Injuries and abuses, and by a steady adherence to the line of his positive duty it is not difficult to suppose such a man should be look'd up to by an oppressed populace, as a Father, and that his exertions should be repaid by a tribute of gratitude and esteem amongst the people of that province, whersin previously to his time, but little of the mild and benevolent spirit of English Law

Jurisprudence has been experienced (13 *bis*). Under such a system of malversation as has been adopted, it is not at all surprizing, that the upright and philanthropic Intentions of Thorpe and a few more should have excited the Jealousy, Indignation & Malevolence of the Executive authority upon the spot. I am positive from the experience of two years, that no just grounds of accusation whatever exist against Thorpe either as a public or private character. That Thorpe is not less able than zealous in the Discharge of his Judicial Duties, that he possesses no disposition to oppose the due authority of Government, That he is justly desirous, as I am, of preventing a flagrant and criminal abuse of power and that his anxiety is exclusively directed to the happiness of the people, and the benefit of Upper Canada, as connected with Great Britain.

Thorpe is suspended by Government at Home (14), almost as a matter of course, which as my mouth is easily to be stopped, should I enter upon his case, by the question of "What his affairs concern me"? And besides that such an interference might be construed as a confirmation of our being in a League, which is not the case, for the purpose of opposing the due authority of the legitimate authorities.

It therefore appears to me, that it is of consequence to Thorpe's Interest, That he should come immediately, which I am sorry to suggest, because I know it is a measure that must be attended with a great annoyance to himself and family. If he has not left Upper Canada by the time this may reach you, shew my letter to him, and urge him to do so. I am very confident we may yet triumph with his assistance on the spot.

Sir Thomas Featherston has been with Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Cooke in his behalf, but is not sufficiently master of the Colonial affairs, to advocate Thorpe's cause decidedly, and I am afraid evil consequences might result, if I was to appear too forward. He *must* come. Every thing depends upon it, and if he should think it advisable to leave Mrs. Thorpe and his amiable family, their good sense and your kind attention (15) will I am sure induce them to submit: I wish sincerely he could bring them all with him, but the expense will be very considerable. I shall endeavour to arrange so, that the Government will assist him in the Expense of his passage to England if possible.

With regard to my own affairs, I shall not make them a subject of communication by this opportunity, and I shall esteem it a favour, if you will contrive to procure, and send me as soon as possible, a copy of the Proclamation of the Governor of Upper Canada dated 21st August '95, relative to Tickets and Certificates of Location, to be delivered as therein prescribed, which may be requisite against Young. I also request you would also assist me, by enabling me to prove by the testimony of respectable evidences, that after Governor Gore thought fit to suspend me, he did not hesitate to make favourable mention of my character to various persons upon the spot (17). I am sure Mr. Russell, to whom as well as Miss Russell, I beg you will kindly remember me, told me that Governor Gore had spoken to him of me in the handsomest manner, so did Mr. Jarvis and Small also. If you could get from Jarvis a confirmation to this effect and from the opinion I have formed of his high sense of honour, I am persuaded he will readily afford it, would enable me to show to the Government at Home the probability of Governor Gore's contrary Opinion express'd in his charge to the Minister in this country, being more the result of malevolence (18) and Falsehood than Truth.

Governor Gore's conduct in this business has been most shameful, and I do not despair causing him a passage across the Atlantic. You may however think that in making my assertions I can prove so & so, in support of myself & Thorpe.

I will certainly avoid mentioning the name of any of you abroad, who comfort or interest may be affected by such an exposure, until the result of my assertions shall be made known to me.

Lord Castlereagh has already assur'd Lord Wellesley that justice shall be done. That my reputation shall have the fairest consideration here, and That all it contains against the Provincial Government shall be put to the proof in Upper Canada, which last advantage I shall beg to point out the measure by which it shall be done, and

tho' at present Lord Castlereagh seems to side against me, when he has my statement, if I can prove, as I assert I can, Facts in my favour, his judgment would alter.

I am managing to get the Governor as much convicted as possible, before I begin my defence, which I am persuaded will demonstrate Facts, to which I allude in the clearest and most unanswerable form, with regard to my giving up no names of persons, until the result of my assertions shall be known to me, I mean that before the statement I may make shall be admitted as proof, in the event of my substantiating it, I will withhold names for the purposes I have mentioned.

Governor Gore has mention'd that I was unable to manage my office, and that I left it in the greatest confusion, in which I believe, unless Chewett and Ridout join Governor Gore he will be unsupported (19).

Sam Ridout is an honourable fellow, and from the good opinion I entertain of his ability & strict Integrity, I should be very happy to do him any service in my power. Shew him the state of affairs to which this letter alludes & consult him how far I may reckon on his support. If I should wish to consult him, which I do not know I shall have occasion to do, nor do I intend it for his sake; he may however privately in your confidence, assist in directing the enquiry of certain official matters, to which I may refer, in the Surveyor General's Office, and I wish particularly you would obtain from him, and other persons, information relative to names having been often removed from the plans in the Surveyor General's Office in favour of certain persons (20). It occurs to me, that a lot given by the President Grant to Allan, a lot also given to Chief Justice Allcock formerly located by one Cozens, and there was some lot, in similar circumstances, given by General Hunter to Mr. Chewitt; it will answer my purpose, if you will only furnish me with sufficient information, to state the circumstances of those cases, as tho' I was possess'd of that knowledge from my official capacity upon the spot in Upper Canada, which will I am sure prove there is nothing irregular in putting one person's name on the map in lieu of another, when no difficulty appears, and give me every [help] which may occur to you as being useful in a cause, you know as well as I do from the best of motives. We all think alike of the oppressive ruinous measures of a certain clan in Upper Canada; and it is the common cause. We are all well wishers to, to assist in defeating their tyranny & base misrepresentations of those who do not deserve such treatment (21). I will never desert the good cause while I live, or any worthy fellow of my friends in Upper Canada.

I shall upon all occasions you may rest assur'd feel the warmest impulse to promote the interests of yourself, Sam Ridout, the Sheriff &c. &c. and those objects will be uppermost in my thoughts.

I find there is an opportunity for your part of the world tomorrow, which obliges me to close this letter, rather abruptly. In the meantime I beg my kindest remembrance to Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. & Mrs. Willcocks and the rest of their worthy family, as well as to all friends, tell Lawyer Stewart that he shall hear from me soon relative to the business I have to do for him in England & believe me to be my dear sir,

Your faithful friend & obedient servant,

C. B. WYATT.

If there are any claims against me, which I do not suppose there can, or you require any money, draw upon me and ascertain what Young has to show, either in writing or otherwise, for his claim to lot 161 &c. &c. Pray write me without delay affording me all the aid you can to defeat the Rascally attempts of certain personages, which I am confident I shall ultimately do. God bless you, and I wish you would send me a written statement from the Receiver General showing what sums have been paid by him to D. W. Smith as Surveyor General since the month of June 1784,\* to the time of my arrival in Upper Canada. I heard of a case where the land of Harriston some where up Yonge Street were given to Colonel Ryerson,

\* D. W. Smith was appointed Surveyor General of Upper Canada in 1792, with the pay of a sub-surveyor, the appointment having been made by Simcoe, subject to the King's decision. See Smith's memorial, Series C., Vol. 77, p. 44. The date—1784—is probably an error for 1794.

knowing the former to have improved the same, relative to which I request you will send me particulars. I think this case will shew oppression, and will be useful against Young.

## REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING LETTER.

(p. 352.)

- (1). An Irishman, ready to join any party to make confusion.
- (2). The representations are facts, disobedience of a positive order from the Lt. Gov., denying his authority &c. &c. &c.
- (3). Mr. Boulton is Solicitor General, & during the absence of the Attorney General acts as such.  
Everybody who presumes to oppose the wicked plans of Mr. Thorpe and Mr. Wyatt are stigmatized by these Gentlemen, as Rascals & Lyars. Mr. B. was the friend of Mr. W. for about a year, but from W's violent conduct, he was obliged to give up the acquaintance.
- (4). Mr. Wyatt was advised by Mr. Thorpe to prosecute me on my arrival in England, for suspending him, assuring him that a Middlesex Jury would amply repay Mr. W. I conceive it is for this purpose Mr. W. will exert himself to procure official copies of my dispatches.
- (5). Mr. Wyatt here betrays himself. I never did state that he dismissed Mr. Ridout for voting for Mr. Thorpe, altho' it is notoriously believed it was for that offence, as the attempt at *dismissal* was made the morning after Mr. Ridout voted.
- (6). This is easily proved.
- (7). This is proved by a letter from the Clerk of the House of Assembly to my Secretary.
- (8). Hambly's account cou'd not be passed the audit, for want of vouchers.
- (9). This is a new case to me; the Governments *unbecoming opposition to one of its servants* requires no comment.
- (10). Mr. Ridout from the ill usage he recd. from Mr. W. wish'd to leave the office. But when he found I protected him from ill usage and wish'd him to continue in the office, that the Public Business might not be at a stand, he comply'd.
- (11). This Mr. Jackson is a seditious character, who in the public streets reminded the people of Charles the 1st's fate &c. &c.
- (12). Mr. Church declar'd to me that Mr. Wyatt was a swindling Rascal. All this business can be easily proved.  
A Surveyor General whose peculiar duty it is to prevent frauds, is the first to erase the name of a person from the plan in his office & insert his own. Does this circumstance require any further remark?
- (12). Opposition on the part of Govern't. to the Surveyor General!!!
- (13). In two or three private audiences I permitted Mr. Wyatt to have with me, I certainly endeavoured to point out to him in as forcible a manner as I possibly could do, the indecency and impropriety of a servant of the Crown joining a factious opposition to the King's Government. I assured him that if he could detach himself from a party that would in the end sacrifice him, that from me he should receive every attention. I had very strong motives to induce me to pay a favourable attention to his wishes. I mentioned to him, what a gratifying circumstance it would be to me to have it in my power to repay thro' him obligations I felt myself under to Ld. Sidmouth, who had appointed him to his present situation. Of course these conversations were betray'd by Mr. W. and every injurious and vulgar construction was put on my attempts by Mr. Thorpe & Mr. W.
- (13 *bis*). The impudent assertions in this paragraph are beneath notice. Are such men as Chief Justice Osgoode, C. J. Elmsley, C. J. Allcock to be treated in this manner?
- (14). If Mr. Thorpe is suspended by the Gov't. at home, this is the only intimation of it.
- (15). This Mr. Baldwin & the Judge do not speak to each other, the worthy Judge having swindled his countryman.
- (16). What do you think of this paragraph?

(17). I never had a favourable opinion of Mr. Wyatt.

(18). I know so little of Mr. W. that I could not harbour any malice against him.

(19). It was from my own observation & the statements of Messrs. Chewett & Ridout that I made this statement.

(20). Supposing my predecessors in Office had granted Locations of Land improperly, does it follow that I am to do the same? The Surveyor General has neither power nor authority to locate lands; it rests with the Lt. Gov. If the Sur. General had the power & such a Surveyor General as Mr. W., the situation (from bribery) would be worth 2 or 3 thousand a year.

(21). The good cause means anarchy & Republicanism.

#### WYATT'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

(A supplement to Wyatt's letters to Thorpe and Baldwin, 1 and 2 of number 45, in Series Q., Vol. 310; the page follows each document.)

(a) C. B. WYATT TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

(p. 159.)

FOLEY PLACE June 8th 1807.

MY LORD,—As it is impossible for me to have retained the precise extent of the charges which have been made against me by the Government of Upper Canada from the conversation which took place between Your Lordship and me on Saturday last, I trust Your Lordship will direct a copy of the specific accusation to which I have alluded, to be furnished me in order that I may make such sort of defence as shall be calculated to preclude the stigma which must at present justly attach to my character in Your Lordship's mind, thereby enabling Your Lordship to form a correct Judgment as to the motives and principles which have actuated my conduct in Upper Canada.

I have the honour to be,  
Your Lordship's most obedient Humble servant,  
C. B. WYATT.

(b) C. B. WYATT TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

(p. 164.)

FOLEY PLACE June 27th 1807.

MY LORD,—It is with the greatest reluctance that I venture again to trespass on Your Lordship's time; having however applied without success to Mr. Cooke for certain Documents which I considered indispensable to the vindication of my character against the charge brought forward by Mr. Gore, I feel myself under the necessity of soliciting Your Lordship's attention to my wishes in this respect. The charges alleged against me attach most seriously to the integrity of my private character, as well as to the propriety of my public conduct; and Your Lordship will therefore not be surprised that it should be matter of great anxiety to me to refute those charges to the entire and satisfactory conviction of the higher authorities under whose control I have acted. In order to do that, It is obviously indispensable that I should be in possession of the precise form of the charges themselves, & I therefore entreat that Your Lordship will have the goodness to order that I may be furnished with a copy *verbatim* of such parts of any of Mr. Gore's letters, as constitute charges against my character either in my public or private capacity. The accompanying memorandum may serve as a guide and save your Lordship some trouble in issuing the order which I have referred to; I rely on Your Lordship's candour and Justice to suspend your final Judgement on these charges until I shall have had a fair opportunity of submitting to you my defence, and I entertain the fullest confidence that I shall abundantly able to satisfy Your Lordship that *every* accusation which has been alleged against me, is *totally without foundation*, and that my conduct in America has never been in one instance deserving the censure of Government.

I have to be My Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,  
C. B. WYATT.

## (c) MEMORANDUM ATTACHED.

(p. 167.)

A copy verbatim of charges made against Mr. Wyatt by the Government of Upper Canada.

Namely first, that relating to Mr. Wyatt, having carried the books of the Surveyor General's Office before the Provincial Parliament.

Secondly, That relating to Mr. Wyatt's having persisted in the dismissal of the Chief Clerk in his office, because that clerk voted at an election contrary to Mr. Wyatt's wishes.

Thirdly, That respecting Mr. Wyatt's conduct as being in general adverse to His Majesty's representative and his measures; and stating that Mr. Wyatt was engaged with persons, who are encouraging disaffection to Government amongst the people of the province.

Fourthly, That respecting Mr. Wyatt to have fraudulently erased the name of a person in the Surveyor General's Office, who was settled and had made improvements in a favourable location of Land for the purpose of obtaining possession of the same for his own use & advantage.

## (d) C. B. WYATT TO EDWARD COOKE.

(p. 169.)

FOLEY PLACE July 7, 1807.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd Instant. I shall lose no time in submitting to Lord Castlereagh such evidence and observations as I have to offer in defence of my conduct upon the two charges referred to in your letter, but I hope that his Lordship will not put any unfavourable constructions upon my silence, if I should be obliged to delay that communication 5 or 6 days longer. I have many papers to arrange upon the subject, and I do not feel that I can proceed so promptly and effectually in my defence against the partial and indefinite accusations of which I am in possession, as if I had been made acquainted with the precise items of charge alleged against me by the Provincial Government. Upon this ground I hope for his Lordship's indulgence in allowing me the time I mentioned to prepare my defence and in referring to its real source any deficiency of evidence, which may arise on my part from my not being better acquainted with the precise articles of accusations set forth by Mr. Gore against me.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant

C. B. WYATT.

## (e) C. B. WYATT TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

(p. 196.)

FOLEY PLACE July 27th, 1807.

MY LORD,—Finding from Mr. Cooke's letter to me of the 2nd instant that it is your Lordship's pleasure that I should make me defence upon the two charges stated to me in a former letter from Mr. Cooke, previously to receiving a copy of the other charges which have been exhibited against me by the Government of Upper Canada, I shall no longer delay to furnish your Lordship with such observations and evidence as I have to offer upon these two points. I however feel that I shall be subject to more difficulty in compleatly refuting partial accusations, than I should in exculpating myself against the whole of Mr. Gore's charges; I am persuaded that it is abundantly in my power to refute any charge which Mr. Gore may bring against me in a distinct and precise form, and that I am in possession of very sufficient evidence to vindicate my character against all such accusations as I had the least reason from what had passed between Mr. Gore and me, to suppose might be alleged against me on my arrival in England. The two charges however which I am now called upon to refute do not come under either of those descriptions, the



one namely that concerning the erasure of a man's name from the map in the Surveyor General's Department for the purpose of fraudulently inserting my own, rests upon transactions which never had been mentioned as matter of complaint during my residence at York, which I had no reason whatever to imagine could possibly be formed into an article of crimination against me, which has evidently been fabricated with the most malicious designs after I had quitted the Province, and consequently which I am not so well prepared with evidence to refute as I should certainly have been had I ever adverted to the possibility of so unjust and malevolent a design being in the contemplation of my accusers.

I am willing to suppose that Mr. Gore has been totally misled upon this subject, by several persons whose sinister designs had led them to misrepresent to the Lieutenant Governor every circumstance connected with the case. Your Lordship however after reading my narrative of the transactions will I have no doubt be convinced that no blame can be justly attached to me in the business; and will of course exercise your own Judgement in ascribing to those who may appear to merit it, the stigma of having fabricated a most nefarious calumny for the purpose of injuring my character and of aiding their own views.

Notwithstanding the difficulty which I apprehend in making my defence, from not having been at all apprized that such a charge was likely to be advanced against me, I do not despair of proving to Your Lordship's conviction that this charge is a groundless calumny. The other of the two charges in question, namely, that of general opposition to the Provincial Government, is so very vague and indefinite that from the very nature of that charge it cannot be easy to refute it. If particular instances of opposition were distinctly stated by Mr. Gore, I should have no difficulty in answering them by precise explanation and circumstantial evidence, but it must be evident to Your Lordship that I cannot easily bring before you such a view of my general character and principles as to prove to you that I am incapable of acting upon the motives ascribed to me in this general and indefinite accusation; and without such a view of my character I know not how the charge can be refuted, unless Your Lordship should be of opinion that a charge of that nature ought to be considered as invalid if it be not supported by a specification of the facts upon which it is founded. If it were accompanied by such a specification of facts I am confident that I could not have any difficulty in totally exculpating myself against it.

Relying on the Justice of my cause, as well as on the impartiality of your Lordship, I feel a confidence that in opposition to every difficulty I shall succeed in satisfying Your Lordship that my character has been much misrepresented to you as well as to Mr. Gore, and that I have not acted upon any principles unbecoming a loyal subject and a faithful public servant, or at least that my statements will be sufficient to induce your Lordship to suspend your final judgement upon the subject until you shall receive more conclusive evidence, and in defect of such evidence that you will consider me intitled to an unqualified acquittal. With respect to the first of the two charges above mentioned I beg leave to draw your Lordship's attention to the following facts:

Some time after my arrival in Canada I applied to the Government for a grant of 1200 acres of Land, a privilege usually allowed to the Civil Officers of the Colony; the grant was immediately made to me as a matter of course, and I was accordingly at liberty, subject to the Governor's sanction, to locate any vacant spot which I might prefer. It was my wish to locate a portion of the above grant in the neighbourhood of Niagara, and I accordingly referred to the Register, called the Doomsday Book and other Records in my office in order to ascertain whether there was any land in that situation unoccupied, which would answer my purpose. I referred to my chief clerk, Mr. Ridout, on this occasion, and he was the person who first pointed out to me the spot of ground which forms the basis of the charge against me, saying that although the name of Shubel Welton had been entered on the map as proprietor of that spot (above one hundred acres in extent) no patent had been ever issued for that grant and that he Mr. Ridout had reason to believe that no such person as Shubel Welton existed in the province of Upper Canada, and that there was no legal impediment whatever to my possessing the land in

question if I thought proper to apply to Mr. President Grant for permission to erase the name of Shubel Welton and substitute my own in lieu of it.

Adverting to the experience and local knowledge of my chief clerk with regard to the practice in similar cases, I should I think have been justified in adopting his suggestion; but before I made any such application to Mr. President Grant, I previously adopted the precaution of writing to Mr. Robert Hamilton, one of the Legislative Counsellors of the Province and Lieutenant of the County in which the spot of Land in question is situated, to inquire whether he could give me any information upon the subject; supposing that his long residence as a Magistrate in that part of the County and his intimate knowledge of most of its inhabitants, must render him peculiarly competent to furnish me with the information which I wished for. Mr. Hamilton in reply to my reference stated to me that my letter had arrived at a moment extremely favourable to the inquiry which I wished him to make, for that he was at the time engaged on the Quarter Sessions, and was surrounded by persons from all parts of the District, that he had referred to him, and that the result of his inquiry was that no such person as Shubel Welton appeared to be known in the neighbourhood and that if such a person had even resided in that part of the Country, that to Mr. Hamilton's own positive knowledge had not been there within the last 12 or 14 years.

Under these circumstances I felt no hesitation in stating the foregoing particulars to Mr. President Grant, who in compliance to my request allowed me to appropriate the spot in question to my own use.

It may be right to state in this place that the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and me upon this subject is recorded in my office at York, but as I had no reason whatever to conjecture that these papers could ever be necessary to me in this Country, I am not prepared to forward copies of them to your Lordship with this letter.

I received Mr. Grant's permission notified to me officially to assume the land in question, and I accordingly took possession of it. Soon after my patent for this portion of Land was issued, I heard through some indirect channel a vague Report that there was another claimant, who asserted that he had a mortgage upon that property. As soon as this Report reached me, I determined to take the first opportunity of ascertaining the foundation upon which it rested, and I accordingly in a few days set out on Horseback in company with Mr. Jackson, a gentleman of a respectability, an elder Brother to the present Member for Southampton, to Niagara (a distance of a hundred miles) in order to investigate the title of the reported claimant, and upon my arrival on the spot I found a person of the name of Young, who contended that the property in question had been mortgaged to him, but who acknowledged that he had no formal instrument in writing to testify the truth of his assertion. After a full and impartial inquiry upon the spot by Mr. Jackson, the clergyman of the parish and myself, we were all satisfied that Mr. Young had no right whatever to the Land which he claimed. I however then told him in the most distinct and positive manner that if he could by any fair means make it appear that he had really a just claim to the land, I would without the least hesitation relinquish it in his favour; and in confirmation of my assertion on this part of the business, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to an extract from a letter on the subject marked A (which I have lately received from Mr. Jackson, who is now in England) I wish to draw your Lordship's particular attention to this Letter, as it goes to prove how much trouble I took to ascertain the nature of Mr. Young's claim and how little I was disposed to retain the Land provided Mr. Young could substantiate his title to it.

In order to describe to your Lordship more fully the reason why I am most decidedly of opinion, that Mr. Young has no valid claims whatever to the land alluded to, it may be useful to advert to the following circumstances.

In the year 1795 a proclamation was issued by the Provincial Government requiring that all persons having claims to certain Lands should within a given period produce their claims and take out their patents for the same, or that in the

event of their failing to do so, the land to which they might have been before entitled should be considered as no longer theirs and would be otherwise disposed of as the Government might think proper. It is certain that neither Shubel Welton nor Mr. Young, the pretended mortgagee, ever attended to the notice contained in this proclamation, or applied for a patent to be prepared in their favour, and it was equally certain that this omission on their part was sufficient to cancel any former pretensions which either of them might have had to this lot of land, even if any evidence could now be produced in proof that such pretensions had originally existed, but I have not been able to trace any symptom whatever of such pretensions ever having been entertained by either of the parties in question.

In addition to this fact which appears to me to constitute conclusive evidence against Mr. Young's present claim, it is worthy of remark that although Mr. Young has irregularly and without any legal authority located in his own name 200 acres of land more than he ever received a grant for, he did not attempt to include the lot in dispute between him and me, although it is impossible that he could have been ignorant of the necessity of having his name substituted for that of Welton in the Official Register, before he could be legally considered as the proprietor of the lot.

In the course of the conversation which passed between Mr. Young and me, Mr. Young mentioned the name of a Mr. Clinch, a gentleman who he said lived in the neighbourhood of Niagara and who could give me some information relative to his claim. It was not in my power to see Mr. Clinch before he returned to York, but on my arrival there I wrote to him a letter of which I now enclose a copy B.

I however did not receive any answer whatever from Mr. Clinch, although I remained at York several months after my reference to him.

After I had quitted York, on my return to England a letter was sent after me by Mr. Thorpe, an extract from which I now enclose marked C, stating that Mr. Young's claim immediately on my departure been for the first time openly brought forward and insisted on, and advising that I should transmit to York a power of Attorney for the purpose of referring the matter to arbitration. In reply to this suggestion from Mr. Thorpe, I wrote the letter of which I enclose a copy with this marked D.

In the foregoing statement I have confined myself almost entirely to a mere narrative of facts, without offering any comments upon those facts; this I have done because the case appears to me to be perfectly clear, and the influences [inferences?] arising from it too obvious to escape your Lordship's discernment. I shall not trespass any longer on your Lordship's time with respect to the first of the two charges which I am called upon to answer, and with respect to the second accusation, namely, that of having persevered "in a general opposition to His Majesty's representative and his measures." It must, as I have already remarked, be evident to your Lordship that this charge is of a very vague and indefinite nature, and that it cannot possibly be repeated without some specification of the particular instances of opposition upon which it is founded. I am persuaded Your Lordship will not deem it just to condemn me upon this charge until I shall have been put in possession of each particular accusation which may be calculated to produce an unfavourable impression against me upon this point; and until I shall have been allowed a fair opportunity of replying directly and distinctly to each of these particulars. In the meantime I solemnly declare I am totally innocent of the offence in question, and that so far from a wish to oppose the Government, it was my sincere desire to aid its authority by every means in my power.

Lest your Lordship should suppose that the disagreement subsisting between the Provincial Government and me may originally have arisen from a discontented and refractory disposition on my part, I beg leave to assure Your Lordship that complaints similar to those which I have to alledge have been stated by many individuals filling the most respectable situations under the Government. I shall have no difficulty whenever your Lordship may require it of me to prove by written and authentic documents as well as by the most credible oral testimony, that the

dissatisfaction which I express, did not originate with me, but that similar discontent had prevailed in numerous instances previously as well as after my arrival in this province.

One strong example of this nature is exhibited in a Memorial now on the records of the Treasury from Mr. Russell one of the Executive Council in Upper Canada and Receiver General of the province to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury dated in the year 1803; although I have already stated that I feel it to be impossible for me to defend myself effectually against the general charge of opposition to the Government without some information as to the particulars to which that charge refers, I am anxious that your Lordship should clearly understand that I have no wish whatever to elude the strictest Investigation of my conduct and that I now pledge myself most positively and solemnly to your Lordship to produce the fullest and the most satisfactory explanations upon every Item of accusation which may be alledged against me whenever it may appear to your Lordship to be proper that I should be made acquainted with those particulars.

If after a full and fair investigation of all such matters as relate to my conduct in Upper Canada it should as I have not the smallest doubt it will appear to your Lordship that my character has been totally misrepresented and that there is no sufficient ground for the strong measures which have been adopted against me by the provincial Government, I am persuaded that your Lordship will not think it unreasonable that I should in that case hope to be reinstated in my office upon the same footing on which that office was holden by my predecessor; In all the communications with which I have had occasion to trouble Your Lordship since my arrival in England, I have had no object beyond that reinstatement, the vindication of my character against dishonourable imputation and such benefit to the public interest as might be derivable from any information or suggestions which my local experience might enable me to offer to Your Lordship's consideration.

Before I close this letter I think it right to mention to Your Lordship that Mr. Gore on several occasions as well to me personally as to several others expressed his high approbation of my character, & that, even after he had been induced to suspend me from my office; adverting to this fact, I know not how to account for Mr. Gore's conduct towards me but by concluding that he had been wholly misled by the fabricated statements of certain designing individuals with respect to my character and principles. If that be really the case, it is probable that Mr. Gore may by this time be convinced of the error into which he had been led and may not entertain any sentiments towards me incompatible with an amicable adjustment of the differences subsisting between us, I have no hesitation in assuring Your Lordship that for my own part I certainly do not entertain any such sentiments and that under any arrangement which should exculpate my character and leave me in possession of the just advantages of my Office I should be cordially and sincerely disposed to resume my station under Mr. Gore's Government and to cooperate with him by every means in my power for the benefit of the Interests and prosperity of the valuable colony committed to his charge.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant

C. B. WYATT.

A. Extract. Enclosed in letter (e).

(p. 215.)

I was indeed surprised to hear that you had been charged with a criminal intention, in erasing from the Books of the Surveyor General's Office, the name of a person who claimed a lot of land, to which it clearly appears he had no title. I well remember when Mr. Addison accompanied us to Mr. Young's in order to investigate his title, and that both Mr. Addison and myself were fully convinced from his own statement, that he had no more right to the land in question than I had. I also well recollect your saying that if he (Mr. Young) could prove the shadow of a title that you would never molest him in the possession.

JOHN MILLS JACKSON.

BATH June 29, 1807.

B. Enclosed in letter (e).  
(p. 216.)

YORK October 1806.

To — Clinch, Esquire.

DEAR SIR,—I fully intended to have called on you, during my stay this season at Niagara for the purpose of a conversation relative to Mr. Young's claims to ye lot 161 in the Township wherein he now resides, for which lot, it appearing to be vacant, I have the deed; having however been unable to do so, I shall esteem it a favour if you will acquaint me by an early and convenient opportunity with circumstances (as you know them I am informed) relative to the subject of this communication and be assured should Mr. Young's claim appear to be a just one, I will not oppose him, or shall I feel a moment's hesitation in surrendering my title in his favour.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your obedient humble servant

C. B. WYATT.

C. Extract. Enclosed in letter (e).

Mr. Clinch moved for leave of absence from the House, I found it was to follow you about Young's business; He made more noise on the subject than the land is worth. I satisfied him that you would give me a power of Attorney to put in force whatever the arbitrators awarded; I send off such a one as I think you will approve of, which I beg you will sign and send back; be assured I will take care that you shall not lose, & if you did I would have you sacrifice land to character.

ROBT. THORPE.

Feb. 6th, 1807.

D. Enclosed in letter (e).

(p. 218.)

RIVER CREDIT, 6th Feb., 1807.

ROBERT THORPE Esquire.

DEAR SIR,—Having already given a power of Attorney to Mr. Baldwin to act for me during my absence from U. C. should I grant a subsequent power of the same nature to any other person I am fearful it would cancel the first and occasion a bad effect upon the adjustment of the few trifling concerns I have left unfinished in this country.

In reply to your kind letter sent after me to this place I however am induced to suggest that upon the usual Examination of the Surveyor General's office relative to the Lot No. 161 in the District of Niagara for which I have the Deed, as well as the accompanying copy of a letter written by me to Mr. Clinch (see B.) upon the subject of the said Lot of land, that Mr. Baldwin as my constituted agent will direct whatever measure may appear best calculated to secure Justice to the parties concerned in the matter alluded to.

I must acknowledge that Mr. Clinch's conduct surprizes me at this time as I never received any reply to my letter to that gentleman dated in October last a copy of which I enclose particularly as he has always had an opportunity of personal communication with me since without having expressed himself to me either upon that or any other subject. As well as I can recollect though Mr. Young has actually located Land to the amount of *two hundred acres more* than the portion allowed him by the Original order of Council in his favour six hundred acres of which Mr. Young was not allowed to receive the patents for by order of General Hunter in writing, Mr. Young it would appear never even asked for, much more made any claim to the lot of land now claimed by him.

&c. &c.

C. B. WYATT.

(f) C. B. WYATT TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

(p. 220.)

FOLEY PLACE, July 28th 1807.

MY LORD,—I have the honour now to forward to your Lordship my answer to the two charges to which I have been required by Your Lordship to reply, and I am sorry that it has not been in my power to furnish your Lordship with my explanation upon those two points of accusation at an earlier period, but, without hazard or neglect to my own interests, I have found myself unable to forward that statement before the present period.

Should your Lordship be of opinion that my defence does not sufficiently exculpate me from the charges alleged against me to enable you to reinstate me to the Office of Surveyor General of lands in Upper Canada, without further investigation, it seems to me that it may be Your Lordship's intention to send an entire copy of my statement to York, in order that the Government there may be informed of its contents and have an opportunity of replying to it, in which case may I be permitted in justice to myself to solicit that your Lordship will direct that I shall be made acquainted with the measures you may think fit to adopt in this respect, by which means only, I shall be able to take such steps, as may be necessary and best calculated to prove that I do not deserve the dishonourable imputations which have been alleged against my character.

Your Lordship will I trust have reason to think so well of my defence in its present form, as to induce your Lordship to permit me to receive the arrears of salary and usual allowances from the time of my leaving Canada to the 30th June last, being the period at which these emoluments became payable.

The circumstances of my situation preclude the possibility of the agent in England possessing the necessary certificate from the Government in Canada to authorize him to pay the salary, the usual substitute for those certificates in similar cases is an order from the Secretary of State, I therefore humbly solicit that your Lordship will be pleased to grant me the indulgence I request.

I have the honour to be with profound respect

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant

C. B. WYATT.

(g) C. B. WYATT TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

(p. 270.)

FOLEY PLACE, August 18th 1807.

MY LORD,—The confidence I feel in your Lordship's justice, and in the purity of the motives by which I know the whole of my conduct in Canada to have been actuated, induced me to hope that the explanation which I have already sent to your Lordship, upon the subject of the two charges which I have been called upon to answer, will be sufficiently satisfactory to prevent a confirmation of my suspension from my office. I therefore venture, relying with implicit confidence on the strong grounds to which I have already alluded, to repeat to Your Lordship my earnest and humble request that you will be pleased to allow me to receive the salary and usual emoluments of my office, at least until Your Lordship shall have ascertained that I am unworthy of that indulgence. I am assured that a contrary conclusion will be the final result of your Lordship's investigation of my case and I am persuaded that under such a conviction in Your Lordship's mind, you would regret that I should have suffered a great degree of deprivation and inconvenience which my conduct did not appear to merit.

In the absence of the certificates which are the usual vouchers upon which the agent pays the salaries of Public Officers in Canada, & which cannot be supplied to any officer during his residence in England, the authority which it is customary addressed to the agent, authorising him to pay the salary in question as it may become due. But in addition to my salary a large proportion of the emoluments of my Employment arises from fees paid upon the spot, none of which I can at present

receive; they are deposited in the hands of the Receiver General in Upper Canada where they must remain until he shall have authority to issue the amount.

Adverting to the circumstances of my case, I trust that Your Lordship will have the goodness to order that a Letter may be written to the agent for Upper Canada, directing him to pay my salary to me in England, until he shall receive further commands upon the subject; and another Letter to be sent to York authorising the Receiver General to pay to my agent the amount of fees now due to the Surveyor General and which shall become due to me until the question at issue shall have been finally decided or until he shall receive further orders.

I am sorry to give your Lordship so much trouble, but the difficulties arising from the situation in which I am placed, occasioned by the great additional expence for the purpose of conveying my family from Upper Canada, and of maintaining them in England, compels me to make this appeal to Your Lordship's indulgent consideration.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant  
C. B. WYATT.

(h) LORD CASTLEREAGH TO C. B. WYATT.

(p. 274.)

DOWNING STREET, 28th August, 1807.

SIR,—I have perused your Defence, and with respect to the specific charge brought against you by Lt. Governor Gore, of your having erased the name of a Grantee from the Records of your office & substituted your own, Explanation of that Fact appears to be satisfactory; but before any ultimate judgement can be made upon the subject it will be necessary for me to transmit it to Lt. Governor Gore for his Consideration & Reply. With regard to your Salary, it appears to me that you cannot be considered as entitled to any whatsoever, whilst under suspension, and I do not find myself at present enabled to direct your Restoration.

I am, Sir,  
Your most Obedient humble servant,  
CASTLEREAGH.

(i) C. B. WYATT TO EDWARD COOKE.

(p. 303.)

FOLEY PLACE 8th Sept. 1807.

SIR,—It is I assure you with great reluctance that I again trespass on your time; I however hope that the urgent considerations which induce me to do so on the present occasion will be a sufficient apology for the intrusion.

Having understood from you, in the course of conversation which passed between us yesterday, that it is the intention of Lord Castlereagh to transmit to Canada a copy of the statement which I had the honour to submit to his Lordship relative to the two charges against me which I was by your letter of the 2nd of July last required to reply; and feeling as I do that my character as to principles of quality and honour, may through life, depend in a great degree upon the final and complete confirmation of the facts which I have asserted in that statement, I must beg that you will have the goodness to submit to Lord Castlereagh my earnest request that his Lordship will be pleased to direct that I should be furnished with a written authority in duplicate enabling me to require through the agent in Canada, attested copies of the Official Documents specified in the accompanying list, as those papers contain the only evidence of which it is in my power, at this distance from Canada, *positively to prove* the facts which I have asserted relative to the accusation of fraudulently erasing a person's name from the map in the Surveyor General's Office in order to insert my own; and consequently that they are the only means by which I can defend my character effectually against the serious imputations which may be brought against it upon this point, in the event of the Provincial Gov-

ernment not admitting the strict truth and accuracy of the statement which I have already made upon the subject. I am persuaded that principles of generous liberality, as well as of justice, will prompt both Lord Castlereagh and you to accede to my request on this occasion, and to afford me every reasonable protection in your power against an eventual injury to my Reputation, which in my Conscience I know cannot be due to the motives which have actuated any part of my conduct in the discharge of my official Duties; and which in all probability, were it to occur, could not be repaired during the remaining period of my life.

It is scarcely necessary for me to state that the Emoluments of my office in Canada are of important value to me, and I trust that you will believe me when I assure you that much as I should suffer for the loss of them, I am less anxious to retain them than I am to rescue my character from any imputation which shall appear to attach to the probity and honour of my principles. Influenced by this impression and feeling at the same time the important value of the emoluments of my office, it was highly satisfactory to me to hear from you yesterday that both Lord Castlereagh and yourself were as thoroughly satisfied, as you could possibly be by any *ex parte* evidence that I was entirely innocent of the only charge against me which attaches to my integrity and honour, and that altho' upon a general principle of Govt. there were objections to my resuming my station at York, under Mr. Gore's administration, it was Lord Castlereagh's intention to recommend me to the Treasury for some other situation in lieu of that which I held in Upper Canada.

It is obvious that as I am not to return to Canada my actual appointment to some other situation is the only means by which my Reputation can be defended against the degrading and painful stigma of having been deservedly dismissed from a lucrative and responsible occupation in the public service. I therefore hope that Lord Castlereagh will have the goodness to delay the final and official confirmation of Mr. Gore's proceedings with respect to my suspension until I shall be appointed to another office.

The expenses which I have unavoidably incurred amounting to about £3,000, in conveying my family and servants to and from America, in purchasing household Furniture and other necessary articles for my use in that Country; the necessity which I shall be under of selling those goods upon the spot at a great depreciation & under heavy costs and charges, will undoubtedly occasion to me a positive loss of a very large sum of money.

Adverting to this severe inconvenience & to the fact that my return is not precluded by my being deemed unworthy the official countenance of Lord Castlereagh, but by those general principles of Govt. which seem to require that the Provincial Government should be supported in all cases of collision with its inferior officers, I am induced to hope that Lord Castlereagh will have the goodness to allow me to receive the salary of my office in Upper Canada until my appointment to some other situation shall take place and I must beg the favour of you to submit to his Lordship my earnest and humble request to that effect.

It may be right to observe that Mr. Gore's warrant of suspension goes only to suspend me expressly from the duties of the office, and certainly no other person can receive any of the emoluments until an authority shall have been obtained from the Government at home to that effect.

I am persuaded that under all the circumstances of my case, as it now stands, Lord Castlereagh will be disposed as far as may be in his power consistently with the due discharge of public duty to grant me any indulgence which shall be calculated to mitigate the great inconvenience to which I have been made subject by my suspension from my office in America, and to avert from me the most distressing pecuniary embarrassments.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant

C. B. WYATT.



Where to be obtained.

List of persons referred to in Mr. Wyatt's letter to Mr. Cooke, dated 8th September, 1807.

Office of the Clerk of the Executive Council.

*First.*—A copy of the Order in Council granting to C. B. Wyatt, Esquire, twelve hundred acres of the Waste Lands of the Crown in Upper Canada, together with a copy of the Receiver General's Receipt for the amount of Fees paid by Mr. Wyatt for three hundred acres being a portion of the above mentioned grant attested by the proper authorities.

Lt. Governor's or the Surveyor General's Office.

*Secondly.*—An attested copy of Mr. Wyatt's letter to Mr. President Grant dated about the month of July 1806, requesting his permission to locate the Lot of Land No. 161 in the Township of Niagara.

Surveyor General's Office.

*Thirdly.*—An attested copy of Mr. Wyatt's letter to the Honble. Robt. Hamilton dated about the month of July, 1806, relative to a person by the name of Shubel Welton whose name appeared upon the map in the Surveyor General's Office, of that part of the country where Mr. R. Hamilton had long resided as a Magistrate &c. &c. together with Mr. R. Hamilton's reply to Mr. Wyatt's letter above alluded to relative to Shubel Welton.

Surveyor General's Office.

*Fourthly.*—An attested copy of the official document called a Location Paper, in favour of Mr. Wyatt for the Lot No. 161 in the Township of Niagara.

Surveyor General's Office.

*Fifthly.*—An attested certificate specifying whether it has not been the practice in Upper Canada with permission of the Governor or person administering the Government, to substitute names on the maps in the Surveyor's General's Department in cases where the original nominees have neglected to take out their patents or from other causes in favour of subsequent applicants for the Lands so disposed of, and particularly specifying whether the name of the Honble. H. Allcock, the late Chief Justice of U. Canada is not entered on the 5th lot north of the Town of York east side of Yonge Street formerly located by one Cozens, together with a copy of the authority by which Mr. Allcock's name was substituted on the said Lot in lieu of Cozens's.

Surveyor General's Office.

*Sixthly.*—An attested certificate specifying the quantity & situation of all lands in Upper Canada, described under the authority of the Surveyor General's Office as a Grant to Mr. C. B. Wyatt.

Surveyor General's Office or Council Office.

*Seventhly.*—An attested copy of all the original Orders in Council in favour of Mr. John Young, of the Township of Niagara, for lands granted to him in the Province of Upper Canada.

Surveyor General's Office.

*Eighthly.*—An attested certificate specifying the quantity and precise situation of the Lands located by the said J. Young, and those actually described for him previously to the month of August 1806.

Where to be obtained.	List of persons referred to in Mr. Wyatt's letter to Mr. Cooke, dated 8th September, 1807.
Surveyor General's Office.	<i>Ninthly.</i> —An attested copy, verbatim, of Gen. Hunter's written communication refusing Mr. Clinch's application to locate for Mr. Young a portion of the Lands granted to him, Mr. Young, by the Executive Council on the spot.
Surveyor General's Office.	<i>Tenthly.</i> —An attested certificate signifying whether there exists or not, any official register in the Surveyor General's Office in Upper Canada, by which it could be presumed that Mr. Young had ever, prior to the month of August 1806, stated a claim, to the Lot of Land No. 161, in the Township of Niagara, and whether there is any official register in that Department by which it would appear that any Individual (excepting the original nominee Shubel Welton) ever possessed a legal claim to the said Lot of Land in the Township aforesaid.
Clerk of the E. Council or Book of Letters received in S. G. O. No. 5 page 1490.	<i>Eleventhly.</i> —An attested copy of Proclamation dated 21st of August 1795, requiring all tickets or certificates of Location to be presented as prescribed &c. &c.
Surveyor General's Office or Clerk of the Executive Council's Office.	<i>Twelfthly.</i> —An attested report from the proceedings of the Commission, established by a Provincial Act of Parliament for the purpose of securing titles to Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, stating whether any claim appears to have been made before that Commission in the name of Young relative to the Lot 161 in the Township of Niagara previous to the month of August 1806.

## No. 3 (of No. 45).—EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS TO JUDGE THORPE.

(p. 372.)

In a letter from one Le Favre (a United Irishman) residing in America is the following:

"Prior to writing it (alluding to another letter) I had handed to Mr. Clinch "two hundred and fifty hard dollars to deliver you."

Le Favre came from America on a Land speculation, but the Government, conceiving he was an improper character did not accede to his wishes. He then, as every disaffected person does, applies to this Judge, at least from the following paragraph from the same letter, I have a right to make the conclusion:

"I purpose if you shall approve it, & I hope you will, to put the name of my "son in law (Mr. Dohohue of Streamstown) for the lands in place of my own, he "being young and independent," and again, "I shall add whatever you advise will "entirely govern my conduct but to that end I must look for your continuing to "honour me with your entire confidence."

In a letter from one Thompson, a *Rebel*, is the following:

"Capt. Brant tells me the Dutch Men are gone up the Lake with the money, "he expects them here tomorrow along with Mr. Jones, when I hope you will get "some assistance in the money way."

## No. 4.—MRS. WYATT'S INFORMATION.

(p. 374.)

It was Mr. Thorpe and his party that persuaded the people to raise a subscription to pay his Election Bills "that it might enrage the Government and that had those

"contemptible wretches, those old women (meaning the Executive Council) known  
"anything of Law, they might have prevented his being return'd a member this  
"Session."

Mr. Thorpe has also endeavour'd to persuade the printer engaged by Government to relinquish his Office and that he would make his future for him. Mr. Thorpe declared he had never anything to do with the Elections, it is false, he was at the head of every meeting held for the purpose & everything that appeared in print or Resolutions read at those meetings, *were written by himself*, he has declared the London address was intended to annoy & quiz the Governor and his constant Boast is, that he upset the Government in Prince Edward Island, and did not doubt he would do it again if they did not adhere to his principles.

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No. 46.—MRS. THORPE TO EDWARD COOKE.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 310, p. 406.*)

ALBANY 15th December, 1807.

SIR,—The duplicate of a letter of yours having torn my husband from me, I request you will give him the enclosed, as I know not his direction.

When going, he left with me draughts on Mr. Adams for one hundred pounds, a few days after his departure several of Mr. Thorpe's bills on that Gentleman were returned protested, for some deficiency in the form of the certificate. My husband was now loaded with every abusive epithet, and no money would be given on the draughts left with me. Unaccustomed to derive support from eleemosynary donations, and unable to bear insult, I bade adieu to a place where my heart was nearly broken.

How I reached Albany I scarcely know, but on my arrival I applied to an American merchant who cashed the bills to defray the expenses of my journey, and I most fervently hope that nothing will induce Mr. A. to return these bills.

I mention these circumstances to shew the ruin that the mere want of form has brought on an innocent family.

When it was Lord Castlereagh's pleasure to suspend my husband, did he never give a sigh for the feelings of a wife or the helpless situation of seven children? Yet his Lordship is a husband and a parent.

My dear husband on the bosom of the deep surrounded with dangers, the Atlantic between myself and a friend, in a cold climate without means for support, or even an acquaintance. What an alteration to a female, what a change of scene, to one delicately brought up, reared in the lap of affluence.

This intrusion on you is very unpardonable, I did not intend it, 'tis against every rule of etiquette, but *misery* knows not *etiquette*.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant

S. THORPE.

I request you will not mention this letter to Mr. Thorpe. Poor fellow! he has already sufficient annoyances.

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No. 47.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE TO ADAM GORDON.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 310, p. 409.*)

P.S. You will form a favourable idea of our Courts of Justice in Upper Canada, when I inform you that the Grand Jury of this District, have presented one of the Judges (Mr. Thorpe) for a libel, who left the *Bench* to plead his own case at the Bar.

## NOTE E.

## COURTS OF JUSTICE FOR THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

No. 1.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR MILNES TO LORD HOBART.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 89, p. 144.)*

QUEBEC 30th October, 1802.

MY LORD,—1. I have the honour to enclose Your Lordship a copy of a letter from the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of the Court of King's Bench for Montreal, together with a copy of a Presentment lately made to them by the Grand Jury in that District, relative to the incompetence of His Majesty's Courts in this Province to take cognizance of offences committed in the Indian Territory; The circumstance which gave rise to this Representation is of such serious consequence and the magnitude and importance of the trade carried on with the Indian Country so great, that I feel it peculiarly incumbent on me, upon this occasion to transmit to Your Lordship the fullest information I have been able to collect relative to these objects, in order that such measures may be adopted with regard thereto, as shall be most expedient and effectual.

2. The fur trade has long been an object of Commercial Importance and at present, so far from diminishing, it appears to increase; new Tracts of Country have been visited by the Merchants employed in this Traffick, which have furnished new sources for the supply of Furs, and much of those collected in the interior of the North West Country which were formerly shipped from Hudson's Bay are now exported from Quebec.

3. The state of this Trade during the French Government was very precarious. Some years its Product was great, in others but very small.

4. This was perhaps in some measure owing to the interference of the Crown, no person being suffered to trade with the Indians, without an annual Licence from the Governor, by which means, under such a Government as that of France, no man could depend upon obtaining a Licence for the next year; no general system was pursued, and no establishments of any Importance were made. Individuals purchased their Licences for a year, and each trafficked under them where, and as he thought best, so that the product of the Trade was regulated by the number of Adventurers which annually offered, and the Returns were in proportion to their Numbers and to the Capital employed by each of them.

5. The French East India Company however had the sole privilege of exporting Beaver; for this purpose they had an agent in each Government, a Director and a Comptroller, and a stated price was paid for it to the Indian Traders, viz: Four Livres a pound for the Green or Winter Beaver and a Livre ten sols for the Parchment or Summer Beaver; but the value of the entire quantity of Furs exported never exceeded £140,000 stg and was often less, particularly in 1754, when it amounted to £64,000, and in 1755 to £52,000 only, when it was considered as a declining Trade.

6. Since the Conquest the Spirit of British Commerce has brought the Fur Trade into Regular Form; it is now carried on upon System, and a large Capital is invested by a Company of Merchants long since known by the name of the North West Company, who have extended the Trade very far into the Interior of the North West parts of this Continent, where they have established numerous Trading Houses.

7. The success of this Company, and the great and rapid fortunes which many of them have amassed, occasioned the establishment of a second Company in the year 1800, who have the Command of a Capital equal to that of the North West,

and as they pursue the same line of Commerce by the same means, and in the same parts of the Interior Country, mutual Jealousies have arisen, Complaints of the Conduct of each, and of the Servants of each have been made, and both have proceeded from one step to another until the Contest, from a Commercial Competition, has grown to open enmity and hostility.

8. But very lately a Clerk of the North West Company at one of their Posts upon the Confines of the Country commonly known by the name of the Hudson's Bay Limits, had a dispute with a Clerk of the New Company respecting a quantity of Furs collected by an Indian who was in debt to both the Companies. The North West Clerk contended the Furs were his, because his debt was the oldest, and the Clerk of the New Company declared that he was in possession and would retain them; the former however persisted in his right and advanced declaring he would take them, when the latter drew a Pistol from his Pocket and shot him upon the Spot.

9. The young man who was thus the cause of the other's death came down to this Province in September last, and through the medium of his friends, offered to surrender himself for Trial; but a Trial could not be had, because the offence had happened without the Limits of the Province, and therefore the ordinary Courts of Justice had no Jurisdiction over it; and it appears also that the Governor is not empowered to issue a Special Commission for the Trial of offences committed without the Province. This case gave rise to the Presentment made by the Grand Jury of Montreal, of which I have enclosed Your Lordship a Copy (B). Further to elucidate the subject, I enclose also a copy of the Report made to me thereon by the Attorney General (C).

10. If the Fur Trade was carried on within the Limits of the Canadas, there would be but little difficulty in restraining the Two Companies and their servants, and in keeping the Conduct of both within their proper bounds. But the seat of the Trade lies many Hundreds of Miles beyond the Limits of either of the Provinces, where there are no military Posts, no officers of any Government, no Persons, in short (Indians excepted) but the Servants of the Two Companies, who are already hostile to each other, exasperated by mutual acts of aggression, interested in the success of their respective Companies, freed from all immediate restraint, and fearless of future punishment, because they know that the Courts of the Canadas cannot take cognizance of Crimes committed where they traffick.

11. Under such circumstances every species of offence is to be apprehended from Trespasses to Murders, and also that the natural Character of the English will be debased among the Indians; and that the numerous Tribes of those people will in consequence thereof be more easily wrought upon by Foreign Emissaries employed by the Enemies of Great Britain.

From what is here stated I trust your Lordship will perceive the great necessity of providing as soon as may be, a competent Jurisdiction for the Trial of all offences committed in the Indian Country without the Limits of the Two Canadas. The trade is encreasing and the number of persons employed must therefore also encrease; to enable Your Lordship to form some opinion of its probable extent I inclose a Return (D) of the number of Persons now employed in the service of the old North West Company, to which may be added a third of the entire number, that being about the proportion of those who are in the service of the new Company.

13. I further enclose a Statement of the average number of Furs exported from Quebec during the last nine years, with a Calculation of the Duties paid thereon, on their being landed in England, amounting to upwards of Twenty-two thousand pounds annually, also a statement (F) of the several kinds of Peltries actually shipped from Quebec last year, specifying the average prices at which they sold in London, amounting to Three hundred and seventy-one Thousand Pounds, which will shew the growing importance of this Commerce to the Mother Country.

14. Whether subjecting persons engaged in this Trade to taking out Licences might afford an advantageous check to the evils apprehended, or whether it might be prejudicial to the Interests of the Mother Country in her particular intercourse with this Province, or in her general Commerce, is a matter that requires the most serious Consideration, Furs and skins being raw materials necessary for many of our

Manufactures, and which cannot be had from Foreign Countries upon terms so advantageous (if at all) as those upon which they are procured from a dependent Province. Perhaps therefore, as there is ground to hope that a Jurisdiction for the Trial of offences committed in the Indian Country would be sufficient, it may be advisable that no other step should be immediately taken for the better regulation of the Trade in question, than the establishment of such a Jurisdiction.

But at the same time I am of opinion, and therefore subject to Your Lordship's Consideration, if it might be proper that the act of the Imperial Parliament (in case one shall be passed) to provide a means for the Trial of offences committed without these Provinces should also empower the Governors to appoint such Person or Persons as they shall see fit, to seize and apprehend in the Indian Territory all Persons whatsoever charged with Felonies and to send them under proper Custody to that Province to which they belong, or from which they proceeded to the Indian Territory, in order there to take their Trial for the same. His Majesty's Proclamation of the 7th Oct. 1763 has a Clause somewhat similar to that which I have here proposed, but it extends only to Military Officers and to officers of the Indian Department, of which Descriptions of Persons there be none in the North West Territory.

With respect to what the Judges in their Letter to me state, "that Felonies committed in places where there may be no Court of competent Jurisdiction to try the same, may be tried in the Province next adjoining to such Place where the Felony may have been committed," I have to remark to Your Lordship that the Peltries are for the most part brought down the Grand or Ottawa River to Montreal, which River, as well as many of the Posts belonging to the North West companies are nearer to Upper than to Lower Canada, but as the Canoes return by the Ottawa, the distance from the Place where Justice is administered in Upper Canada may make it more inconvenient to the parties than if they came down to Montreal, the Port of Return; and should it be necessary for witnesses to attend the Courts of Upper Canada, they would in the first place often come to Montreal by the Grand River, and be obliged to go up by the Lakes, which would be attended with much Inconvenience. I therefore beg leave to submit to Your Lordship's Consideration, whether instead of trying offenders in the nearest Province, it would not be advisable to give the Courts of Justice in both Provinces the same Jurisdiction, to be exercised whenever there is occasion without confining it to the Province nearest where the offence shall have been committed.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant

ROBT. S. MILNES.

*Enclosed.*

(A.) THE JUDGES OF KING'S BENCH, MONTREAL TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR MILNES.

(p. 153.)

SIR,—We have the honour to present to Your Excellency a Calendar of the prisoners tried, convicted, and under sentence, at the last Session of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for this District.

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With respect to the murders lately committed in the Interior, or Indian Territory, the Grand Jury have endeavoured to represent the magnitude of the evils to be apprehended, should a speedy remedy not be provided, to restrain the dangers that actual circumstances too clearly announce.

Should the Imperial Parliament grant to the Respective Governments in the two Canadas, a Jurisdiction similar to that enacted by a statute passed in the 15th year of His present Majesty's Reign, chap. 15, sec. 29 for America—that Felonies committed in places where there may be no Court of competent Jurisdiction, to try the same, may be tried in the Province *next adjoining* to such place, where the Felony may have been committed, it might deter the commission of crimes, so far as the dread of detection and punishment could extend.

But your Excellency will perceive that jurisdiction alone will not effectually secure His Majesty's Government against the Comotions, the Hostilities and the Crimes that are to be apprehended in the Interior Country where the Fur Trade is carried on from this Province.

Whatever measures could be adopted to correct the strong animosity which that Trade excites among the few who are in possession of it might weaken the source of the struggles, and the conflict of contending Parties; and with the Jurisdiction above alluded to give protection to the lives and secure the peace of His Majesty's Government and People.

Which with all deference and respect is submitted by

Your Excellency's most obdt. humble servants

J. MONK, *Ch. Justice.*

P. L. PANET, *J.B.K.*

J. OGDEN, *J.B.K.*

A. DAVIDSON, *J.B.K.*

(B.) PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY, MONTREAL.

(p. 156.)

To the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Justices of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada.

The Grand Jury for the said District represent:—

That circumstances which have happened in the Indian Country, evince the existence there of a most serious evil which altho' generally known, yet the Grand Jury find themselves incompetent legally to investigate the same in its particular instances, as the alledged facts have happened beyond the limits of the District, and of the Province, but as such evil, in its nature, involves consequences of the highest importance, to the lives, personal freedom and properties of many of His Majesty's subjects of this Province, they feel themselves irresistibly called upon to bring the same under the view of His Majesty's Government through the medium of this Honourable Bench, that a remedy may as speedily as possible be applied thereto.

The two provinces of Canada are each bounded upon one side of the Territory called Hudson's Bay, and to that Territory, a very extensive Trade is carried on through both Provinces, but particularly from Lower Canada, from whence a number of persons annually go thither, and when there, many remain therein for one or more years employed in different departments of the Indian Trade and afterwards return to this Province. His Majesty's subjects therefore in Lower Canada, are most particularly interested in the subject of this Representation.

In the said Territory of Hudson's Bay there does not exist a Tribunal for the Cognizance of Crimes and Criminal Offences, and consequently in accusation for Offenses of that nature, committed therein either by Persons from the Canadas or otherwise the offender (from the want of such a Tribunal) cannot be tried in the Territory where the facts were committed, nor are the same cognizable in either of the Canadas altho' immediately adjoining thereto, from the operation of that general principle of English Jurisprudence, that Criminal Offences which have happened beyond their limits, cannot be enquired into by any Tribunal within such limits, consequently in such cases no remedy appears to exist, but such as is applicable under the present Statute of the 33rd of Henry the VIII, cap. 23 by the issuing of a special Commission in England by His Majesty, where alone, the facts can be legally enquired into and decided upon by a competent Court and Jury.

The consequences which may result from a doubtful Jurisdiction, or from the necessity of a Reference to a Jurisdiction in this respect so remote as England is, one obvious and most alarming, such doubtful and such remote Jurisdiction may have been an incitement to the Commission of Crimes, and must be so in that Territory; on the one hand they may totally defeat the end of Public Justice, or on the other may be the means of depriving an innocent person who may be unjustly accused, of ever having an opportunity of legally evincing to his Country and friends his innocence.

Nothing can have a greater tendency to prevent and repress Crimes than the idea of speedy Trial, and punishment of Offenders if guilty, and to protect innocence by a speedy acquittal if wrongfully accused, and as punishments are of more importance in regard to their influence upon society as examples to others, than in respect to the actual sufferings of Individuals who may justly undergo them, such wholesome influences is wholly lost; when such trials and Punishments take place at a great distance from those among whom the examples are meant to, or can have useful operation.

The very heavy expence incident to the Conveyance of offenders from the Territory of Hudson's Bay to England, with the necessary witnesses on both sides, and the cost of Prosecution and defence, must generally operate, either to prevent recourse to a Tribunal across the Ocean, and thereby stimulate to private retaliation and revenge, or where such course can or shall be had, the guilty may escape punishment, and the innocent be sacrificed from the distance of time and place of trial; the death or absence of witnesses, or other causes, and the mind cannot contemplate without horror, the possible abuses to which such circumstances might give rise; as in the instance of a Prosecutor coming from and at a remote day, when the accused may be destitute of pecuniary means, and the exculpatory evidence may either be dead, removed or be otherwise beyond his reach, who at all events (however innocent he may finally be found) will have undergone a long and painful confinement, far removed from his Family and Connexions, and perhaps ruinous to every prospect he had in life.

All these evils and hardships either in regard to public justice or to Individuals, the Grand Jury conceive may be remedied by the establishment of a capital jurisdiction within His Majesty's Territories, on this side the Atlantic, and for this purpose it is highly desirable, that His Majesty's Tribunals in Canada should respectively be invested with jurisdiction in respect to the Cognizance of Crimes and Criminal Offences, which may be committed in places of doubtful territory near their limits or beyond their limits (if on this side the sea) they are committed by persons connected with or in the employ of other persons resident in or Trading from such Provinces respectively, to the Territory where the facts alleged shall have happened.

In regard to Lower Canada, this extension of jurisdiction so limited to such Persons, would in fact be an assimilation to that valuable and humane principle of English Criminal Law, that the accused shall undergo a Trial by a Jury of their vicinage, because a very great majority of the persons upon whom the same could have operation, will either be natives of or will have been residents in this Province.

The Grand Jury confide in this Honourable Court aiding this representation by such additional reasons, as the superior legal intelligence of its members may suggest for the attainment of the object in view, and for that purpose, lay this, with their own representation in the premises before His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in order that the existing evils may be submitted to the consideration of the Legislature of this Province, if competent to afford a remedy, or if not, that application be made thereon, by His Excellency to His Majesty's Ministers, that the same may be laid before the Imperial Parliament, whose Wisdom and Justice will not fail to apply adequate relief.

MONTREAL, 10th September, 1802.

William Hunter  
 François Papineau  
 Jno. Blackwood  
 Jacques Hervieux  
 Fredk. W. Ermatinger  
 Samuel Gerrard  
 Pierre Berthelot  
 Pre. Guy  
 Isaac Todd  
 A. Auldjo  
 Jno. W. Kindlay

John Guil. Delisle  
 John Richardson  
 Silvin Laurent  
 Alex. Henry  
 Jno. Delisle  
 James Woolrich  
 Denis Viger  
 Etienne Guy  
 John Porteous  
 Charles Larivée.



## (C.) REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

(p. 162.)

To His Excellency Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Bart., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Lower Canada &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In obedience to the commands of Your Excellency signified to me in Mr. Sec. Rylands's Letter of the 15th instant, directing me to report my opinion—"Whether persons charged with offences committed in the Interior Country, without the limits of this Province, can now be brought to Trial in this Province, and if not, what will be the most eligible jurisdiction for the Trial of such Offenders." I have taken the subject fully into my consideration and am of opinion that Offenders of this description cannot now be tried by any of the ordinary Courts of Law nor by any special Commission issued in this Province for the jurisdiction of the former is confined to Crimes committed within the Province, and no authority to issue any special Commission for the Trial of Crimes committed without the limits of the Province is vested in the Governor. It was indeed formerly held that under the Statute of 14 George III, c. 83 the Governor had such Authority, in like manner as His Majesty is by an Act passed in the 33 year of King Henry the 8th enabled to issue special Commissions for the Trial in England of Offenders charged with murder committed without the realm, and two other persons, James Gale and Alexander Henry Thompson were in the year 1788 indicted at Quebec for murder committed in the Interior Country and convicted upon a special Commission issued for that purpose under the Great Seal of the Province. Doubts however were entertained as to the legality of these convictions and the Question was submitted to the present Chief Baron McDonald and Lord Eldon then Attorney and Solicitor General, who were of opinion that the Governor could not legally issue such a Commission, and in consequence of this opinion both Gale and Thompson were by His Majesty's orders discharged from custody.

The Attorney and Solicitor General were also of opinion—"That in order to bring to trial in the Province persons charged with having committed under any particular circumstances Felonies or other offences out of the Province, some Provision must be made by Parliament, if it should deem proper so to do, either by giving jurisdiction to the ordinary Tribunals of the Province for such purpose or by passing an Act to enable the Governor to issue special Commissions for the Trial of such Offenders."

I have the honour to concur intirely in this opinion, as to the necessity of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, our own Provincial Parliament being incompetent, but I cannot but prefer the last to the first means proposed. Our Courts of King's Bench are held but twice in a year, and to detain witnesses who come either from the United States or from the Indian Country until a Term of the King's Bench is held will frequently be impracticable, at all events in those cases where they do remain great expense will be incurred, burthensome to the Crown or to the Prisoners; and in those where they do not remain, the offender may escape the punishment due to his Crime or an innocent man may be injured from the want of their Testimony.

Under a special Commission which can be issued at any time, the Justices appointed can by adjournments grant that time which the respective situations of the prosecutor or the prisoner may require be that longer or shorter, and accommodate each party so as to answer the ends of Justice.

I must also remark that many parts of the interior Country in which Crimes may be committed, may be supposed by the United States to lie within their limits, and it appears to be highly proper therefore to vest the power of proceeding to Trials of any offences committed without our Territory in the hands of the Governor, to be exercised by him, with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council, according to his and their discretion guided by the Circumstances of the case and the Political Exigencies of the Province.

I am for these reasons further of opinion that a Statute of the Imperial Parliament, vesting in the Governor and Executive Council of this Province such power to issue special Commissions for the Trial of Felonies committed on the Continent of America without the limits of the King's Provinces and the United States as are vested in His Majesty and in his Privy Council by the Statute of 33 Hen. 8, c. 25, with respect to the Trial in England of offenders charged with murder committed without the Realm, will afford the most eligible jurisdiction for the Trial of such Offences.

All which, nevertheless, is most respectfully submitted by  
Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant

J. SEWELL, *Att. General.*

QUEBEC, 23rd October 1802.

(D.) GENERAL RETURN of the Departments and Posts occupied by the North West Company, in the Indian Country, with the number of Partners, Clerks and Men employed in that trade, exclusive of the King's Posts.

Names of Departments.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Posts.	Partners.	Clerks.	Common Men.	Total.
Saint Maries .....	46 30	84 W.	1	.....	2	12	14
Michipicotin .....	from 46 5 to 47 55	84 15 to 84 45	3	.....	3	10	13
Kamanistiquia .....	48 25	89 20	1	.....	2	18	20
Grand Portage .....	48	90	2	.....	3	8	11
Mille Lacs .....	48 25	91 30	2	.....	3	6	9
Pic. ....	48 40	86 2	3	.....	4	10	14
Nipigon Lake .....	49 to 53	86 to 91	2	.....	2	7	9
Nipigon .....			7	1	10	55	66
Lac de la Pluie .....	48 9 to 49 20	91 50 to 94 30	6	.....	6	28	34
Rivière Rouge & Assiniboine .....	48 25 to 51 45	97 to 103 15	10	2	16	90	108
Lac Ouinipique .....	50 to 54	94 50 to 99	7	2	13	65	80
Fort Dauphin .....	51 40 to 53	98 35 to 102 45	7	1	14	60	75
Shuskachivan River .....	53 10 to 54 30	99 47 to 115	9	2	16	80	98
English River (Missinipe) .....	53 56 to 55 45	98 to 112	9	2	12	75	89
Athabasca .....	55 to 66	110 to 120	18	5	16	186	207
Upper Athabasca River .....	54 to 55	112 to 116	3	2	4	44	50
South side of Lac Superior and the Föld du Lac .....	46 to 48	84 to 95 30	12	1	15	68	84
Grand or Ottawa River .....			102	18	141	822	981
Saint Maurice Posts .....			4	.....	6	18	24
Moose River, Hudson's Bay .....			3	.....	5	9	14
Temiscamingue .....			2	1	3	10	14
			6	1	6	18	25
G. Total .....			117	20	161	877	1058

It may be proper to state that of this number, there are employed in the Territory of the United States, comprehending the South side of Lac Superior, until the division of the waters that fall into the Missispe on one side and Hudson's Bay on the other as also the Grand Portage..... 95

On the waters which fall into the River St Lawrence, comprehending the North side of Lac Superior, the Post of St. Maries, Kaministiquia, Temiscamingue, Lake & St. Maurice ..... 76

On the waters which fall into Hudson's Bay, comprehending the River Rouge, Nipigon, Fort Dauphin, Lac Ouinipique, the Shuskatchiwan & English River (Missinipe)..... 630

And, the waters which discharge themselves into the North Sea by McKenzie's River..... 257

1058

Exclusive of the above number of Partners, regular clerks and servants who winter, there are 80 [to] 100 Canadians and Iroquois Hunters with whom the North West Company have Contracts, but who are not considered servants of the Company, ranging free over the Country wherever they find it convenient to hunt.

There are yearly employed by the Company in Canoes by the Ottawa River 540 men, 400 of which go to the place of Rendezvous on Lac Superior, where they pass from 6 to 8 weeks, and then return to Montreal with the Furs.

McTAVISH, FROBISHER & CO.

(E.) AVERAGE NUMBER OF PELTRIES cleared at the Custom House Quebec for England, for nine years from 1793 to 1801 inclusive, with a calculation of the Duties paid thereon on their landing in England, amounting annually to £16,071.15.4.

(p. 168.)

137,558 Beaver skins	1d each .....	£ 573 2 4
38,368 Martins	55s pr 40 or 1s 4½ each.	2,656 7 3
18,349 Otters	1s 5d each .....	1,299 14 5
11,329 Minks	16s 6d per 40.....	233 13 6
5,483 Fishers	1s 4½d each.....	399 5 2
10,141 Foxes	4½d each.....	190 2 10
19,286 Bears	5s 6d each.....	5,303 13 "
169,811 Deer	2d.....	1,415 1 10
144,439 Raccoons	13s 9d per 100.....	993 " "
12,200 Cased and open Cats	11s per 100.....	67 2 "
843 Elks	4d each .....	14 1 "
6,885 Wolves	6s 4d each.....	2,180 5 "
778 Wolverines	3s 6d each.....	136 3 "
819 Carcajoux	3s 6d each.....	143 6 6
219 Badgers	7d each.....	6 7 9
9,140 Kitts	11s per 100.....	50 4 3
1,978 Seals	2d each.....	16 9 8
2,835 Squirrels and Hares	11d per 120.....	1 1 10
57,151 Muskrats	13s 9d per 100.....	392 11 3
2 Buffaloes	.....	
1 Tyger	.....	2 9
		<hr/>
		16,071 15 4

The foregoing calculation is made in conformity with an Act passed in the 27th year of His Majesty under which all former Duties were consolidated, but it is understood that since that time other and additional Duties have been laid on Skins estimated on the articles above stated to amount to.....

5,950 " "

Average amount of Duties paid per annum.....£22,021 15 4

(F.) STATEMENT of Furs exported from Quebec, in the year 1801, with the average Prices at which they sold in London amounting to £371,139.11.4.

Beaver Skins	179,947 lbs.	@ 15s 6d per lb.	£ 139,458	8	6
Martins	24,454	@ 8s 6d each	10,291	13	6
Otters	21,837	@ 28s 6d	31,117	14	6
Minks	10,689	@ 4s 6d	2,405	“	6
Fishers	5,422	@ 7s	1,897	14	“
Bears	25,299	@ 55s	69,572	5	“
Foxes	19,290	@ 18s	17,361	“	“
Deer	227,205	@ 6s	68,161	10	“
Raccoons	92,345	@ 3s 4d	15,390	16	8
Cas'd & open Cats	18,704	@ 10s 6d	9,819	12	“
Elks	1,140	@ 18s	1,026	“	“
Wolves	2,875	@ 17s 6d	2,515	12	6
Wolverines	1,252	@ 10s 6d	657	6	“
Badgers	219	@ 10s 6d	114	19	“
Kit Foxes	9,130	@ 1s 8d	760	16	8
Seals	1,505	@ 6s 6d	489	2	6
			£371,139 11 4		

No. 2.—JOHN RICHARDSON TO H. W. RYLAND.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 293, p. 230.*)

MONTREAL 21st October, 1802.

SIR,—I am sorry that the pressure of business at this season should have put it out of my power to have the honour of returning sooner an answer to your letter of 30th September, requesting (by desire of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor) Information as to the number of persons employed in the Upper Country Trade, in order to form a more correct idea of the object brought forward by the Grand Jury in their presentment at the last term of the Court of King's Bench, and thereby be the better enabled to represent its magnitude and importance to His Majesty's Ministers.

As the object of that presentment related only to the situation of persons employed in that part of the Upper Country, or Indian Trade, carried on from hence to places within His Majesty's Dominions, beyond but adjoining to the Province of Canada, and usually denominated the North West, where the evil complained of, and requiring a speedy remedy is felt, viz. the want of a jurisdiction on this side the Atlantic, competent to the trial of Crimes and Criminal Offences there committed, I presume that it will be complying with His Excellency's wishes, to confine myself to that alone, and not to enter into matters which concern the Indian Trade carried on to countries within the limits of the United States, where similar complaints do not exist. The nature and extent of the Trade to the North West will be much better understood by referring His Excellency to the very explicit account and description thereof contained in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Voyages, than by anything I could state. The Trade to that country is carried on by two distinct concerns commonly called the old and new companies, the former of which had existed for many years but expired in 1798 and was renewed by part of the members; and the latter commenced about the same time, in its distinct capacity; but it is to be observed that as several of the new concern had formerly an interest in the old concern, so in fact the original or general company, which carried on the Trade, has branched off into two Companies of about equal date; to each of which many new members have been added, and are adding, but in compliance with the common Custom, I shall denominate the one the old, and the other the new company, because the former comprehends a greater number of the old partners than the latter does.

The new Company, upon the commencement of its operations, was viewed by the other with a Jealousy and Rancour improper in the Subjects of the same Empire, pursuing a legal and open Trade, to entertain, which annually increasing, it became evident that the new Company had to expect every obstacle which the old could throw in their way.

Had these obstacles been such as a fair and honest emulation and exertion could interpose, there could be no right to complain; but the new Company have to contend against those of the most serious and aggravating nature, amongst which are the following. The most false and malicious impressions have been made upon the minds of the Indians regarding them, whereby the lives of their associates, clerks and servants, with the property in their charge are endangered. The Indians have been stimulated to commit actual pillage, and to fire upon Canoes of the new Company. Attempts have been made to debauch and entice away their clerks and servants, in some cases with effect, and a clerk so debauched from *their service* afterwards employed treacherously to impose upon other persons *therein*, who were then ignorant of such Treachery. The property of the new Company has been pillaged and stolen in the Interior Country, in some cases by some of the Associates, Clerks and servants of the old. Their property has been destroyed by underhand acts.

These are severe charges but strictly true, and the dignity of Government as well as the safety of many of His Majesty's Subjects requires that means should be fallen upon to prevent a Recurrence with impunity of such illegal acts from any quarter. The attempt to pillage having in one instance met with a determined Resistance was attended with fatal effects, and more particularly led to the presentment of the Grand Jury upon general grounds, as to the evil consequences of the want of a Criminal Jurisdiction extending to the Country where that fact happened, having found themselves incompetent to enter upon a legal enquiry into such particular fact. The circumstances alluded to was this. A Clerk of the old Company, confiding in his superior strength, and accompanied by servants, insisted upon taking from a young man, a Clerk of the new Company, without assistance, some Furs, which he had previously received in payment from an Indian. The young man remonstrated against the Injustice, and warned the other of the consequences, as he was determined to protect the property in his charge, at all hazards. The other still persisted, and laid hold of the Furs, to take them by force, when the clerk of the new company fired and killed him, whilst in the act of what he considered Robbery. Similar cases may lead to similar effects. Retaliations may become frequent. Force may generally prevail over Justice. The consequences may be dreadful to contemplate, and the Fur Trade must in the end be annihilated, if a competent Jurisdiction is not established in the Canadas, for the Investigation of Crimes and Criminal Offences committed in the British part of the Indian Country, beyond their limits. The young man who killed the other came down with an Intention of meeting the Laws of his Country, but the fact being not cognizable here, he remains in the deplorable predicament, that neither his Innocence nor his Guilt can be legally ascertained. The number of persons from Lower Canada employed in the Trade to the North West, who winter there and therefore are affected by such want of Jurisdiction, may be estimated at from 1200 to 1400 annually, whereof about two-thirds are in the employ of the old Company and about one-third in that of the new. It may therefore be assumed as a humane and just principle, to assign to the Tribunals here, the cognizances of the Offences which may be committed in situations above said, in all cases where the party accused is associated with, or in the employ of persons resident within Lower Canada. It would also have a material tendency to promote order, and impress the persons employed in that Trade, with a Respect of the Laws, if a Military Post was established at Thunder Bay in Lake Superior, it being the intended Depot of the North West, and to which place the greater number of the men employed in the Interior will annually come, and there meet the Canoes going from Montreal, and if a Civil Magistrate could also be appointed to reside there the consequences would be highly useful in aid of the more extended Jurisdiction of the Tribunals of the Canadas. But I think that the Civil Commission there should be held by a person distinct from that having a military one at that post. And further

it would be expedient and wise, to require from the principal of the present Companies, and of every other, who may hereafter trade to the Indian Country within the British Territory beyond the limits of this Province, Bonds of an adequate pecuniary amount, to become responsible for the good conduct of their Associates, agents and servants in that Country, and conditioned, that upon complaint being duly made upon oath, before a Magistrate against any person in their employ for Illegal Conduct, that the principals (upon being thereunto required by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, after communication to him made of the said oath) shall bring down the person complained against, in order that the Facts alleged may be enquired into and investigated by the proper Tribunal, and if found guilty, that such person (besides undergoing what the Law shall inflict) be for ever after prohibited from returning to the Indian Country; but if he shall be found to have been wrongfully accused, then the principals of the person or persons upon whose complaint he shall have been brought down, be subjected to a pecuniary penalty, exclusive of the Recourse which the accused may have in such case by action at Law, against the parties who wronged him.

In attempting to comply with His Excellency's Request as contained in your Letter, I found it impossible to confine myself to a statement merely of the number of the men employed without going into some detail of the causes of complaint which exist, and which had a material connexion with the subject, and with that Instance, which having much occupied the public mind, as above mentioned, led to the presentment of the Grand Jury, I trust that in this exposure of existing evils, and in the attempt to suggest some Remedies for them, His Excellency will see that there is an anxious desire to bring about an adequate controul against abuse of every kind, from whatever quarter it may proceed.

In regard to the past, the new Company have in their favour at least this *prima facie* argument independent of facts capable of proof, that being in extent of numbers only as one to two of their Opponents, they have not had the power to commit abuse, were they so Inclined. Whereas the other Company having unquestionably had the power, the effects thereof have been but too severely felt by the new Company.

I have the honour to be with Respect, Sir,

Your most obedt & very Humble servant

JOHN RICHARDSON,

## NOTE F.

## PROPOSED GENERAL FISHERY AND FUR COMPANY.

No. 1.—SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE TO LORD HOBART.

*(Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 90, p. 37.)*

NORFOLK STREET 7th Jan. 1802.

MY LORD,—In obedience to Command, I have now the honour of transmitting to Your Lordship, inclosed, a Project of "Preliminaries to the establishment of a permanent Fishery & Trade in Furs &c in the interior & on the West Coast of North America"—expressive of the result of my experience & deliberation on that great National object.

It will require some management to mediate the Coalition of the two Companies at Montreal in such a manner as to fix the System of Enterprise necessary for carrying the combination of the Fishery and Fur Trade into effect, as some of the oldest members are likely to prefer continuing in the Beaten track. Let *such* be at full liberty to do as they please; but if Government should think fit to confide to me the *licences* in question for the behooff of such as shall accede, & at the same time to recommend it to the Governor of Canada to countenance me in my endeavours to bring it about, as a measure which has the sanction of, & will be protected by Government; I have not the least doubt of succeeding with all those, whose *personal* exertions are essential; indeed, infinitely more essential than the Capital of the others, since the former can only be replaced by Juniors successively growing up in the Service, during a period of six to ten years; whereas the latter, and any larger sum that may be found to be necessary or employed to advantage, can be raised at any time by recurring to London, and might be raised in London before my departure, were it not thought that those already in trade at Montreal ought to have the preference, and others only the accession to it.

I intend to embark on my return to America, towards the end of the Month; and if there is any service, which I may be deemed capable of there performing, it will give me pleasure to take charge of it.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's Devoted & most faithfull Hble Servant

ALEX. MACKENZIE

*Enclosed.*

## PRELIMINARIES

to the Establishment of a permanent British Fishery & trade in Furs &c. on the Continent & West Coast of North America.

(p. 39.)

## Articles

1.

To form a supreme Civil & Military Establishment, on the centrally situated and Navally defensible Island of Nootka, at King George's Sound Lat. 50° North, with two subordinatcs, one in the River Columbia late 46° & the other on *Sea Otter Harbour* Lat. 55 North.

## Observations

1.

Priority of occupation vesting sovereignty in the possessor, no time to be lost.

*Vide* Treaty with Spain of 1790.

2.

Either to repeal so much of the Acts of Parliament now in force, as vest in the East India Company or South Sea Company jointly or separately, an exclusive Right of Fishery Trade & Navigation, in the Pacific Ocean & on the West Coast of North America ;

or

to obtain from both or either of those Companies, a *Licence* irrevocable and unlimited, there to Fish Trade and Navigate in their or its Right and to Establish Factors, or Agents at Canton in China and any other Port, or place within the limits of their Charters, for the Direct Sale & Barter of the Exports & Imports, from & to the West Coast of North America, to & with the people of China & others, there residing or trading at the time; as fully & freely as both or either of these Companies might do, if they themselves carried on the said fishery trade & navigation; namely, during the yet unexpired term of their charters; and those Charters not to be renewed, but either with the entire exception of the said Fishery Trade & Navigation; or under a legal obligation to continue the Licences now to be granted for the whole term of their duration.

3.

To obtain from the Hudson Bay Company, If it has legal power to grant or refuse it, a *Licence of Transit*, irrevocable and unlimited; for all Goods Wares & Merchandise, the growth, produce & Manufacture of Great Britain & of America, in & outwards, through all the Seas, Bays, Ports, Rivers, Lakes and Territories, within the Limits of its Charter, in their passage *directly between Great Britain & North America*, without being subject to any visitation or Search nor to any duty or charge, to which those of the Company itself are not liable; the Consignee, say the Resident agent at York & Churchill Factories, or Conductors of every transport delivering to the Governor, or other officer representing the Company in chief, at the first Port or place of Entry into the limits or jurisdiction of the Company a Manifest of the Marks, Numbers & Contents of the several packages, Chests &c. upon oath to be administered to him by the said Governor or officer in chief, who, within twenty-four hours after such Manifest has been

2.

On the ground that neither of these Companies have exercised this Fishery & Trade, and that the East India Company is under a legal obligation to Grant such a Licence, unless cause to the contrary, allowed to be good by the Board of Control can be assigned.

V. Act of Par. 33 Geo. III, Ch. 52, sec. 78.

On the ground that as the returns of this Trade are not realizable in less than three or four years, no body of men capable of carrying it on to the advantage of the Nation, will embark in it, unless thus assured of its permanency.

3.

On the ground that the Right of transit between the Mother Country & her Colonies, through her own proper Territory & Colonies, is an Attitude of sovereignty, neither surrendered, nor meant to have been surrendered to the Hudson Bay Comp'y according to its Charter, the exercise of which is not deniable on any principle of Political Economy; while it is necessary, and would be highly beneficial, as being the shortest way to & from Countries without its limits for the purpose of facilitating the intercourse between Great Britain & these Countries, in the Exchange of the Manufactures of the former for the raw products of the Latter.



to him tendered shall return the same to the said Consignee or Conductor, indorsed with his Visa & Signature, under the seal of the Company, to serve as a passport, producible at every, but not questionable by any other station of the Company, commonly called Trading Houses, interiorly or exteriorly by any Governor or other officer or servant of the Company within the limits of their jurisdiction.

4.

To grant these Licences to a Company of British Merchants, to be established in London under the name of "The Fishery & Fur Company" which Company for the purpose of combining the Fishery in the Pacific with the Fur Trade of the Interior from the East to the West Coasts of the Continent of North America, would at once equip Whalers in England, & by means of the establishments already made and in activity, at Montreal in the East & advanced posts & Trading Houses in the Interior towards the West Coast to which they might be extended & where other establishments to be made at King George Sound Nootka Island, under the protection of the supreme Government; & on the River Columbia and at *Sea Otter Harbour*, under the protection of the subordinate Government of those places would open & Establish a Commercial Communication, through the Continent of North America between the Atlantic & Pacific Oceans, to the incalculable advantage & furtherance both of the Pacific Fishery & American Fur Trade of Great Britain, in part directly & in part indirectly through the Channel of the possessions & Factories of the East India Company in China &c., it being perfectly understood, that none of these Maritime or inland Establishments shall be made on territory in the possession of any other European Nation, nor within the limits either of the United States of North America or of the Hudson's Bay Company.

4.

There are at present, *vide* Mackenzie's Voyages, two Companies at Montreal, engaged in the North American Fur Trade, both of which are chiefly composed of men, who by personal exertions, no less hazardous than laborious & persevering, have contributed to the extension of it into formerly unknown parts; and who, if not the only men able to extend it to the Pacific, are at least the most likely to succeed, as the best qualified to undertake it. These Companies have not heretofore had any idea of embarking in the Pacific Fishery, but if they should succeed in combining the Fur Trade of the East with that of the West they would find it highly beneficial to combine the latter, if not both, with the Whale Fishery, and in so far as they may not be possessed of a Capital sufficient for carrying on both the Fishery & Fur Trade, they would be at no loss for Partners in London who would raise the deficiency.

The Whalers might carry out from England all the British articles Saleable or rather barterable for the furs and other Products of America, & bring back such part of the latter as would best suit the British Market; while other vessels of such a size & construction as may be found best adapted might be employed to carry the samples to Canton & such other of the Settlements of the East India Company, as offer the best Market, in the way either of Sale or Barter.

But as it is obvious that the two Companies already embarked in the Fur Trade from Montreal, including their several connections in London, must find their interest in coalescing, may that the great national object in view, in the first instance, if not wholly unattainable without, will at least be best attainable through, a voluntary connection & consolidation of the two Companies into one for such a number of years & on

such other terms as they may agree upon; so is there not the least reason to doubt; That under such Licences 1st of Fishing Trade & Navigation & 2nd of Transit, they would unite themselves & succeed equally to their own proper & to the public advantage.

LONDON 7th January 1802

ALEX. MACKENZIE.

No. 2.—SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE TO JOHN SULLIVAN.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 293, p. 225.*)

MONTREAL 25th October, 1802.

SIR,—My Lord Hobart having done me the honour at parting, to express a wish of hearing from me, on this side the Atlantic, I take the liberty of addressing you, enclosing copies of two papers, which, on the substance of which, I presume will be transmitted through the Lieut. Governor, tho' not perhaps immediately, and which I beg leave to request, that you will please with this to lay before His Lordship. The papers will explain themselves, and I am sorry to say shew that I have not succeeded; as also evince the improbability of my being able to succeed in bringing about the union between the two Fur Companies which my Lord Hobart so strongly recommended to me as the first step towards the accomplishment of my favourite project: Without the aid of Government, by granting the Licences (I had the honour of proposing) to one of the contending parties, with the condition that the other party should have the option of sharing, in the proportion of the Trade they might be carrying on, to that part of His Majesty's Dominions, I see no means of bringing about a coalition, for several years to come, by which time the Trade may be reduced if not ruined, and the opportunity of making the Western Establishment lost perhaps for ever.

I have conversed with General Hunter upon the subject and though averse to Monopolies of any kind, he agreed with me that no mode would answer to carry on that trade to advantage & to make the proposed Establishments, but through a Chartered Company. I had no promise from His Excellency that he would communicate this his opinion to His Majesty's Ministers.

As so little probability exists of bringing about in a reasonable time a Voluntary Coalition of the two Fur Companies, may I be permitted to submit to His Lordship's consideration, the expediency of securing at all events in a National point of view the means of hereafter giving efficiency to the favourite project alluded to, or any other which Government may think it eligible to countenance, by forming an immediate Military Establishment upon the Western Coast of North America, so as to prevent other nations anticipating us in an object, the importance of which cannot at present be foreseen in all its consequences.

And further I cannot too strongly entreat His Lordship's attention to the propriety & necessity of establishing as speedily as possible such a jurisdiction as shall prevent the contending Fur Companies from abusing any power which superiority of numbers or strength may accidentally confer, and which shall seem to each, the fruits of fair harvest and industrious exertion.

A jurisdiction possessing such efficient Judicial Control, besides having the most beneficial effects in general, might also be a means of promoting a speedier Voluntary Coalition of the Companies, by preventing a recurrence of those causes of increasing animosity which tend to keep them asunder.

It will not escape His Lordship's penetration, that in any Legislative interference upon the subject, it will be essential to avoid everything which could be

construed to confer upon the Hudson's Bay Company a Parliamentary sanction in regard to their doubtful charter, or which could give them the right of checking commercial enterprise from this quarter by the usual inland routes into any Territory which Traders from hence have been accustomed to occupy; although the same may nominally be included in the limits of the said Charter.

I had the honour of remarking to my Lord Hobart that an attempt had been made by one of the partners in the old Fur Company to penetrate in a more Southern direction than I did to the River Columbia in which he failed through ill health; a second attempt has been made by another partner of the same concern with no better success, owing to a mutiny of the men employed, arising as I judge from the want of an appropriate Talent for such an undertaking in the leader. I have been credibly informed that the Astronomer who went upon both expeditions declares positively that the object is not impracticable.

The communication to the Lieut. Governor through Mr. Ryland is clearly and decidedly the sentiments of the principal people of the new company of whom Mr. Richardson is one & a most valuable, active & respectable Magistrate of this City.

I have the honour to be with much respect,

Your Devoted and faithful Humble servant

ALEX. MACKENZIE.

(For enclosures, "John Richardson to H. W. Ryland" see Note E, No. 2 and "Presentment of the Grand Jury of Montreal," Note E, enclosure B.)



## STATE PAPERS—LOWER CANADA.

LIEUT. GOV. MILNES AND MISCELLANEOUS—1800.

## Q. 85.

1795.  
January 5,  
Quebec.

Abstract of warrants for the civil expenditure of Lower Canada, for the year ending on this day. Page 177

1799.  
October 23,  
Montreal.

James McGill, Edward W. Gray, Simon McTavish and John Richardson, a committee to receive and remit the voluntary subscriptions for prosecuting the war, to James Phyn, John Fraser and Lawrence Brickwood, constituting them agents to receive and apply the remittances. The subscriptions amount to £4,063 16s. 4d. sterling, of which the sum £3,568 8s. sterling is remitted. 321

*Enclosed.* Resolution of the subscribers appointing a committee. 323

1800.  
January 6,  
Holly Grove.

List of subscribers' names. 324

George Rose to King (?) Sends a request from Thomas Dunn, which he thinks moderate, and asks for his (King's) good offices for its attainment. 318

*Enclosed.* Thomas Dunn to George Rose. Asks for his good offices to obtain twelve months' leave of absence. 319

January 31,  
Quebec.

Ryland to King. Asking that an order may be obtained to continue the usual barrack allowances to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada, to their Secretaries and Aides-de-camp and to the clerks in the Secretary's office. This has been ordered by General Hunter, but it is desirable to have it put on a more certain footing. Calls attention to the Indian Department in Upper Canada being entirely under the control of the Lieut. Governor. Whilst in Lower Canada it is under the commander-in-chief, so much so, that Dechambault, Deputy Indian Superintendent, was dismissed on accepting the office of Provincial Aide-de-camp (though the two employments were perfectly compatible) and the office given to an officer in the Canadian volunteers, whose regimental duties do not permit of his executing those of superintendent. 328

March 8,  
Quebec.

Rev. J. Bentick to same. Sends copy of the Lieut. Governor's speech to the two Houses of the Legislature and copies of their answers. 330

Lieut. Governor's speech (English, 335; French, 339). 335, 339

Answer of the Legislative Council. 331

Answer of the Legislative Assembly. 343

June 9,  
Quebec.

Ryland to King. Arrangements for provisions, &c., that will require to be made when the management of the Indian Department is transferred to the Lieut. Governor. 362

June 22,  
Lincoln.

Bishop of Lincoln to same (?) That on his visitation he has been trying to find two clergymen suitable for Canada, and is not without hope he has succeeded, both are curates, one Rudd, a married man of 25, at Grantham, the other Sanders, single, about 28 or 29. Before deciding they wish to know the income as curates and the chances of promotion; where they are likely to be placed in Canada; what allowance will be made for the voyage or for books, &c., it may be right to take to Canada. Any further information would be useful. They have no private fortune or friends who could advance them money.

June 26,  
Bank of Eng-  
land.

A. Newland to Portland. Has received bill for £2,942 11s. 1d., as a voluntary contribution from Lower Canada. When paid a certificate shall be transmitted. 348

Q. 85

1800.  
July 6, Brodsworth. Rev. James Sutherland Rudd to King. That he intends to accept the appointment in Canada. Desires to know the arrangements made. Page 360
- July 7, Quebec. Bishop of Quebec to Portland. His gratification that he has in some measure anticipated His Grace's wishes as to the selection in Canada of young men for the Ministry. The training and character of Dr. Stuart's son. Had ordained him and Mr. Jackson, a schoolmaster from England, who had been preparing for some time for ordination. Mr. Stuart to be placed at York, all expectation of the return of Mr. Raddish being relinquished. Mr. Jackson to be evening lecturer at Quebec. Sees no immediate prospect of supplying the wants of the Church by a further selection of persons for the sacred office, few of those born here being so educated as to fit them for the office and still fewer of those who come to settle. Nothing effectual can be done till better means of education are obtained. Without this not the Church only but the State will be very ill supplied with persons of competent ability and education. Considerations on this subject had been submitted to the Council. 374
- July 20, Grantham. Rev. J. S. Rudd to King. Had been informed by the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that his (Rudd's) appointment had not been communicated to the Society. The certificates required, &c. 363
- July 22, Gower Street. Dr. Morice to same. The trouble that might have been saved to the Society had Mr. Rudd's appointment been communicated. Has no doubt he will be allowed a salary; he seems to be a proper man. Another clergyman in Deacon's orders had been brought but had not appeared before the Board, which has some doubt of accepting his services. 366
- July 31, Bank of England. Newland to the Duke of Portland. Sends certificate of receipt of £2,942 11s. 1d. Voluntary contributions from Lower Canada. 368
- August 4, Sheffield. J. Wilkinson to King. Asks for information as to the conditions on which clergymen are required to go to Canada, on behalf of a young man who is desirous to go there as a missionary. 369
- August 6, Austin Friars. P. & H. LeMesurier to same. Applications on behalf of Philip Robin who has sent a memorial on the subject of raising hemp in Canada. Character of Mr. Robin; the necessity of Government help owing to the length of time it takes to have a pecuniary return from the cultivation of hemp. Mr. Robin has £10,000 to invest in the industry if he receives encouragement, but all the arrangements must be made with the British Government, as he does not wish to be involved with conflicting interest in Canada. 371
- August 7, Quebec. Milnes to Portland (No. 29). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec, between 5th April and 5th July. 1
- August 8, Quebec. Same to same (No. 30). In consequence of reports respecting the crops and grain remaining for sale, has referred the subject to the Council with a memorial from the principal merchants; encloses report of Council, &c. Has recommended the sailing of the convoy on the 20th instant. Favourable prospects for the harvest. 2  
Enclosed. Order of reference on the memorial of merchants. 4  
Report of Council on the same. 6
- August 12, Quebec. Same to same (No. 31). St. Maurice Forges leased to Monro & Bell for five years at £850 currency a year. Part of the King's Wharf let for 30 years at £310 a year; the other part of the wharf, with the stores reserved for military purposes, effecting a saving on the latter of £400 a year. The Forges and wharf which did not produce £20 a year may now be valued at £1,500 currency or £1,404 sterling a year. Will adopt a similar plan with respect to the King's posts, the revenues of

1800.

which have been given up in aid of the civil expenses of the Province. The annual value of the posts he hopes to raise to £2,000 or £3,000 a year; the present lessees pay only £400. Has reason, from the election returns to hope that the House will be well composed. Page 8

August 14,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 32). Sends minutes of Council on State business between 28th January and 4th June, and on Crown Lands from the same date to the present day. 11

Minutes, 3rd March. Report on the petition of Johnston & Purss for renewal of their lease of the King's Wharf. 12

Minutes, 22nd March. Memorial from Monro & Bell, for prolongation of the lease of the St. Maurice Forges laid before Council; with proposed advertisement respecting the Forges; referred to a committee. 14

Report of Committee on Public Accounts with proceedings, beginning on the 19th October, 1799, with details. 15

Reports of the Grand Voyer recommending a bridge over the Montmorency; from the Grand Voyer of Three Rivers respecting the cost of mason work for a bridge over the Rivière du Loup; letter from the Commissary recommending that part of the King's Wharf at Quebec be reserved, and representations from the Magistrates of Montreal and Quebec on the breaking out of contagious diseases, referred to Committee of the Whole. 36

Accounts of the Receiver General and of the Collector of Provincial duties, with contingent claims, referred to a Committee of the Executive Council. 37

Minutes, 13th April. Statements, with schedule of Provincial revenue and expenditure laid before the Board. 38

Minutes, 24th May. Report of the Board on Provincial revenue and expenditure. 40

Report on the Commissary General's recommendation that a part of the King's Wharf should be reserved. 41

Report on the bridge at Three Rivers (p. 36). 43

Report on the bridge at Montmorency (p. 36). 44

Report respecting the St. Maurice Forges (p. 14), with correspondence and offers from Monro & Bell, and the Batiscan Iron Co. 45

Recommendation that steps be taken to erect Parsonages or Rectories in the Province according to the establishment of the Church of England. List of clergymen of that Church in the Province, signed by the Bishop. Rev. Mr. Mountain Bishop's Official, Minister at Three Rivers; S. J. Mountain, Rector of the English Church at Quebec; Mr. Tunstall, Rector of Christ Church, Montreal; Mr. Doty, Minister of William Henry; Mr. Short, Minister at St. Armand; Mr. Montmollin, formerly Minister of the English Church at Quebec, and still retaining salary from Government, superannuated; Mr. Veyssiere, formerly Minister at Three Rivers, and still retaining a salary, superannuated. 53

Minutes, 28th May. Report recommending the payment of a hundred guineas each to Dr. Longmore and Dr. Jones for attending the families of the poor afflicted with late contagious fever in Quebec and Montreal. 55

Proclamation for dissolving the present and calling a new Assembly, revised and ordered to be published. 56

Minutes on Crown Lands, 14th August, 1800. Report on petitions for townships, with the result in each case, and proceedings of the Committee. 61 to 164

Milnes to Portland (private). Has received from Judge De Bonne a vindication in answer to the complaint of the Chief Justice of his non-attendance at the Courts of Justice. Asks that a decision on the case may be postponed till the documents can be sent. 165

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August 14,  
Quebec.

1800.  
August 14,  
Quebec.
- Milnes to Portland (separate). The examination of the petitions for townships ended and report made, so that the most difficult and laborious part of the land business is concluded. Every petitioner could not be satisfied, but everything submitted to him (Milnes) has been marked by strict integrity. The principal labour has fallen upon the Chief Justice, as chairman, the Lord Bishop, Finlay, Baby, Dunn and Young. Attendance of the other members. Recommends granting a township to each of the six mentioned, for reasons given. If this is not approved of suggests granting half a township without conditions except paying the cost of survey and the old fees. Will transmit by the Fall fleet his views respecting township of which parts have been granted. Finlay and Dunn have received grants of township on the regular terms, but this should not prevent them getting the additional grant as members of the Executive Council. Page 166
- August 26,  
London.
- S. Gale to Portland. Calling attention to the memorial on behalf of applicants for lands, &c. 378  
(An enclosure will be found in this volume, page 354, in letter dated 7th July, page 349.)
- October 1,  
Quebec.
- Ryland to King. That Lieut. Governor has received Portland's dispatches, but will postpone answering them. 175
- October 18,  
Quebec.
- Memorial of Chief Justice Osgoode, for arrears of salary, having occurred owing to his removal from Upper to Lower Canada. 178
- October 18,  
Quebec.
- Milnes to Portland (private). Transmits answer of Judge De Bonne to the charge made against him by the Chief Justice. The steps taken to avoid bringing on a public investigation, which would have renewed the party spirit existing at the time of his arrival. Sends register of the Superior Court for three years, referred to by De Bonne, as in his favour. De Bonne's loyal conduct. Although he was remiss in not making known to the Chief Justice the reasons for his non-attendance, yet, considering all things, contents himself with stating the particulars and waiting instructions. 180
- Enclosed. Answer in (French) of Justice De Bonne, dated 13th August. 183
- Extract from the complaint of the Chief Justice. 186
- Register of the attendance of the Judges for the terms of the court held during 1797, 1798, 1799 and to April, 1800, showing the number of days Messrs. Dunn and De Bonne were absent. 188
- October 18,  
Quebec.
- Milnes to Hunter. Asking if the expenses of the Indian Department should not continue to be paid in Lower Canada out of the Army extraordinaries. 223
- October 19,  
Quebec.
- Hunter to Milnes. That the Indian Department is entirely under the control of the person administering the Government of Lower Canada, but the payment of the department out of the Army extraordinaries need cause no inconvenience. 224
- October 25,  
Quebec.
- Milnes to Portland (No. 33). Sends requisition for goods for the Indians for the years 1801 and 1802. 191
- Requisition. 192
- October 25,  
Quebec.
- Same to same (No. 34). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec, between the 5th of July and the 10th instant. 195
- October 25,  
Quebec.
- Same to same (No. 35). Transmits memorial from the commissioners for building a Metropolitan Church; the estimate of the expenses is £4,925.19.6., exclusive of articles unprovided for. The expense by the care of the commissioners has been made as low as possible. Should the sum of £400 a year allotted for the building be adhered to, it will take twelve years to complete the work. Having advanced £800 for this and last year the foundation is laid and part of the materials bought. If the representations of the commissioners is acceded to, the most essed-



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tial part of the building will be completed in the course of next year. Page 196

*Enclosed.* Memorial of the commissioners for building a Metropolitan Church. 198

Abstract of the estimate for building an English Metropolitan Church at Quebec, 130 feet long, 60 feet broad and 34 feet high from the basement. 200

October 26,  
Quebec.

Chief Justice Osgoode to Portland. Thanks for His Grace's kindness and for His Majesty's approbation. Had desired to return immediately to England, but would remain until next summer in accordance with the King's desire, and shall on his arrival in London wait on His Grace. 201

October 27,  
Quebec.

Ryland to King. Sends copy of application from Monroe & Bell and answer, respecting arrears of salary to Sinclair, Lieut. Governor of Michilimakinak from May, 1792. The letters from Long of April, 1798, and April, 1799, relative to this subject have been taken to England by Prescott, only unattested copies have been left in the office, and it does not appear from them out of what fund these arrears can be paid, and as the pay and arrears amount to £1,400 he feels it incumbent not to advance the money. Calls attention to the fact that Dechambault's commission as Deputy Superintendent of Indians is still in force. 203

*Enclosed.* Application from Monro & Bell, dated 20th October, for the issue of a warrant for the pay and arrears of Lieut. Gov. Sinclair. 205

Answer by Ryland, dated 27th October, that the documents in the office of the Lieut. Governor do not justify the issuing of the warrant. 206

Ryland to Major de Salaberry, dated 4th October. That the Lieut. Governor considers the commission to Dechambault as Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs to be still in force, but he gives up all claim to the salary during the time he (de Salaberry) has been performing the duties of the officer on the existing condition, that £30 a year be paid to the widow of M. Launière. 207

October 28,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (private). Transmits list of the Executive Councillors of Lower Canada, with note of the attendance of each. Recommends the appointment of three additional honorary members for reasons given, the three recommended being Williams, Craigie and Panet; account of the qualifications, &c., of each of them. 209

List referred to. 213

Quebec.

Names of gentlemen recommended for the Council. 215

Monk to Portland. Asks for an increase to his salary as Chief Justice. 216

October 30,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 36). Has sent to Lieut. General Hunter the instruction that the appointment of the officers for the Indian Department in Lower Canada is vested in the Governor, Lieut. Governor or administrator; believing that no change was to be made in paying out of the Army extraordinaries, had applied to Hunter, but was answered that as Commander-in-Chief he had nothing to do with it, being now a civil expenditure. Sends list of appointments. Should no order be received to pay the salaries out of the Army extraordinaries, he would issue a warrant on the Receiver General. Desires also to be informed if he is to draw provisions and other articles from the King's store for the Indian Department. Should it be decided that the officers are not to have barrack allowance, as not being on the military establishment, trusts that they may receive an equivalent allowance. The change the transfer will make in accounts, although not in expense, will not be a great difference in the estimate of the civil expenditure. The actual

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1800.

increase in this expenditure owing to the erection of gaols and court houses undertaken at His Majesty's command. The addition to the salaries of the puisne judges will be nearly made up by the increased revenues from the Forges and wharf. In consequence of the price of fuel for the use of the Chateau, &c., being stopped by the Duke of Kent, has charged the same to the Provincial revenues, and made an allowance to the persons in the Secretary's office. Page 219

October —  
Whitehall.

Portland to Milnes. (No. 10). Dispatches laid before the King. Approves of his declining to interfere in the early sailing of the "Maidstone," although the want of corn was felt in Great Britain. It is a satisfaction that there is the prospect of an abundant harvest in Canada. The manner in which the leases of the St. Maurice Forges and the King's Wharf have been granted is entirely approved of as well as his intention to the public revenues. The letter transmitted to the Treasury. 170

October —  
Whitehall.

Same to same (separate). Will postpone a first determination on Justice De Bonno's case, till the arrival of all the documents (see p. 165). Before deciding on the grant to the Executive Councillors (see p. 168), desires to be informed of the relative value of half a township without such condition. His Majesty will rely entirely on his (Milnes') judgment in the distribution of the proposed grants to those who have and those who have not attended the meetings of the land committee regularly. Those who have not attended at all cannot expect a share of this favour. 172

November 1,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (separate). His belief that the real situation of affairs in Canada is not known to His Majesty's Ministers. The foundation of the constitution must rest on the proportion between the aristocracy and the lower orders; several causes are lessening the power of the Government. 1. From the manner in which the Province was originally settled; the independent tenure on which the cultivators hold their lands, the little power retained by the seigniors, their indisposition to trade to improve their fortunes, so that they are compelled to live like the simple *habitants*, who have little connection with the seigniors except the obligation of having the corn ground at the Canal mills, the passing a toll of each fourteenth bushel, which they consider rather as a burdensome toll than as a return for the land, which is held on very easy conditions. 2. The prevalence of the Roman Catholic religion and independence of the Church, which goes further than was intended by the Royal instructions, so that the whole patronage has been thrown into the hands of the Roman Catholic Bishop. 3. The necessity which existed at the time of the conquest for disembodiment of the militia. These facts are more important since the establishment of the new constitution. Formerly an ordinance issued in name of the King of France was sufficient to enforce the execution of a measure without argument or doubt. Now measures are discussed in the House of Assembly, so that the power of the executive government may insensibly become nothing; the seigniors have not power to ensure their own election or that of any one they may support; the ignorant man, who cannot perhaps sign his name has a better chance than the first officer of the Crown and he at one time despaired of getting the Attorney General into the Assembly. The *habitants* are industrious, peaceable and well disposed, but liable to be misled by artful and designing men, and once sensible of their own independence the worst consequences might follow, as they are the sole proprietors of nearly all the cultivated lands in Lower Canada, the seigniors and ecclesiastical bodies having conceded to them for ever the greater part of the lands in parcels of from 100 to 200 acres, with conditions as to mills, &c. So that the seigniors are in many instances reduced below the situation of their vassals.

R

1800.

The equality of situation throughout the country owing to the mode of life of the *habitants*, little or no difference in affluence being discoverable except in the towns of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers. The counties are divided into parishes, the principal person in each of which is the priest and the next the captain of Militia. How the influence of the Government might be extended; it must be at some expense, but that would be little compared with the cost of quelling a disturbance. Much could be effected by means of grants of lands in free and common socage, but in the meantime much might be done through the Catholic priests and next through the Militia. The present Bishop is extremely well disposed; he has £200 a year from the Government, and the rent of the Palace for public offices, for the latter of which he has applied for an increase. His income, the Bishop states, is now inadequate for his situation and the calls upon it. An increase to this might help to attach the Bishop and the priests to the Government and to use their influence in the parishes, encourage a spirit of loyalty in opposition to the spirit of democracy, which has fortunately not made much progress yet in Canada. The population computed to be about 160,000, nine-tenths of which reside in the parishes, the Militia 37,904, with 292 captains and 16 of a staff, the latter chiefly seigniors. The powers of the Captains under a French rule, the feeling of which remains though the power is withdrawn, but they are still employed in performing services for Government with only the sense of the honour of being so employed, but this is by no means equivalent to the expenditure of the time and trouble. Suggests that by some honorary and pecuniary reward, or by some other plan, this class might be brought to consider themselves as officers of the Crown; in this way a spirit of loyalty would be diffused through the whole province, a spirit which is natural to the Canadians. Other suggestions might be made but these he will defer. In the meantime calls attention to the relative expenditure for civil and military purposes, the latter out of proportion to the former, whilst by a proper system not only would the military expenses be greatly lessened and the country secured from internal commotion, but the co-operation of the inhabitants could be secured for the defence of the country. The deficiency of the revenue on an average of the last five years amounts to £12,000 yearly; the military expense is about £260,000, which would probably be doubled in event of insurrection, or of war with the States, so that it is important to consider by what means the influence of the Crown may be increased. How a majority in the House of Assembly could be secured. The importance of the fact that the revenue does not meet the expenditure so that the deficiency is made up by His Majesty's Government. The proposal to fund the proceeds of the sales of waste lands, the interest to be applied towards civil expenditure. Calculation as to the wealth, power and influence that must accrue to the parent State when these lands are settled. The good effects of education on the rising generation, who are now sent to the neighbouring States for this purpose. The respectable footing on which the Protestant Church is about to be placed in Quebec will tend to increase the consideration which ought to prevail for the Established Church. Page 228

1800.

*Enclosed.* Memorandum of the total quantity of lands granted in Canada previous to the conquest, with the proportions thereof granted to the Church and Laity:—

Total..... 7,985,470.

*To the Church.*

Quebec Ursulines.....	164,615
Three Rivers Ursulines.....	38,909
Recollets.....	945
Bishop and Seminary of Quebec.....	693,324
Jesuits.....	891,845
St. Sulpiciens.....	250,191
General Hospital, Quebec.....	73
do Montreal.....	404
Hotel Dieu, Quebec.....	14,112
Seurs Grises.....	42,336

2,096,754

To the Laity.....5,888,716

7,985,470

Page 245

Statement of the revenues and expenditure of the Province of Lower Canada, for five years beginning in 1795. 246

November 4,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 37). The importance of obtaining the highest price possible for the lands to be first sold; the remaining parts of the townships partially granted are of the greatest value from having been surveyed and subdivided and the vicinity settled. The competition for these should essentially influence the value of lands throughout the Province. Recommends, in reference to a dispatch respecting the waste lands, that the proceeds of the sales should be used to purchase into the Public Funds, the interest of the stock to be applied in aid of the civil expenditure of the Province. Trusts that the proposal to form out of the Executive Council, a corporation for the superintendence and management of the Crown and Clergy Reserves. Sends documents relating to the release of the King's posts, which shall be advertised for public sale on the expiration of the present lease in October, 1802. Transmits copy of proceedings of the commissioners for the Jesuit estates. They have not ascertained their exact yearly value but compute that in case will fall short of £1,500. 248

*Enclosed.* Memorandum by Ryland, of the proposal to form a Board from the Executive Council for the management of the Crown Lands. 251

Reference to Council of the lease of the King's posts. 252

Report by Council on the same. 254

Abstract of the proceedings of the commissioners for the administration of the estates of the Jesuits. The agents named were Michel Berthelot, for the district of Quebec, Maurice Blandeau for the district of Montreal, and Mr. Joseph Badeau for the district of Three Rivers, who were to give security for the due discharge of their office, the two first, with two securities each of whom and each of the securities in £750, and Joseph Badeau and two securities £500 each, the agents to be allowed 10 per cent on all moneys collected. The report of the proceedings, began on the 9th June and continued to the 20th October, 1800, covers 16 pages. 256 to 271

Letter submitting the preceding report. 272

November 6,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 38). Transmits memorial from the Chief Justice of Montreal respecting his salary. In dispatch No. 19, he declined to recommend an increase. Has no reason to change his opinion. 274

B

1800.

- Memorial of the Chief Justice. Page 276
- November 15, Quebec. Ryland to King. Calls attention to the necessity of a commission as Vice Admiral being issued to Milnes. 275
- November 22, Quebec. Milnes to Portland (No. 39). Louis Couteulx, lately apprehended in Upper Canada, has been brought to Quebec; sends report of the Attorney General on his case. Had written to Liston for full information respecting Couteulx; being Hunter's prisoner will not write further to His Grace. 278
- Enclosed.* Reference to the Attorney General of the case of Le Couteulx. 280
- Report by the Attorney General that Le Couteulx may be detained as a prisoner of war, and that his allegation that he became a naturalized citizen of the United States does not affect his status as a French subject. 281
- November 26, Quebec. Milnes to Portland (No. 40). Transmits minutes of Council on matters of State, between the 5th of June and 10th of September. 285
- Minutes, 21st July. Memorial that H.M.S. "Maidstone" may take the grain laden vessels under convoy on the 10th of August, laid before the Council, with returns of the exports of grain, &c., from 1792 to 1799, and from the beginning of navigation this year to the 17th November, documents respecting the crops, &c., all of which were referred to a committee. 286
- Minutes, 28th July. Report of Committee on the reference of 21st July laid before Council, with memorial from merchants respecting the loss they would sustain by delay in the sailing of the convoy, with documents relating to the crops and to the stock of grain. Report on an infectious fever prevailing in Bécancour and Nicolet, and memorial from Purss and the heirs of the late J. Johnston, respecting the wharf erected by Johnston & Purss referred to a committee. 287-288
- Minutes, 14th August. Report of a committee respecting ecclesiastical affairs. 289
- Reports respecting the sailing of the convoy. 292-293
- Lease of the King's posts on the Labrador Coast and other documents laid before the Council. 295
- Minutes, 10th September. Report on the infectious fever in the parishes of Bécancour and Nicolet. 296
- Report recommending that the sum of £150 currency for arranging records be paid to J. F. Perrault, instead of £561. 4. 8. claimed. 297
- Memorial of Jervais Lambert, inspector of Sous Voyers, and of other inhabitants of Rivière du Loup, with report of the Grand Voyer, respecting the bridge over the Rivière du Loup referred to a committee. 298
- December 11, Quebec. Ryland to King. Encloses copy of letter addressed to Major Green, agent for Prescott, on the subject of the Governor's fees of office. The Lieutenant Governor desires instructions thereon. 300
- December 28, Hawkhurst. Copy of letter to Green referred to in above letter. 302
- Prescott to Portland. Encloses letter from Lymburner respecting a memorial lately forwarded from that gentleman. 304
- Enclosed.* Memorial from Lymburner, dated 12th April, 1800, respecting the refusal of the Councillors of Lower Canada to admit him to a seat in the Council. 305
- December 30, Hawkhurst. Prescott to Portland. Encloses letter from Gale, attorney for aggrieved applicants for lands in Lower Canada, with copy of memorial referred to in the letter. The matters in the memorial are just and true and the documents referred to in it were among those enclosed in No. 87 of 23rd October, 1798. Those marked E, referred to Orford and Stukely; F, those relating to Shefford; G, to Hatley. The whole of

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1800.

Gale's proposals are perfectly reasonable, including the fourth prayer, of which at one time he had doubts. Favourable recommendations, for reasons given. Page 307

*Enclosed.* Memorial from S. Gale, dated London, 17th December, 1800. 310

(For memorial from Gale and other documents relating to his complaints, see Q. 90, from page 47 to page 212.)

Copy of a short memorial to the Privy Council sent to Prescott, dated 28th November, 1800. 316

Additional documents. 349, 354

STATE PAPERS—LOWER CANADA.

LIEUT. GOV. R. S. MILNES—1801.

Q. 86—1.

1801.  
January 6,  
Whitehall.

Portland to Milnes (secret and separate). Enumerates the cases of popular influence stated in letter from Milnes of the 1st November, namely, the separate interests of the seigniors and habitants, the independence of the Roman Catholic clergy, who are accountable only to their Bishop, and third, the necessity of disembodiment of the Canadian Militia. With regard to the first, the only remedy is to encourage the individual Canadian gentlemen who show an ambition to emerge from their present insignificance. Is surprised at the little success in raising the Canadian Militia; had any eagerness been shown in completing the battalion a second or third of the same sort might have been raised. With respect to the Roman Catholic clergy, cannot understand why the instructions are disregarded. These are: "That no person whatever is to have Holy Orders conferred upon him or to have the care of souls, without licence first had and obtained from the Governor." The resumption of that power is of the first importance and every possible prudent means must be used to that end, and the addition to the income of the Bishop may contribute to its accomplishment. How the militia could be turned to account. At present there is no provision for calling out the force, except for two days in the year for mustering. Proposes to call a portion out annually by ballot to be exercised for three weeks or a month in such manner that all the officers and men would take their regular turn of duty. This would require the permanent pay of an adjutant to each regiment, of a certain number of non-commissioned officers, fives and drums as in the militia of the United Kingdom. Other appointments may be made to provide for the annual exercise. He only suggests an outline of the proposed legislation most likely to establish the interest between the militia and the executive authority; if he thinks the amendments will meet the concurrence of the Legislature the sooner they are put into proper form the better. The effect of the land grants in lessening the degree of popular influence now possessed by that description of His Majesty's Canadian subjects, which now constitute so great a proportion of the inhabitants of the Province. Page 3

January 8,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 41). Transmits memorial from Sewell, Attorney General, with documents attached, respecting the fees of his office. Has every reason to believe that Sewell's claim is well founded; recommends favourable consideration of the claim, which does not extend to an increase of salary but only to the confirmation of what was formerly allowed. Does not, however, mean to enter into the claims of Monk or of Sewell, previous to the present memorial. The laborious duties of the Attorney General for Lower Canada, from the complicated nature of the laws. It seems hard that the emoluments of the office should not at least be equal to those of Upper which is not in any degree so laborious

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and intricate. Had Monk been as moderate in his demands as Sewell, the remuneration would, no doubt, have been fixed long ago. How the fees might be settled. Page 17

*Enclosed.* Sewell's memorial, 28th October, 1801. 20

Case of the Attorney General of Lower Canada. 23

Commission appointing Sewell Attorney General, dated 3rd February, 1795. 36

Mandamus and commission to Monk, 21st August, 1776, and 27th May, 1779. 39, 40

Suckling's commission, 24th August, 1764. 43

Mazere's commission, 25th September, 1766. 45

Kneller's commission, 30th September, 1769. 47

William Grant's commission, 10th May, 1776. 49

Report of Committee of the whole Council, on the office of Attorney General, 29th April, 1788. 51

Report of the Committee of Council on Public Accounts, 15th January, 1780. 53

Extract from the Ordinance for the regulation of fees, 20th George III, ch. 3 (1780). 55

Extract from report of the Committee of Council on the Public Accounts, dated 20th July, 1780. 57

Extract from report of Committee of Council on the salary and emoluments of the Attorney General, 9th November, 1780. 59

Extract from another report, 27th July, 1781. 60

Letter, dated 2nd January, 1782, from Mathews, Secretary to Haldimand, addressed to the Committee of Council on Accounts, enclosing letter from the Lords of Trade relative to fees claimed by the Attorney General. 62

Letter from the Lords of Trade referred to. 63

Report of the Committee of Council on the same, dated 18th February, 1782. 64

Further report on the Attorney General's Account, dated 24th October, 1782. 66

Opinion, dated 2nd June, 1784, of the Committee of Council that the Contingent Accounts of the Law Officers should be taxed by the Judge or Judges of the Courts where the business has been done. 68

Monk to Thomas Dunn, one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Chief Justice, dated 28th October, 1784, remonstrating against the delay in payment of his fees. 69

Answer, same day. 70

Resolution of the Council, 26th May, 1785, to allow Monk the fees charged. 72

Memorial of the Attorney General referred to a Committee of Council, 14th February, 1788. 74

Report of the Committee, 29th April, 1788, on the claims of the Attorney General for fees of office. 75

Extract from Minutes of Council, 20th January, 1790, that payment to the Attorney and Solicitor General had been deferred until His Majesty's pleasure be known. 78

Proceedings of Council of 21st and 28th and report of 21st January, 1799, respecting Attorney General's claims. 79 to 82

Account between Government and the Attorney General (Sewell), from 1795 to 1800. 83

Green, Military Secretary to Sewell, 7th October, 1800. That the salary of the Attorney General of Upper Canada is £300 and enclosing his account, audited to show the scale of fees. 86

Account referred to. 87

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	Table of fees which the Attorney General considers would be reasonable.	Page 90
January 10, Quebec.	Speech of the Lieut. Governor at the opening of the Legislature.	118
	Answer of the Assembly, dated 12th January.	123
	Answer of the Council.	128
	(The Journal of the Assembly printed in English and French forms part of the Archives.)	
January — Whitehall.	Portland to Milnes (No. 11). Dispatches received and laid before the King. In order that the commissioners may proceed in building the Metropolitan Church at Quebec without interruption, he may authorize the expenditure of such sums as may be necessary above the £400 already specified as the annual allowance, but the Protestant inhabitants are expected to contribute as far as their means may allow. General Hunter shall be informed that it is not intended to make any change in the method of defraying the expense of the Indian Department in Lower Canada. The object of placing it under the civil authorities in each Province is to reduce the expense by subjecting it to more minute attention. The allowance to the officers should be reduced in both Provinces as low as circumstances will admit. Approves of his proposal of selling the residues of townships in which grants have been made at the highest price possible; the steps to be taken to effect this. The amounts remaining after expenses for public services, &c., are to be remitted to the Treasury for investment. All the price to be paid before a patent issues for the lands. The constitution of a Board for the management of the Crown and Clergy Reserves; how the revenues should be remitted to be invested in the Funds for the public service of the Colony in so far as regards the former and in accordance with the Act for the appropriation of the latter, the accounts of each to be kept entirely separate, the Clergy Reserves being exclusively appropriated for the support of a Protestant clergy, and must therefore be vested in trust for that purpose. Sends report received from the Executive Council on the terms on which it was considered expedient to dispose of the Crown Reserves, in which report he perfectly concurs. Orders have been sent by the Admiralty to the Naval Commander at Halifax to send a frigate to convoy the trade from Quebec to England.	
February 23, Quebec.	Milnes to Portland (No. 42). Transmits reports from the commissioners for managing the Jesuit estates. The first (A) shows the revenue in 1781 to have been £1,245 5s. 4d., exclusive of property in Quebec and Montreal; the second (B) that it had increased to £1,358 13s. 4d. The property is capable of great improvement, and there are 500,000 acres of unconceded lands, but these are in general 20 leagues in depth and not more than one or two leagues in front, great part running into a mountainous country and not likely to be conceded for a long period. Does not now, therefore, think that the measure for the division of the property, which he proposed, would be beneficial. If it is determined to carry into effect the proposal in respect to Lord Amherst. the moment is particularly favourable, but it will be always an unpopular act and create much dissatisfaction. His Majesty's intention to establish free schools has been made public in his (Milnes') speech and has had the happiest effect in setting aside all reference to the Jesuit estates. The Assembly is preparing a bill to second the views of His Majesty, to authorize the erection of schools in the parishes to be under the control of the Executive Government. Should the Roman Catholic clergy not use their influence against the proposal, it will probably be adopted, but they seem to have thitherto discouraged the introduction of learning into the Province. The buildings and town lots in Quebec and Montreal, to be reserved for the Crown may be considered as more than an equivalent	

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for the expense attending the first establishment of free schools. This is shown in enclosure C, in which the Jesuit College at Quebec, now in possession of the military, is mentioned as being sufficient to afford barrack room for from 1,500 to 1,800 men, besides store room for immense quantities of provisions. The Canadians must consider themselves as cut off from all hope of seeing that building restored to its original purpose, so that by the declaration of the intention respecting the establishment of free schools, the hope of an adequate advantage is held out. Shall refer to the Council the question of the quantity of Crown lands it may be necessary to reserve for education, and transmit their report. Page 94

*Enclosed.* Plan of the Jesuit estates in the Province of Quebec. 98a

Reports of the commissioners, with tabular statements. 100 to 117

February 23,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 43). Calls attention to the absence of Joseph Bunbury, drawing the pay of Deputy Agent for Indian affairs at Montreal, though he has been absent since 1799. Reports the office vacant and recommends the appointment of Lieut. Colonel Dechambault deputy superintendent of the Abenaki and St. Francis Indians, and the appointment to that office of Major de Salaberry. In hope of these being approved of will issue commissions so that the business of these departments may be transacted. 132

February 24,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 44). Dispatches received. Shall take steps to recover from Finlay the balance due to the General Post Office, but is afraid there is not property sufficient to meet the demand against him. Sends estimated value of the waste lands as a guide to the proportion of land to be granted to the members of the Executive Council. A township of ten miles square, after deducting expenses of surveying, &c. (enumerated) has an estimated value of something under £2,500. Explains how the regulation respecting grants to associates was set aside by underhand means, which it would be below the dignity of an Executive Councillor to enter into; recommends, therefore, that any grant should be made to the members of the Council solely and not with associates. 134

March 17,  
Quebec

Same to same (No. 45). Calls attention to the case of Michel Kiathe-rati, an Indian convicted of murder in March, 1799, and sentenced to be executed on the 22nd of that month, but respited by Prescott, till the King's pleasure should be known. Recommends him to clemency. 137

March 26,  
Quebec.

Same to the same (separate and secret). His fear that the unanimity of the Council will be destroyed, as he can no longer depend on the candid co-operation of Chief Justice Osgoode. His (Milnes') conciliatory conduct towards Osgoode, until he had assumed a deportment and manner pointedly disrespectful, and afterwards violently to oppose a measure of great importance to the Province. His conduct in part arises from the refusal to dismiss Judge De Bonne, whose conduct since complaints were made has been satisfactory. Osgoode's desire to be the sole adviser and promoter of every Government measure and the offence he takes at other members being listened to. He has now thrown off all decorum and shown his hostility to his (Milnes') administration. His refusal to assent to the means proposed is not considered reprehensible, but his conduct in respect to it is so. Enters into details in relation to the bill respecting Court House on which the difference with Osgoode has arisen, a bill which was satisfactory both to the Council and Assembly and points out the awkwardness of the Lieut. Governor's position in view of the procedure of the Chief Justice. 142

April 10,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 46). Enters into an explanation of his course in relation to appointments in the Indian Department in answer to the Duke of Kent's representation that these are subject to the patronage

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1801.

April 16,  
Quebec.

of the Commander-in-Chief. Gives reasons for the appointments he has made of Dechambault and de Salaberry. Page 152

Milnes to Portland (No. 47). Sends abstract of bill relating to *lods et ventes* and report on the subject from the Attorney General, the latter sent in consequence of the opposition and protest of Osgoode. Agrees with the Attorney General that it is not only a matter of sound policy, but that the bill is a material step towards abolishing the feudal tenure in the Province, as will be found fully explained in the report of the Attorney General. The *lods et ventes* are due to the King by only a few, whilst they are paid to the seigniors and the two Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal by 99 out of every 100 persons, any tax which the Crown might seek to raise on the whole body of the people might have been deemed unjust, so long as the *lods et ventes* due by the seigniors and Seminaries remain unclaimed. Has heard no indication that the measure is unpopular and besides it originated in the Assembly and not in the Executive Council. Dorchester's message giving His Majesty's sanction to this interference. The respectable character of the Commission under the Act. It is expected that a bill will be introduced next session to commute the *lods et ventes* in His Majesty's censive, which it is hoped will be followed by a similar commutation as it will render it necessary for the House to raise this sum leaving the territorial revenues free to be used for the general expenses of the Province. 157

Enclosed. Abstract of "Act for the relief of persons holding lands or immovable property of His Majesty *en roture* in which *lods et ventes* or mutation fines are due." 163

(The Act itself is in the third volume of the Statutes, 41 George III. (1801), chapter 3.)

Chief Justice Osgoode's protest. 172

Report of the Attorney General, dated 4th April, 1801. 175

Account of the Provincial revenue of the Crown from the beginning of the new Constitution to 10th January, 1794. 193

Extract from the Journal of Assembly of 26th January, 1801, with resolution to take up Message of 29th April, 1794, in so far as it relates to casual revenue, that of the domains and the *lods et ventes* and *quints* due to His Majesty. 197

Answer by Members of the Council to Osgoode's protest. 199

May 15,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 48). Giving an account of the irregular conduct of Osgoode in relation to the resolution to prepare a *papier terrier* (land roll) of the immovable property held *en roture* within the *censive* of His Majesty's domain, with accompanying documents. 205

Enclosed. A.—Address of the Assembly for the preparation of a *papier terrier*, ordered to be presented. Referred to the Attorney and Solicitor General. 211

B.—Report of the Attorney and Solicitor General. 212

C.—Order of reference in the Council respecting the legal course to be taken for the confexion of the *papier terrier*. 215

D.—Report of a Committee of the whole Council on the means proposed by the Attorney and Solicitor General for the confexion of the *papier terrier*. 217

(For continuation of list, see Q. 86-2.)

June 6,  
Whitehall.

Portland to Milnes. His dispatch (No. 42) relative to the Jesuit estates, transmitted to the Privy Council. Appointments of Dechambault and de Salaberry (No. 43, p. 132) approved of. In consequence of the calculation of the value of lands (Nos. 44, p. 132) the six councillors who have been constant in their attendance at the meetings of the Land Committee are each to receive quarter of a township without associates. It is left to his discretion to decide what share should be allotted to Mr. McGill and

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Mr. Lees and if any to the other councillors. His Majesty has been pleased to pardon Michael Kiatherati. Page 139

(For date (the day being left blank) see page 138.)

November 4,  
Quebec.

Extract of letter from Milnes to Portland (No. 37) calendared in vol. Q. 86, p. 248, that the yearly value of the Jesuit estates has not yet been exactly ascertained. 2

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LIEUT. GOV. R. S. MILNES—1801.

Q. 86—2.

1801.  
January 8 to  
April 8.

Journals of the Legislative Assembly, being the first session of the third Provincial Parliament. Page 353 to 458

Journal of the House of Assembly for the same period; title only. 459

The Provincial Statutes of Lower Canada; title only. 460

(The Journal and Statutes, being among the Archives in printed form, are not copied.)

May 15.

Continuation of papers relating to the *papier terrier*, &c., in Milnes' letter No. 48, dated as in margin E.—Copy of writing attached to the report of a Committee of the whole Council respecting the legal course to be taken for the confexion of the *papier terrier*, &c. 219

F.—Minute of Council respecting the legal course, &c. 221

G.—Report of a Committee of the whole Council on the writing sub-joined to their report. 223

H.—Minute of Council, communication and report on the protest signed by the Chief Justice. 227

May 16,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland. Sends dispatches and duplicate by a corn ship. 240

May 18,  
Quebec.

Ryland to King. Asks for the regulations of Trinity House respecting pilots. 241

June 10,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 49). Sends exemplifications of the Acts passed last session and copies of the Journals of Council. Remarks on two Acts. 1. To explain and amend the law respecting last wills and testaments. Sends copy of the Attorney General's opinion, of the protest of Chief Justice Osgoode, and observations by P. L. Panet. 2. The Act relating to *lods et ventes*, already fully written on. Three bills were reserved for the Royal assent. 1. "An Act to declare the decisory oath or *serment decisive*, admissible in commercial as well as other civil matters in this Province." Cannot advise its receiving the Royal assent. 2. The bill for the establishment of free schools, which is not all he could wish, but as it may lay the foundation for a more approved plan, recommends it being assented. 3. The Montreal wall bill, respecting which he transmits all that has hitherto passed on the subject, in case any further consideration in a military point of view.

Enclosed. A.—Schedule of the bills assented to. 246

B.—Attorney General's report on the Act to explain and amend the law respecting last wills and testaments.

C.—Protest by the Chief Justice on the same Act. 257

D.—Observations on the protest by Judge P. L. Panet. 259

E.—Schedule of reserved bills. 269

F.—Attorney General's report on the bill to declare the decisory oath admissible, &c. 270

(1). Report by Col. Gotther Mann, dated 3rd August, 1791, on the town walls of Montreal, their removal, &c. 277

(2). Extract of letter from Dundas to Dorchester, dated 17th July, 1793, respecting the walls. 284

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- (3). Extract from Prescott's speech, 26th January, 1797, and copy of his message to the Assembly, respecting the walls. Page 286
- (4). Bill for taking down and removing the old walls and fortifications of Montreal (English, 290; French, 318). 290, 318
- (5 and 6). Extracts from letters of Portland to Prescott, dated 13th July and 4th November, 1797. 346 to 349
- Schedule of the enclosures. 350

## LIEUT. GOV. MILNES—1801.

## Q. 87—1.

1801.  
June 10,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 50). Dispatches received and matters referred to in them laid before Council. The report on the memorial of Gale, with documents, received too late to be transcribed, so as to be forwarded by this mail. The proclamations respecting the Royal style and titles, and the ensigns or colours to be borne by British ships or vessels, have been published. (For these proclamations see Series C, vol. 245, pp. 19-20.) The instrument directing Williams, Craige and Panet to be admitted honorary members of the Executive Council received; the two former sworn in, but Panet being absent on official duty cannot for the present give the advantage of his services. Page 5

June 10,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 51). Sends minutes of Council on the waste lands of the Crown, from 15th August, 1800, to 28th February, 1801. 7

Minutes, 10th September. Report of 25th August on the township of Stanstead laid before the Board. 7

(For names see alphabetical list.)

Minutes, 17th October. Report on the application of British Militia who served during the blockade of Quebec, 1775. 6

The township of Granby to be granted to them in a fixed proportion according to rank. 13

Report on the township of Hereford. 15

Report on the township of Stukely. 17

Report on the township of Broughton. 20

Report on the township of Eaton. 23

(For names see alphabetical lists of these grantees in these townships.)

Minutes, 29th October. Report on petition of John Black. 31

Report of the proceeds of the Land Committee, on sundry petitions. 32

(See alphabetical list.)

Minutes, 29th November. Report on sundry petitions. (See alphabetical list.)

Minutes, 6th January, 1801. Report on sundry petitions. 58

(See alphabetical list.)

Minutes, 27th January. Report of the Land Committee. 62

On the township of Shefford. 63

On the township of Barnston. 67

(See alphabetical lists.)

Minutes, 28th February. Report on the township of Ascott. 72

Sundry Petitions. 77

On the township of Orford. 84

On the township of Bury. 89

On the township of Stanstead. 90

(See alphabetical lists.)

Warrants of Survey ordered for various townships. 91

June 10,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (secret and separate). Remarks on the probability of the *lods et ventes* (mutation fines) being abolished by the effect

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of the passage of the Act on that subject and the consequent facility for the purchase of lands in free and common soccage, and the mixture of the English and Canadians. Cannot account for the little success attending the establishment of the Canadian battalion. Had understood that the patronage of that corps was in the hands of the civil department, but finds now it rests with the Commander-in-Chief. Were the patronage with the Governor, as in other Colonies, it might be the means of drawing out the Canadian gentlemen. Shall try to effect a change in the relations between the Roman Catholic clergy and Government. In order to obtain a proper knowledge of the state of the militia, he shall make a tour of the Province, charging the cost to the Contingent Account. Page 93

June 12, Quebec. Milnes to Portland (No. 52). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec from 10th October, 1800, to 5th January, 1801. 97

June 12, Quebec. Same to same (No. 53). Sends letter from Colonel de Longueuil of the 1st battalion of Royal Canadian Volunteers, enclosing bill of exchange for £500 sterling, being a voluntary contribution of the officers and privates of the corps, towards carrying on the war. 98

*Enclosed* Letter from de Longueuil, dated 12th June. 99

Answer by Milnes, dated 12th June. 100

June 12, Quebec. Milnes to Portland. Sends report of the Attorney and Solicitor General on the memorial of Bell & Monro to have a rent charged to the lessees of the iron mines at Bastican. 101

*Enclosed.* Report referred to. 102

June 12, Quebec. Milnes to Portland (No. 54). Transmits copy of another protest lodged by Chief Justice Osgoode, with an account of the circumstances. The other members of Council are against its admission and to avoid a decision had stated that he would send it to be laid before His Majesty. Had examined the record to ascertain the practice as to receiving protest. Dissents were allowed during the time of Hamilton and Hope, but since 1792, only one is entered and in that case the name of the person is simply stated. In Dorchester's time the names for and against an Order in Council were struck out, but in one case of an Order in Council respecting fees, the words "upon a division" were allowed to be entered in the minutes. Further remarks on the circumstances, and on the danger in a Colony differing in religious and political opinions to allow of such a course as that demanded by the Chief Justice being granted. 105

Osgoode's protest with reasons. 110

Minutes of various duties relating to protests. 113 to 130

July 13, Whitehall. Portland to Milnes. Dispatches 48 and 49 and separate and secret letter of 29th April laid before the King. (The real date of the separate and secret letter is 26th March, see Q. 86-1, p. 142.) The Act for the relief of persons holding lands *en roture*, although not brought forward in a strictly formal manner, was fully warranted by the message of Lord Dorchester. Is willing to believe that Osgoode's opposition proceeded from laudable motives, and cannot but regret that the want of communication on his part prevented steps being taken that would have obviated his objections. The policy of the measures is declaratory of the rights of the Crown and renders their exercise less dangerous to the subject. The application of the sums arising from the Act being left to His Majesty, there is no need for an Act to authorize their application. The House of Assembly will of course repay the money stated in No. 48 to have been advanced. The rule as to entering protests in the minutes of the Executive Council may follow that in the Privy Council, in which the utmost freedom of speech is allowed, but no protests are entered on

1801.

July 13,  
Quebec.

the minutes. Has no objection to fees in addition to salary, being allowed to the Attorney General. Page 2

Milnes to Portland (No. 55). Sends minutes of Council on Crown lands, from 1st March to 5th July. Cuyler had received 10,000 acres for self and family. 132

Minutes, 6th April. Cuyler's memorial referred to Committee of the whole Council. Letter respecting the seigniors of St. Hyacinthe written to M. de Larue and report on the rear line bounding the townships of Milton and Granby also referred to Committee. 133

Minutes, 14th April. Report on the rear line of St. Hyacinthe. 134

Minutes, 25th May. Reports of the Land Committee on petitions. 138  
(For names see alphabetical list.)

Report on the seigniority of St. Hyacinthe. 141

Report on the petition of Jeremiah senior and junior and Peleg Spencer. 142

Report on the township of Brampton. 144

Report on the township of Newport.

(For names see alphabetical list.)

August 1,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (separate and secret). Sends report written by Mr. Graham addressed to Burton and now laid before him (Milnes). The want of precision in Graham's personal communications respecting an attempt to raise a rebellion in Canada. Particulars respecting Graham. Neither he nor Burton disposed to give implicit credit to his statements, but as he was employed by Government cannot neglect to send his information. Intelligence received from Bolton, an English gentleman, of a conversation overheard respecting Ira Allen securing false certificates from Vermont that the arms taken in the "Olive Branch" were for the militia of that State. One of the men overheard has made a deposition, now enclosed. Bolton has undertaken to investigate further. 151

*Enclosed.* Information by Graham (printed in full in report on Archives for 1891). 156, 158

Depositions of Jean Jagnar (Gagnon ?) of Chateau Richer, formerly resident with Holgate in Swanton, Vermont, respecting the meetings there to concert measures for the seizure of the Province of Quebec, meetings being held two or three times, and never seldom than once a week, at which were present McLane, since executed, Silas Hathaway, of St. Albans, Ira Allen, of Onion River, and 30 or 40 others (many of the other names are given). Ira Allen's proposal to obtain arms from France: the means by which he hopes to avert suspicion, and to cause the belief that the arms are for the Vermont militia. 161

August 2,  
Hawkhurst.

Prescott to Lord Pelham. Sends copy of letter to the Duke of Portland, dated 15th November, 1799; the investigation asked for, nothing yet taken place, renews his request and states his willingness to return to his Government. 167

Certified copy of letter to Portland referred to, containing request for an investigation into the conduct of himself and the Executive Council and a statement of the points in dispute relative to grants of land. 168

August 7,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 56). Sends last report of the commissioners for the Jesuit estates, with abstract of the rents received up to April last. Dunn, who has been at the head of the commission, can give further information, who sails for London by this opportunity. He can give information also concerning the *lods et ventes* and generally respecting the affairs of the Province. 176

*Enclosed.* Report. 178

Abstract of accounts. 180

August 11,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 57). Shall not fail to notice any matter of importance in the minutes of the Executive Council, the proceedings in

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respect to erecting Protestant parishes not yet completed; the report of the Attorney General will be submitted to Council. Send minutes respecting Crown lands from 26th May to 6th July, containing Gale's memorial, &c. Could not give an opinion, as the affair took place before he assumed office. Sends report on the case of the late Rev. Mr. Toosey's heirs; the hardship of compelling natural born subjects who may happen to be absent in another part of His Majesty's dominions to appear before the commissioners to take the oath of allegiance, &c., before obtaining the land. Asks for a dispensing power. Has called the attention of the Executive Council to the necessity of proceeding with the land business as rapidly as possible; the stoppage consequent on the age and infirmities of the Surveyor General. Page 181

Minutes, 6th July. Report on Gale's memorial on behalf of sundry applicants, with appended evidence, &c. 185

(For names see alphabetical list.)

Report on the Land Committee on petitions. 228

(For names see alphabetical list.)

Minutes, 26th August. Report on the surveys of certain townships. 231

(See alphabetical list.)

Report on the memorial of Kenelm Chandler, on behalf of the widow and heirs of the late Philip Toosey. 236

Other reports. 238 to 242

August 13,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 58). Has laid before the Council correspondence respecting the culture of hemp. Has caused experiments to be made, the result to be laid before the Legislature, and has entrusted Isaac Winslow Clark with the duty of carrying these out. 243

Report of the Executive Council on the proposed cultivation of hemp. 245

August 13,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Portland (No. 59). Orders received to take steps to recover £1,500 due by Hugh Finlay to the Post Office; his circumstances; how part of the debt may be secured. 251

Report of the Attorney General on Finlay's case. 256

Memorial of Hugh Finlay. 259

August 14,  
Quebec.

Testimonial in favour of Hugh Finlay, numerous signed. 266

Milnes to Portland (No. 60). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec, between the 5th of April and 5th of July. 269

August 14,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 61). Sends documents to show the steps he had taken in reference to the doubts respecting the formation of the Criminal Court under the Judicature Act. Has requested Mr. Justice Williams to take the chairmanship in the committees of the Executive Council owing to the illness of Finlay, who acted in that capacity. 270

*Enclosed.* Representations of the puisne judges of King's Bench, Quebec, respecting the absence of the Chief Justice from the criminal term at Three Rivers. 271

Ryland to Chief Justice Monk, dated 18th July, desiring him to make arrangements for the criminal terms at Quebec and Three Rivers, in consequence of the absence of Chief Justice Osgoode. 272

Monk to Ryland, dated 20th July, that he would perform the duties during the absence of Osgoode. 273

Ryland to the Attorney and Solicitor General, 22nd July. For their opinion as to the proper constitution of the courts during the criminal terms during the absence of the Chief Justice. 274

Joint report of the Attorney and Solicitor General on the subject. 275

Chief Justice Monk to Milnes, 12th August. Points out objections to the issue of the commission for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer. 280

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Ryland to Monk, 14th August, that the Lieutenant Governor desires to add his name to the commission of Oyer and Terminer, but if there is any way of relieving him of certain of the duties, the Lieutenant Governor shall be glad to do so. Page 283

September 3, Lord Hobart to Milnes. Acknowledges dispatches. As Osgoode is here, nothing additional need be said respecting the entering of protests in the Council minutes. The testimony of zeal and loyalty received on account of the Royal Canadian Volunteers. His Majesty's satisfaction at the receipt from the corps of £500 of voluntary contributions. 131

LIEUT. GOV. MILNES AND MISCELLANEOUS—1801.

Q. 87—2.

1801.  
July 22, Freeling to King. Asking if any reply has been received respecting the amount due to the Post Office by Hugh Finlay. Page 513  
General Post Office. *Enclosed.* Letter from the Postmaster General, 6th October, 1800, to the Duke of Portland, requesting him to put the claim against Hugh Finlay into the hands of the Law Officers of the Crown, to recover £1,500 due to the Post Office. 514
- August 22, Prescott to Hobart. Had only learned of his succeeding Portland. Sends now copy of letter to the latter dated 15th November, 1799. (See Q. 87—1, pp. 167, 168.) 285  
Hawkhurst.
- August 29, Gale to Sullivan. Sends memorial on behalf of grantees of lands in Lower Canada, who have been unable to obtain the legal titles. 293  
London. (For memorial, &c., see Q., vol. 90.)
- September 12, James Court to John Sullivan. Sends copy of the rules and orders to be observed by pilots acting under the corporation licence, with other documents. 515  
Trinity House London.
- September 16, Milnes to King. Reports that Graham's information has to some extent been confirmed and that a parcel of Americans had formed a society in Montreal on the principles of Jacobinism and Illuminism, one Rogers being at their head. Five or six have been arrested; Rogers has escaped. 297  
Quebec.
- September 20, Prescott to Hobart. Sends correspondence, &c., respecting fees, for His Lordship's judgment if these should not be paid to his agent, Major Green. 299  
Star Green. *Enclosed.* Correspondence, instructions, &c. 300 to 302
- October 13, Hobart to Milnes (No. 2). Dispatches received, which he shall answer fully at an early period. The report on Gale's memorial has been transmitted to the Lords of the Council. Shall recommend Finlay's case to the Postmaster General. 295  
Downing Street.
- October 16, Milnes to Hobart (No. 1). Has been informed of His Lordship having taken charge of the Colonial Department. Other dispatches received. Shall take steps to grant Caldwell half a township, as ordered. 303  
Quebec.
- October 17, Sullivan to Milnes. Sends letters and enclosures from the Trinity House respecting pilots. 396  
Downing Street.
- October 24, Milnes to Hobart (No. 2). Besides documents already sent, encloses letter from Monk, and answer, respecting the measures for forming a proper Criminal Court. Has issued two commissions, one for Oyer and Terminer, the other for Gaol Delivery, in both of which Monk is included. 305  
Quebec. Monk to Milnes, 15th August, discussing the proper method of administering the Criminal Courts. 306  
Answer, dated 3rd September. 309

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(For other documents on this subject, see Q. 87-1 from page 270.)

October 24,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 3). Sends duplicate of letter to Portland, that measures had been taken to secure the land to meet Finlay's obligations to the Post Office. Encloses agreement to that effect.

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Agreement respecting the transfer and sale of land coming to Finlay. 312

October 25,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 4). Encloses requisition for goods for the Indians, rendered necessary in consequence of the loss of the "Sovereign." 314

October 27,  
Quebec.

Monk to Hobart. Applies for the office of Chief Justice of the Province, to become vacant by Osgoode remaining in England. 315  
Documents accompanying the application. 318, 323

October 28,  
Quebec.

Milnes to same (No. 5). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec from 5th July to 10th October. 325

October 28,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 6). Send minutes of Council on Crown Lands, from 7th July to date. 326

Minutes, 21st July. Report on the petition of Jane, widow of Moses Cowan. 327

Report on the Survey of Brampton, with evidence, &c. 328

Report on the expediency of fixing a period for terminating the land business. 338

Minutes, 14th August. Report respecting the publication of a list of applicants' orders, in order to their uniting to come forward. 343

Report on two letters from the Surveyor General. 344

Report of petitions for land. 349, 358

(For names see alphabetical list.)

Minutes, 14th September. Report on petitions for lands, with journal, &c. 359

Report of memorial of Alexander Ellice for survey of the ungranted portion of Clifton. 371

Report on the township of Shenley. 374

Survey ordered of the ungranted lands of Farnham and Clifton. 375

October 28,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 7). Refers to dispatch of 1st August to Portland, relative to information by Graham of a conspiracy, but it was so vague as scarcely to deserve notice. (See Q. 87-1, p. 151.) Sends additional information. (This is substantially the same as in letter to King of 16th September, at page 297.) The Militia called out and acted with alacrity, a change for the better, as on a former occasion they acted with such reluctance that it was thought advisable not to follow up that order; has no doubt that this alacrity has arisen from having reviewed them himself, an attention they had never received from the King's representative, and a yearly repetition would have the best effect. Police associations are forming in Montreal, composed of the most respectable inhabitants; 600 stand of arms have been deposited there by Hunter for the use of the Militia. Thornton has been informed of the plans reported to be carrying on in Vermont, and a confidential person has been employed to watch Ira Allen and his associates. A correspondence has been established with the curés, to report the arrival of strangers or suspicious persons in the parishes. The United States Government does not appear to have any knowledge of the plans, so that it is to be presumed that Ira Allen is employed by the emissaries of France. 377

*Enclosed.* Report of Attorney General (Sewell), dated 21st September respecting the Civil Society of Montreal. (A secret society for overturning the Government, of whose methods, &c., a detailed statement is given.) 383

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Second report by the Attorney General, dated 23rd October, of the Civil Society of Montreal, of which Ira Allen, principal in McLean's conspiracy, was at the head, one of the first objects of which was the plunder of Montreal. Details of the plans of the conspirators. Page 392

Extracts from the material parts of depositions and papers relative to a secret society formed at Montreal and a proposed invasion of His Majesty's Province of Lower Canada. 400

Proclamation, 15th October, 1801, calling out the Militia. 418

November 5, Quebec. Milnes to Hobart (No. 8.) Sends statement of the voluntary contributions for carrying on the war, with bill for £385 9s. 5d. sterling, the net amount of the subscriptions. 422

*Enclosed.* Statement of subscriptions and expenses. 423.

November 6, Quebec. Milnes to Hobart (No. 9.) Had informed Portland of experiments being carried on in hemp culture by Mr. Isaac W. Clarke; sends samples of his and of hemp grown at Quebec by William Grant. Will recommend to the Legislature measures for promoting the growth of hemp in the Province. 424

November 16, Quebec. Same to same (No. 10). Reports the steps that will be necessary for the trial of George Parrell for murder committed on the high seas, in consequence of a judgment of a Court of General Gaol Delivery, delivered subsequent to the report (enclosed) of the Attorney General. Asks that a new commission may issue for the trial of marine offences. 426

Report of the Attorney General upon the Admiralty Commission for the trial of marine felonies under the Statute 11 and 12 Will. III, c. 7. 428

November 25, Quebec. Milnes to Hobart (No. 11). In accordance with the directions of Portland to grant half a township to Caldwell, had informed that gentleman and now enclose copy of letter from him (Caldwell) and answer. Had given him a grant of quarter of the township of Westbury, but cannot give a final answer respecting Melbourne, as that is before a Committee of the Council. Besides the two quarter townships, Caldwell will receive 1,000 acres in Granby and Milton, his proportion as a Colonel of Militia during the siege of Quebec. 437

Letter from Caldwell, dated Belmont, 10th November, discussing the terms of the grant to him, and accepting in the meantime the quarter of the township of Westbury. 439

Ryland to Caldwell, 14th November, a warrant will issue for the quarter township. 442

November 25, Quebec. Milnes to Hobart (No. 12). That from all the information he has received, the schemes for creating disturbances are done away, and is in hopes that no further schemes of this kind will be formed. 443

December 3, Downing Street. Hobart to Milnes (No. 3). Dispatches received. Letter in favour of Finlay sent to the Postmaster General. Requisition for goods for the Indians sent to the Treasury. Approves of the means adopted in consequence of the discovery of the plans of Ira Allen and associates, but the movements must be watched with unabated vigilance. The King approves of his having personally reviewed the Militia, and is gratified at his measures being seconded with so much zeal and loyalty by His Majesty's Canadian subjects. There appears to be no objection to any of the Acts transmitted, except to No. 82, that respecting last wills and testaments, which has been referred to the Privy Council for consideration. 419

December 11, Kingston. W. M. Pitt to Sullivan, Under Secretary. Asks for a grant of 10,000 acres to Mathew Scott, who proposes to settle in Upper Canada. 516

December 11, General Post Office. Freeling to Sullivan. That the correspondence relative to Quebec shall be taken into consideration by the Board. 519

December 11, Whitehall. King to same. Sends memorial by Chief Justice Osgoode, addressed to the Duke of Portland in October, 1800, and omitted to be taken into

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	consideration, having by some accident been separated from the other official papers relating to the Province of Lower Canada.	Page 520
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Osgoode's memorial.	521
	Proclamation of 1763.	523
December 16, Quebec.	Milnes to Hobart (No. 13). Caldwell is desirous to obtain his grant from the residue of townships already surveyed and subdivided. Understands that these are reserved to raise a fund for defraying civil expenditure. Asks for instructions.	444
December 23, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 14). Sends minutes of Council on matters of State between 21st July and 1st October, and concerning the waste lands of the Crown from 29th October to 11th November.	445
	Minutes, 11th November. Report on the petition of Dr. Holmes for land.	446
	Report on petition of Cull and others for land in Hatley.	447
	Report on the township of Shipton.	452
	Report on Granby and Milton.	458
	Report on a proclamation and advertisements respecting waste lands.	460
	Minutes, 21st July. L. P. Panet sworn in as a Councillor and Judge of the Court of Appeals.	464
	Minutes, 14th August. Report with documents respecting the <i>papier terrier</i> (land roll).	464
	Report on the petition of John Purss, respecting encroachments on the King's Wharf.	468
	Minutes, 14th September. Report on the Public Accounts for six months ending 10th April.	470
	Report on proposed new lease for the King's Posts.	490
	Report respecting certain persons suspected of treasonable practices at Montreal.	504
	Minutes, 1st October. Further report respecting suspected persons at Montreal.	508

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## LIEUT. GOV. MILNES—1802.

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1802.  
January 6,  
Downing  
Street.
- Hobart to Milnes (No. 4). Acknowledges receipt of voluntary contributions for the war. Respecting the measures for the cultivation of hemp. The letter (No. 9) and the samples shall be laid before the Privy Council when the latter arrive. The arrears due to Osgoode to be paid out of the Provincial revenues. Page 2
- January 19,  
Quebec.
- Milnes to Hobart (No. 15). Dispatches received. Legislature met on the 11th; sends copy of speech, addresses and answers. His satisfaction at the appearance of unanimity in the two Houses. Calls attention (in a P.S.) to the two reserved bills, one for establishing Free Schools, the other the Montreal wall bill. 6
- Enclosed.* Speech at the opening of the Legislature. 8
- Address from the Council. 13
- Separate address presented by the Council at the same time, congratulating Milnes on the mark he had received of the Royal favour. 16
- Answer to the Council. 18, 19
- Address of the Assembly. 20
- Answer. 25
- January 19,  
Quebec.
- Milnes to Hobart (No. 16). Sends minutes of Council on Crown Lands from 29th October to date. 27
- Minutes, 11th November. Report on petition of Dr. Holmes. 28
- Report on the township of Huntley. 29
- Report on the township of Shipton. 36
- Report on Granby and Milton. 43
- January 21,  
Quebec.
- Milnes to Hobart (separate). Finlay, senior member of the Executive and Legislative Council, and Major Holland, Surveyor General, died in the course of last month. Recommends Justice Williams for the vacant office in the Council. Owing to the absence of two and the distance at which others live, it is necessary that the office should be filled as soon as possible, should it be considered that Judge De Bonne has the best claim to the seat, hopes that a *mandamus* to that effect will be sent early as convenient. Calls attention to the distressed state of Finlay's family. The infirm state of Holland's health rendered him incapable of the regular execution of his duties; the importance of the office; a Committee of the whole Council appointed to investigate the state of the documents and records. Is afraid that the system introduced by Gale, whilst assistant, may lead to much litigation; the necessity of having a person of ability and integrity to establish a proper system. 51
- List of the Executive Council of Lower Canada. 55
- March 1,  
Quebec.
- Milnes to Hobart (private). Representation of the insufficiency of the salary to maintain the expenditure requisite on the part of the administrator of the Government, if the jealousies which formerly existed to be kept down. What is required of a Governor, &c. 59
- March 4,  
Downing  
Street.
- Hobart to Milnes (No. 5). The question as to the necessity of a new Admiralty Commission has been referred to the Law Officers. The samples of hemp have never been received. Sends receipt for the amount of voluntary contributions from Lower Canada. 4
- April 8,  
Downing  
Street.
- Same to same (No. 6). A second reference has been made on the question of issuing new commissions for the trial of marine felonies; is yet unable to send the final report. Leave of absence to be granted to Sir George Pownall, on his appointing a suitable substitute. 68
- April 22,  
Quebec.
- Milnes to Hobart (No. 17). Appointment of Bouchette to succeed Holland as Surveyor General; his integrity and ability. 70
- Enclosed.* Journal of a Committee of the whole Council respecting the Surveyor General's office. 72

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May 6,  
Downing  
Street.

Hobart to Milnes (No. 7). Three Acts confirmed, namely, 85, to declare the decisory Act admissible in commercial as well as in other civil matters; 86, Act to remove the old walls, &c., of Montreal, and 87, Act for the establishment of Free Schools. There seem to be no objections to the other Acts. Page 85

May 6,  
Downing  
Street.

Same to same (No. 8.) He is correct in the view taken of the directions respecting Caldwell's grant; no grant should be allowed to interfere with reservations already ordered. His satisfaction at the cordiality between the two branches of the Legislature. Justices Williams and De Bonne to be summoned as Councillors. The appointment of a committee to examine the state of the documents and records of the Surveyor General's department approved of. A new commission for the trial of marine felonies will be forwarded. Forwards memorial from the widow of Captain Clarke of the 59th Regiment, for a grant of land. 56

May 17,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 18). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 2nd October, 1801, to 4th February, 1802. 89

Minutes, 23rd October. Opinion from Portland, as to the practice of entering protests on the minutes, laid before the Board. 90

Minutes, 11th November. Reference respecting the residue of townships ordered to be disposed of. 92

Reference respecting lands to be appropriated for the foundation of Public Schools. 93

Report of the Attorney General on the erection of Protestant parishes laid on the table. 94

Minutes, 10th December. Proceedings and report concerning persons confined at Montreal on suspicion of treasonable practices, with journal. 95

Minutes, 12th December. Proceedings in reference to the sale ordered of the residue of townships in which grants have been made. Reference, 106; the order read, 107; report, 109. 106, 107, 109

Minutes, 5th January, 1802. Proclamation of Peace received and ordered to be printed. 111

Report on the table of fees to the Attorney General, with journal of proceedings. 112

Minutes, 4th February. Report on Public Accounts beginning on the 11th of April, 1801, with journal of proceedings, statements, &c. 121

May 17,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 19). The Commissioners for erecting a Metropolitan Church report that the cost will considerably exceed the estimate. The enclosed report shows the cause of the additional cost, the increased cost of labour and material has been such as to render a correct estimate impossible, as will be seen by the case of the Court House, yet unfinished, but which has cost already nearly double the original estimate. The advantage is so great that he will take the responsibility of advancing from time to time the necessary money to carry on the work. A great proportion of the Protestant inhabitants do not belong to the Church of England, and those who do cannot contribute liberally, yet the building of the church would probably unite all in one communion. Sends copies of the Acts passed during last session, one to make good the £4,000 advanced on account of Court Houses. The Assembly asks for a further advance of £6,000 to be made good, and the revenues are so increasing that there can be no doubt of the sum being repaid next session. Increases (given in detail) amount to £3,000, which may be considered permanent, and the Act respecting *lods et ventes* will not only produce £4,000 or £5,000 this year, but also secure a permanent revenue. Points out that the large additional expenses are temporary,

R



1802.

whilst the revenues are permanent. An Act has been passed for the culture of hemp. The subject has been taken up with spirit in the districts of Quebec and Montreal, in which committees have been established, a copy of whose proceedings and copy of his own speech on proroguing are enclosed. Dispatches received; calls attention to subjects mentioned in letters to Portland. Page 150

Memorial by the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Church, respecting the excess of cost over the estimate. 156

Title of the volume of Acts. (The Acts have not been copied, being in Volume III. of the Statutes of Lower Canada.) 160

Address of the House of Assembly for an advance of £6,000 for the Court House of Quebec and Montreal. 161

Instruction on the mode of cultivating and preparing hemp. (English, 162, 166; French, 171, 175.) 162 to 180

Other documents on the same subject in English and French. 181 to 189

May 24,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 20). Encloses memorial from Mr. Baby for an allowance in consequence of his long services and from the loss of income on account of the cessation of the lease of the King's Posts. 190

*Enclosed.* Memorial of François Baby (in French). 193

May 24,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 21). Sends exemplifications of the Acts during the session, and a schedule, with manuscript copy of the Journal of the Legislative Council. 197

*Enclosed.* Schedule of Acts. 198

Title of the Statutes passed in the second session of the third Parliament. Not copied, being in Volume III. of the Statutes of Lower Canada.

Proclamations calling the Legislature together, with adjournments from time to time. 202, 204

Minutes of the Legislative Council. 205 to 287

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Downing  
Street.

Hobart to Milnes. That the application for an increase to his salary cannot be recommended, but trusts that he will make up his mind to remain for some time longer. 65

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LIEUT. GOV. MILNES AND MISCELLANEOUS—1802.

Q. 89.

Hobart to Milnes (No. 9). Order that Osgoode having resigned the  
office of Chief Justice of Lower Canada is to receive a life pension of  
£800 per annum to begin from the first day of the present May. Elms-  
ley, the present Chief Justice of Upper Canada is to succeed him, the  
salary to be increased to £1,500 per annum. The salary of the Chief  
Justice of Montreal is (for reasons given) to be increased to £1,100.  
Elmsley also appointed to the Executive and Legislative Councils, De  
Bonne to the Executive and Williams to the Legislative Council. The  
control of the *Mattres des postes* (keepers of post-houses for supplying  
horses) should be in the hands of the present Deputy Postmaster,  
Heriot, as in the same manner as the same was exercised by Finlay.  
Steps to be taken for that purpose.

Page 2

Milnes to Hobart (No. 22). Sends proceedings of the Executive  
Council on Crown Lands from 20th January and 28th March, and on  
matters of State from 5th February to 18th March. 5

Minutes, 4th February. Report on petitions and on Councils. 6  
(For names see alphabetical list.)

Minutes, 6th February. Report on petitions, &c. 38

Minutes, 8th February. Report on petitions, &c. 41

Minutes, 15th February. Report on petitions, &c. 44

Minutes, 17th February. Report on petitions, &c. 47

Minutes, 19th February. Report on petitions, &c. 48

Minutes, 4th March. Statement of the Provincial revenue. 58

Minutes, 18th March. Proposed lease of the King's posts, with pro-  
ceedings and journal of the King's Executive Council on the same. 58

Report of the Committee. 64

Report of the Committee on the petition of James Irvine for part of  
the beach in lower town, Quebec. 65

Report on the statements of Provincial revenue. 69

Report on the case of Palmer and Dewey, in prison on suspicion of  
treason. 70

1802.  
May 31,  
Downing  
Street.

June 9,  
Quebec.

1802.

June 17,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (separate and secret). Warrant issued for £275 17s. 10d., arrears of salary claimed by Osgoode. Is anxious to know the determination respecting Osgoode's office of Chief Justice; his salary has been claimed by his agents but shall postpone a decision till after the arrival of the mail. The Chief Justice of Montreal (Monk) has presided over the Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the district of Quebec and has been appointed Speaker of the Legislature, but it would not be for the benefit of His Majesty's Service to continue him in the latter office. The importance of having the office of Chief Justice filled up, and that whoever is appointed should be well acquainted with French.

Page 75

*Enclosed.* Answer to Lester, agent for Chief Justice Osgoode, that he must postpone issuing a warrant for his salary till the arrival of the April mail.

78

June 24,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 23). Is sorry that the samples of hemp have not been received; shall send others. The steps taken to sell the residue of the townships in which grants have been made; it is proposed in the first instance to offer 82,000 acres at not less than two shillings and sixpence, which would yield to the Provincial funds upwards of £10,000. The value of the Crown lands.

79

*Enclosed.* Report respecting the sale of the residue of townships.

81

June 30,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 24). Has sent a second sample of hemp. By the same conveyance a quantity (2,584 pounds) is sent for sale.

90

July 5,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 25). Transmits memorial from the Commissioners for the erection of a Metropolitan Church, in which they express their hope that His Majesty would make a gift of Communion plate and altar cloth with a Bible and Book of Common Prayer for the Governor, Lieut. Governor, members of the Privy Council and officiating Clergyman; not more than twelve Prayer Books would be required.

92

Memorial.

94

July 31,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 26). The length of time that has elapsed since the confinement of George Parrell, on a charge of murder on the high seas, makes him anxious for the new commission for the trial of marine felonies. Powell to have leave of absence on his application. The proclamation notifying the conclusion of the war and the regulations for the navigation of British ships in time of peace has been published, and a day of thanksgiving ordered to be held. Is happy to find that his interpretations of the grant to Caldwell was correct. Has every reason to hope for continued unanimity on the part of the two branches of the Legislature. Is flattered at his recommendation on behalf of De Bonne, and Williams has been approved of. Has laid Mrs. Clarke's memorial before the Council.

99

August 6,  
Downing  
Street.

Hobart to Milnes (No. 10). Minute of the Lords of Trade in Gale's memorial forwarded; the necessity for some legislative provision to obviate the difficulties respecting the titles of land to early settlers. To consult, take measures and report.

August 16,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 27). The increase to the salary of the Chief Justice of Montreal (Monk) has been notified to him. Had issued a warrant for Osgoode's salary up to the 30th of April. His satisfaction at the appointment of Elmsley. Explanation of the cause which led to the appointment of Taschereau to be Superintendent of Post-houses; the nature of the services rendered by these houses; the class of people who act as *Maitres des postes* and their independent positions. Heriot's error as to the position of Superintendent of Posts being part of the appointment of Deputy Postmaster General, because the offices were conjoined in Finlay; the influence possessed by Taschereau, and the importance of securing his services in this capacity as well as in that of Grand Voyer.

105

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*Enclosed.* Extracts from Ordinances "for regulating all such persons as keep horses and carriages to let and hire for the accommodation of travellers, commonly called and known by the name of *Maitres des postes.*" Page 112, 113

Application by Heriot, dated 30th December, 1801, to be appointed a Legislative Councillor. 115

September 3,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 28). Transmits memorial from Lanaudière, but, as the events to which it refers took place before his (Milnes') arrival, can make no recommendation on the subject. Lanaudière has been Grand Voyer since 1786, at a salary of £500 a year. 117

*Enclosed.* Memorial (in French) from Lanaudière, with document attached. Showing his losses, praying for a grant of land and stating the amount of property belonging to his aunt, situated on Lake Champlain, which had been unjustly taken possession of and sold to the great detriment of his family interests. 118

Statement of the seizure of his property by the Americans in 1775. 123

September 4,  
Downing;  
Street.

Hobart to Milnes (No. 11). His Majesty's satisfaction at the mutual confidence of the different branches of the Legislature and at the progressive improvement of the revenues. Is happy to observe that the culture of hemp is so zealously promoted. Approves of the advances made to the Commissioners for erecting the Metropolitan Church. Will lay the request for Communion plate, altar cloth and books before the King. An allowance of £150 a year to be made to Baby and to his wife, should she survive him. Transmits opinion of the Lords of Council on the Act to explain and amend the law respecting last wills and testaments. 96

October 4,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (separate and secret). Although his representation (to increase his salary) has not had the effect with which he had flattered himself, is sensible of the attention given to the subject. He shall do his best to carry on the Government as long as the Governor-in-Chief has leave of absence. Calls attention to his service in settling the dissensions which existed when he arrived, and the popularity now enjoyed by the King's Government, so that it would not be thought the increase granted in consequence of his letter in 1799 had been illplaced. Remarks on the increase in the revenues since he had assumed office and refers to a similar result during the time he was in command in Martiuico, when he had reduced the expenditure and increased the revenue, so that a surplus of £12,000 was left in the Colonial chest on his departure, although on his arrival the taxes could not be raised. Believes that the augmentation asked for would be fully made up by the additional influence he would obtain, which would enable him to carry out certain objects, among others the Militia bill and the change of tenure. Further consideration on the subject; his situation not only was not for the advantage of his family, but he could not even save his private income. 125

October 5,  
Downing  
Street.

Hobart to Milnes (No. 12). A new commission for the trial of marine felonies has been forwarded. Orders have been given to forward Communion plate, altar cloth and books to the Commissioners for erecting the Metropolitan Church which have been bestowed by the King. 102

October 5,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 29). Sends Taschereau's report on Provincial post-houses. 131

*Enclosed.* Report on Provincial post-houses with observations on their present condition and that of the ferry men, &c. 132

Written order addressed by Taschereau to the masters of post-houses. 136

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October 27, Quebec.	Milnes to Hobart (No. 30). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec, between the 10th of October, 1801, and 5th January, 1802.		Page 139
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return of vessels entered inwards.		139a
	The same of vessels cleared outwards.		139b
October 27, Quebec.	Milnes to Hobart (No. 31). Sends requisition for goods to supply the stores with presents for the Indians.		140
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Requisition.		141
October 27, Quebec.	Milnes to Hobart (No. 32). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec, between the 5th April and 5th July.		143
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Returns of vessels entered inwards.		143a
	The same outwards.		143b
October 30, Quebec.	Milnes to Hobart (No. 33). Sends copy of letter from the Judges of the Court of King's Bench and of the presentment of the Grand Jury relative to the incompetence of the Courts in the Province to take cognizance of crimes committed in the Indian Territory. The serious consequence of this; sends the fullest information attainable of the state of the Fur trade, of which he gives a history, together with sundry enclosures.		144
	<i>Enclosed.</i> A.—Letters from the Chief Justice and puisné judges of Montreal, dated 12th September, with calendar of prisoners tried, convicted and under sentence at the last session of the Court of King's Bench. Two presentments of the Grand Jury transmitted, one respecting the escape of prisoners from the district gaol, the other respecting murders lately committed in the interior or Indian country; the evils and dangers arising from this cause. An Act to provide for the trial of offenders in the Province next to the scene of the crime would have a deterrent effect.		153
	B.—Presentment of the Grand Jury, 10th September, respecting crimes committed in the Indian territory which they are not competent to investigate, owing to the state of the law.		156
	C.—Report of the Attorney General, on the law respecting the trial of persons charged with offences committed in the Indian country, dated 23rd October.		162
	D.—General return of the departments and posts occupied by the North-West Company, with number of partners, &c.		166
	E.—Average number of peltries cleared at the custom house, Quebec, for England, from 1793 to 1801, with calculation of the duties paid on landing.		168
	F.—Furs exported from Quebec in 1801, with average prices in London.		169
October 30, Quebec.	Milnes to Hobart (No. 34). Has received minutes of the Lords of Trade and shall try to obviate the difficulties with regard to the completions of titles to certain early settlers. Arrival of Elmsley; he has been sworn in. Calls attention to his request for a dispensing power with regard to natural born subjects, who are prevented from appearing before the Commissioners to take the oaths before obtaining the land granted them. Has advised Mr. Scott to prepare a memorial for lands which may be presented to Council. Recommends Maurice de Salaberry for an ensigncy in one of the regular regiments. The importance of giving commissions to the sons of Canadian gentlemen.		172
November 1, Quebec.	Same to same. Calls attention to an error in his letter of 4th October, marked separate and secret, in stating that the increase of revenue was £4,000 instead of £3,000, the real amount (a reference to p. 125 shows that the real amount (£3,000) was stated in the letter and probably copied incorrectly). The statement to the Duke of Portland in letter of 16th April, 1801 (No. 47), that the produce of the <i>lods et ventes</i> in 1759, the last year of the French Government was about £900, and that		175

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- exclusive of £5,000 in the present year, a permanent revenue of £1,000 a year may be looked for (see for letter 47, Q. 86-1, p. 197). Page 176
- November 10, Milnes to Hobart (No. 35). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 4th March to 27th May, and on Crown Lands from 29th March to 25th July. 180  
 (For Schedule of Provincial Revenues see page 58.)  
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 Report of the Committee on petitions, &c. 186  
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- November 16, Milnes to Sullivan. Introducing Usborne, connected with the timber trade of Lower Canada. 227  
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- November 16, Same to Hobart (No. 36). Sends documents relating to the resignation of a *Maitre de poste* and the impossibility of finding a person to fill up the vacancy. The increase of the cost of provisions, &c. The addition to the charge for ordinary travellers not provided for in the case of couriers. The necessity for an arrangement. 230  
 Quebec. *Enclosed.* Heriot to Taschereau, 12th November that the *Maitre de Poste* of Pointe aux Trembles has resigned and the communication between Montreal and Quebec is interrupted. 235  
 Taschereau to Heriot, 13th November. Has received the letter regarding the post houses. The difficulties can only be removed by the Legislature. 236  
 Heriot to Milnes, 14th November. The resignation of the *Maitre de poste* at Pointe aux Trembles; requests that the Captain of Militia there be ordered to find conveyance for the mails. 238  
 Ryland to Heriot, 15th November. His Excellency is not vested by law with the power to order Captains of Militia to furnish horses as required. 239  
 Statement (in French) of Taschereau concerning the transport of mail carriers and the engagements of the *Maitres des postes* respecting the carriage of mails between Montreal and Quebec. 240
- November 18, Milnes to Hobart (No. 37). Had sent observations on the Fur trade in No. 33 (p. 144). Now sends abstract of the imports and exports since 1793 to date, both inclusive, showing an export trade of upwards of 35,000 tons, nearly double of that employed in any of the first six years, and there has been a regular and essential increase in the last three years, a proof of the growing importance of the Colony. Ship building was carried on during the war, which explains why the number of vessels leaving exceeds those entering the port. The harvest of this year is about equal to the last, the aggregate exported exceeds any former period, being equal to about 1,200,000 bushels of grain. 246  
 Quebec. *Enclosed.* Abstract of imports and exports. 247  
 List of vessels, with their cargoes, cleared since the 15th of November. 249
- November 18, Milnes to Hobart (No. 38). A verbal representation made by members of the North-West Co., that retaliation may take place between their servants and those of the new company in consequence of there being no competent jurisdiction for the trial of offences there, asks that in case a jurisdiction is established he may be notified as early as possible. 250  
 Quebec.
- November 23, Same to same (No. 39). Transmits report on the petition of Mrs. Clarke and asks for instructions. 251  
 Quebec. Report. 252
- December 1, Hobart to Milnes (No. 13). The appointment of Taschereau as Superintendent of *Maitres des postes* approved of. In consideration of Heriot's expectations he may be recommended for an additional situation of equal emolument to that of Superintendent of *Maitres des postes*. Cannot comply with the application of Lanaudière. Immediate atten-

1802.

tion will be given to the representation as to the apprehended evils of the incompetency of the Courts of Justice to take cognizance of offences committed in the Indian territory. Page 170

December 15,  
Downing  
Street.

Hobart to Milnes (No. 14). Dispatches received; No. 31 of 21st October has been sent to the Treasury, with requisition of goods for the Indians. Warrant sent appointing Elmsley Chief Justice and member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. The question of the Fur trade referred to the Crown surveyors. It is deserving of consideration whether it might not be advisable to establish a chartered company for the systematic conduct of the trade. Its advantages. 178

1803.

February 1,  
Downing  
Street.

Sullivan to Milnes. That owing to the importance of the subject, he had introduced Mr. Osborne to the Admiralty, &c., with a copy of his (Milnes') letter of the 16th November. The delay in receiving copies of Mandamus for persons entitled to seats in the Council has arisen from the neglect of their agents. 228

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LIEUT. GOV. MILNES AND MISCELLANEOUS—1802.

Q. 90.

1802.  
January 7,  
London.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie to Hobart. Proposals for the establishment of a permanent fishery and trade in furs, &c., in the interior and on the west coast of North America. Same management required to bring about the coalition of the two companies at Montreal. Those who do not go into the partnership should be allowed to do as they please, but asks that the licenses shall be confided to him for behoof of those who shall accede. Has no doubt of succeeding with those whose personal exertion are infinitely more essential than the capital of the others, as they can only be replaced by juniors growing up in the service during a period of from six to ten years, whereas the capital can be raised at any time. Intends to embark towards the end of the month. Page 37

Preliminaries to the establishment of a permanent British Fishery and trade in furs, &c., on the Continent and West Coast of North America. 39

January 26,  
Bank of  
England.

A. Newland to Sullivan. Acknowledging receipt of bill of exchange for £385 9s. 5d., being the amount of voluntary contributions from Lower Canada towards the expenses of the war. 45

February 4,  
Queenston.

Robert Hamilton to Charles Taylor, Secretary to the Society of Arts. Respecting the culture of hemp. 349

February 9,  
Downing  
Street.

Hobart to Milnes (No. 15). Orders have been sent to Heriot to increase the rate paid to the *Mattres des postes* for supplying horses for the mails. The satisfactory state of the trade of Canada since 1793. Is authorized to grant the lands asked for to the Scotch Church and to the Congrégation de Notre Dame. To report on the extent of land required for the maintenance of the Church of Scotland in Lower Canada. An Imperial Act necessary to authorize the trial in Canada of felonies committed in the Indian territory. 20

February 13,  
Bank of  
England.

Newland to Sullivan. Sends certificate of voluntary contributions from Lower Canada for the war. 46

March 4,  
Whitehall.

Report of the Lords of Council on Gale's petition relative to the grants of waste lands. 47

(The documents relating to this claim extend in this volume from page 47 to page 264, and those sent from Lower Canada, beginning at page 50, were transmitted in Milnes' letter of 11th August, 1801 (No. 57). See Q. 87-1, p. 181.)

1802.

- March 23,  
London. Thomas Dunn to Hobart. Had arrived on six months' leave of absence for the purpose of settling his public accounts as private concerns. Asks for an extension of leave. Page 265
- April 6,  
London. Copy of the leave granted by Milnes. 266  
Attorney and Solicitor General report on whether it is necessary to issue new commissions for the trial in Canada of marine offences. 267
- April 7,  
London. Order in Council confirming laws passed in Lower Canada respecting the decisory oath, for removing the old walls, &c., of Montreal and for establishing Free Schools. 270
- April 28,  
Treasury. J. H. Addington to Sullivan Transmits application made to the Treasury by Prescott, for an allowance to his secretary, Gale, to be submitted to Hobart. 272
- May 1,  
London. Osgoode to Hobart. That two years ago he had asked leave to resign his office, which was granted, but at the desire of His Majesty he had continued in office for a year longer. Renews his request for leave to resign. 273  
Letter of same date on the same subject, addressed to Sullivan, with enclosure. 274  
*Enclosure.* Letter from Portland, dated 26th July, 1800, that his resignation was accepted and that he was to have a life annuity of £800 sterling. 275
- May 4,  
Whitehall. King to Sullivan. Returns the copy of Portland's letter (p. 275); perfectly recollects the circumstances connected with the resignation. 277  
Postmaster General to Hobart. Recommending that Heriot succeed Finlay as Superintendent of *Maitres des postes* in Canada. 278  
*Enclosed.* Application from Heriot to the Postmaster General for the office referred to, dated Quebec, 21st January, 1802. 280  
Heriot to Milnes, on the same subject, dated 28th December, 1801. 282
- May 6,  
London. W. Tatham to Hobart. Offers his services generally and in particular in those premises to which the papers enclosed refer. (The correspondence relates to the culture of hemp.) 283  
*Enclosed.* Correspondence from 28th February to date. 284 to 287
- May 7,  
Whitehall. King to Sullivan. Transmits letter, with enclosure, from Simcoe in favour of Bouchette of Lower Canada, and asks that it be laid before Hobart. 288  
*Enclosed.* Letter from Simcoe, dated Wolford Lodge, 2nd May, 1802. 289  
Letter from Joseph Bouchette, dated Quebec, 16th February, on the subject of his appointment. 291
- May 26,  
Quebec. William Grant to Joseph Taylor, Secretary of the Society of Arts, respecting the cultivation of hemp. 293
- June 1,  
Downing Street. Hobart to Elmsley. That His Majesty has appointed him Chief Justice of Lower Canada, vacant by the resignation of Osgoode; the salary to be increased to £1,500 a year. Milnes instructed to call him (Elmsley) to the Executive and Legislative Councils. 298  
Order in Council appointing Elmsley to the Executive Council. 299
- June 8,  
Quebec. Ryland to Scott (?) That he should obtain from Lord Hobart a specific order for 1,200 acres for himself and for each of his family. 333
- June 10,  
London. Memorial of Abraham Cuyler. Setting forth his services, and praying for the Township of Hemmingford or such portion as may be thought proper, as a provision for his family, six in number. 334 to 345
- June 16,  
London. Order in Council appointing Pierre Amable de Bonne a member of the Council for Lower Canada. 303
- June —. Description (with illustration, 333a) of the method employed for the culture and preparation of hemp, from a paper prepared by John Taylor and laid before the Lords of Trade. 334 to 345

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July 2, Whitehall.	Lords of Trade (Fawkener, secretary), to Sullivan. Transmitting minute on Gale's petition relative to grants of land in Lower Canada.		Page 304
July 30, London.	Sir Joseph Banks to Lord Glenbervie. Details of the cultivation of hemp in various quarters.		323
August 4, Treasury.	Treasury (N. Vansittart) to Sullivan. Sends requisitions for stationery for the Civil Department of Lower Canada.		305
August 14, Whitehall.	Lords of Trade to Sullivan. To inform Lord Hobart that they see no objection to the Act, &c., relating to wills in Lower Canada.		306
August 16, London.	Thomas Dunn to Sullivan. Transmits memorial for compensation in lieu of the part of his estate in Canada of which he has been deprived by the treaty of peace.		308
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial.		309
	Letter to Lady Hervey on the subject and respecting his son, dated 13th July.		313
	Statement of facts by Dunn, respecting the seigniory of St. Amand on Lake Champlain.		315
August 17, Quebec.	Monk to Hobart. Thanks for the augmentation to his salary.		317
August 18, London.	W. M. Pitt to Sullivan. Respecting the grant to Mathew Scott, and urging that steps may be taken to forward the decision.		318
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Pownall to Pitt. Sends information respecting Mathew Scott's situation in Lower Canada.		320
September 2, Quebec.	Lanaudière to Hobart. His encouragement to lay his case before His Lordship. Had presented a memorial praying for compensation for his losses and services during the invasion of 1775, and for the loss of the estates of his aunt, Mdle. de Ramsay. Refers to Dorchester and others for testimony of his services. Hopes for 80,000 acres, namely 10,000 acres in Dudswell, 10,000 in Bury, 10,000 in Adstock (Ascot?), 10,000 in Stanstead, 10,000 in Barnston, and 20,000 in Dittor, would not be considered too much at a time when from the disaffection of his fellow countrymen it required all the most zealous and loyal subject could give to preserve this part of His Majesty's American Dominions.		346
	Memorial (in French).		352
	Copy (in French) of the seizure made of the property of Charles de Lanaudière, signed by Mathew Ogden, by order of Arnold, dated 21st November, 1775.		356
	Observations (in French) submitted by Lanaudière to Hobart.		358
	Copy of Mdle. de Ramsay's title.		362
September 9, Upper Canada.	Elmsley to Hobart. Acknowledges with gratitude his appointment to the office of Chief Justice of Lower Canada. Would have proceeded at once to Quebec, but as he is one of a committee to represent and correspond with General Hunter during his absence on military duty, he cannot leave till Hunter's return, which will be about the 25th.		364
October 26, General Post Office.	Freeling to Hobart. Sending extra officially a copy of Charles Long's letter to Lord Auckland on the subject of the appointment of the Superintendent of <i>Mattres des postes</i> by Milnes.		366
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Charles Long to Auckland, 22nd October, 1802. That the offices of Postmaster General and Superintendent of <i>Mattres des postes</i> had always been conjoined, and that the appointment should be in the hands of the Secretary of State.		367
November 2, Quebec.	F. Baby to Dorchester (in French). The condition of the Militia is satisfactory to Milnes, who has notified him (Baby) that he was soliciting from the Ministry a pension of Baby in part reversible to his wife, on his death. States his services for consideration.		373
December 8, Quebec.	Milnes to Hobart (No. 40). Has communicated to the Bishop of Quebec, that the request for Communion plate, &c., would be laid before the King. Is pleased that his conduct in advancing money to enable		

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the Commissioners to proceed with the building of the church has been approved of. Transmits Baby's thanks for His Majesty's bounty. Transmits a more correct account of imports and exports than that sent in No. 37. The total collection of *quints* and *loas et ventes* to 10th October was £2,570 8s. Shall defer further remarks until the public accounts to 5th January are delivered in, when he believes a satisfactory statement of the Provincial revenues can be sent. Page 2

*Enclosed.* Abstract of exports and imports from 1793. 3a

December 13,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 41). Sends memorial from the members of the Scotch Church, Quebec, for ground in Upper Town in which to erect a church and also to enable them to defray the cost of building and for the support of religious worship. Has granted £50 a year to the Scotch Minister at Quebec, the same as for the one at Montreal. Should a portion of the Crown lands be appropriated for the use of the Church of Scotland in Lower Canada, it should be subject to the ordinary control of the Board for the management of the Reserves, otherwise that Church would be placed on a more independent footing than the Established Church (the Church of England). Sends also a memorial from Mr. Plessis, on behalf of the *Congréganistes de Notre Dame* for a piece of land to erect a church. The members of the Scotch Church have been allowed the use of one of the largest rooms in the Jesuit College (now the Barracks), but that will be given up when they have a separate building. The grants should be made of land within the walls of Quebec. Such a grant would rather help than obstruct the union of the Church of Scotland with the Church of England.

*Enclosed.* Memorial of the Congregation of the Church of Scotland in Quebec for land. The names (150 in all) of the petitioners are given. 8

Petition from a deputation of the Congregation, signed by Alex. Spark, Minister, Adam Lymburner, John Lynd, Peter Stuart, William Grant, James Tod, John Mure, J. Blackwood, Francis Hunter, W. Holmes, John Purss. 15

Petition (in French) by Rev. J. O. Plessis, on behalf of the *Congrégation de Notre Dame*. 18

December 14,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 42). Encloses Colonel Mann's memorial for a grant of land; his services; the report of Council on his memorial also sent. Sends with remarks, Young's memorial, which states the reason why he did not follow up the order in his favour of 2nd January, 1796. 23

*Enclosed.* Memorial of Col. Gother Mann. 25

Report of a Committee of Council on the same petition of John Young. 27, 28

Reports of Committee on same. 31, 32

December 18,  
London.

Attorney and Solicitor General. Recommending Legislation to enable trials of offences committed in the Indian territory to be held in Lower Canada. 371

December 27,  
Dawlish.

W. M. Pitt to, ———. Has had no answer respecting Gambier's Chief Justiceship, asks him to communicate Addington's answer. Desires to know whether it is Hobart's wish to discourage the grants of land in Canada or to encourage useful men to go thither. If the former, he has nothing to say, if the latter, he has two or three good men to recommend who might succeed admirably there, who have been officers of merit, one especially of talents fit for any purpose; which he details, yet he was reduced to the greatest indigence, through no fault of his own. The other cases are not so deplorable. If permanent employment could be found for him had no doubt his friends could raise £300 or £400. Scott's gratitude. The Bishop of Quebec is going to ordain him. He, his wife and eight children owe their promised affluence to Hobart's benevolence. 377

1802.  
No date.

List asked for by Mr. Woodford, of the officers, &c., led by de Puisaye, with certificate signed by W. Windham. The list is endorsed:—  
“Memorandum Rt. H. W. Windham, Mr. de Puisaye, &c., &c. Free denizens. Canada.”

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LIEUT. GOV. MILNES—1803.

Q. 91.

1803.  
January 5,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 43). The commission for the trial of marine felonies has not yet reached. Has informed the Commissioners for building the Metropolitan Church at Quebec of the King's intention to give Communion plate, &c., and that instructions had been sent to the Treasury to provide and forward the same. Asks that a pulpit cloth be added. Sends the dimensions of the cloths required. 2

*Enclosed.* Dimensions of the cloths required:—Pulpit cloth; length 3 yards, breadth 1 yard, including fringe. Small desk; length 1 yard, breadth  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard, including fringe. Front for reading desk; length 3 yards, breadth 1 foot, including fringe. Altar cloth; length 3 yards, breadth 1 foot, including fringe. 4

January 5,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 44). Sends minutes of Council on State business between 28th May and 29th August. 5

Minutes, 28th May, 1802. Report respecting the sale of the residue of townships in which grants have been made, with journal. 6

Report on the propositions of Philemon Wright on the culture of hemp, with journal. 15

Report on the petition of Alexander Mann, ship builder, for a lease of the King's Wharf. 20

Minutes, 27th July. Report on proposed advertisement for the sale of waste land, with journal. 22

The communication of the signature and ratification of the treaty of peace laid before the Council, with proclamation for a day of Thanksgiving. 24

Minutes, 11th August. Confirmation by His Majesty of three Acts passed during last session, with proposed proclamation. 28

February 2,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 46). The Legislature to meet on the 8th instant, has summoned Elmsley and Williams to the Legislative Council, but owing to the death of Finlay and absence of others, the number of English members in the Province will still be two less than usual during the present session. The “Cureade” has arrived at Halifax, but the commission for the trial of marine offences has not yet been received. 59

February 2,  
Quebec.

Same to Portland (No. 45). Sends minutes of Council on Crown Lands between 26th July and 11th August. 31

Minutes, 26th July. Report on petition, with journal to 7th August. 32

(See alphabetical list.)

February 9,  
Downing  
Street.

John Sullivan to Milnes. Asks for Hobart's information, whether in event of an arrangement between Government and Lord Amherst respecting the Jesuit estates there would be any objection to the seigniority of La Prairie de la Madeleine being vested in Amherst on condition of his resigning, for a consideration, all pretensions to the other parts of the estates. Should there be any material objection could any other seigniority be pointed out to be reserved for the purpose mentioned, if so describe it and state the reasons for recommending the one and objecting to the other. 61

(For date in the margin see answer from Milnes of 31st May, p. 159.)

1803. March 1, Quebec.	Milnes to Hobart (No. 47). Sends copies of speech at the opening of the Legislature, of the addresses and his answers.	Page 62
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech at the opening of the Legislature.	63
	Address by the Council.	66
	Answer.	68
	Address by the Assembly.	69
	Answer.	72
March 1, Quebec.	Milnes to Hobart (No. 48). Sends minutes of Council on Crown Lands between 12th August and 2nd February.	73
	Minutes. Reports, with journal, of the Committee on Crown Lands.	74 to 116
	(See alphabetical list.)	
March 30, Quebec.	Milnes to Hobart (separate and secret). Sends correspondence relating to Heriot's demand to be appointed to the position of Superintendent of the <i>Maitres des postes</i> , in order to meet the statements made by him; the correspondence enclosed.	117
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Heriot's letter to Milnes, dated 21st March, that the only eligible method of conveying the mails was by the use of the post houses; that Taschereau can send no assistance towards this and that the superintendence should be on his (Heriot's) hands. A better situation might be found for Taschereau.	121
	Another letter from Heriot, dated 25th March, on the same subject of the transfer of the office of Superintendent from Taschereau to him (Heriot).	123
	Letter from Heriot of same date, giving reasons why the couriers should not pay the <i>Maitres des postes</i> the same fare as that allowed for ordinary travellers. They are satisfied with the rates allowed.	125
	Hobart to Milnes, 1st December, 1802. Hopes that an office with a salary equivalent to that of Superintendent of post houses might be found for Heriot.	128
	J. Stuart to James McGill and John Lees, 26th March, 1803, for information respecting reported dissatisfaction on the part of the <i>Maitres des postes</i> .	129
	Answer, same date, that the <i>Maitres des postes</i> were dissatisfied. 1. Because they were not sufficiently paid for the post office couriers, who frequently carried an unreasonable weight of baggage. 2. That travellers did not employ them when the roads were good, but did so when they were bad, and they were obliged to keep horses unemployed a considerable part of the year.	130
	Heriot to Milnes, 21st March. Proposes to change the hours for the departure of the mail couriers so as to secure greater expedition. The New York agent's explanation of the delay in forwarding the British mails.	132
	Extract from the New York agent's letter explaining the delay in forwarding mails to Canada, 24th February.	133
	Jas. Stuart to Heriot, 21st March. His Excellency has no objection to the proposed change in the time of the departure of the mails.	134
April 26, Quebec.	Milnes to Hobart (No. 49). Sends speech on proroguing the Legislature, with a schedule of the Acts passed during the session. Will comment in a separate dispatch on the Act relating to the Militia. It authorizes the Governor to expend £2,500 annually as he shall judge expedient towards the formation of an efficient Militia; other and new powers are granted. The Act is limited to four years' duration. Hopes it may lay the foundation for an advantageous system.	135
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech on prorogation.	137
	Schedule of the Acts passed during the session.	139
May 26, Quebec.	Milnes to Hobart (No. 51). Has continued to advance money for the building of the Metropolitan Church, but without authorizing any	

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deviation from the original plan which could increase the cost. The Commissioners have sent a second representation that the estimate has fallen short of what will be absolutely necessary to complete the building. The impossibility of making correct estimate of the cost of erecting stone buildings even of an inferior character owing to the infant state of the Colony. The care taken by Captain Role in his superintendence of the work. Page 141

*Enclosed.* Statement by the Commissioners of the expense already incurred in building the church, with an estimate of the amount still required and a description of the building. Their care to keep down the expense. 143

Ryland to the Commissioners. Their representation shall be transmitted to His Majesty. The difficulty of estimating the cost of building; is convinced that every attention has been paid to restrict the expense. 146

Table showing the actual expenditure and the prospective additional cost. 146a, 147 to 149

Description of the church. 150

May 31,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 52). Dispatches received. Shall give careful attention to the eligibility of establishing a chartered company for the Fur Trade, but as yet is not prepared to give a decided opinion. Had communicated to Heriot the wish of the Postmaster General that he should co-operate with Taschereau. Heriot, however, had previously taken measures that rendered this unnecessary. There is no land within the walls of Quebec for sites for the Scotch Church and for the Congregation of Notre Dame, except that belonging to the Jesuit estates. This site occupied by the Jesuit Church might be given for both, as it must be pulled down owing to its ruinous condition. The relinquishing of the rooms in the Jesuit Barracks by these two bodies of worshippers seems a reason for granting them land on which to erect their respective churches. 154

Ryland to Heriot. To co-operate with Taschereau in respect to the post-houses. 157

Answer. Plan of Jesuit estates in the City of Quebec. 158, 158a

May 31,  
Quebec.

Milnes to John Sullivan. Asks for new sets of Mediterranean passes. Shall give the most serious attention to the question of an arrangement between Government and Lord Amherst respecting the Jesuit estates. Has just received accounts from the Commissioners of their annual product since they were taken possession of by Government, so that he hopes to give his sentiments by next opportunity. Regrets that the Canadian oak has not proved of the quality required by the navy. Hopes, however, that Osborne's efforts to establish commerce in this and other timber may conduce to the essential increase of the trade of the Province. Gentlemen whose Mandamuses are still lying at the Secretary of State's office have been informed that they should direct their agents to apply for them. 159

June 1,  
Quebec.

Same to Hobart (secret). With papers respecting an apprehended attack on the Province. Although he sees no ground to apprehend any serious attack, yet the unablence of the military force may encourage intriguers. 161

*Enclosed.* G. O. Bradford to the Attorney General, dated Montreal, 5th May, that six or eight men with commissions from the Republic of France has arrived, having been lately under the command of Humber in Ireland; two were French, two Scotch, the rest Irish. Their language evinced hostility to the British Government. 163

Ryland to John Richardson, J. P. That he is to investigate the reports sent by Sullivan, with whom a correspondence may be opened. 164



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Material circumstances stated by Daniel Sullivan of St. John's, addressed to Ryland, dated Montreal, 12th July, 1803. Repeating the conversations he overheard and the information he obtained of the designs of men who were employed by the French Government to carry out intrigues against Canada. Two Canadians, Pailleur and Mezières had joined the French officers at Concord, New Hampshire. Description of the two Frenchmen Lacroix and Leclere and of McGinnes and McDonald, all four holding commissions from the French Republic.

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Extract of a letter from John Richardson to Ryland, dated 16th May, that he had received warning from Auldjo to be on the look-out for emissaries sent from France to Canada by Bonaparte. Two of them are de Léry, an officer of French artillery, and Villeray, Canadian born, the latter of who will come under pretext of seeing his friends. 170

Justice Parent to Ryland, 24th May, 1803. Sends extract of letters from France to show that the French had the acquisition of Canada as much at heart as that of Louisiana. 171

June 10,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 53). Sends exemplifications of Acts passed last session, of which a schedule and copy of the journals of the Legislative Council are enclosed. The regulation of the Militia was strongly recommended to the Legislature by Lord Dorchester, in 1796 (p. 223). Remarks on the bill as now passed and its effects. Fears it cannot be carried into complete execution whilst the regular military force is not more imposing. The good effect of reviewing the Militia, which he shall continue. Has encouraged the formation of Volunteer companies, of which three are already formed at Montreal, clothed at their own expense; three more are about to offer at Quebec, and one at Three Rivers. Hopes by these means that the backwardness to serve may be gradually got the better of. Refers to correspondence with Portland in 1800-1801; it may be desirable, after certain progress shall have been made, to grant additional pecuniary aid; in the meantime, asks for authority to receive from His Majesty's stores only such arms as may be wanted for the use of the Militia, accoutrements and clothing for 1,200 men having been already provided. 174

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Proclamation formally proroguing and calling together the Legislature. 229

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June 13,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 54). The destructive fire at Montreal, by which fifteen houses in the suburbs were damaged and about the same number were consumed, together with the English Church, the common gaol, a small chapel adjoining, and the Roman Catholic college. Details are given in a letter from the magistrates, which he encloses. 296

*Enclosure.* Magistrates' letter of Montreal to Ryland, dated 9th June, 1803, with details of the fire. 297

June 13,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 55). Encloses letter from Isaac Winslow Clarke and of the report thereon by Committee of the Council. His present claim rests on the ground of the expense incurred by him in promoting the views of Government with regard to the culture of hemp in the Province. The small return to be expected from his outlay, in

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which he had been encouraged on account of the recommendation to that effect of the Duke of Portland; sends extract from letter to that effect addressed to His Grace, and also from speech to the Legislature. Out of £1,200 Clarke received £200 to carry on the experiment, but had been gradually led on to a much larger expense. Solicits His Grace's approval of the recommendation of the Council, that in consideration of his exertions, Clarke may obtain a grant of Crown lands. Much ground has been prepared this spring for sowing hemp, but it has been impossible to obtain seed. 300

*Enclosed.* Clarke to Ryland, 31st July, 1802, giving an account of his operations in conducting experiments on the culture of hemp and the cause of the large expense incurred. 303

Note of expenses incurred in the culture of hemp on various pieces of ground in the vicinity of Montreal in 1801, and for dressing the same, shipping for London, gathering and cleansing seed, &c. 306

Minute of Council, 29th April, 1803, recommending a grant of land to Clarke for his expenditure on the culture of hemp. 308

Milnes to Portland, 13th August, 1801, relative to the culture of hemp in the Province. Had experiments to be made, and had employed Clarke for the purpose. 311

Extract relating to the culture of hemp from speech delivered by Milnes to the Legislature, 11th January, 1802. 313

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## LIEUT. GOV. MILNES—1803.

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June 6,  
Sans Bruit.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Milnes. Sends with reluctance on account of the ecclesiastical state of affairs in the Province, not because he doubts the importance or urgency of the matters to be laid before him, but because the time may seem ill chosen, when His Majesty's bounty is largely employed in completing a Metropolitan

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Church, but he feels impelled to surmount his scruples and submit several points of immediate moment. The instructions and other documents show the uniform decision to establish the Church of England in Canada. This, he need not observe, has been very imperfectly effected. Considered with respect to the establishment of the Church of Rome, the Church of England sinks into a merely tolerated sect, with not a shilling of revenue it can call its own, without laws to control its members or regulate its vestries, without provision for organizing an ecclesiastical court, or power to enforce its decisions, and what is worst, without a body of clergy capable, either by number or authority to maintain their own usefulness or support the dignity of a church establishment. Is aware that local laws, &c., must be looked for from the Provincial Parliament, but as at present constituted, the Church of England must not expect any material assistance from it, unless it be first raised from its present depression and derive from the proper authority the weight which can alone give it its constitutional preponderance as the established religion of the country. Wishes to have it determined:—1. Whether the church now building in Quebec, be a metropolitan or merely a parochial church, and be left without a chapter, or some portion of the dignity which should constitute its appropriate character? If a parochial church merely, whether the intention of establishing the Church of England in Canada and of supporting a Bishop's see will not be totally abandoned. The advantages of this establishment, which would extend not merely to Protestants of Lower but also to those of Upper Canada. The majority in both Provinces are dissenters. An effectual and respectable establishment would go near to unite them all within its pale. He would say nothing of its religious benefits, but the political advantages would be incalculable. Another advantage would be the facilitating of the supply of clergy for reasons given. The salaries of the Rectors of Quebec and Montreal are too low, never having been increased since first fixed, although the necessities of life cost three times what they did then, now £200 a year is very inadequate to the support of a respectable rank in society in these cities, with so many demands for charity, &c. At Three Rivers, the salary being the same as in Quebec and Montreal is enough at present, but that at William Henry (£100) is certainly too low. There is next the want of jurisdiction in the Bishop, instances being given of the evils of this. Suggests that a corporation consisting of the Bishop, the Dean and chapter and other clergy should be constituted for the management of the Clergy Reserves, the income to be at the disposition of the Governor and Council of each Province, and that the Bishop and chapter should be endowed with a portion of the Crown Lands. Vindicates his motives for the application, after the ample provision already made for the support of a Protestant clergy, the prospect of a revenue from the reserved lands is yet entirely future, and that as it increases it would not augment the income of any individual. Refers to successive acts for erecting the Provinces into a Bishop's see, to be called the Bishopric of Quebec, at the same time forbidding the assumption of the title of Bishop or the exercise of any episcopal or vicarial powers within the Province, by any person professing the religion of the Church of Rome, except such as are necessary for the free exercise of that religion, and that only by license from the Governor. But the Superintendent of the Church of Rome is in the enjoyment of all the power and privileges of episcopal authority under which he visits not only this Province or that of Upper Canada, but the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under the immediate sanction of the Pope's bull. His assumption of the title of Bishop of Quebec. If publicly acknowledged what becomes of the diocese

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proposed to be established? The solecism and danger of two dioceses of different religions with the same name. The continuance of this state of things would be the virtual acknowledgment of the Pope's Bishop and a contravention of the laws and constitution of the country, to perpetuate the law of error and to grant an indulgence to the Canadians more injurious to themselves than even to the English inhabitants. Beseeches that he may not be considered under the influence of an intolerant and uncharitable spirit but attached to the Church of England, it is his bounden duty to watch over her interests, and unless both the positive and relative situations of the Church of England be radically changed all reasonable hope of maintaining the establishment of that Church will be irrevocably lost, and the Roman Catholic religion to all intents and purposes the established religion of the country. Page 253

*Enclosed.* Appendix A.—That there are 1,300,000 acres now under patent and 2,000,000 will probably soon be added, so that it was evident that at no distant period the Protestants in the Province would outnumber the Papists. The population of Upper Canada is now 60,000 or 80,000, with an annual influx of 500 families. 271

B.—Respecting the title assumed or attributed to the Bishop of Quebec, with instances of the title being applied. 272

C.—Title of collection of the Epistles and Gospels, the approbation signed by the Bishop, with the title "*Approbation de Monseigneur, l'illustrissime, reverendissime Pierre Denaut, Evêque de Québec.*" 274

D.—Titles of religious works *à l'usage du diocèse de Québec.* 274

June 21,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Sullivan (No. 2). Gives his opinion respecting the arrangement between Government and Amherst on the subject of the Jesuit estates. Encloses report made by the Commissioners for their management, abstract of the accounts of the agents, from the 16th July, 1800, to 1st April, 1803, and memorandum of the produce of the estates for that period. From these it appears that the produce of the seigniory of La Prairie de la Madeleine for one year is £657 16s. 5d., more than double of all the rest put together, the net average produce of all the estates is £968 10s. 4d., deducting the expenditure which will in time not be so considerable and when more lands are conceded and mills put in better repair the estates will rise in value. If it is intended to provide a fund for public education, the residue, after deducting La Prairie will not prove adequate. He believes, therefore, it would not be advisable to make a division of the property, but if the estates are to become the property of Lord Amherst, an established annual sum may be appropriated by Government as a foundation for a public seminary, the importance of which in policy and otherwise, he has frequently stated. 2

*Enclosed.* A.—Report from the Commissioner for the Jesuits' estates. 5

B.—Abstract of the Agents' accounts. 9

C.—Memorandum of the produce for three years. 10

June 22,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 56). Sends memorial from Dunn, applying for leave to resign and for a pension. Recommends that the application be granted. Dunn proposes to remain for one or two years longer, but desires to have a decision to enable him to make arrangements. 11

*Enclosed.* Memorial from Thomas Dunn. 13

June 24,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (secret). Had received circular with messages sent to Parliament and addresses in reply. Should war with France be renewed, he shall take steps to have the Alien Bill revived by calling the Legislature together, urging them to renew that Act and the Act for the preservation of His Majesty's Government, the more important on account of the reported introduction of spies. Shall in the meantime suspend taking any material steps towards raising the Militia. Believes that the Canadians are much more reconciled to the British Government

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than at any former period, and has no doubt that when the Militia Act is carried into effect it will be the means of increasing their confidence and of forming a connection between the Executive power and the bulk of the people, but it would be hazardous to make a material change except in time of profound peace, especially now when the military force is so inconsiderable, not exceeding 1,000 men. How the force is distributed. In the event of war with the States, does not doubt but that the Canadians would turn out against the enemy, but against the French it might be different. The navigation of the St. Lawrence has been probably a security hitherto, but such an attempt on the part of the present rulers of France is more to be expected; besides the interruption to trade, the value of military stores in Quebec, upwards of a million sterling, would be an object, and it is probable they are informed of this and of the inconsiderable garrison. Page 16

June 30,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 57). Sends minutes of Council on State business, between 30th August, 1802, and 17th February, 1803. 20

Minutes, 30th August. Report, with journal, of Committee on the petition of Isaac McCallum and others, respecting properties in Quebec. 21

Report on Public Accounts, beginning 11th October, 1801, with journals and details. 24 to 67

Minutes, 2nd October. *Mandamus* in favour of De Bonne presented, when he took the oaths as an Executive Councillor and as a Judge in the Court of Appeal. 68

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Minutes, 12th October. Case of George Perrell, a seaman, confined for murder, referred to a committee. 69

Three negroes reported to be also confined on the charge of being accessories. 70

Dispatch, with minutes, from the Lords of Trade respecting Gale's petition. 70

Minutes, 26th October. Report of Committee on the case of George Perrell, a seaman confined for murder. 75

Minutes, 29th October. Chief Justice Elmsley took the oaths and his seat as member of the Executive Council, and also the oaths as a Judge of the Court of Appeal. 79

Minutes, 9th November. List of debts due to the late lessees of the King's posts ordered to be lodged of record. 81

Milnes to Hobart (No. 58). Sends minutes of Council on State business between 18th February and 2nd March. 83

Same to same (No. 59). Sends four reports and other documents, explaining the occurrences, which have given rise to the new regulations respecting mutation fines. The large increase in the revenue from this source, and the want of a check on the collection have led to errors and omissions, in some instances prejudicial to the revenue, in others to the collector himself. Report by Council on the remedy. Objections made by the Receiver General to his (Milnes') interference respecting the mutation fines, the objection being founded on the instructions in his commission (quoted). The acts of grace in the remission of fines being direct from the Crown should come directly from the person administering the Government, as His Majesty's representative. Had referred the subject to the Attorney General and transmits his report. Report of the Council in consequence of observations on the subject by Coffin, Inspector of Public Accounts, referring to the want of documents to check the Receiver General's account of mutation fines. The Council reported that the power of ascertaining in the first instance the mutation fines should be invested in the Inspector of the King's domain, and that the acts of grace should proceed from the person administering the

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Government. The situation of the Inspector having lately become vacant, had annexed it to that of the greffier of the *papier terrier* (registrar of the land roll, or land registrar). The propriety of uniting the two offices. Had ordered the Receiver General to communicate with the new officer, Mr. Plante. Sends various documents and explanations of transactions connected with mutation fines, &c. Page 84  
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Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 60). Sends proposed bills to secure titles to lands, when the property has descended, or been transferred to *bonâ fide* purchasers before any grants issued. The question of the law affecting descent and dower, the Chief Justice thought should first be settled, namely, whether those arising from lands held in free and common soccage were to be governed by the laws of England or those of Canada, before the proposed bill should be brought forward. Had referred the question to the Judges of the King's Bench in Quebec and Montreal, five of whom are of opinion that questions respecting lands so granted are governed by the laws of Canada. From the want of unanimity, has transmitted their opinions, to be submitted to the Law Officers or other competent authority. In the meantime, the bill shall stand over. 159

*Enclosed.* Opinion of Chief Justice Sewell and Justices Dunn and Williams, on the question whether lands granted in fee and common soccage will be governed in respect to descent and dower by the laws of England or those of Canada; the lands they hold to be governed by the laws of England. 161

Opinion of Chief Justice Monk and Justice Panet, that the law of Canada governs the descent, &c., of such lands. 171

Opinion of De Bonne, similar to that immediately preceding. 175

Opinion of Ogden, that the laws of Canada do not govern the descent, &c., of such lands. 182

Opinion of Davidson, that the laws of England govern. 196

Milnes to Hobart (No. 61). Has granted the Chief Justice leave to go to England. The settlement of his affairs may be the means of insuring to the province the advantage of his future services. 203

*Enclosed.* Elmsley to Milnes, 6th June, for leave of absence. 204

Milnes to Hobart (No. 62). Sends report of Council respecting the appropriation of Crown lands or their revenues for the foundation

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and endowment of schools, &c. Recommends the adoption of the plan proposed. Page 205

*Enclosed.* Extract of letter from Portland, 12th July, 1808, respecting provisions for education in Lower Canada. 207

Report of Council on the extent of lands that should be appropriated for the endowment of schools, &c. 210

August 3,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 63). Has received no communication from the Admiralty respecting the issue of letters of marque; has referred the question to the Attorney General. On receiving news of the resumption of hostilities had called the Legislature together. Encloses copies of the speech and addresses of the two Houses, which met yesterday. The excellent disposition of both Houses. 225

*Enclosed.* Attorney General's report respecting the issue of letters of marque. 227

Lieut. Governor's speech on the opening of the Legislature. 229

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August 12,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 64). Prorogued the Legislature on the previous day after assenting to bills noted in the schedule. Sends copy of his speech. The Alien bill and that for the preservation of His Majesty's Government were passed with alacrity and a more loyal spirit was never manifested. Alarming fires in Montreal, believed to be designed and not accidental. At the desire of the Magistrates a proclamation has been issued with the object of discovering the incendiary or incendiaries, offering a reward of £500, besides what has been offered by the Magistrates. 238

*Enclosed.* Schedule of Acts (four in number) passed during the session. 240

Speech from the Lieut. Governor. 241

The Magistrates of Montreal, dated 8th August, respecting supposed incendiary fires. 243

Proclamation offering a reward for the discovery of incendiaries. 245

Abstract, dated 8th August, describing additional alarm of fire. 247

August 15,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 65). Transmits letter from the Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec respecting the situation of ecclesiastical affairs in the Province. The Bishop has gone so fully into the subject as to leave little to say; besides as it is subject to His Majesty's determination would consider it unnecessary to do more than transmit the statement. Owing to the high character of the Bishop recommends his application. 251

(The enclosure of 6th June, calendared at its date).

August 15,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 66). Forwards memorial from the Marquis Dubarail, whose conduct during his residence in the Province has been perfectly correct. 279

*Enclosed.* Memorial (in French) from the Marquis Dubarail, stating his fidelity to his King, his retreat from Gaudaloupe, his services when attached to the British forces and asks employment or subsistence. 280

September 9,  
Downing  
Street.

Hobart to Milnes (No. 16). Sends authority to the Council to make a grant of 5,000 acres to Gother Mann. The order of half a township to Young and associates is not to be acted upon, but he may receive as favourable a grant as the regulations will admit. The site on which the Jesuit Church stands to be granted to the members of the Scotch Church and the Congreganistes of Notre Dame. The necessity for caution in carrying into effect the provisions of the Militia Act, but as it becomes understood it will be the means of increasing the confidence of the Canadians in Government. The attention he (Milnes) has given to the subject will

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enable him to judge of the proper period for bringing forward the measure. He is authorized to receive from His Majesty's magazines at Quebec the arms necessary for the Militia. The establishment of volunteer corps equipped at their own expense may be of advantage if proper care be taken in the selection of officers and admission of none but responsible persons; they must not be multiplied without caution. The recommendation of quarter of a township to Isaac W. Clarke for his expenses in the culture of hemp has been approved. Has no doubt that instructions will be sent by the Treasury to the Receiver General in respect to mutation fines. The question as to whether lands in free and common socage are to be governed, in respect to descent and dower, by the laws of England or of Canada has been referred to the Law Officers of the Crown. Sends copy of Act extending the powers of the Courts in Lower and Upper Canada to the trial of persons charged with crimes in parts not considered within their jurisdiction. His Majesty has consented that appropriations of land may be made for the establishment of a seminary at Quebec and another at Montreal. Eage 218

September 9,  
Montreal.

Milnes to Sullivan. Transmits a paper to be laid before Hobart, received from the gentlemen at the head of the North-West Co., which has succeeded in opening a communication with the North-West through British territory, so that the traders are no longer compelled to carry their peltry through any part of the United States, so that a source of misunderstanding will be removed. The new North-West Company, consisting of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and others have also opened a communication by cutting a road in a line nearly parallel to the canal made by the old company. Recommends McGillivray, a member of the first company, who is going to England, and can give full information respecting this important branch of trade. Calls attention to the promise of Hobart, to erect a competent tribunal for the trial of offences committed in the Indian territory, without the limits of the two Canadas. 283

*Enclosed.* Report by McTavish, Frobisher & Co., dated 1st September, 1803. The line to the North-West, established by the treaty of 1783, compelled traders to go as far as Lake of the Woods as United States territories, particularly at the Grand Portage and on the Straits of St. Mary. The formation of the North-West Company, in the winter of 1783-4; their explorations under the sanction of Haldimand, of the route by Lake Nipigon, which was found to be too circuitous and difficult. Until 1796, the North-West Company remained unmolested at the Grand Portage, but after the cession, in consequence of duties, &c., imposed by the United States, it became necessary to open up communications with the North-West, through British territory. A survey was, therefore, made on the north side and a canal built for boats between Lakes Huron and Superior, with the impediment of only one lock. Before the change of the general place of rendezvous to bring it within British territory, several voyages were undertaken by the agents and partners to explore the country, and the route finally determined on in the summer of 1802. Men have been employed making roads, &c., and the business is now carried on with much greater ease than by the Grand Portage. The new establishment lies about 50 miles north-east of the Grand Portage, at the mouth of the Kaministiquia, which falls into Thunder Bay on Lake Superior. The river at the fort is three fathoms deep at the banks, 200 yards across. The French had a small station near the spot, but they never made it a road of communication to prevent broils with the Indians. The Company, with the approbation of the Governor of Upper Canada, purchased in the year 1798 from them the lands to the north of St. Mary's, and at the mouth of the Kaministiquia, but Government has not yet confirmed these grants,

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notwithstanding the exertions of Simcoe. The advantages of the new route are thus stated:—"To render the North-West trade perfectly independent of the Americans, being far removed within our own territory. It avoids the great expense attending the transport of goods across the Grand Portage, as the carrying places by this route are not longer than by the old route, leaving out the Grand Portage entirely, which is nine miles long. There are fewer lakes, consequently the canoes will be less subject to stoppage from high winds. The country is more fertile in soil and richer in animals; and withal much more agreeable to the traveller. It falls into the old track in Lac de la Croix, near Lac de la Pluie, about 300 miles from Lake Superior, and Montreal canoes can be made to navigate it, a thing impossible by the old road." Page 286

October 18,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 67). Sends requisition for goods for presents to the Indians. 291

*Enclosed.* Requisition. 292

October 18,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 68). Sends minutes on State business from 23rd March to the 13th September and on Crown Lands from 24th March to 29th July. 295

Minutes, 23rd March. Report on the seizure at St. John's of two sleigh loads of goods brought in by Mathew Nurss and John White, citizens of Vermont, and on goods brought towards Montreal by Mashir Martin. 297

Report on petition of James Tod respecting a lot in Lower Town, Quebec. 299

On petition respecting part of the breach in Lower Town, and petition in opposition by citizens of Quebec. 299

Further concerning goods belonging to Nurss and White. 301

Report on petition by Philemon Wright for the grant of Kettle Island. 301

Minutes, 29th April. Report on the petition of Simon McTavish and other lessees of the King's Posts. 304

Report on the petition of I. W. Clarke respecting the expense incurred by him in the culture of hemp. 306

Minutes, 10th May. Report on two petitions from Joseph Papineau respecting the seigniory of le Petite Martin. 308

Minutes, 15th June. Report on the preservation of plans in the Surveyor General's. 310

Report of the Commissioners for removing the walls, &c., at Montreal. 312

Minutes, 27th June. Report on a letter from the Inspector of Provincial Accounts, respecting the Accounts of the Receiver General. 315

Report of the Committee on Crown and Clergy Reserves. 319

Report of the Attorney General on the erection of a parsonage or rectory for the parish of Quebec. 320

Report on Crown and Clergy Reserves. 321

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Also form of letters patent for Crown lands sold at public auction. 327

Report on letters from the Receiver General. 327

Report respecting the further sale of waste lands. 331

Report respecting schools, &c. 334

Order for the seizure of all vessels belonging to the French or Batavian Republic. 342

Minutes, 29th June. Report respecting mutation fines. 344

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Minutes, 27th June. Report on the township of Farnham.	373
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(For names see alphabetical list.)	
Minutes, 29th July. Report on petitions from Mathew Scott and others.	378

October 18,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 69). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec, between 5th July, 1802, and 5th January, 1803.

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January 9,  
Downing  
Street.

Returns. 382 to 390

Hobart to Milnes (separate). After considering the important topics in the communication of the Bishop of Quebec, and with every disposition to pay due attention to his suggestions it is not thought expedient to agitate questions which might excite differences between the heads of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. It is desirable that he (Milnes) should point out to the Bishops the propriety of abstaining from acts that might cause irritation in the minds of the clergy or of the persons professing the religion they respectively superintend. The Catholic Bishop should be informed of the impropriety of assuming new titles or additional powers, and that it is expected such should not be persevered in, if any have been recently taken up. The French emigrant priests should understand that they are only here on sufferance and that the indulgence shown them is liable to be withdrawn, if they show themselves undeserving of it. The importance of inviting all Protestant dissenters within the pale of the Church of England. The policy of fixing the seat of the Protestant Church in Upper Canada to be considered. Desires him to send a return of the incomes of the livings in Lower Canada, with details. Desires additional information on the subject of his dispatch to Portland of the 1st November, 1800. The plan for the establishment and endowment of an extensive institution for education, by the erection of seminaries in Quebec and Montreal will tend to promote the objects recommended by the Bishop of Quebec. It seems desirable to postpone the consideration of other matters he represents as highly interesting to the Protestant Church establishment, until a more favourable opportunity.

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## LIEUT. GOV. R. MILNES AND MISCELLANEOUS—1803.

## Q. 93.

1803.  
January 19,  
London.

Captain Isaac Coffin to Hobart. Had been granted the Magdalen Islands in 1798 and received the patent from the Governor of Quebec. The settlers on the Islands are under the belief that they are subject to the Government of Newfoundland instead of that of Lower Canada, as the Admiral on that station has been in the habit of exercising territorial jurisdiction. Asks that it be signified that these Islands belong to Lower Canada and that the Governor of Newfoundland is not permitted to exercise any authority in them. Page 119

January 29,  
London.

F. Freeling, General Post Office, to John Sullivan, Under Secretary. It is evidently the recent separation of Superintendent of Post-houses from that of Deputy Postmaster General has caused inconvenience and that more may be expected. The mischief caused by the double service, if the *Maitres des postes* are to be confined to the duty of carrying passengers, instead of both mails and passengers when under one control, which gave Government a cheaper service. It will probably be necessary to give some additional allowance for carrying the mails, but it is for his (Sullivan's) department to determine whether any good reason has been given for separating the services of forwarding the mails and conveying passengers, or if it would not be better to confirm the long established practice of having them united. If the latter the instructions to Heriot could be framed accordingly. 120

February 1,  
London.

Paul LeMesurier to Sullivan. Had sent about two years ago, a memorial from Philip Robin, who desired to settle some of the uncleared lands in Lower Canada, and particularly to engage in the culture of hemp, and for this purpose asked for a grant of 20,000 acres. The memorial, which asked for some pecuniary assistance. No report was received at the time the transfer of the affairs of the Colonies was made from the Home Office; asks if one has been since made. Robin has since spent another winter and summer in Lower Canada at the fishing grounds and having returned, renews his request for a township of 20,000 acres in Molle Bay, immediately south of Gaspé Bay, between 48° 10' and 48° 12' north latitude being the same spot as that prayed for in his former memorial, and is still uncleared. Robin engages to clear, settle and cultivate the land in such time as Government shall require. The good character of Robin, his energy, &c. 124

February 15,  
Quebec.

Elmsley to Hobart. Transmits memorial to have his house in York bought by Government for public uses, and states the causes that have led to the deterioration of his private fortune. 123

February 20,  
Quebec.

Memorial. 133  
Elmsley to King. Further about the application for the sale of his house in York. 134

February 21,  
London.

Thomas Dunn, memorial for leave to retire on a pension, after 40 years' service. 137

February 23,  
London.

Commissioners of the Navy to Sullivan. That the sample of oak sent by Milnes is not suitable for building or repairing ships in the Royal Navy. 142

1803.  
February,  
Sheerness. Coffin to Lord St. Vincent. That he had applied to have the Magdalen Islands officially declared to be part of Lower Canada. The grant and other papers are in Halifax, which obliges him to resort to this measure and requests His Lordship to remind Lord Hobart of his services, &c. 143
- February.  
March 18,  
Whitehall. List of Seigniories, &c. Page 139
- May 17,  
Whitehall. Sir Stephen Cottrell to Sullivan. Encloses memorandum of the Lords of Trade on the claims of D. Coxe, respecting lands mentioned in *Mandamus* of 1769. 145  
*Enclosed.* The memorandum referred to. 146
- May 19,  
London. W. Fawkener to Sullivan. Minute of the Lords of Trade on Act for regulating the police in Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers. Pointing out the impropriety of the clause delegating to the magistrates the power of imposing pecuniary fines for breaches of the law. It might be inexpedient, as there have been similar powers in previous bills, to disallow the present Act, yet the attention of the Governor should be called to the subject. 148
- May 19,  
London. John Brickwood, jun., to John Sullivan. Transmits documents relative to Canadian hemp and oak timber. 150  
*Enclosed.* Observations on Canadian hemp by W. & G. Fowler, twine and net makers, Bridgeport. 151  
The same by Robert Rich, rope maker, Dockhead. 154  
Remarks by several ship builders on the quality of Canadian oak timber, and the uses to which it can be applied. 156
- May 28,  
Quebec. Elmsley to Sullivan. Sends duplicate of letter of 15th February. Had been under the impression that the memorial (copy of which was then sent) should have been transmitted through the Governor, but General Hunter had declined to forward it. 157
- June 4,  
Treasury. Sargent to same. Transmits letter from Fawkener, relative to a petition from Daniel Coxe respecting lands. 159
- June 9,  
Treasury. Same to same. Transmitting petition from James Monk, late Attorney General for Quebec. 160  
*Enclosed.* Monk's petition for remuneration for services as Attorney General. 161  
Statement of Monk's case. 166
- June 22,  
Quebec. Dunn to Lady Hervey. That could he have finished his business here, he would have returned to Mrs. Dunn, who would have remained with the boys, if the expense could have been afforded. Had sent a memorial to Lord Hobart applying for leave to resign on a pension, but it should have been sent through Milnes. Hopes, if opportunity offers, that she will put in a word for him with Hobart. Comparison of his salary with Osgoode's and the retiring allowance he obtained, which may be a guide to what he (Dunn) might expect. Had purchased for his eldest son Thomas, an ensigncy in the 14th Regiment. 171
- June 23,  
Whitehall. Fawkener to Sullivan. The Lords of Trade approve of the caution of the Executive Council in respect to Philemon Wright's proposals for the cultivation of hemp. His plan of sowing in drills may produce more seed, but it is apprehended that it may be at the risk of the stalk throwing out side shoots, to the detriment of the fibre, which should be straight. 175
- August 12,  
Treasury. Sargent to same. The Treasury transmits memorial of Henry Caldwell, Receiver General, who asks for instructions. 177
- August 18,  
London. Osgoode. Memorial stating his services. Prays that he may be enabled to take in this country the necessary oaths to enable him to obtain his grant of lands in Quebec. 178
- September 7,  
Quebec. Elmsley to Sullivan. The desire of every man to return to his native country. An Act has been passed to give a pension of £1,000 a year to persons who shall have served six years as Judge in the Vice Admiralty

1803.

- Court in America and the West Indies. The office of Chief Justice in either of the Canadas not inferior to that of a Judge of Vice Admiralty. The important duties of a Chief Justice in addition to his judicial functions. The reasons for granting the privilege to the Vice Admiralty Judges apply with equal strength to the Chief Justices. Asks that he may be allowed to hope for such a provision as that made for the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty. If not, he shall cheerfully submit. Page 183
- September 10, Geo. Hammond to same. Returns Dunn's original memorial, with  
Downing copy of letter from Liston on the same, by which it appears that there  
Street. is no prospect of obtaining redress for Dunn from the American  
Government. 187
- Enclosed.* Memorial from Thomas Dunn, dated in London 16th  
August, 1802. 188
- October 10, Evan Nepean to Sullivan. Had laid before the Admiralty the applica-  
Admiralty. tion for Mediterranean passes from Milnes. Twenty were sent in  
March and since acknowledged. 193
- October 18, Milnes to Hobart (No. 70). Sends exemplifications of the Acts passed  
Quebec. last session, Schedule and Journals of the Legislative Council. 1  
Schedule. 2
- Journals of Council, beginning with proclamations calling the Legisla-  
ture together, &c. 4 to 44
- October 21, Milnes to Sullivan, Under Secretary of State (secret). Had received  
Quebec. letter authorizing Simon Bonsin, late of the diocese of Tours to proceed  
to Montreal as one of the resident Catholic clergymen, and has left him  
at liberty to proceed thither. Reports the course followed by previous  
French emigrants, especially two not mentioned in the list of those who  
remain. One M. Jacques de la Vairre, who had officiated at Three Rivers,  
but had left the Province taking with him a nun of the Ursuline Convent.  
Abbé Desjardins, who with others received letters of denization, has  
returned to France and is Grand Vicar of Autun. His brother has been  
acting as a Missionary to the Indians of Restigouche and Port Daniel  
and now officiates as Grand Vicar of Quebec. How far the appointment  
of Abbé Desjardins to the Vicar Generalship in Autun is due to his con-  
nection with the Bishop (Talleyrand) is deserving of consideration.  
Attention was called by Prescott in 1797 to the danger of admitting French  
emigrant priests and Portland promised to attend to the representation.  
Calls Lord Hobart's attention to this subject and points out the danger  
that may arise from this cause. Will send statement respecting the  
seminary estates in Montreal taken possession of by French Sulpicians  
when only one or two of the original members were living. From a  
statement by M. Roux, Superior of the Society, it appears that the estates  
produce on an average about £4,000 yearly. Will send this and an  
important report drawn up in 1789 by the Attorney and Solicitor General  
on these estates. The introduction of priests from France has tended  
very much to weaken the sense of dependence of the Canadian clergy on  
His Majesty's Government. 45
- Enclosed.* Lists of priests who emigrated from France and arrived in  
Lower Canada since the 1st of May, 1792. 52
- Oath of allegiance taken by the Rev. Philippe Jean Louis Desjardins,  
on the 20th of October, 1794, extracted from the minutes of Council of  
that date. 53
- October 22, Attorney and Solicitor General to Hobart. That the English law with  
London. respect to descent and dower must regulate a socage tenure in  
Canada. 194
- October 26, De Lanaudière to Sullivan. Calls attention to his memorial presented  
Quebec. to Milnes and by him transmitted to Hobart. 196

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1803.

(For letter and memorial, 2nd September, 1802, referred to in preceding, see Q. 90, pp. 346, &c.)

October 27,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 71). Had represented the deranged state of the Surveyor General's office; had given the commission of Surveyor General to Mr. Bouchette. The satisfaction at his conduct has led to a commission of Surveyor General being issued in his favour. Hopes that His Majesty will approve of the appointment. Page 54

*Enclosed.* Minute of Council, 15th August, 1803, on the Surveyor General's office. 56

October 30,  
Lower  
Canada.

Joseph Bouchette to Simcoe. Had taken the liberty of applying for his interest towards obtaining him the office of Surveyor General, and had sent memorials, &c., on the subject. His good prospects of obtaining the appointment and the favourable effect of his (Simcoe's) influence if used on his behalf. 198

December 1,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 72). Sends minutes of Executive Council on State business from 14th September to 24th October. 61

*Enclosed.* Minutes, 24th October. Report on a letter from the Deputy Surveyor General. 62

Report on Public Accounts for six months, ending 10th April, 1803. 64 to 95

December 19,  
Halifax, N.S.

Memorial by Edmund Burke, one of the Vicars General of the diocese of Quebec. That he had been removed in September, 1794, from the livings of St. Peter's and St. Lawrence, in the Island of Orleans, by Mgr. Hubert, Bishop of Quebec, to the River Raisin, in the Miamis country, in order to counteract the machinations of the Jacobins among the settlers and Indians, which might have been fatal to the 24th regiment stationed at Detroit, and the Miamis about 80 miles distant from each other, the settlement of the River Raisin being midway. His success in bringing the settlers to obey the Militia laws. After the cession of the posts he was offered the living of Ste. Anne, Detroit, on condition of becoming an American subject. Believing that that would induce others to follow his example, he rejected the offer, so that he could return to the King's dominions. That on his return to Quebec, Prescott granted him £100 a year as an indemnification for his losses. In 1801 Bishop Denault sent him to Halifax, Nova Scotia, to quiet some difference which had arisen among the members of the Roman Catholic congregation there, which he effected. In consequence of the removal, Milnes had refused to issue the usual warrant for his allowance. Sends copy of letter from Simcoe in proof of his statements. Refers to the Duke of Kent and others as witnesses to his veracity, and prays that the Lieutenant Governor be ordered to issue the usual warrant for the King's bounty, 201

*Enclosed.* Letter from Simcoe to Burke, dated Quebec, 5th September, 1796, with extract of letter to Dorchester, recommending a loyal clergyman to be sent to Rivière au Raisin, and the selection of Burke by Dorchester. 206

December 24,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (secret). For leave of absence, and that his salary be continued while absent from his Government. 96

*Enclosed.* Portland to Milnes (private), dated London, 6th December, 1795. His concern at authenticating the King's leave of absence to him (Milnes). The proof of this is the confidence placed in him by His Grace; hopes he will not endanger his life by continuing to combat with a climate that seems so injurious to him. The entire satisfaction of the King and his Ministers with his whole conduct. The only thing to find fault with is not having accepted the offer made by the Island of an additional appointment. The offer should have been communicated, so that it might be laid before the King, and, if renewed, His Grace is

1803.

to be informed. Although it be right to require him to leave Martinico, yet the public has a right to his services when opportunity offers. 100  
(Written when Milnes was Governor of Martinico.)

- December 24, Treasury. Vansittart to Sullivan. Transmits requisition for stationery, from Milnes. Page 207
- December 30, Treasury. Same to same. Transmitting requisition from Milnes for goods to be used as presents for the Indians. 208
- December 30, Horse Guards. R. H. Clinton to same. That M. Dubaril's name is noted for employment in a foreign corps. 209

- December 31, Quebec. Milnes to Hobart (No. 73). Encloses letter from Sir John Johnston respecting an allowance of £200 a year, which from 1785 to 1800 was paid him out of the military chest. This was discontinued on the 25th December, 1800, when the management of Indian affairs in Lower Canada was committed to the person administering the Civil Government, the Indian officers to be paid by his warrant. Submits the letter and asks that authority be given to pay the arrears and continue the allowance. 110

*Enclosed.* Sir John Johnson to Milnes, dated 22nd December, 1803, on the subject of the allowance mentioned in preceding letter. 112

Lord Sydney to Sir John Johnson, dated 20th August, 1785. Authorizing him to draw for £1,000 as salary, and that every exertion will be made to have this augmented. 117

1804.  
January 9,  
Downing  
Street.

Hobart to Milnes (No. 17). Dispatches (63 to 71) received. Sends report on the question whether lands in free and common soccage are governed with respect to descent and dower by the laws of England or those of Canada. The contents of No. 13 of 1st December, 1802, to be communicated to M. de Lanaudière. Authority given to pay to Dunn a pension of £500 a year for life out of the revenues of the Province. Sends copy of letter from Col. Clinton to Sullivan in respect to the memorial of the Marquis Dubaril. Sends report of the Lords of Trade on the Acts for regulating the police of Quebec and Montreal. 58

No date.

Memorial of Sir George Pownall, Secretary and Registrar of Lower Canada, that his commission may be renewed, omitting the clause that enforces residence, the Government of the Province being now in a settled form. 210

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LIEUT. GOV. MILNES—1804.

## Q. 94.

1804.  
January 4,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 74). Sends minutes of Executive Council on State business from the 25th October, and concerning the Waste lands of the Crown from the 30th July, both to the 25th November. Page 2

Minutes, 25th November. Report on Peter Pangman's application for the usual reduction on the payment of *quint* for the purchase of the seigniory of La Chesnay. 2

Report on the application of Indians of the village of Bécancour, for lands in the township of Wendover, that all such applications must be transmitted through the Superintendent General. 5

Minutes, 12th November. Report on petition, &c. 6

Minutes, 23rd November. Report on petition of Abenaki Indians. 9

On other petitions. 11 to 14

January 9,  
Downing  
Street.

Hobart to Milnes (No. 18). To obtain and transmit an accurate return of every article of supply lodged in the public storehouses. A similar instruction has been sent to Hunter. 15

February 1,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (secret). Sends copy of letter from Barclay, Consul General at New York. In answer to request, Richardson at

1804.

Montreal reports that the persons alluded to (Jerome Bonaparte and Rous) are not in Rouse's neighbourhood nor along by Plattsburg, nor have they visited Albany, although it was believed there that a visit was intended to that place during the winter. Has engaged Richardson to try to gain over Rous, who could be of essential service. Page 16

*Enclosed.* Barclay to Milnes, dated New York, 2nd December, 1803. Jerome Bonaparte has for some time been in these States, especially Maryland. He arrived in New York about the 20th of November, and has left ostensibly for the Southward, but he (Barclay) is informed that he (Jerome) intends to go to Albany to communicate with the French in Lower Canada, and probably after that to go to Lake Champlain, where a Frenchman named Rous lives, who is notorious for assisting British deserters. McLean, hung for treason, was particularly intimate with Rous. The watch it is desirable to keep on the movements of Jerome Bonaparte. The following is his description:—"Jerome Bonaparte appears about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, slender make, sallow complexion, sharp and prominent chin, cropped dark hair short, but he sometimes adds a *queue* and is powdered, dark eyes. A gentleman who assumes the name of Alexander attends him. In height from 5 feet 9 to 5 feet 10 inches, fair complexion, pitted a little with the smallpox, thick sandy hair, and has a remarkable mole on that part of the left ear through which a hole is usually made for a "ring." 18

February 21,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 75). Sends minutes of Executive Council on State business from 25th November to 18th January. The usual remission of one-third of the *quint* to Mr. Pangman having been recommended had been granted. 21

*Enclosed.* Minutes, 25th November. Report on mutation fines due by Pangman, that the deduction of one-third be made on payment. 22

Report on the application of the Indians of Bécancour. 24

Minutes, 7th January. Report on the petition of Simon McTavish, respecting the *quint* due on his purchase of Terrebonne. 25

Report on the Crown and Clergy Reserves, Minutes, 18th January. 28

Report on proposed proclamation for a day of fasting and humiliation. 30

February 24,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (secret). Sends copy of correspondence with Richardson respecting the apprehended visit of Jerome Bonaparte to Albany, Lake Champlain, &c. No positive intelligence has yet been received of the French Government tampering with the disaffected in the Province, but the steps taken can hardly fail to detect such an attempt. Information sent to Hunter relative to René Fouquet, mentioned in Richardson's letter. His arrival on the boundary when Jerome Bonaparte was expected seems to indicate a connection between them. The smallness of the military force necessitates the use of such channels of information as may serve to detect and frustrate the more secret attempts of the enemy. 34

*Enclosed.* Ryland to Richardson, Quebec, 26th December. Instruction to prosecute inquiry respecting Jerome Bonaparte, &c. 37

Richardson to the Attorney General, Montreal, 20th February. Return of No. 2 who believes that Fouquet is a French emissary employed by the French Consul at Boston. He is no doubt the author of the story that the Americans having got Louisiana are desirous to extend their boundaries to the St. Lawrence in which they would be assisted by France. Unfriendly conduct of Jefferson, but he is too great a coward to risk an actual breach with Great Britain, unless the latter met with serious injury. The means taken to secure the best services of No. 2. Arrangement made with No. 3 (Rous), to last only so long as Great Britain and the United States are at peace. He has been employed by

1804.

Genet, but is not now engaged and promises to be faithful. No. 2 and No. 3 have no knowledge of each other. No. 3 believes Fouquet to be a French emissary; does not think Canada will be invaded this year, unless the French are very fortunate on the other side of the water. Two emissaries are now in Canada. Does not think that Jefferson's party has any serious idea of quarrelling with Great Britain. The exorbitant demands of No. 3, which must be complied with if intelligence is to be obtained. A person sent to discover Duclos. Butterfield's information supposed to be political turns out to be in reference to forged American notes. If the rascals could be sent to undergo trial in their own country, it might lead to some reciprocal benefit on the part of the United States. Page 39

Ryland to Richardson, Quebec, 24th February (secret). Warrant issued to repay the £150 advanced by him (Richardson). The Lieut. Governor agrees that in such cases Government is liable to imposition on the part of secret agents, but those employed being now aware that they will be fairly treated should be informed that they will receive an ample reward for real services, but that Government will not be imposed on by pretended plots and conspiracies. 47

February 24,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Sullivan. Respecting a sum of £775, accrued from fees on grants of land in Lower Canada; had written King on the subject, whose answer is enclosed. 49

*Enclosed.* King to Ryland, Whitehall, 28th February, 1801. That the 73rd clause of the Instructions, which directs how the fees are to be distributed, not being sufficiently explicit, the amount (£160) already received on that account to remain in the hands of the Receiver General. 52

Portland to Milnes, Whitehall, 19th April, 1799. Refers to the decision respecting the fees communicated to Russell. 53

Portland to Russell, Whitehall, 10th January, 1798. That the land fees coming to the Governor are to be divided during his absence with the Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Province. 54

February 25,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 76). Sends speech at the opening of the Legislature and the addresses in reply. Transmits petition from the parishioners of Christ Church, Montreal, for a site on which to build a new church, the previous one having been burned down, and encloses a plan showing the proposed site. The lot marked Old Prison, is the ground specially recommended to be granted, as the Engineer reports that it is not likely to be wanted. 55

*Enclosed.* Speech to the Legislature. 57

Address of the Legislative Council in reply. 61

Answer. 62

Address of the Assembly. 64

Answer. 67

Petition of the parishioners of Christ Church, Montreal, for a site for a new church. 68

Plan of part of Montreal. 70a

(The site of the old prison was granted, see Series C. Vol. 63, p. 102.)

Report of Col. Gother Mann, Quebec, 27th November, 1799, on Government property in Montreal. 71

February 25,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 77). Transmits a memorial from Le Maistre for the grant of a township. His services can be testified to by Dorchester. 73

Memorial by Le Maistre. 74

Report on a previous petition from the minutes of Executive Council, 26th October, 1792. 76

March 10,  
Downing  
Street.  
216

Hobart to Milnes (No. 19). Transmits memorial from Monk respecting his claim for fees as Attorney General. To settle with him in

1804.

accordance with the scale now fixed. Forwards memorial from Smith, appointed Master in Chancery, praying that an adequate salary should be attached to the office. To consult with the Legislature, and if thought proper, assign a salary out of the Colonial revenues. Has granted Smith an additional leave of absence of six months. Sends petition of Vicar General Burke, so that a report may be made of the reason of stopping the payment of his allowance of £100 a year and how far it may be advisable to issue it as usual from 1st May of 1802. Page 77

May 2,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 78). Sends minutes of the Executive Council on Crown Lands from 26th November, 1802, to 7th March last. 80

Minutes, 1st March, with journal of proceedings and report on petitions. 81 to 87

(For names see alphabetical list.)

May 16,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 78, a duplicate number). Sends copy of his speech on the prorogation of the Legislature and schedule of the Acts passed. The bills for the prevention of accidents by fire and for the erection of gaols not passed, but from their local importance there is no doubt of their meeting attention at a future session. 88

Speech on proroguing the Legislature. 90

Schedule of Acts passed in the fifth session of the third Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada. 93

May 17,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 79). Dispatches received. Shall communicate to the Judges the report of the Law Officers on the question of the law that should govern lands held in free and common soccage. Shall inform Dunn of the King's bounty and Dubarail of the Commander-in-chief's decision in his case. Was not aware of the objections to the Act 42 Geo. III., Cap. 8, submitted by the Lords of Trade on the 17th May, 1803; shall send the particular reasons for passing the Act. Shall communicate to the Council the remarks of the Lords of Trade on the proceedings relative to Philemon Wright's proposal. Shall transmit Monk's account for fees when received from him. Smith when appointed Master in Chancery was informed that no salary would, for some time at least, be attached to the office. Shall recommend a salary when opportunity offers. Had discontinued the allowance to Vicar General Burke on his removal from his mission to the Indians at Amherstburg to Halifax, Nova Scotia, without notice, but owing to representations of his loyalty and services had resumed payment and should continue the same unless he received directions to the contrary. Shall send observations on the state of ecclesiastical affairs in the Province; the good understanding between the Anglican and Roman Catholic Bishops. Shall order a return to be made of all the public stores belonging to the Civil Department in Lower Canada, which consist only of goods intended as presents for the Indians and the remains of the Militia clothing and accoutrements sent out in consequence of a requisition from Lord Dorchester in 1796. 99

(No. 80 is a duplicate of this letter and therefore not copied.)

May 17,  
Montreal.

Richardson to Ryland. Return of No. 3 from the States, to which he had gone on the 20th March; his interview at five miles from Albany with Genet, who said he had retired from politics; advises No. 3 to see Pichon at Washington respecting the plans of the French Government on Canada, as the consuls knew nothing of them, not being trusted; his journey to Washington, &c.: his conversation with Pichon, who told him the plan respecting Canada was dropped for the present, England being yet too powerful at sea; the friends of France in Canada recommended to be quiet, so as to avoid suspicion; they would have intimation when the idea of an invasion was resumed. He (Pichon) expected soon to be relieved by an ambassador, to whom he would recommend No. 3 (Rouse) for employment. There had been an intention to invade Canada by some

R

1804.

of the embarkations for St. Domingo, but the measure was given up for various reasons. Remarks about the invasion of Britain, Bonaparte's designs, &c. Has no doubt No. 3 was where he says and reports faithfully but whether Pichon told the whole truth is not so certain. No. 3 fully believes in his statements and the quiet in Lower Canada will be a proof of his sincerity. The accounts of the villanies practised by the French soldiers in St. Domingo had cured him completely of the wish to see them in America or Canada. No. 3's request for money; asks for instructions on that point. Page 108

May 23,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (secret). Sends copy of letter from Richardson, with the result of the steps taken to discover persons in the United States who might be employed by the French Government to disturb the peace of the Province. 107

(Letter from Richardson calendared at its date, the 17th May.)

June 7,  
Downing  
Street.

Lord Camden to Milnes (No. 1). Although nothing appears to strengthen the supposition that there are French emissaries in the Province, yet he should continue to keep a watchful eye on strangers or suspicious characters. The lot marked Old Prison granted to Christ Church, Montreal, as the site for a new church. Cannot recommend so extensive a grant as that asked by LeMaistre, but he may have such grant as the Governor-in-Council may think adequate to his services, without public inconvenience. Recommends that the request of Antrobus of Three Rivers, for leave to occupy and improve certain water lots contiguous to his premises in Quebec be granted, unless the Governor-in-Council shall find it to be inexpedient. The King authorizes the payment to him (Milnes) of the half fees collected since his administration now in the hands of the Receiver General. Shall recommend leave of absence to him (Milnes) when it can be granted without prejudice to the service. 96

(A letter No. 1, acknowledging receipt of dispatches 46 and 47 and that duplicates of some of Hobart's recent dispatches had been sent, is in Series C., vol. 245, p. 100. The dispatch here numbered 1 it would seem should have been No. 2, and it will be observed that there is no dispatch of this number among the Colonial Office records, the numbers being 1 and then 3). Both dispatches No. 1 are of the same date—7th June, 1804. Dispatch No. 3 is dated 2nd August, and is at page 105 of this volume. Apparently the real No. 1 was not copied in the Colonial Office. Nos. 1 and 2 are acknowledged by Milnes on the 14th August; see this volume, page 231.)

June 20,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 81). Transmits minutes of Council on State business from 11th January to 7th March. 117

Minutes, 1st March. Report on Public Accounts for the half year beginning 11th April, 1803, with journal, tables and details. 119 to 174

Minutes, 7th March. Statement of the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure from 6th January, 1803, to 5th January, 1804. 175

Report on Public Accounts approved of, and ordered to be entered. 179

June 25,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 82). Sends the Attorney General's report of the reasons for passing the Act for regulating the police in Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. Has always consulted the Law Officers before assenting to the Provincial Acts. The beneficial effects which have already attended the Police Act. 182

Report of the Attorney General. 184

July 18,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Hobart (No. 83). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 18th March to the 13th June, and on Crown Lands from 8th March to 30th May. 188

Minutes, 30th May. Report on memorial of Peter Desbarats respecting the printing of the first volume of the French edicts. 189

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Report on two memorials of Simon McTavish as respects his right to make a dam between Isles du Moulin and Viger. Page 191

Report on memorial of William Burns respecting commission on sales. 192

Report respecting Crown and Clergy Reserves. 193 to 198

Report on the memorial of Thomas Munn, Sheriff of Gaspé. 199

Report on the memorial of J. G. Beek, Customs Surveyor, Montreal, for an increase of salary. 199

Letter respecting the culture of hemp laid before the Council. 200

Correspondence with the Receiver General respecting the Public Accounts. 203

Proposed proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament of Lower Canada, completed, approved of and ordered to be issued. 205

Minutes on Crown Lands, 30th May. Journal of proceedings of the Committee on Petitions. 210 to 221

(For names see alphabetical list.)

July 19, Quebec. Milnes to Hobart (No. 84). Sends list of stores intended for the use of the Indians of Lower Canada which are now on hand. The return includes all articles of supply except a few militia stores, which will be included in the return of the Commissary General. 223

Return of stores for the use of the Indians. 224

August 2, Downing Street. Camden to Milnes (secret). The secret intelligence in letter of the 25th May, (23rd, see p, 107), is confirmed by information collected here (in London). He should not, therefore, lose the present channel, as it may become of real importance. 116

August 2, Downing Street. Same to same (No. 3). Dispatches received. Transmits memorial from Abraham Cuyler stating his services and losses and praying for land as a compensation. Lot of land in Montreal and such further grants in addition to that already received as shall make up the amount to 20,000 acres, unless there should be strong objections. As an acknowledgment of the extraordinary services of H. W. Ryland, he is to receive an additional allowance of £300, to begin on 24th June last and continue till further orders. 105

August 2, Downing Street. Same to same (No. 4). The King has granted him leave of absence, but he is to be prepared to leave for Canada in one of the earliest ships in the following spring. 228

August 12, Quebec. Milnes to Hobart (No. 85). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec, between 5th April and 5th July. 229

Returns. 238 to 240

August 14, Quebec. Milnes to Camden (No. 1). Circular of 17th May received, stating that His Lordship had been appointed to the Colonial Office. (The original circular is in series C, vol. 245, page 99). Shall omit no opportunity of communicating all matters relative to His Majesty's interests in the Province. 230

August 14, Quebec. Same to same (No. 2). The grant of a lot for building a church in Montreal will be considered by the parishioners of Christ Church as a signal favour. Shall communicate to the Council the decision respecting a grant to Le Maistre. The Metropolitan Church at Quebec will be completed for consecration this month. The Bishop has asked leave to appoint a verger to be paid £30 a year by Government. His Majesty's gift of Communion plate, &c., has not yet been received. Sends dimensions of the cloth which will be necessary for the altar, pulpit and desks. 231

Enclosed. Dimensions of cloths referred to. 234

August 18, Quebec. Milnes to Camden (No. 3). Recommends the appointment of John Lees to fill up the vacancy in the Council caused by the death of Pierre Panet. The promotions of de Bonne and Lees will leave a vacancy among the honorary members of Council; asks that John Richardson of Montreal be added to the number. It was intended some years ago to

1804.

appoint him, but his private concerns caused him to decline. He had come forward at his (Milnes') request, as a candidate for the Assembly and was unanimously elected for Montreal. As this will bring him to Quebec, he (Milnes) is desirous of having his services in the Executive Council. The confidential services of Richardson in the interest of the Province. The late elections have produced the most respectable return of members that have yet been made choice of. Page 237

Camden to Milnes (No. 6). Dispatches received and laid before the King. 222

October 4,  
Downing  
Street.

#### APPLICANTS FOR LAND IN THIS VOLUME.

(The figures after the names show the pages.)

- A.—Abenakis, Indians of St. Francis, 9; Adams, Richard, 7, 8; Allsopp, George, 11, 13, 86, 218, 220, Robert, 86, Sarah Morris, 86.  
B.—Baldwin, Heth, 11, 13, 218, 219; Bondfield, John Taylor, 86.  
C.—Coffin, John, 83; Coit, Wm., 84; Cuyler, Abraham, 11, 13, 218.  
D.—Desbarats, Peter Edward, 82.  
G.—Greene, Benjamin, 84.  
H.—Higgins, Dorcas, 220; Holt, Moses, 218, 220.  
J.—Johnson, Sir John, 218.  
Mc.—McNaughton, Duncan, 87.  
M.—Mann, Gother, 82, 85; Morris, Sarah (see Allsopp).  
S.—Scott, Mathew, 12, 13, 14.

#### TOWNSHIPS.

- A.—Abercromby, 82; Acton, 82, 86.  
B.—Blandford, 86.  
C.—Chester, 83.  
D.—Durham, 10.  
E.—Ely, 221.  
F.—Farnham, 11, 218, 219.  
G.—Godmanchester, 87.  
H.—Hatley, 218, 220; Hemmingford, 12, 13, 87.  
K.—Kildare, 83; Kilkenny, 82.  
N.—Nelson, 7, 8.  
R.—Rawdon, 82; Roxton, 84.  
S.—Somerset, 8; Stanhope, 7; Stanstead, 7, 8.

#### LIEUT. GOV. MILNES—1804.

##### Q. 95.

1804.  
August 18,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (No. 4). Transmits exemplification of Acts passed, printed copies of the same and Journals of the Legislative Council. Remarks on the Act for the encouragement of persons apprehending deserters and the good effect it has produced. The reasons for the passing of the Act confirming certain marriages. The confusion the decision of the courts will cause, namely, that no marriages are valid but those solemnized by the clergy of the Established Church (the Anglican Church) or by the Church of Rome. Had desired an opinion on the subject from the Attorney General, which is enclosed. 2

(The schedule being already copied in Q. 94, page 93, is here omitted.)

Opinion of the Attorney General on the Act for confirming certain marriages, with a statement of the causes which led to the passing of the measure. 5

The title of the volume of Statutes entered, being among the Archives in printed form, they are not copied. The title. 9



1804.

August 20,  
Quebec.

Journals of the Legislative Council.

Page 10 to 150

Milnes to Camden (separate). Considers himself justified in appropriating the sum in the hands of the Receiver General arising from fees on land grants. The expression in the letter, namely *half fees*, has left some ambiguity, as the sum in the hands of the Receiver General, since 25th July, 1799, includes the whole of the fees, and it is possible that the half may have been otherwise appropriated. Details of the reasons why these fees had been ordered to be retained. Believed that his application for these fees would not be thought improper as he had been under the necessity of drawing £1,000 annually from his private income to supplement his salary. Should he have been mistaken in appropriating the whole of the fees, he shall replace the amount overdrawn on receiving further commands. Thanks for the prompt attention to his application for leave of absence; trusts his family may not suffer by the delay in arranging his private affairs. His present situation has been a loss to him but he shall not leave till a proper state of affairs permits.

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*Enclosed.* Ryland to King, dated Quebec, 11th December, 1800. Encloses letter to Major Green, agent for Prescott, relative to the claim of the latter for the Governor's fees of office. The Lieut. Governor being authorized to receive from the revenues of the Province enough to make up his salary to £4,000, asks if the moiety of the fees should not be the property of the public, although it is provided in the 73rd Article of the Royal Instructions, no part of the Governor's perquisites are, whilst he is absent, to be paid to the Lieut. Governor. The whole of the fees accumulated since the Governor's absence amounts to £160.

Ryland to Green, dated Quebec, 10th November, 1800. The Lieut. Governor, in consequence of the order authorizing him to receive an amount from the Provincial revenues to bring his salary up to £4,000, finds it necessary to refer the question of fees to the Secretary of State.

156

GENERAL RETURN of Grants of Land in the Province of Lower Canada, by Patent under the Great Seal, from the 25th day of July, 1799, to the 15th day of August, 1804, both days included, with His Excellency the Governor's Fees thereon.

		<i>Grants in the Townships of</i>		£	s.	d.
1799.						
Novr.	27.	Buckingham	.....	1	0	0
Decr.	30.	Dorset	.....	26	10	0
1800.						
May	21.	Upton	.....	12	12	0
April	29.	Hunterstown	.....	11	10	0
May	14.	Stoneham	.....	12	0	0
"	14.	Tewkesbury	.....	12	0	0
"	14.	Grantham	.....	13	10	0
Sept.	27.	Stanstead	.....	13	17	3½
"	18.	Tewkesbury	.....	0	12	7
April	29.	Quebec, water lot in the Lower Town of	.....	2	6	8
Novr.	3.	Stukeley	.....	11	16	3
Oct.	20.	Broughton	.....	11	11	0
Novr.	6.	Hereford	.....	11	11	0
Dec.	4.	Eaton	.....	12	6	2
1801.						
Feby.	10.	Shefford	.....	17	15	0
April	11.	Barnston	.....	11	11	0
May	5.	Orford	.....	7	2	8

1804.

1801.		<i>Grants in the Townships of</i>	£	s.	d.
July	4.	Newport .....	5	15	6
Augt.	31.	Stanbridge .....	20	17	9½
Novr.	26.	Brompton .....	20	7	6
Decr.	4.	Shipton .....	29	7	0
1802.					
Feby.	13.	Stoke .....	21	16	2
April	15.	Barford .....	13	17	2
July	15.	Windsor .....	25	9	0
"	17.	Simpson .....	21	1	4
"		Chester .....	5	15	6
Augt.	9.	Halifax .....	5	15	6
"	9.	Inverness .....	5	15	6
"	14.	Leeds .....	5	17	7
"	14.	Woolfstown .....	5	15	6
"	31.	Wickham .....	11	17	6
"	30.	Durham .....	10	19	10½
"	20.	Ireland .....	5	15	6
"	31.	Compton .....	13	4	7
"	31.	Sutton .....	19	19	0
Sept.	30.	Athabasca .....	5	15	6
Novr.	10.	Thetford .....	11	10	6
"	13.	Ely .....	5	15	6
"	22.	Ixworth .....	0	12	7
"	23.	Stoke .....	0	18	10
1803.					
Jany.	6.	Granby .....	16	6	6
"	8.	Roxton .....	12	6	9
"	22.	Buckingham .....	7	9	1
Feby.	1.	Milton .....	12	5	2
March	5.	Clifton .....	11	15	5
April	21.	Ascot .....	10	1	10
May	14.	Ditton .....	5	15	6
"	27.	Clinton .....	5	15	6
"	27.	Bulstrode .....	12	4	7
June	7.	Kingsey .....	5	16	10
"	21.	Hemmingford .....	+	5	4
"	24.	Kildare .....	5	14	10
July	11.	Hatley .....	11	14	11
"	23.	Clifton .....	3	10	4½
"	29.	Potton .....	13	15	9½
Augt.	4.	Newport .....	6	6	0
"	31.	Bury .....	5	15	6
Decr.	8.	Stanstead .....	0	12	7
1804.					
Jany.	25.	Tingwick .....	11	17	3½
"	25.	Warwick .....	11	19	4
March	13.	Westbury .....	6	2	7
"	27.	Hemmingford .....	0	4	2½
April	21.	Nelson .....	18	4	1
"	21.	Somerset .....	18	8	6
May	17.	Windsor .....	0	4	0
July	20.	Tring .....	11	9	11

Errors excepted.

£694 4 5½

Quebec, Secretary's Office.

NATH. TAYLOR, *Dy. Secty.* 158

1804.

	Milnes to Sullivan, dated Quebec, 24th February, 1804. (See Q. 94, p. 49.) In this letter the sum is given as £775, in the present copy it is stated to be £639, in the detailed statement (page 158), the actual amount is £694.4.5½. The letter is calendared in Q. 94, p. 49.	
September 6, Downing Street.	Camden to Milnes (No. 5). Sends list of Provincial Acts, to which the Privy Council see no objection. The Acts (six in number) are embodied in the letter.	Page 167
October 18, Quebec.	Milnes to Camden (No. 5). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 14th June, and on Crown Lands from 31st May, to the 11th August for both subjects.	169
	Minutes, 30th June. Consideration of memorial of J. G. Beek, of the Customs, Montreal.	170
	Report of Committee on Public Accounts, laid before Council, with journal of proceedings, tables, &c.	171
	Minutes of Crown Lands. (For names see alphabetical list.)	198
October 18, Quebec.	Milnes to Camden (No. 6). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec between 5th of July and 10th instant.	206
	Returns.	206a, 206b, 206c
October 26, Quebec.	Milnes to Camden (private). His concern at being unable to answer on certain important points referred to him by Hobart, namely, the Church establishment in Lower Canada, the Seminary estates at Montreal and the claims by Monk for services by him as Attorney General, owing to the severe bilious fever which he contracted in the West Indies, and to which he was subject, and which are increasing in violence. He will feel sensibly if he do not receive the indulgence which his health requires. He has been unable to provide for his family, a not unimportant matter. Had hoped to obtain leave of absence this year, but as he must give up that hope, trusts that arrangements may be made that he may go in the frigate which convoys the spring fleet. It is well his health permits him to spend only a few months away from his duties, as the fatigue of the voyage would be more injurious than useful were the leave restricted.	207
October 27, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 7). Sends requisition for goods to supply the stores with presents for the Indians in Lower Canada, for 1805 and to form a complete supply for the same Indians for the year 1806.	211
	Requisition.	212
November 12, Quebec.	Milnes to Camden (No. 8). In consequence of commands in Hobart's letter, had desired Monk to furnish a detailed account of his claim, charging the fees now established. The account enclosed, as well as two memorials from Monk relative to his account. It is not correct that Monk held the office of Attorney General continuously from 1779 to 1794, as he was dismissed in 1789 and not reinstated till 1792, on the death of Gray, who was Attorney General during the interval. Remarks on items in the accounts, &c. Considers it, for reasons stated, to suspend for the present the payment of Monk's account till he receives His Lordship's further commands.	213
	Enclosed. Accounts furnished by Monk marked A. 1 to 15.	220 to 236
	Details of account No. 3 in A. for examination of the titles of seigniories, &c.	237 to 241
	Details of account marked No. 4 in A. Examination of titles of seigniories.	242 to 244
	Details of account marked No. 5 in A. A similar examination.	245
	Accounts marked B. 1 to 10.	246 to 298
	List of papers referred to in the accounts.	299
	Memorial and other documents respecting the claim for fees, dated 14th September, 1804.	300
	Another memorial, dated 6th October, 1804.	303

1804.

December 6,  
Downing  
Street.

Other documents of various dates on the same subject. Page 305 to 308 Camden to Milnes (No. 7). Dispatches received and laid before the King. A verger to be appointed to the Metropolitan Church, Quebec, with a salary of £30. The recommendation for the appointment to the Council of Lees in room of Panet, deceased, and of Richardson to be a supernumerary member, has been referred to the Privy Council. The Provincial Acts have been referred to the Lords of Trade. Transmits copy of letter from the Duke of Kent, recommending Monk, now a Judge in Nova Scotia, to be a Judge and member of the Council in room of Dunn, who, it is understood, is about to retire. The question has been referred to him (Milnes) for his judgment. Sends copy of letter from the Board of Audit for vouchers necessary to the passing the Receiver General's account. He (Milnes) authorized to appropriate all the fees accrued in the hands of the Receiver General. 164

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 LIEUT. GOV. R. MILNES—1804.

## Q. 96.

1804.

January 4,  
Quebec.

Le Maistre to Hobart. Stating his services and his insufficient salary, in support of his memorial for a grant of land. 32

January 10,  
Inner Temple.

Memorial of Osgoode, late Chief Justice, stating the steps he had taken to preserve the Crown lands from being improperly granted. Prays for leave to take the oaths in England, which are necessary to admit of his benefiting by His Majesty's bounty. 34

January 11,  
Biggleswade.

A second memorial on the same subject, undated. 37  
J. Pownall to Hobart. Recommending the granting of the prayer of his nephew Sir George Pownall, who has applied by memorial to be allowed to exercise the duties of his office by deputy instead of by his personal residence, and that a new commission may issue, omitting the clause requiring personal residence. 41

February 17,  
London.

Sir George Pownall's memorial. 44  
Smith to Sullivan. Asking him to present memorial to Hobart, which was presented by General Maitland. Trusts that effect may be given to the memorial. 50

February 18,  
London.

Bishop Douglas to Hobart. Presents memorial from Rev. Edmund Burke, Vicar General of Quebec. 51  
Memorial, dated Halifax, 23rd December, 1803. (See Q. 93, p. 201.) 52

March 14,  
Quebec.

Letter from Simcoe to Burke, dated Quebec, 13th September, 1796, with extract of recommendation to Dorchester that a loyal clergyman might be sent to the settlement of Rivière au Raisin, and the consequent appointment of Burke to that mission. 55  
Memorial of Lieut.-Col. Mackintosh, stating his services and praying for a grant of land in one of the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada. 56

March 26,  
Treasury.

Sargent to Sullivan. Sends representations from Caldwell, Receiver General, respecting the obstructions he meets with from the Lieut. Governor. 59

April 7,  
London.

(The enclosures referred to in the letter were returned to the Treasury.)  
Paul Le Mesurier to Sullivan. Recommending Le Maistre and urging that his case should be favourably dealt with. 60

April 12,  
Treasury.

Sargent to same. Transmits representation from Antrobus respecting his brother's appointment as collector at Montreal, and as to his grant of the townships of Brandon and Waste lots on the river at Quebec, to be submitted to Lord Hobart. 62

Enclosed. Petition of John Antrobus, dated 23rd March, 1803.

1804.

April 20,  
London.

Hannah Van`Kamp to Hobart. Has a tract of land in Lower Canada, reported to be covered with the finest ship timber in the Province, which she desires to dispose of either altogether or on receiving an annuity whilst persons are employed cutting timber for Government. Page 66

*Enclosed.* Description of the lands in the township of Bedford, with calculation of the value of the timber, &c. 68

Letter to Adam Gordon asking him to present the preceding letter and plan to Lord Hobart. 76

April 26,  
Quebec.

Henry Caldwell to Hobart. Had remonstrated against the regulations prescribed by the Governor-in-Council respecting the collection of mutation fines, &c., as an infringement on the terms of his commission, but had submitted till the decision of his superiors was known. As it is the pleasure of the Lords of the Treasury that the disagreeable duty of suing for arrears was not to be discharged by him, but as it is in his commission trusts he may not in future be held responsible should these payments not be enforced. 77

June 4,  
London.

Viscount de Vaux to Camden. Urges that the promises made by Pitt and Dundas that he should receive a tract of land in Canada equal to that granted de Puisaye may be carried out, and that the Governor be instructed to that effect. Encloses letters from Hobart to General Hunter dated 10th March and 29th April, 1804. 100

*Enclosed.* The letters referred to. 103, 104

June 24,  
London.

Lord Spencer to Hobart. Sends letter and other documents from Ryland, which will explain his case. Mr. King or Portland might supply further information. 79

*Enclosed.* Ryland to Spencer, Quebec, 28th December, 1803. Stating that he had applied by memorial to Portland for an increase to his income, by two methods pointed out, but had received no answer from His Grace or from Hobart. Transmits a memorial to Hobart and prays that he (Spencer) may present it. Why he (Ryland) accepted office in Canada instead of that offered him in Jamaica. 80

Memorial by Ryland to Hobart respecting his situation and his desire for an increased income, for reasons given. 83

Extract of letter from Milnes to Portland, 5th January, 1803, in favour of Ryland. 87

June 28,  
London.

A. Cuyler to Cooke, Secretary's Office. Forwards memorial, which he asks may be submitted to Camden, with letters from Lord Howe and General Cuyler. Trusts that his application for lands may be settled favourably without being referred to the Governor-in-Council in Canada, as it would meet the fate of a previous application which it was declared incompetent for the Council to grant, as the power to do so was vested in the Imperial Government. The benefit the grant would be to his family, &c. 88

*Enclosed.* Memorial. Cuyler to Camden. 90

Various testimonials in favour of Cuyler. 94 to 99

June 30,  
London.

Board of Agriculture to Camden. Transmitting a list of premiums for the encouragement of cultivation, especially of hemp, to be forwarded to the Governors of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. 105

*Enclosed.* List of premiums. 106 to 124

July 3,  
London.

A. Cuyler to Cooke. Points out the lands he desires as a grant, being in the townships of Dunham, Stanbridge, Farnham, Shefford and Stanstead, or else in the still ungranted lands of Hemmingford and Stanstead, &c. Shall send a detailed description of the lands asked for, to avoid mistakes. 125

*Enclosed.* Other documents relating to Cuyler's application for lands. 127 to 161

Q. 96

STATE PAPERS—LOWER CANADA.

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1804.  
August 23,  
London. The Master of the Rolls to Cooke, to know if anything had been done by Lord Hobart with respect to the memorial of LeMaistre. Page 162
- October 1,  
East Bourne. General Maitland to Sullivan (?) Enclosing memorial from W. Smith, whom he recommends. Has had long letters from America. Thinks there is slackness in trying to gain a stronger interest in that country than is at present the case. 47
- October 17,  
London. Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts to Canada. Call attention to the want of proper vouchers for the accounts of Caldwell, Receiver General and pointing out how the defect may be remedied. 163
- October 22,  
Castle Hill Lodge. Duke of Kent to Camden. Recommending Monk, brother of the Chief Justice of Montreal, and now a Judge in Nova Scotia, to succeed Dunn as Judge and member of the Executive Council. 165
- October 23,  
Montreal. Memorial of James Monk, for payment of the fees to which he considered himself to be entitled. 167
- October 24,  
Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Camden. Desires to be removed from the painful and improper situation he holds in Canada, in which he has resided for eleven years without accomplishing any of the objects for which he was sent out, except the building of a Cathedral Church without endowment or establishment. Refers on this point to a letter of 6th June, 1803, of which a copy is annexed. Every day since shows the increasing interest of the Roman Catholic Church and the desire of resisting the establishment of the Church of England. Denies that he is influenced by professional or personal enmity, being actuated solely by a sense of duty. How the spirit of Romish intolerance affects the whole character of the people and affects their loyalty, as appeared in the proceedings of the Assembly during the last Session. The laws rendering irregular marriages valid and for the relief of Protestant dissenters professing the religion of the Church of Scotland. The only dissent to the passage of these bills was from a leading Canadian member, who whilst admitting that the bills were expedient and reasonable "yet found himself obliged *par sa conscience*" (in other words by the representations of his "Priest) *et comme Catholique* to refuse his assent to them." The changes attempted to be made in the bills by the Assembly. Copies of the bills as they stood and as amended are forwarded. Comments on the manner in which the Ministers of the Church of Scotland were refused the privilege of solemnizing marriage. The obstacles thrown in the way of erecting parishes by the Canadian members of the Executive Council. "Thus do the Catholics who from His Majesty's unequalled liberality, have received everything for their Church, resist, as far as in them lies, his claims to anything for his own." Remarks on the title assumed by the Superintendent of the Canadian clergy of Monseigneur, l'illustrissime et reverendissime the Bishop of Quebec, the publication of books for the use of the Diocese of Quebec, the wearing of purple robes, &c., and their avoidance, either in writing or conversation of the title to him (the Anglican Bishop) of Bishop of Quebec. Calls attention to the carrying of the Host, &c., in which they are perfectly justified if they do not violate any stipulation of His Majesty's Ministers. Believes that these the assumption of titles, &c., form a contravention of His Majesty's instructions, the titles not being recognized by the Governors. Compares the situation and powers of the Superintendent of the Canadian clergy with those of the Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec. Government ought to resume possession of the property to which it is entitled, that of the Society of St. Sulpice at Montreal, now enjoyed by French emigrants. Would it be thought expedient to make a compromise for the resumption of these properties by confirming the Bishop and coadjutor in their splendid titles and Episcopal jurisdiction? To give them seats in the Council and pensions from the Crown? On the other hand would such privileges not be a violation of the constitution and destructive of the best hopes

1804.

for the improvement of the country? (This view is argued at some length). Discusses the question of his own public position with no private benefit to balance the public disadvantages, &c. Two appendices, one (D.) showing the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec to extend to Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, &c.; the other (E.) that the Governor derives no revenue from granting licenses. Page 171 to 187

*Enclosed.* Letter from the Bishop to the Lieut. Governor, dated Sans Bruit, 6th June, 1803, on the same subject as the preceding letter. 188

Document in support of his statements.

A.—Comparison between the Protestant and Roman Catholic population in the new townships. 201

B.—Extracts from Quebec *Gazette* to show that the title of Bishop was used by the Roman Catholic Bishop himself. 201

C.—Copy of title of the Epistles, &c., with the official approbation of the Bishop. 202

D.—Books of devotion with a similar approbation. 203

Extract from the minutes of the Executive Council respecting the establishment of the Church of England in Canada, 24th May, 1800. 204

Extract from the minutes of 14th August, 1800, on the same subject. 206

Extract from minutes respecting the erection of parishes, 11th November, 1801, and 27th June, 1803. 208

Copy of Act to confirm certain marriages therein mentioned and to make temporary provision for the celebration of marriage in certain parts of this Province (Lower Canada). 209

Copy of Act to confirm certain marriages. 213

Copy of Act for the relief of Protestant dissenters professing the religion of the established Church of Scotland. 215

Copy of Act to remove all doubts touching the establishment of the religion of the Church of Scotland in the Province of Lower Canada. 219

Leave of absence to the Anglican Bishop of Quebec by Milnes, 23rd December, 1803. 221

November 15,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (No. 9). Sends memorial on behalf of John Queen, an apprentice, impressed and carried on board H.M.S. "Orpheus," to have him restored to his master. The injury the practice of impressment does the trade of the country. The danger of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, which is upwards of 400 miles from its mouth to Quebec, requires a certain number of able seamen on board the merchant ships. If the frigate is allowed by a hot press to take off many of the seamen before the merchant ships sail, they are obliged to go with too few hands, increasing the hazard of the voyage, at the same time that the lateness of the season adds to the difficulty of navigation; other reasons against the practice of impressment. The additional ill effects of such a system in a conquered country, as respects the feelings towards Government. A son of Mr. Justice Panet was pressed in London two years ago, and is now serving as a common seaman in the Mediterranean fleet. Asks for his Lordship's interference in this case. 2

*Enclosed.* Memorial of Frederic Diganardon for the return of his apprentice, John Queen, who had been impressed and carried on board H.M.S. "Orpheus." 5

Copy of the boy, John Queen's indenture, as evidence of his being an apprentice as stated in the memorial. 7

(For answer of the Admiralty respecting Queen and Panet, see Q. 99, p. 68.)

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1804.  
November 19, Quebec. Milnes to Camden (No. 10). Sends Journals of the House of Assembly. Page 10  
(The printed volume is among the Archives. The Journals have not, therefore, been copied.)
- November 28, Quebec. Same to same No. 11). Dispatches received. The originals of the three first have not come to hand and none marked No. 3 has been received. The dispatches have been a month later than usual of reaching and were not in time to enable him to leave by the Fall fleet, had he so desired. Will inquire of the Deputy Postmaster General respecting the forwarding of public dispatches by private channels. His satisfaction that his steps to obtain secret intelligence of the designs of the King's enemies have been approved of. Is in the highest degree obliged for leave of absence, which he will not take advantage of this winter unless his state of health should render it necessary, as he feels the importance of there being no change of administration, so near the meeting of a new House of Assembly. Sends copy of letter applying for longer leave of absence than what appears to have been intended. 11  
*Enclosed.* Milnes to Camden, Quebec, 26th October, 1804. 14  
(For calendar see Q. 95, p. 207.)
- December 1, Quebec. Milnes to Camden No. 12). Sends copy of letter written to the Deputy Postmaster General, and of his answer, relative to the subject of the circular dispatch of 2nd August last, namely, the sending official dispatches by private channels. 19  
(The original circular is in Series C, Vol. 283, page 196.)  
*Enclosed.* Milnes to Heriot, Quebec, 30th November, 1804, desiring him to report all instances in which official dispatches had been sent by private channels. 20  
Heriot to Milnes, same date. That his official report, on which it was probable the circular was founded, related to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Upper Canada and the Military Department of Lower Canada only. No dispatches of the Lieut. Governor of Lower Canada had been sent otherwise than by post. 22
- December 5, Quebec. Milnes to Camden (secret). Sends copy of letter from Merry and of answer respecting information given by a person calling himself Matthew Wing. Had desired to obtain more certain information on the subject and from what he had ascertained from Rouse there does not appear to be the smallest ground for giving credit to Wing's statement. 23  
*Enclosed.* Ant. Merry to Milnes, Philadelphia, 27th September 1804. Sends report by Matthew Wing of a projected rising in Lower Canada, with details of the arrangement for obtaining arms, &c. 24  
Milnes to Merry, Quebec, 15th October, 1804. Will investigate Wing's statements. In justice to the Canadians he must say that the country was never more tranquil and he believes they would never be induced to part with their cattle and horses for the purposes mentioned by Wing. There is not only no remarkable exportation of horses this year, but on the contrary it is small as compared with other years. 27
- December 16, London. Memorial by W. Smith, for a salary to be attached to the office of Master in Chancery to which he has been appointed. 48
- December 17, London. Treasury (W. Sturges-Bourne) to Edward Cooke. Transmits letters from Milnes, dated Quebec, 18th October, 1803, with the proposed Indian establishment for 1805 and with requisition for presents for the Indians, for the opinion of Lord Camden. 232
- December 19, London. Order-in-Council appointing John Lees to the Executive Council of Lower Canada. 223  
Order-in-Council of same date approving of John Richardson being appointed an honorary member of the Executive Council. 224
- December 26, Quebec. Milnes to Camden (No. 13). Respecting leave of absence to the Anglican Bishop of Quebec. The memorial of Cuyler transmitted in



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duplicate of dispatch No. 3, has been referred to Council, but cannot be considered till the Chief Justice is well enough to take the chair of the Committee. Page 29

February 16,  
Downing  
Street.

Camden to Milnes (No. 8). Monk's claims as Attorney General should be paid for the public service according to the table of fees now in use, but not for proceedings for the private advantage of individuals of which the business of passing Acts of Fealty and Homage should be included. With the deduction on this account Monk's claim to be discharged. Has sent dispatch relative to impressment and to Queen and Panet to the Admiralty; encloses the answer. John Lees to succeed Pierre Panet to the Council and John Richardson to be appointed an honorary member. To take steps to renew to Mrs. Lynd the lease of a farm called Belleville held by her late husband, David Lynd, unless there should be any material objection. Approves of his resolution to remain in the Province until after the meeting of the Legislature. 17

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1805.  
January 2,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (No. 14). Sends minutes of Council on State business and concerning Crown lands both between 12th August and 31st December. Page 2

Minutes, 26th October. Report on the bridge over the river Jacques Cartier. 3

Minutes of 26th October on Crown lands. 5

(For names see alphabetical list.)

January 3,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (secret). Sends copies of letters. The second letter from Merry respecting the disturbances alleged by Wing to be in preparation shows that he (Milnes) was correct in believing Wing's account to be a fabrication. In consequence, however, if the arrival of a new Minister, Thuriot, at Washington, had thought it proper that Rouse should be sent there to ascertain if any plan was in contemplation by Thuriot for exciting trouble in the Provinces, so that proper measures may be concerted to meet such a plan. 8

*Enclosed.* Merry to Milnes, Philadelphia, 24th November, 1804. That no unusual trade has been carried on from Canada in the importation of horses and cattle, and that no purchases of arms have been made at Springfield. 10

Ryland to Richardson, 24th December, 1804. That he is to send Rouse to Washington to ascertain if Thuriot, the new French Minister, has any designs against the Provinces. 12

January 6,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (separate). The lot in Montreal asked for by Cuyler, he had omitted to state, is the one appropriated in dispatch No. 1 of 7th June, as the site for a Protestant Church. Had informed Cuyler of this fact. Has referred to the Council the question of granting to Cuyler a lot in lieu of that already appropriated. The state of the Chief Justice's health may cause delay; sends copy of correspondence with Cuyler on the subject. Ryland's gratitude for the King's bounty. 13

*Enclosed.* Ryland to A. Cuyler, Quebec, 29th November, 1804. Desires him to forward the dispatches he had brought from Camden. The grounds in Montreal for which he states he had received an order has already been appropriated as a site for a Protestant Church. 15

Cuyler to Ryland, Quebec, 5th January, 1805. Prays for a final settlement respecting the land in Montreal of which he had obtained a grant. 16

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Ryland to Cuyler, Quebec, 5th January, 1805. His letter of this date received respecting the lot of land granted to him in Montreal. The Lieut. Governor is sorry for his waiting at Quebec for the decision of the Council, but he desires to have the Chief Justice present at the meeting. Refers to previous letter as to the question of the land in Montreal, for which he considers he holds a grant. But for his keeping back the dispatches from Camden, there would have been no delay in obtaining a decision respecting the land. Page 19

January 28,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (No. 15). Sends proceedings of Council and report concerning the office of the Surveyor General. The Surveyor General forms the whole establishment being allowed to employ a draughtsman and clerk, for whom and other contingencies he is allowed to charge. In consequence of the importance of the duties, the Council has recommended the appointment of two clerks and an office servant to be appointed by the person administering the Government but under the orders of the Surveyor General, both to be able to act as draughtsmen, one to receive ten shillings a day and the other £150 a year. The establishment in Upper Canada is similar to that now proposed for Lower Canada. 20

*Enclosed.* The proceedings and report referred to. 22

January 28,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (No. 16). Sends copy of speech at the opening of the Legislature, of the addresses and the answers. 27

*Enclosed.* Speech. 28

Address of the Legislative Council. 31

Answer. 33

Address of the Assembly. 38

Answer. 36

February 14,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (No. 17). The state of the Chief Justice's health prevents the Committee from completing the report on Cuyler's claims. A meeting was held at the house of the Chief Justice at which a report (enclosed) was drawn up. Had since ordered a patent to issue for 3,600 acres in the township of Farnham, granted to Cuyler's wife and two daughters in addition to an equal quantity granted to himself and others of his family in the same township in 1798. Had informed Cuyler of the purport of the report, so that he might be saved from the inconvenience of remaining in Quebec. It is desirable that the Chief Justice should assist in preparing the final report, but in case he does not soon gain strength has urged the Council to complete the report without him. 39

*Enclosed.* Proceedings and report of the Committee of Council on the claims of Abraham Cuyler. 41

February 16,  
Downing  
Street.

Camden to Milnes (No. 9). Transmits four Acts of the Provincial Legislature, passed in 1803, to which there appears to be no objection. 37

February 18,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (separate). Reports the death of Le Maistre, Governor of Gaspé, &c. The state of his health for some years had prevented him from going to Gaspé, and the public concerns there have suffered from the want of an acknowledged agent of Government residing there. The importance of having a suitable successor; recommends Alexander Forbes, a retired captain in the Guards, who is now in England, and to whom he will write that he may wait on His Lordship. 43

*Enclosed.* Copy of Le Maistre's commission as Lieutenant Governor of Gaspé, &c. 45

March 26,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 19). Had delayed sending return of the incomes of the Protestant Church livings, having expected from the Superintendent of the Romish Church a return of the Roman Catholic livings, with proposals for vesting the patronage of them in the Crown, conformably to the intent of His Majesty's instructions, which in this respect have

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not been carried out by any of the Governors. Nor had he been able to enter into the subject of the Seminary estates, which he flattered himself he should be able to do before leaving Canada. Agrees with the Bishop that the salaries of the established clergy are inadequate, particularly considering the increased cost of everything, being a third more than when the salaries were fixed. The generality of the Roman Catholic curates have twice, many of them four times the income of the Protestant clergy, which has a bad effect. There is good ground to hope that the Church Reserves will become productive, but in the meantime recommends that a sum in addition to that now allowed, shall be appropriated for the support of the established Church in Lower Canada.

Page 47

Return of the incomes of the church livings in Lower Canada, with remarks. 50

March 27,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (No. 21). Sends copy of speech on the prorogation of the Legislature; 17 bills passed, some of considerable importance. Shall transmit exemplifications of them with remarks. The business of the Session was carried on with great zeal and attention, fully justifying his opinion previously expressed, 56

April 12,  
Quebec.

Copy of the speech proroguing the Legislature. 57  
Milnes to Camden (No. 22). Sends schedule of Acts passed last Session, with copy of the Act to provide for the erection of gaols in the districts of Quebec and Montreal. The necessity for these, owing to the insufficiency of the present houses of correction. Documents relating to this subject sent. The gaol at Montreal was partly destroyed by fire in 1803, and although repaired, the walls were insecure. How the bill passed the Legislature; discussions on the ways and means of meeting the cost of building. Petition that he should reserve the bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional. Sends copy of petition and of the Attorney General's report thereon, with his recommendation that the bill should pass. Discusses in detail the objections to the different methods proposed for raising the sums necessary for defraying the cost of the buildings. 59

*Enclosed.* Schedule of enclosures. 67

Schedule of Acts passed. 69

Copy of the Act for erecting a common gaol in each of the districts of Quebec and Montreal. 73

Presentment of the Grand Jury of Quebec, 17th December, 1802, on the state of the gaol for the district. 88

The same of the Grand Jurors of Montreal respecting the gaol, dated 10th September, 1796. 93

Chief Justice Monk to Ryland, Montreal, 10th March, 1804. Forwards presentment of the Grand Jury of Montreal on the state of the gaol. 95

Presentment of same date. 96

Ryland to Sheriff Gray, Quebec, 15th March, 1804, for explanation on the subject of the Grand Jury's statement relative to the gaol. 98

Sheriff Gray to Ryland, Montreal, 19th March, 1804. Explanation as to the state of the gaol. 99

Petition of the Merchants of Quebec (undated), stating objections to the principle of the bill for the erection of gaols and praying that it be reserved. 101

Report of Attorney General Sewell on the Act for erecting gaols, &c. 108

April 12,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (No. 23). Owing to his state of health, the Chief Justice has obtained leave of absence. Hopes that he may return before he (Milnes) embarks for England. Has had to issue commissions of Oyer and Terminer, but this has been attended with no inconvenience. 112

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April 23,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (No. 24). Sends minutes of Council respecting the Waste lands of the Crown. Page 113

*Enclosed.* Minutes, 8th January. Proceedings of the Committee on Crown Lands. 114

(For names see alphabetical list.)

April 25,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (secret). The expected death of Chief Justice Elmsley; submits considerations touching his successor. The appointment he had made of a Committee of Council to examine, before he left the country, and report on all matters under reference. Has had no word from the confidential person sent to Washington. Has engaged a fast sailing schooner, his instructions to the Superintendent of Pilots, acting as master he hopes may be approved of. There are now 200 of the British Militia completely clothed at their own expense and regularly exercise. An equal number of Canadian Militia regularly practice the use of firearms but are not yet clothed. 121

*Enclosed.* Minute of Council, 18th February, on the appointment of Committee to examine and report on all matters of reference before the Council. 124

Instructions to the Superintendent of Pilots, for dealing with the pilots, assisting vessels in distress, preventing pilots from going on board the ships of the enemy should any arrive. 126

April 25,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (No. 25). Dispatches received; answers shall be sent by the next opportunity. 129

May 2,  
Downing  
Street.

Camden to Milnes (No. 10). Dispatches received and laid before the King. The future establishment of the Surveyor General's office approved of. 38

May 13,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (secret). Death of Chief Justice Elmsley, on the 29th of April, at the age of 42, leaving a large family. Discusses the qualifications of those in Canada likely to apply for the position. The unfitness of Monk for reasons given. Does not think Allcock could fill the office with proper dignity. The qualifications required in a Chief Justice. The only one here whom he could recommend is the present Attorney General Sewell, but were he appointed Chief Justice it would be difficult to fill his present office. 130

*Enclosed.* Milnes to Hobart, dated 17th June, 1802, (abstract) pointing out the unfitness of Monk to be Speaker of the Legislative Council. 135

May 21,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (secret). Report from Richardson of the information obtained by Rouse in Washington. The French have no present design to attack Canada and it is not their intention to risk a fleet in the St. Lawrence further than to land troops and go to sea again immediately. Rouse's information corroborated; to keep this channel of information open has sent a warrant to pay him £100 currency in addition to the sum already paid him. 136

*Enclosed.* Richardson to Ryland, Montreal, 9th May, 1805. Sends Rouse's report of what he had discovered in Washington. Consideration as to the credit to be given to his statements. 138

June 5,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden. Sends certified copy of the rates of exchange and current prices at Quebec for April last. 142

*Enclosed.* Prices current at Quebec for April, 1805. 143

June 11,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (No. 26). Sends copies of the Journals, Acts, &c., Chapters six, nine and twelve, as they relate to the improvement of inland navigation are of very considerable importance, especially the one for the regulation of pilots, by which a Trinity House is to be created. The reasons for this creation. The Act to establish a turnpike between Montreal and Lachine, being the first of the kind is of importance as setting an example to others. Some additional remarks on Act for erecting a gaol in the district of Quebec and Montreal. The Act to

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authorize Thomas Porteous to build a bridge over a branch of the River Ottawa will afford means of facilitating intercourse in a part of the Province where, from its populousness and situation, an easy communication is of the most importance. A review of the whole of the Acts passed last session will show gradual improvements in the Colony.

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June 18, Quebec. Milnes to Camden. Transmits certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current for May last. 150

*Enclosed.* Prices current. 151

June 18, Quebec. Milnes to Camden (No. 27). Dispatches received; previous dispatches acknowledged. The difficulty of obtaining the prices current required by the Duke of Portland. The merchant who certified those sent cannot vouch for their correctness. Monk, recommended by the Duke of Kent, and now a judge in Nova Scotia, was originally a merchant in Halifax, failed and settled at a country village (Windsor), where he was allowed to practice as an attorney, was Major of the Nova Scotia regiment and on resigning was raised to the Bench. He is said to be a man of character. But there is no vacancy at present, Dunn not having resigned his office of puisné judge. The peculiar nature of the Civil Laws renders the choice of a judge delicate and important. Is happy to find he was correct in his construction of His Lordship's letter respecting fees. Shall issue a warrant for the payment of Monk's fees on receiving a report on the audit of his accounts. Asks that consideration of Mrs. Lynd's petition for a renewal of her lease on the Jesuit estates be deferred. 154

July 4, Quebec. Same to same. Sends copy of letter from Sir G. Pownall requesting leave of absence. As he had appointed a sufficient deputy, leave could not be refused. Introduces and recommends him. 157

*Enclosed.* Pownall to Milnes, Quebec, 1st July. His uncle having left him heir to his estates, asks for leave to look after affairs. 158

July 4, Quebec. Milnes to Camden (No. 28). Refers to dispatch of 4th January, 1801, from the Duke of Portland, to understand the purport of this letter. Has made no material progress with the Catholic clergy more than preparing the mind of the Roman Catholic Bishop for the condition on which a demand for an increase to his allowance may be complied with, namely, that he shall conform to the 49th Article of His Majesty's Instructions, requiring that no person shall have the cure of souls without a licence from the Governor, not enforced, but which the Duke of Portland had directed an endeavour should be made to effect by every prudent means. The Coadjutor in absence of the Bishop had agreed to a discussion and it was arranged that a meeting should take place between him and the Attorney General (Sewell). Encloses report of the conversation. The matter rests till the arrival of the Roman Catholic Bishop, who he understands comes down to bring the matter to a termination, if possible. Has no doubt both Bishop and Coadjutor would accept the terms offered but for the fear of public clamour. The religious bodies are in possession of lands equal to one-fourth of all the seigniories granted prior to the Conquest, and all the patronage of the Roman Catholic livings has been in the uncontrolled possession of the Bishop: the question is, therefore, of the first magnitude; its great importance for reasons given. Sends documents relating to the Seminary estates at Montreal. The Superior of the Seminary, M. Roux, states the income to be £3,700 currency; from Roux's character cannot doubt his statement, but the revenues are generally supposed to be much larger. Sends report on the estates drawn up in 1789 and one by the present Attorney General. The first was occasioned by a memorial by the ecclesiastics to Dorchester in 1788; it is so full as to need no further observations and its conclusion is that the estates belong to and are held

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in trust for His Majesty, an opinion concurred in by the Attorney General for reasons given, as he had been asked to enter fully into the subject. How possession should be taken with the greatest possible leniency of the 22 persons named in the statement by M. Roux, 15 are French emigrant priests and not one of the remaining 7 belonged to the Seminary at the time of the Conquest. No new members should be admitted to the Seminary and means should afterwards be fixed upon for examining into the establishment and for ascertaining the revenues, the utility of the Seminary for the education of youth, the number of priests required for that establishment, the number necessary for the parochial service of Montreal and vicinity and for the Mission at the Lake of Two Mountains, all which must be provided for. Before taking the property into the hands of Government an amicable arrangement should be made with the priests whose services are no longer wanted, either to withdraw on pensions for life either from the revenues of the estates or by providing them with livings as these fall vacant. Suggests that of the remaining incomes part might be used to pay salaries to the Bishop and Coadjuter should they agree to the proposal in the first part of the letter and the surplus appropriated to the establishment of means of education in the Province, now inadequate, which would remove the necessity of sending children to a distance, thus preventing the spread of pernicious principles and the "discontent that might otherwise arise from the withdrawing the estates out of the hands of those persons who have now insensibly become possessed of them, and whose influence, from the extent of the rights they have enjoyed cannot fail to be considerable; though they are certainly weakened by the circumstances of their being vested chiefly in the hands of emigrants and not natives of Canada." Urges the caution that should be used for carrying his proposals into effect, as otherwise injury instead of benefit might result. Transmits proceedings of the Commissioners for the Jesuit estates from the 26th of May, 1800 to the 14th May, 1805, and the last report showing from July, 1800 to the present time, a net revenue of £5,221 15s. currency or £4,699 11s. 6d. sterling. To facilitate the investigation has sent extracts from his communications on these estates, connected as it is with education, the information being scattered through so many dispatches. The great importance of an establishment for education, the necessity for which is daily augmented, as the most promising youth must either remain without education or be sent for it to the United States, few having the means of sending their sons to England. The prejudicial effects; the Canadians feel it the more, as before the Conquest the Jesuit College afforded ample means of education, and the young men were besides led to enter the army, to do which they have not now the same inducement, nor have they the means to purchase commissions. Sends extracts of previous correspondence and the report of the Executive Council. Reports the obstacles to carry out orders for the establishment of seminaries, owing to the difficulty of selling lands even at the low rate at which they were exposed to auction. Sends copy of address and of his answer, in March, 1800, on the subject of the claims of the Province on the Jesuit estates to be applied to the purposes of education. This should be attended to, so that a pretext for opposing Government should be taken out of the hands of those who desire to do so. On the death of Father Cayot, he (Milnes) had taken possession of the Jesuit estates, and entrusted the management to an unpaid commission, which receives the rent and ascertains the value of the lands but has made no concession nor granted leases. If the revenues of the estates are to be allotted to education, submits whether it might not be advisable to invest them in

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a corporation subject to the control of the person administering the Government of the Province.

*Enclosed.* Portland to Milnes (extract), Whitehall, 6th January, 1801, respecting an increased allowance to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. Page 174

Report, 26th April, of first conversation between Bishop Plessis and Attorney General Sewell referred to in letter (No. 28). 175

Report of second conversation between the same. 188

Return by M. Roux, Superior of the Seminary of Montreal, since 1795. 194  
Return dated 19th February, 1800.

Observations and remarks, dated 21st March, 1789, by the Attorney and Solicitor General, respecting the St. Sulpicians at Montreal, with extracts of deeds, concessions, &c. 204

Report, 2nd July, 1804, on the preceding paper, by Attorney General Sewell. 245

Copy of the conveyance from the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris, to the Seminary of Montreal of the 29th April, 1764, referred to in Attorney General's report of 2nd July, 1804. 264

Proceedings of the Commissioners for the management and improvement of the Jesuit estates, from 26th May, 1803, to 14th May, 1805. 271

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Abstract of Accounts. 306a

Extract of dispatch, Milnes to Portland, 31st January, 1800, respecting the Jesuit estates. 307

Extract, Portland to Milnes, 12th July, 1800, respecting the establishment of schools and seminaries. 309

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LIEUT. GOV. MILNES, ACTING GOV. T. DUNN—1805.

#### Q. 98.

Milnes to Camden. Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current. Page 1

*Enclosed.* Prices current at Quebec for June, 1805. 2

Milnes to Camden (No. 29, secret). Has the satisfaction previous to leaving to enclose the petition of M. Denaut, which he flatters himself will give an opening to the final arrangements with regard to the Roman

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July 17,  
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July 27,  
Quebec.

Q. 97

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Catholic clergy, which he has had in view for several years. Has found M. Denaut uniformly candid and open and truly attached to the Government. It will be observed he signs as Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church and prays that the title of "Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church of Quebec" may be acknowledged, which is not done in the King's instructions, where he is called "Superintendent." It has always, however, been used in courtesy, except in official letters. He and his predecessors have always been addressed as "Monseigneur," and as Mr. Denaut has been in the habit of signing as Bishop he did not insist in the petition on a different signature, being unwilling to hurt the feelings of a man of his advanced age and who has conducted himself with so much propriety. From his departure being fixed for the first of the month cannot discuss other affairs. Page 5

*Enclosed.* Petition (in French), "Requête de Pierre Denaut, Evêque de l'Eglise Catholique Romaine." That the Bishopric of Quebec was erected in 1664, and has been successively filled by Bishops, the sixth of whom died in 1760, at the time of the Conquest. That since then the Catholics have continued to have Bishops who, after taking the oath of allegiance have always exercised their functions with the permission of His Majesty and under the protection of the different Governors, the petitioner being the fourth since Canada happily passed under the Crown of Great Britain. That the extension of the Province and increase of the population requires more than ever that the Bishops be clothed with such rights and dignity as His Majesty may think suitable, to lead and restrain the clergy and people and to imprint more strongly on their minds the principles of attachment and loyalty to their Sovereign and obedience to the laws. That yet neither the petitioner nor his predecessors since the Conquest, nor the parish priests (*curés des paroisses*) have had from His Majesty the authorization which could prevent doubts in the courts of justice respecting their civil functions. Prays therefore that he and his successors may be civilly recognized as Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church of Quebec and enjoy such temporal prerogatives, rights and emoluments as His Majesty may graciously attach to the dignity.

July 30,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (No. 30). Sends copy of minutes of the Executive Council on State business from 16th March to 24th July, and on Crown lands from 24th April to 13th instant. The recommendation of the Council to send a commissioner and land surveyor to Bay of Chaleurs to settle disputes about lands. Thinks that whoever is appointed Lieut. Governor of Gaspé should first examine into the subject; has not, therefore, given effect to the recommendation. 11

*Enclosed.* Minutes, 26th April. Reports of Committee 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 concurred in. 13

Report on Beek's application for an increase of salary. 14

Report on petition of Jean Bouthillier and Louise Perthuis on the pension of Madame Perthuis, exonerating them from any charge of attempting to defraud Government in receiving the pension after the death of Madame Perthuis. 16

Reports on memorial from Sir George Pownall for stationery, parchment, &c. 18

Minutes, 13th March. Petition for Crown and Church Reserves. 19  
(For names see alphabetical list.)

Minutes, 29th March. Seventh report of a special committee on the petition of the Sheriff for allowance at an execution. 26

Minutes, 1st April. Petition of the inhabitants of sundry townships. 27

(For names see alphabetical list.)

Report on petition of Robert Jones, M.D., Montreal. 27

Notice respecting reserved lots. 29



Minutes, 22nd May. Report respecting the lease of the St. Maurice Forges, with details.	Page 30, 32
Order to issue a proclamation that Spain has declared war. Proclamation given in full.	41
Minutes, 13th July. Journal and report of a Committee of the Whole on the complaint against Sheriff Blackstone. The charges, substance of replies and finding given in full.	44 to 66
Report on the claim of Jonathan Hart for remuneration for services. He was awarded £50 in full.	67
Report on petition of James Irvine to be confirmed in his encroachments on the beach behind his premises in Peter Street, Quebec, decision suspended till the whole question of an encroachment comes up.	68
Report on the petition of Burns & Woolsey that their commission on the sale of the King's posts, &c., be fixed; that the commission be fixed according to the practice in England in leasing His Majesty's property or that the sum of £100 currency be paid if Burns & Woolsey accept this as a final settlement, and that in future the commission be fixed before the sale.	69
Consideration of the claim of Dr. Jones renewed.	71
Proposed advertisement respecting the Forges at St. Maurice.	72
Conditions of sale specified.	74
Minutes, 24th July. Appointment of John Lees as Executive Councillor and Judge of the Court of Appeals; he takes the oaths and his seat.	77
The Lieutenant Governor informs the Council of his having obtained leave of absence, and that Dunn, the oldest Councillor should administer in his stead. Proclamation ordered accordingly.	78 to 86
Minutes on land business, 26th April. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th reports presented.	
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Second report.	91
Third report.	95
Fourth report.	101
(For names see alphabetical list.)	
Remarks on the reports.	102
Minutes, 13th July. Report on the petition of Benjamin Reynolds.	103
Fifth report.	105
Milnes to Camden (No. 31). Encloses report of Committee on objects of importance to the new settlements on the grants made since he assumed the administration. The report has arisen from a memorial from the inhabitants of sixteen newly settled townships, containing upwards of 5,000 souls, chiefly from the United States, Protestants and holding their land under a different tenure from that in the time of the French Government. The first clause of the report, that relating to the division of the townships into counties for representative purposes is of the highest importance. The caution that should be used in bringing forward such a measure. Since the memorial was presented the militia has been organized and placed under the command of Sir John Johnson; Magistrates are also appointed. Encloses report of the Attorney General on the memorial. The reports contain the following subjects to be considered at a future time. 1. The formation of new counties, with the privilege of returning members to represent them in the House of Assembly; 2. The establishment of accurate boundaries between the district of Three Rivers and the districts of Quebec and Montreal; 3. The establishment of Circuit Courts for the trial of causes not exceeding Twenty pounds; 4. The modification of the existing Road Act, so as to meet the circumstances of the new townships; 5. The establishment of offices in each county for the enregistration of deeds of sale, &c.; 6. The	

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establishment of a Custom House and port of entry on the line between the Province and the United States in addition to the Custom House at St. John's; 7. The establishment of a Protestant clergy in the townships; 8. The appointment of magistrates and the organization of the militia as their population shall require. Page 109

Report of Committee, 26th July, referred to in preceding letter. 113

Opinion of the Attorney General Sewell, 10th May. 123

August 1,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (No. 32). Has received from the Deputy Commissary General an account of fuel and candles issued to Government House at Quebec. Sends copy of the letter containing the account, and the answer. Sends also letter to Secretary King and extract from dispatch to Portland that the allowance for Chateau should be continued. Since October, 1830, the expense of fuel, &c has been defrayed out of the Civil revenues, and although no less than thirty fireplaces were constantly supplied through the winter yet the consumption has been one-third less during the last six years than under Dorchester and Prescott's administrations. Requests that the issue from the military stores ordered by Hunter be sanctioned, or that payment be directed to be made out of the revenues of the Province. 133

*Enclosed.* Craigie to Milnes, with account for fuel &c., 26th July. 136, 138

Hunter to Craigie, 24th July, desiring him to send account for fuel, &c., to Milnes. 137

Answer by Ryland (Secretary) to Craigie respecting fuel. 139

Extract, Ryland to King, 31st January, 1800. 141

Extract, Milnes to Portland, 30th October, 1800. 143

August 1,  
Quebec.

Milnes to Camden (No. 33). Sends extract of dispatch from Hobart of 9th September, 1803, authorizing him to receive arms necessary for the militia from His Majesty's magazines at Quebec, and copies of letters on the same subject and how the arms were received. Four companies of English militia formed, with the arms thus furnished, composed of the finest young men of the English battalion of Quebec, most of whom have clothed themselves and by constant attention to drill are equal in appearance to regulars; of these there are 275 privates, independent of the Canadian companies, who came forward on the same principle, except that few of the privates are equal to clothing themselves. How the companies are commanded, small armouries established for the reception of arms, &c., to prevent unpleasant effects in leaving them in the hands of individuals. The obstacle to obtaining additional arms, and General Hunter's conditions respecting those already issued, from which he concludes that the General does not intend to pay any further regard to Lord Hobart's dispatch of 9th September, 1803, that arms are to be drawn as required for the militia service. Is at a loss to understand the cause of the change in General Hunter's sentiments. Is under the unpleasant necessity of submitting the case for further instructions. The awkward predicament in which he is placed. Should the arms be withdrawn now in possession of the military, it would cause such disgust as could not afterwards be done away, and put an end to the spirit it had been his constant care to encourage, as it cannot but give strength to Government, especially at a time when the garrison of Quebec is left with so few regular troops. 144

*Enclosed.* Extract, Hobart to Milnes, 9th September, 1803, authorizing him to receive arms for the militia from the King's magazines. 151

Milnes to Hunter, 11th November, 1803, forwarding the preceding extract. 152

Hunter to Milnes, 9th December. That he had instructed Mann to issue the arms. 154

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- Ryland to Brock, 11th April, 1805, for 80 stand of arms for the militia. Page 156
- Brock to Milnes, same date. That he has no authority to issue the arms. Will transmit the application to General Hunter. 157
- Other correspondence in July on the subject. 158 to 166
- August 3, Quebec. Milnes to Camden (No. 34). Sends two requisitions for stationery. 167
- Enclosed.* Requisition for stationery for the Secretary's office. 168
- Requisition for stationery for the Indian department. 170
- August 3, Quebec. Milnes to Camden (No. 35). Sends requisition for stores to supply presents for the Indians. 171
- Enclosed.* Requisition. 172
- August 3, Quebec. Milnes to Camden (No. 36). He will embark to-morrow in H.M.S. "Uranie." Requests that the usual allowance for such may be made to the Commander, Captain Herbert. 173
- August 3, Quebec. Same to same (No. 37). Sends Journals of Legislative Council and exemplifications of the Acts passed at the last session. 174
- August 4, Quebec. Same to same. Had omitted to say in his letter which stated that he was about to embark, that the administration of the Government would devolve upon Thomas Dunn. His character. 175
- August 4, Quebec. Same to same. Sends copy of letter addressed to Heriot, Deputy Postmaster General and of answer. Thinking his conduct detrimental to the public service cannot avoid suggesting that it be submitted for consideration to the Postmaster General. The inconvenience of leaving it to the direction of the Deputy Postmaster to return letters sent after the mail is closed to go to a ship of war which may be still in the harbour, or to send them by such opportunity as he may see fit. Nor has he followed the previously invariable practice of giving information to the Governor when a mail is to be made up. 176
- Enclosed.* Ryland to Heriot, 4th August. That the dispatches sent yesterday afternoon to go by the mail had been sent back with a verbal message that the mail was closed. As the frigate is still in the harbour the Governor orders that another mail be made up and sent by her. 178
- Heriot to Ryland, same date. That sending dispatches seven hours after the mail is closed, without any written request is highly disrespectful, that he is not obliged to send dispatches on board of vessels and that he can receive no orders except through the General Post Office. 179
- August 14, Quebec. Dunn to Camden (No. 1). That Milnes embarked in the "Uranie" on the 5th and sailed the same day. As administrator his best endeavours shall be used to preserve the good order and tranquility which now prevails in the Colony. Sends list of the Executive Council, on which he has marked the attendance usually given by the members, and transmits, as instructed, a similar list each packet, and shall send the earliest intelligence of all matters relative to this Government. Commissions of Oyer and Terminer were issued by the Lieut. Governor before he left; shall issue similar commissions should the public service require them. 180
- Enclosed.* List of the Executive Council, with notes on the attendance of members. 182
- August 14, Quebec. Dunn to Camden (No. 2). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for July. 183
- Enclosed.* Prices current. 184
- August 21, Quebec. Dunn to Camden. Refers him to No. 1, stating that Milnes had sailed and he (Dunn) had assumed the administration. Death of General Hunter at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of this day. The command of the forces will, he presumed, devolve on Col. Bowes of the 6th regiment. The two Provinces are now without a General Officer, a Lieut. Governor or a Chief Justice. 187

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August 21,  
Quebec. Col. B. Ford Bowes to same. Official report on the death of Hunter and that he (Bowes) has taken the command of the forces. The death being sudden, he was not in full possession of Hunter's intentions, but as he had intended to return to Upper Canada, leaving him (Bowes) to command in Lower Canada, he had a general knowledge of them so that he trusts to be able to carry on the service in a satisfactory manner. Has sent word by express to Russell, senior member of the Council of Upper Canada. Page 188
- September 5,  
Downing  
Street. Castlereagh to Milnes (No. 1). Transmits copy of letter and paper relative to the culture of hemp in Canada. The paper to be translated into French and, with an engraving also sent, circulated in the Province of Lower Canada. 190
- September 11,  
Quebec. Dunn to Camden (No. 3). Circular to Milnes received; the strictest attention shall be paid to communications from the Board of Health. There is no appearance of any malignant or infectious disease in the Province, nor has it been visited with any for several years. Sends list of the Executive Council. 191  
(For list see page 182.)
- September 11,  
Quebec. Bowes to Camden. Had opened letters addressed to Hunter from His Lordship. Letters of 30th June and 3rd July (No. 8) being on civil affairs he had forwarded to Russell, and extract from so much of No. 9 as related to the same subject. Previous to Hunter's death orders had been given for arrangements to secure the ordnance stores. It seems to be too late to erect the small magazines, but preparations are made for carrying on the work early in spring. 192
- September 25,  
Quebec. Dunn to Camden (No. 4). Sends minutes of Executive Council on State business between 25th July and 18th instant. 194  
*Enclosed.* Minutes, 31st July. The tenth report of special committee presented. 195  
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Eleventh report. 197  
Report of Committee on the petitions of Thomas Faunce, C. G. Stewart, William Wilson, Augustus Willing and Hugh McDonald. 198  
Report on Public Accounts, with journal and proceedings. 200 to 216  
229 to 240
- September 28,  
Downing  
Street. Castlereagh to Milnes (No. 4). Sends list of Acts who do not appear to be liable to any objection. 217
- October 8,  
Quebec. Dunn to Camden (No. 5). Transmits certified copy of the rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for August. 220  
Prices current 221
- October 9,  
Quebec. Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 1). Has received circular that His Lordship has been appointed to the Colonial and War Department in room of Camden. 224
- October 24,  
Quebec. Bowes to same. Sends copy of correspondence with Dunn respecting the deficiencies of the civil revenues, which he had declined to make good, without the certificate of Milnes. In this he is acting in accordance with the decision of Hunter. Believes no inconvenience will arise from the refusal, as no further sum will be required till next May. 225  
*Enclosed.* Application by Dunn, referred to, dated 21st October. 227  
Dispatches of Portland, dated 19th April, 1803, authorizing the payment of deficiencies in the civil revenues by order from the Commander-in-Chief in Canada. 228  
Letter, Bowes to Dunn, 23rd October, that he cannot supply the deficiency in the civil revenue without the certificate of Milnes. 241

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October 26,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 2). Transmits reports on the claims of Monk, for services whilst Attorney General. History of the steps taken by Monk to obtain a settlement which had been suspended by Dorchester. The difficulty met with by the Committee in arriving at a decision. The division of the account; comment on the remarks of the Committee. Statement by the chairman of the difficulty of obtaining proof of the duties performed by Monk and suggesting that a fair settlement would be arrived at by allowing £690 a year for the time covered by the accounts, deducting salary and contingencies already paid. This would leave a balance of about £1,000. The suggestion would have made part of the report, but the Committee did not feel at liberty to do so under the reference.

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*Enclosed.* Reference to a Committee, 10th June, 1805, of the claims of Monk, for examination. 250

Journal of proceedings of Committee. 251

Statement of Monk's claims. 257

October 26,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Castlereagh. States his services for upwards of forty years and refers to Dorchester for his opinion on their value. Is now acting as administrator; the expense entailed. Proposes to draw for £500 on account till His Majesty's pleasure be known as to the allowance. 261

October 26,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 3). Respecting the discharge of the deficiency in the civil revenue by the Commander of the forces. (Substantially as in letter from Bowes with enclosures, pp. 225, &c.) 263

October 28,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 4). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec, between 10th October, 1804, and 10th instant. 266

1806.

April 4,  
Downing  
Street.

*Enclosed.* The returns in detail, eight in number. 267 to 274

Windham to the officer commanding the forces in Upper and Lower Canada. That during the absence of the Lieut. Governor the deficiencies in the civil revenue are to be made good on the certificate of the person administering the Government. 243

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## ACTING GOV. T. DUNN AND MISCELLANEOUS—1805.

## Q. 99.

1805.  
 January 3,  
 Downing  
 Street.

Camden to Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec. Shall recommend that his request for leave of absence be granted. Shall be happy to converse with him, when he arrives, on the subjects touched upon in his letters, but cannot hold out expectations that it shall be recommended to the King that he shall be allowed to divest himself of his diocese, although an endeavour shall be made to relieve him of inconveniences. Page 66

January 3,  
 Admiralty.

Barron to E. Cooke. That the Lords of the Admiralty that orders are given for the discharge of John Queen (Q. 96, p. 2) and—Panet (p. 4), if the circumstances are as represented. 68

January 3,  
 London.

(For discharge of Panet see page 183.)  
 Lord Harrowby to—. Enclosing Grece's letter for consideration, as the subject is out of his line. 69

*Enclosed.* John W. Grece to Harrowby, dated Surrey, 20th December, 1804. That in 1801, at the time of the Confederacy of the Northern Powers, which prevented the importation of grain, he had addressed a letter to His Lordship on a plan to obtain a supply, and in consequence large quantities were shipped in the face of opposition. The high cost he had paid in Prussia, with the freight and rate of insurance, necessary to overcome these obstacles. While the wheat was on the way, the victory of Copenhagen, the submission of the Northern Powers, &c., so depressed the price of wheat that it fell from 126s. to 105s. the quarter in London. There was an indemnity, provided it fell below 100s., but this did not benefit him and he could not apply to Parliament, as that would make public an arrangement on which silence was to be kept. He proposes to remove to Lower Canada, provided a sufficient grant be made and would endeavour to introduce the culture of flax and hemp. Begs that he may be recommended for the grant of a township or 50,000 clear of reservations on the border of the River Ottawa in both or either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada. Except for the fur trade, these Provinces can be valuable only in proportion as such enterprises as he proposes shall be undertaken. To overcome the difficulties of clearing, &c., (enumerated) labourers must be brought out at great expense, and he urges these considerations as justifying his application for an extensive

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tract, and he asserts that in 1801, when pursuing a mistaken prospect of personal advantage, he rendered great service to his fellow subjects.

Page 70

January 9,  
Surrey.

Grece to Camden. That he had written to Lord Harrowby. The letter transmitted to His Lordship (Camden) contained the grounds on which he applied for a grant. He encourages the hope that he may contribute to lay the foundation for advancing the interests of the Provinces. 75

*Enclosed.* Memorial for grant of land. 77

January 12,  
Whitehall.

Lords of Trade per Fawkener to Edward Cooke. Asks to be informed what steps have been taken by the Executive Council of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada to encourage the growth of hemp therein. 81

January 12,  
London.

Rashleigh, Son & Lee to Cooke. Ask that after Monk's papers are looked over they be granted an interview so as to have the matter settled, send extracts from Monk's observations. 82

*Enclosed.* Extracts from Monk's letters to Rashleigh, Son & Lee 83

January 26,  
Rolls House  
London.

W. Grant to Camden. Sends memorial from Quebec (Mrs. Lynd's). Can vouch for the situation and services of petitioner's late husband, and to the expenditure on the farm in question. 94

*Enclosed.* Memorial of Mrs. Lynd, widow of David Lynd, late prothonotary of King's Bench, Quebec, for lease for 99 years of farm held by her husband. 95

January 31,  
London.

Order-in-Council assenting to Act regulating the Police, passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada. 98

February —  
Montreal.

Memorial of the merchants of Montreal to the Legislative Council against the proposal to place an import tax on goods for the purpose of building gaols, and praying to be heard at the bar of the House in opposition to the same. 100

A similar petition was sent by the merchants of Quebec, to Sir R. S. Milnes; the title only is given. 109

March 2,  
Montreal.

A. Cuyler to Cooke. Had learned on his return that it was intended to appropriate for the site of a church, a lot of ground assigned to him, instead of having the church rebuilt on the old site as requested by the rector and parishioners. That he might not be deprived of this lot and of the waste lands, owing to the unfriendly disposition of this Government, had apprised the Governor by letter that he had received an order from Camden for the lands and lot. The steps he had taken to establish his claims, the obstacles in his way. Details are given of vacant lots, &c., available for the church without taking that assigned to him, but he is willing to take one outside the walls. His services, losses, &c. 110

*Enclosed.* Copy of Cuyler's memorial. 116

Copy of Cuyler's letter to Milnes, 26th November, 1804. 119

Answer by Milnes through Ryland 29th November. 120

Other documents on the subject. 121 to 180

May 18,  
London.

Memorial of John Briggs, praying that he may succeed Thomas Dunn, as a puisné judge for the district of Quebec. 181

May 22,  
Admiralty.

Marsden to Cooke. By a letter from Lord Nelson it appears that Panet, impressed and taken on board the "Excellent," has been discharged. 183

(See Q. 96, p. 4 and Q. 99, p. 68.)

May 25,  
London.

Ordnance Office by Crew to Cooke. Had been in communication with the officers of Artillery and Engineers in Quebec, and although no complete arrangement could be made for defence until the system is adopted, yet the ammunition ought, at all events, to be placed in safety, the Citadel house repaired for this purpose and small magazines to be built for the supply of the batteries round the town. Asks that Camden be moved to send directions to Lieut. General Hunter for the performance of the service. 184

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May 28,  
Quebec.

Observations by J. Ker, Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty for Lower Canada, on "An Act for the better regulation of pilots and shipping in the Port of Quebec and in the Harbours of Quebec and Montreal, for improving the navigation of the River St. Lawrence and for establishing a fund for decayed pilots, their widows and orphans."

Page 186

June 12,  
Rolls House,  
London.

Sir W. Grant to Camden. Asks that the Viscount de Vaux may, if it can be done, obtain what he desires, as it would be an act of charity, otherwise he will lose all the advantages he expected from his grant of land.

194

June 16,  
London.

Viscount de Vaux to Grant. That he would use his influence with Camden to be sent to Canada immediately and receive there the same allowance for him and his family as he would receive in London, which with arrears would amount now to £3,000. That the quantity of land, a township he asks for, should be settled before he sailed. De Puisaye has had for himself alone, more money than he asks for all his people, who number 20. He, however, confines his wishes to be sent immediately to Canada after obtaining means to pay his debts.

195

(There seems to be an error in the dates of these letters, that of the Master of the Rolls, Sir W. Grant, of the 12th June, having reference, apparently, to de Vaux's letter dated the 16th.)

July 2,  
King's Bench.

Memorial of Charles de la Garde. That he had received a grant of land in Canada; how he was prevented from taking possession; his losses have caused him to be sent to the King's Bench prison; prays that the Government would repurchase the land granted to him, so that he might be released and enabled to return to Russia.

197

*Enclosed.* Copy of letter from Sir Joseph Banks on the assistance rendered by the Russian Commander at Kamschatka to the ships under Captain Cook; when they touched there in 1779. On his retirement his youngest daughter was married to Charles de la Garde, Chamberlain to the King of Poland, but the Polish revolution deprived him of his whole fortune. In this condition his father-in-law, the former Commander at Kamschatka recommended him to go to England and ask for land in Canada; should it be granted the father-in-law will supply two superior attendants and a sufficient number of persons to cultivate the land. Urges that the grant be made.

200

Portland to Prescott. Transmits letter from Banks and desires him to give de la Garde a favourable allotment of land, as regards situation and quantity.

203

Translation of a certificate of the identity of la Garde.

204

July 5,  
London.

Chatham to Camden (confidential). Has received letters from Hunter and plans, &c., from Mann for his opinion. Differences of opinion on the subject between Hunter and Mann on the one side and the Committee of Engineers on the other as to the defences of the City of Quebec. Sends Mann's answer to the report of the Committee. Suggests that the project of the Committee, (with the sketch) for the Citadel of Quebec, should be sent to the commanding Engineer, through Hunter, to have the proposed work traced on the spot, and to report if the ground is capable of admitting it without the inconveniences Mann apprehends. If so the plan of the Committee would be preferable, but if as apprehended by Mann, then his should be adopted. Leans strongly to the opinion of occupying the heights of Abraham as proposed by Mann, as no attack could be made on Quebec that would not render the measure of peculiar utility, but considerable works there might in the meantime be suspended until those on the Citadel are completed. There can be no doubt of the propriety of the proposed repairs to Lower town, &c., so as to assure it against a *coup de main*. The consideration of these and other works may for the present be suspended. The expenditure should be carried on under Hunter in



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the same way had long been practised with advantage. Cannot spare to Quebec an experienced officer like Mann but Bruyeres is a most capable and efficient officer. The occupation of St. John's and Isle aux Noix is not for engineers to decide, it is a question of general military expediency. Has no observation to make on the Reserves at Quebec beyond what is in the report. Page 206

*Enclosed.* Observations, dated 22nd March, 1805, on the report of the Committee of Engineers on the defences of Quebec. The observations are very detailed and technical. 211

Report referred to, dated 14th March. 221

Plan, with the different proposals marked with yellow and red lines; the old works are shown by black lines. 225a

July 10,  
Treasury.

Treasury by W. Sturges Bourne to Cooke. Transmits memorial of George Law, for remuneration for his services as a Commissioner for valuing the Jesuit estates in Quebec. 226

July 25,  
Whitehall.

Cottrell to Cooke. Transmits copy of the minute of the Lords of Trade on the culture and manufacture of hemp in Canada, to be laid before Castlereagh for His Lordship's information, and that such part of the minutes as relates to the growth, &c., of hemp should be promulgated by the Governors of Upper and Lower Canada among the inhabitants and read from time to time in the churches after divine worship. 227

*Enclosed.* Minute referred to. 229

July 27,  
Treasury.

Bourne to Cooke. That in accordance with the recommendation of the Lords of Trade, the Treasury ordered the Transport Commissioners to purchase hemp seed to be sent to Canada. 236

*Enclosed.* The report of the Lords of Trade referred to. 237

August 2,  
Quebec.

Sewell to Adam Gordon. Sends copy of memorial lately presented to Milnes, which he had suggested should be sent to him (Gordon). Sir Robert Milnes, on his arrival in London, will give every information required. 239

*Enclosed.* Stating the terms of his commission and praying that a warrant might issue for the fees due to him since his appointment. 240

August 3,  
Quebec.

Heriot to Camden. A public officer, when attacked by a Lieut. Governor, is justified in deviating from the usual channel of correspondence to attain the shortest direction of defence. That in the case of complaint of not forwarding dispatches, the hour of closing the mails had been notified. Seven hours after they had been closed a man employed as a waiter came to his (Heriot's) house when he was at dinner, brought what he called dispatches, without any written request, desiring they should be sent on board ship, which he is under no obligation to do. The Lieut. Governor, who is to embark in that ship, could easily have ordered them to be conveyed with himself. Trusts that if a complaint has been made against him that it shall not be allowed to operate to his prejudice. 244

Order-in-Council that in certain cases the grantees of Crown lands may be dispensed from taking the oath prescribed to be taken before the Commissioners. 247.

August 17,  
Treasury.

Huskisson to Cooke. In answer to Castlereagh's application for bounties for the cultivation of hemp, the only step the Lords of the Treasury think necessary at the present stage is to order an advance of £400 each to Campbell and Grece, with security for repayment should the conditions not be complied with. 249

August 24,  
Whitehall.

Cottrell for Lords of Trade to Cooke. That Castlereagh might be moved to obtain the King's authority to desire the Lieut. Governor to appropriate 150 acres of cleared land out of the 300 granted to Campbell and Grece for the cultivation of hemp. 250

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September 2,  
Whitehall.

Cottrell for Lords of Trade to Cooke. Transmits paper on the culture of hemp, prepared by Taylor, Secretary of the Society of Arts, &c., with an engraving of the implements necessary in its preparation. Page 252  
*Enclosed.* Remarks by Charles Taylor. 254

Plan referred to. Method recommended for preparing hemp in Canada. 274a

September 13,  
Treasury.

Huskiisson to Cooke. Transmits requisition from Milnes for goods to be given as presents to the Indians. (Q. 98, pp. 171, 172.) 275

October 20,  
Montreal.

A. Cuyler to same. Further respecting his claims to a grant of Crown lands. 276

*Enclosed.* Ryland to Cuyler, 5th October, recommending him to write respecting his land grant to Milnes, who must be now in London; he (Ryland) can do nothing and the President of the Council not knowing the Lieut. Governor's intentions, will leave the matter to be settled between Milnes and His Majesty's Ministers. 280

November 4,  
Quebec.

Memorial of W. Holmes, M.D., to Castlereagh, for a grant of land in payment of the expenses he incurred in his attendance on the Indians during the years 1790 and 1791, whilst he was stationed at Detroit. 281

November 10,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 5). Dispatches received. Notice to officers on half-pay shall be printed and published through the Province, and shall have the paper on the culture of hemp translated circulated. Public attention has lately been turned to this subject owing to the encouragement given by the Legislature. Has received invoice of hemp seed on board the "Lydia," which has arrived at Quebec. Shall have the seed distributed to the greatest advantage. 2

November 16,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 6). Has transmitted to Merry, His Majesty's Minister at Washington, the memorial of merchants engaged with the trade with the Indians who are in United States territory. Sends copy of his letter which accompanied the memorial, which contains the grounds of complaint by the merchants. The Superintendent of Indian affairs in Upper Louisiana does not appear to have acted under directions from his Government. 4

*Enclosed.* Dunn to A. Merry, Minister at Washington, 15th November, 1805, with copy of memorial, &c. 6

Memorial of the merchants of Montreal, engaged in the trade with the Indians within United States territories. The signatures of the members are given. 8

Proclamation by James Wilkinson, Superintendent of Indian affairs for Louisiana, St. Louis, 26th August, 1805, forbidding the citizens or subjects of a foreign power from entering the Missouri for the purpose of Indian trade. 15

November 27,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 8). Transmits certified copy of the rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for September and October 19

*Enclosed.* Prices current for September. 20

The same for October. 23

November 27,  
London.

Inglis to Castlereagh. Sends memorial from merchants of London trading to Canada, respecting a law lately passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada, on the subject of which they desire to wait on His Lordship. 284

*Enclosed.* Memorial, of same date, calls attention to an Act lately passed in Lower Canada, imposing additional duties on spirits, wines and teas, and a new duty on sales by auction, for the purpose of erecting gaols at Quebec and Montreal respectively. Reasons against the policy of the Act given in detail. The memorialists pray that the Act be not assented to. 285

December 9,  
Treasury.

Harrison to Cooke. Asks that Castlereagh give his opinion on the order from Colonel Bowes to the Deputy Paymaster General to draw

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	bills on the Paymaster General for £10,000 and the Deputy Commissary General to draw on the Treasury for £20,000 for ordinary and extraordinary services in Upper and Lower Canada, and to supply the deficiency in the civil expenditure.	Page 291
December 9, London.	Rashleigh, Son & Lee to same. Again calling attention to the claim for payment of the fees due to Monk whilst Attorney General. Send documents and request an interview.	293
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial, dated Quebec, 20th October, 1805, from Monk, respecting fees due him.	295
	Case of the Attorney General's fees.	305
	Other documents relating to Monk's claim.	320, 322, 324, 328
December 24, Quebec.	Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 9). Transmits certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current for November.	26
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Prices current.	27
December 24, Quebec.	Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 10). Sends minutes of Council on State business from 19th September, and on Crown lands from 1st August, both to 9th instant.	30
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Minutes, 30th September, journals and proceedings of the Committee in the case of Monk.	31 to 41
	Report on an application from the Deputy Secretary and Registrar respecting the proposed lease of the Crown and Clergy lands.	42
	Report on the petition of J. Hill for a salary as crier.	44
	On a letter from I. W. Clarke that an allowance be made to Erma-tinger, Secretary for the Committee on hemp culture.	44
	Minutes, 25th November. John Richardson sworn in as Executive Councillor.	46
	Mandamus in his favour.	47
	Minutes, 9th December. Report on books, &c., wanted for the House of Correction, Montreal.	49
	On petition of Philemon Wright for land as an equivalent for hemp raised in Lower Canada.	50
	Recommended that he be granted 1,200 acres additional.	51
	Minutes of proceedings on Crown lands.	53
	(For names see alphabetical list.)	
1806. April 4, Downing Street.	Castlereagh to Dunn (No. 1). Dispatches received and laid before the King. How it was decided Monk's claim should be discharged. He (Dunn) has power to settle on the report of Committee, the rule laid down for the examination of Monk's accounts having been followed. There can be no objection to the alternative of paying him £600 a year for the period comprehended in his accounts, deducting the salary and contingencies already paid should he prefer this mode of settlement. Hopes that there will be no need of further reference. The Commander of the forces will be furnished with authority to make good the deficiencies of the revenue. A reference to the King's instructions will show that the £1,500 a year for the Lieut. Governor is appropriated to the member of Council on whom the administration may devolve, but without other allowance or emolument. Sends copy of memorial from Holmes for land in Lower Canada.	

#### APPLICANTS FOR LANDS IN THIS VOLUME.

(The figures after the names show the pages.)

G.—Green, Benjamin, 57, 60; Gagy, Louis, 59.

H.—Hart, Moses, 58; Hoyt, Sanford, 57.

S.—Sanford, Elizabeth, 54, Ephraim, 53, Esther, 54; Saul, Elizabeth Hanna, 58, John, 58, 60, Thomas, 58.

W.—Wright, Philemon, 59; Wurtele, Joseph, 58.

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## TOWNSHIPS.

A.—Ashton, 56, 60.  
 E.—Eardley, 54.  
 F.—Frampton, 56, 60.  
 H.—Hull, 55, 59.  
 M.—Milton, 58, 60.  
 R.—Roxton, 57, 60.

## SEIGNIORIES.

S.—St. Maurice, 59.

## ACTING GOV. T. DUNN—1806.

## Q. 100.

1806.			
January 22, Quebec.	Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 11). Has received dispatches addressed to Milnes, Nos. 1 and 4, but 2 and 3 have not reached. Death of Rev. M. Denaut on the 18th inst. Shall send particulars relating to the vacancy at a future time.		
January 22, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 12). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current.	Page 2	4
February 15, Quebec.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Prices current. Same to same (No. 13). Had informed His Lordship of the death of Rev. M. Denaut, titular Bishop of Quebec. Application of Mgr. Plessis, Coadjutor, to take the oath of allegiance previous to entering on his office as successor, and requested that the Rev. Bernard Claude Panet should succeed as Coadjutor. Had searched the records of the Council and summoned the members to meet on the 27th January to administer the oaths according to the practice shown by the records of Council. Has fixed on Panet as Coadjutor, having known him for forty years as a good and loyal subject, whose father had been one of the Judges of Common Pleas and been of service in the administration of civil justice by the Military Courts. On the 8th instant he took the oath of allegiance as Coadjutor.		5
February 18, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 16). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for January.		8
February 19, Quebec.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Prices current for January. Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 14). Has received dispatch No. 3 by Greece, whom he will assist in every way possible. Has provided him with 75 bushels hemp seed and 100 copies of Taylor's "Remarks," which has been translated into French for distribution. There are no ungranted lands of the Crown cleared fit for the cultivation of hemp. Has advised Greece to ascertain if such lands in a suitable situation cannot be obtained by purchase, so that he may enter on the cultivation without loss of time.		16
February 19, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 15). Sends copy of petition from the widow of O'Hara, late Provincial Judge at Gaspé, that her husband had been unable to make the least provision for her out of his small salary of £200 a year and that she is utterly helpless from extreme old age and infirmity, and praying for an annuity. Believes the statements to be correct; the late Justice O'Hara was a very upright and faithful servant of the Crown.		17
March 18, Quebec.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from Mrs. Mary O'Hara. Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 17). Sends speech to the Legislature and addresses. There appears to be every disposition in both houses to promote what he has recommended. The bill for the better preservation of His Majesty's Government and that for regulating the trade with the United States have already passed the Assembly unanimously. The		10

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	Alien bill has had two readings. <i>Gazette</i> received with account of victory over the combined fleet and the death of Nelson. Page 20	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech at the opening of the Legislature, 20th February. 22	
	The same in French. 25	
	Address of the Legislative Council. 28	
	The same of the Assembly. 30	
	Answer. 35	
	Address of the Assembly in French with answer (44). 36, 43	
March 19, Quebec.	Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 18). Sends certified copy of the rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for February. 45	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Prices current for February. 46	
April 6, Quebec.	Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 20). Transmits petition and memorial from the Assembly on the subject of the Act passed for the erection of gaols in Quebec and Montreal. The proceedings in this case unprecedented and unparliamentary, but thought it best to forward the petition, not to cause irritation by refusal at a moment when tranquility may be of consequence to His Majesty's interests. 62	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address from the Assembly to the King, giving reasons for passing the Act for erecting gaols and providing the means for doing so, and praying that the Act be not disallowed. 64	
	Motives which led the Assembly to adopt the mode of taxation in the Act for erecting gaols, in preference to a land tax. 67	
	Memorial to Dunn that he would transmit the petition and memorial to the King. 76	
	Answer by Dunn, that the petition and memorial shall be transmitted as requested. 78	
April 15, Quebec.	Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 19). Sends memorial of the widow of N. Taylor, an American loyalist, who removed from Boston to Quebec, in 1776. His services and meritorious conduct. The distressing situation of Mrs. Taylor, her daughter and granddaughter. The losses sustained by Mrs. Taylor's relatives in consequence of the American Revolution. Recommends her case for favourable consideration, and refers former Governors (Dorchester, &c.) for further particulars. 55	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Mrs. Taylor's memorial. 55	
	The memorial of Nathaniel Taylor, late Naval Officer of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, to the commissioners for inquiring into the claims of American loyalists, dated 28th January, 1786. 58	
April 16, Quebec.	Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 21). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for March. 80	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Prices current. 81	
May 12, Quebec.	Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 22). Had prorogued the Legislature on the 29th of April. Sends speech and schedule of the Bills passed, one of which, "to authorize Jacques LaCombe to build a bridge over the "River L'Assomption," has been reserved, after getting the Attorney General's opinion, which, with the Bill, is enclosed. The object itself is worthy of encouragement, but the disposition of the revenue is not in accordance with the Royal instructions. 84	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech on prorogation. 86	
	Schedule of Acts passed. 88	
	Attorney General's report on "Bill to authorize Jacques LaCombe to "erect a bridge over the River L'Assomption." 91	
	Copy of the Bill. 93	
	Title of the volume of statutes; not copied, the volume being among the Archives. 114a	
May 13, Quebec.	Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 23). Sends memorial of W. S. Moore, member of Assembly. A previous memorial of Moore for land, referred	

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- to the Executive Council was rejected as too late. His usefulness; has no hesitation in laying this memorial before His Lordship to obtain authority for the Council, if that should be thought proper, to consider the memorials with a view to grant the lands asked for to Moore and his family. Page 115
- Enclosed.* Memorial of W. S. Moore. 117
- May 14, Quebec. Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 24). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for April. 120
- Enclosed.* Prices current. 121
- May 30, Quebec. Dunn to W. Windham (No. 1). That he will transmit such intelligence as may be proper to send. The utmost attention shall be paid to the suggestions of the Board of Health to prevent the introduction of infectious disease, of which there is not the slightest appearance. The hemp seed sent out last fall proved good for nothing; thinks the surest means of getting good seed would be to procure it in the neighbouring states. 124
- June 5, Downing Street. Windham to Dunn. Dispatches received and laid before the King. In addition to the correspondence respecting the encouragement to be given to Campbell, Grece and others who should engage in the culture and preparing of hemp, sends copies of correspondence between the Board of Trade, Admiralty, Treasury and Navy, showing that Clarke, Deputy Commissary at Montreal, and not Grece and Campbell, is to be appointed inspector of hemp, Clarke's authority to be furnished by the Naval Board. Transmits copy of letter from the Lords of Trade respecting the Act for erecting gaols in Quebec and Montreal and the means of defraying the expense, with representations on the subject. No provision has been made for the application of any surplus that may be raised for that purpose after the cost of these gaols is defrayed. The surplus is not to be used until special directions are received. 49
- June 11. Dunn to Windham (No. 2). Dispatches received. Had communicated to the merchants the substance of his letter of the 2nd April, as directed, and shall take the necessary steps for finally discharging Monk's claims. The Commander-in-Chief had received orders to make good the deficiency in the civil revenues, but the balance in the hands of the Receiver General renders this unnecessary at present. 127
- June 11, Quebec. Bowes to same. Acknowledges receipt of order to make good the deficiency in the civil revenues. 128
- June 25, Quebec. Dunn to same (No. 3). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for May. 129
- Enclosed.* Prices current. 130
- July 3, Downing Street. Windham to Dunn (No. 4). In the present distressed state of the widows of O'Hara and Taylor, is strongly inclined to recommend their cases to the King, but the allowances on the Provincial revenues are already very heavy. If the King's bounty should be extended to the memorialists, he (Windham) shall not feel warranted in recommending more than £50 per annum to each. 79
- July 14, Quebec. Dunn to Windham (No. 4). Sends schedule and exemplifications of the Acts passed in the last session, and copy of the Journals of the Legislative Council. Sends also copy of the reserved Act authorizing Jacques LaCombe to build a bridge over the River L'Assomption; the reasons for this are already given. 133
- Enclosed.* Schedule. 88
- Journals of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, for the second session of the fourth Parliament. 135
- July 15, Quebec. Dunn to Windham (No. 5). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec from 5th April to 5th July. 204
- Enclosed.* Returns. 203 a, b c.

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July 24,  
Quebec. Dunn to Windham (No. 6). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for June. Page 205  
*Enclosed.* Prices current. 206
- August 5,  
Quebec. Dunn to Windham (No. 7). Transmits memorial of the widow of Le Maistre, with copy of former memorial to Milnes. Le Maistre's services; the distressed situation of his widow; who is left absolutely destitute, the proceeds of the property sold not paying the debts of her late husband. 209  
*Enclosed.* The memorials. 211, 213
- August 5,  
Quebec. Dunn to Windham (No. 8). There is no infectious disease in the Province; should any make its appearance shall report. 215
- August 6,  
Downing  
Street. Windham to Dunn (No. 5). Dispatches received. Does not object to Moore's memorial being taken into consideration. Extract of letter respecting the failure of hemp seed has been sent to the Committee of the Privy Council and Treasury. He is authorized to have an allowance of £50 each paid to the widows of O'Hara and Taylor. 126
- August 11,  
Quebec. Dunn to Windham (No. 9). Dispatch respecting half-pay officers received with forms to be used by them, which he would publish in a proclamation. Objections to appointing magistrates specially to administer the prescribed oaths; the magistrate nearest the officer should be allowed to do so. Cannot send the signatures of the different magistrates; sends list of those in Lower Canada. 216  
*Enclosed.* List of Justices of the Peace for the District of Quebec. 221
- August 12,  
Quebec. Dunn to Windham (No. 10). Arrival of Allcock; his appointment to be Chief Justice and admission as a member of the Executive Council. 236
- August 16,  
Quebec. Same to same (No. 11). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for July. 237  
*Enclosed.* Prices current. 238
- August 22,  
Quebec. Dunn to Windham (No. 12). Sends report of a committee on the cultivation of hemp. There are no cleared lands that can be granted; the committee, therefore, recommend that a sum be granted to lease suitable lands sufficient for a fair trial. Campbell has not yet arrived; Grece arrived last fall and is now established in the vicinity of Montreal. Sends copy of correspondence with him and reports of the Committee of Council, relative to the purchase of lands for the culture of hemp. Grece has been paid at the rate of £200 per annum from the date of his embarking on the 17th of October. Is this to continue? No more fit person than Isaac W. Clarke could have been selected to receive and inspect the hemp. No surplus arising from the tax for the erection of gaols shall be used until special directions are received. Has received letter from Clarke that he has neither received letter of appointment nor instructions from the Navy authorizing him to act as Inspector. 241  
*Enclosed.* Schedule of enclosures. 245  
The reports and correspondence referred to in the preceding letter from 12th March to 12th May and Clarke's letter of 25th August, all relating to the culture of hemp. 246 to 266
- August 28,  
Quebec. Gazette containing regulations to prevent fraud in the receipt of the half pay or allowance of officers living in the Provinces. 226  
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- September 2,  
Quebec. Dunn to Windham (No. 13). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for August. 267  
*Enclosed.* Prices current. 268
- September 12,  
Quebec. Dunn to Windham (private). Calls attention to the insufficiency of his allowance whilst administering the Government. 272
- September 15,  
Quebec. Same to same (No. 14). Hopes that authority may be sent for the payment of an annual allowance to the widows of O'Hara and Taylor. 275

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October 15, Quebec.	Dunn to Windham (No. 15). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for September.	Page 276	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Prices current.	277	
October 16, Quebec.	Dunn to Windham (No. 16). Shall, as permitted, submit Moore's memorial for land to the Executive Council, and issue warrants for the payment of £50 each to the widows O'Hara and Taylor, who are sincerely grateful.	280	
October 27, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 17). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec from 5th July to 10th instant.	181	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Returns.	281a to d.	
October 28, Quebec.	Colonel Isaac Brock to Windham. Calls attention to the inconvenience of hiring houses in Quebec for military hospitals and transmits plan of a building calculated to remove every difficulty.	282	
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November 5, Quebec.	Dunn to Windham (No. 18). Sends requisitions for goods to be used for presents to the Indians.	286	
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	<i>Enclosed.</i> Prices current.	295	
November 5, Quebec.	Dunn to Windham (No. 20). Sends letter of reference to a Committee of Council relative to a sale of the lease of St. Maurice Forges, with report of the Committee. The sale of the lease was recommended by the report postponed till the 1st instant, when it was disposed of to Monro & Bell, the former lessees, at £60 currency per annum. The loss sustained, as the rent is not proportioned to the value, but he did not feel justified in withholding the lease after a fair and public sale.	298	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Reference to the Council respecting the sale of the lease of St. Maurice Forges, 10th June.	300	
	Report of the Committee thereon.	302	
November 6, Downing Street.	Windham to Dunn (No. 6). Dispatches received; that relating to the publication of the regulations respecting officers and half pay, has been sent to the Paymaster General; the one with the proceedings concerning the culture of hemp in Lower Canada has been forwarded to the Lords of Trade.	271	

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## ACTING GOV. T. DUNN AND MISCELLANEOUS—1806.

## Q. 101—1.

1806.  
November 6,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Windham (No. 21). The Commissioners of the Navy have offered Clarke by letter (shown to Dunn) the sum of £2.10 for every ton of clean hemp shipped from Montreal to Quebec by him or his deputy as remuneration for his trouble as agent. Clarke had wished to decline, but afterwards accepted the situation of agent, but does not consider the remuneration sufficient. Agrees with him and recommends an increase, Clarke being the fittest man to be found in the Province, besides his having been at great pains and trouble for several years in promoting the growth of hemp. Arrival of Campbell; shall afford him every assistance. 2

Same to same (No. 22). Sends transcript of the proceedings of the Commissioners for the management of the Jesuit estates. 5

November 7,  
Quebec.

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1806.

November 8,  
Quebec.

<i>Enclosed.</i> Proceedings of the Commissioners from 14th May, 1805, to 30th October, 1806.	Page 6 to 72
Dunn to Windham (No. 23). Sends copies of the proceedings of the Executive Council, relative to State business and also concerning Crown lands from 10th December, 1805, to 27th October last, with other documents.	75
<i>Enclosed.</i> List of Executive Councillors.	225
Minutes, 27th January. Report of Committee on letter from the Surveyor General respecting stationery and fees of office.	76
Reports on application from Receiver General for an allowance to an agent in Montreal employed to collect the duties from auctioneers, first report.	78
The same, second report.	79
Report on petition of certain officers respecting fees on grants of land.	80
On sundry petitions for the leases of Crown and Church Reserves. (For names see alphabetical list.)	81
Bishop Plessis takes the oath of allegiance.	88
Minutes, 8th February. Report on the Public Accounts for the half year beginning 11th April, 1805, with details, tables, &c.	89
Rev. Bernard Panet, Coadjutor, takes the oath of allegiance.	115
Minutes, 17th March. Report respecting Light House on Green Island.	116
Report respecting the Government schooner "Hazard."	117
Report respecting the form of lease for Crown and Clergy Reserves.	120
Minutes, 21st March. Statement of the Provincial Revenue of the Crown.	124
Report thereon.	127
Minutes, 26th April. Further report on form of lease for Crown and Clergy Reserves.	129
Further report concerning the "Hazard."	130
Report on petitions for leases of Crown and Church Reserves. (For names see alphabetical list.)	130
Report respecting boat buoys for the Traverse.	132
Report on opening a road from the Connecticut to the Chaudière River.	134
Further report on the same presented.	134
Report respecting an allowance to P. E. Desbarats, Secretary to the Quebec Committee on hemp culture.	137
Further respecting form of lease to the Crown and Church Reserves.	138
Minutes, 16th June. Report respecting the purchase of lands for the culture of hemp.	139
Report on queries by the late Deputy Secretary, respecting the form of lease of Crown and Church lands.	142
Reference respecting the putting off the sale of the lease of St. Maurice Forges.	145
Report on the same.	147
Report on the protest of Moses Hart against the sale of the lease of the Forges.	149
Order to advertise, and copy of the advertisement of the sale.	150
Minutes, 15th July. Report on the expense of printing forms of lease for the Crown and Clergy lands.	152
Representations of officials on the negligence of persons in not taking up their patents and paying their fees.	152
Petition of sundry officers concerned in passing patents for lands.	153

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Report on letter from Monro & Bell respecting a road to the St. Maurice Forges.	Page 155
Order respecting an additional clause to the lease of the St. Maurice Forges.	157
Minutes, 12th August. Chief Justice Alicoek sworn as member of Executive Council.	158
Minutes, 13th September. Report on Public Accounts, with journal containing proceedings, with details and tables.	159
Report on petitions for leases of Crown and Clergy Reserves. (For names see alphabetical list.)	179
Minutes, 4th October. Report on opening roads and proposed advertisement.	181
Monk's accounts referred to committee.	191
Report on the same.	193
Petition of the Ursuline Nuns of Three Rivers for relief in consequence of their convent having been destroyed by fire, referred to committee.	196
Report on the same.	196
Minutes on Crown lands.	198 to 224
Windham to Dunn (No. 7). Regrets the low price that, owing to the circumstances, the lease of the St. Maurice Forges was disposed of. Has sent copy of letter (No. 21) relative to the appointment of Clarke as agent for receiving hemp. Transmits letter from the Post Office relative to the oath to be taken by half-pay officers.	73

1807.  
January 8,  
Downing  
Street.

## ACTING GOV. T. DUNN AND MISCELLANEOUS—1806.

## Q. 101—2.

1806.  
January 11,  
Admiralty.

Marsden to Cooke. Sends letters from Captains Wood and Hubert respecting a box of papers addressed to Camden and not delivered. 361  
*Enclosed.* Note from Captain Wood, that all the packages, public and private, brought by the "Uranie" had been landed at Deal by Captain Hubert's clerk. 362

Captain Hubert. That numerous answers, packages, public and private, were received on board the "Uranie"; the greater part of the public ones were brought by the Lieut. Governor and were not under his (Hubert's) charge. His clerk had a list of all entrusted to his care, but he has been discharged from the service and has kept the list. Believes all were landed at Deal. 363

January 24,  
Treasury.

Huskisson to Cooke. That half the quantity of hemp seed sent to Canada last year is to be forwarded this year to Dunn, with six hand machines and six hackles, to be used as models. 365

February 20,  
Whitehall.

Fawkener to Shee. The Lords of Trade, in reference to complaints by merchants of Montreal that an attempt has been made to prevent them from entering the Mississippi to trade with the Indians, unless they abjure their allegiance, desire to know what representations on the subject have been made by the Lieutenant Governors of Canada on this subject. 366

March 20,  
London.

Rashleigh, Son and Lee. Further inquiry respecting accounts of Monk. 367

April 10,  
Treasury.

King to Shee. Six hand machines and six hackles have been forwarded to Canada, for the preparation of hemp. 369

April 15,  
Whitehall.

Minute of the Lords of Trade that Grece and Campbell would be improper persons to receive and inspect hemp grown in Canada to be shipped, so long as they are growers. 370

*Enclosed.* Admiralty enclosing letter from Navy Board that only clean hemp should be shipped, as inferior hemp is not worth the freight.

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1806.

Grece and Campbell, so long as they are growers, are improper persons to be employed for receiving and inspecting hemp. Page 372

Navy Board. The arrangements for receiving and inspecting hemp; Clarke should be appointed to the office at a salary of £250, with £150 for a deputy, &c. 373

April 17,  
Whitehall.

Lords of Trade to Shee. That they see no reasons to recommend the Act in Lower Canada for the erection of gaols should be disallowed. As no provision is made for the application of a surplus, the Lieut. Governor is not to give his consent to any application of it without special directions. 377

May 18,  
London.

Milnes to Shee. The Abbé Calonne is mistaken in representing that he (Milnes) ever voluntarily admitted emigrant priests whilst he administered the Government of Lower Canada. Only two present themselves in that time, one, an Italian Jesuit, not having proper credentials, was ordered to quit the Province; the other was admitted on the order of Sullivan in Hobart's time to be allowed to go to Montreal as one of the resident clergy. Had pointed out the serious consequence of admitting French emigrant priests into Lower Canada. Refers to this letter by which it would be seen that Prescott had sent representations to the same effect in 1791. Had found in Martinico and in Lower Canada that the emigrant priests are with difficulty restrained from intermeddling in political matters, leading the Canadian priesthood to follow their example. Until the question of the settlement of Catholic establishments in Lower Canada, it cannot be desirable to send fresh candidates. 379

Enclosed. J. Beecourt to ——— (in French), dated 25th April. Encloses letter and petition sent him by Abbé de Calonne. Has received upwards of 100 letters and requests to be submitted; respecting which he did not presume to be importunate, but this being of a nature and person having rights, believes that he would offend by suppressing it, as the decision will prove to the Canadians that Government is not prejudiced, as they may be induced to believe. 382

Abbé de Calonne to de Puisaye (in French). no date, recalling former friendship, as a reason for asking him to have petition presented to Windham. His charge in Prince Edward Island in 1799, where he was employed for six years amongst the Indians and Catholics, who are there in great numbers. The Bishop of Quebec, being satisfied with his services, appointed him director of the Ursuline Nuns at Three Rivers, having no suitable person among his own clergy. Had sent off his books and was prepared to go, when the Bishop informed him that Governor Milnes had not granted permission for him to go to Canada, a refusal based on the general rule to admit no French emigrants. At the same time in consequence of the death of his brother, he had to leave for England, in which he arrived last year. The Bishop of Quebec wrote to him several times that he hoped he would obtain, whilst in England, permission to go to Three Rivers, and that he relied on me coming. Before presenting a petition to the Ministry, he tried to influence Milnes through friends and Dillon promised to be his security and to urge the matter, but was unsuccessful, although others had been allowed to settle in Canada. States his superior claims on account of the services of his brother and himself, on which and other reasons he enlarges. 384

Petition (in French), undated, for leave to go to Three Rivers. 388

Milnes to Sullivan (secret), of 21st October, 1803, respecting emigrant priests. (See Q. 93, p. 45.) 390

June 2,  
Treasury.

Harrison to Shee. Transmits copies of letters from the Treasury to the Commissioners of the Navy and Secretary of the Admiralty, respecting the salary to Clarke for receiving and shipping hemp to be grown in Canada. 397

1806.

*Enclosed.* Of same date, letters to Commissioners of the Navy (398) and Secretary to the Admiralty (400), respecting Clarke's salary.

Page 398, 400

June 14,  
Allerton.

Milnes to Shee. Deeply regrets the death of M. Denaut, a loyal subject and decidedly attached to Government. Had on his arrival in September, presented M. Denaut's memorial and two dispatches addressed to Camden, with all the information he (Milnes) could procure relating to the Catholic establishment, to which he refers. Had he been in Quebec when Denaut died, he would have taken no step towards receiving M. Plessis, the Coadjutor, as Bishop until referring the subject to His Majesty's Government, especially as Plessis had already taken the oath of allegiance as Coadjutor and as titular Bishop of Canat (Canathe in Palestine) and therefore qualified for all the essential functions of the deceased Bishop. Has no reason to think otherwise than favourably of M. Panet, but would have hesitated to appoint him Coadjutor on account of the pretensions of his brother, the Speaker of the Assembly. 401

June 20,  
Quebec.

Memorial from A. Cuyler. Prays that the order for his land may be complied with, and that he may obtain letters patent for the same. 410

*Enclosed.* Order dated 31st July, 1804, that he is to obtain land to make up his quantity to 20,000 acres. 412

July 28,  
Quebec.

Mercator to ——. Sends remarks on a country little known, except to those who have visited it, with the object of promoting the interests of Great Britain. The union of the civil and military power in the same officer, giving power to meet quickly a political emergency. The separation of the two after Haldimand had left in 1784, but its inconvenience caused the Government to be again placed in the hands of a military officer. A change again took place in 1799, and the country has since been in a languishing state, with jealousy between the heads of the civil and military departments. The disadvantages of the separation in weakening the energy of Government and in restricting hospitality, an essential requisite to secure respect. The Canadians from training do not respect a person at the head of affairs who does not also command the troops; paying no taxes, except on articles of consumption, they are scarcely sensible of the weight of Government. The strong desire to have a person of high military rank appointed Governor. 404

August 11,  
Treasury.

Harrison to Shee. Sends letter from Colonel Bowes, that he has drawn for £30,000 to defray the extraordinary services of the Upper in Upper and Lower Canada, and asking for Windham's opinion on the same. 408

August 27,  
Treasury.

King to same. That the Paymaster General has orders to remit \$100,000 to Canada to the officer commanding the force there. 409

August 20,  
Treasury.

Thomas Crafer to same. Sends memorials, &c., from Cuyler, to be laid before Windham. 413

(Memorial dated 20th June, calendared at its date.)

October 26,  
Liverpool.

Admiral Coffin to Windham. Complains that on the Magdalen Islands there are forty-two families of Frenchmen, enemies of the King, who took refuge there when St. Pierre and Miquelon were captured. They live in open defiance of law, and carry on contraband trade. As proprietor of these islands prays that immediate steps be taken for the removal of these people. 414

November 10,  
Horse  
Guards.

Stephenson to Shee. The Paymaster General sees no necessity to appoint Magistrates or Notaries Public to administer oaths to half-pay officers resident in Canada, and that there should be no alteration in the regulation respecting the appointment of Magistrates. 415

November 15,  
Camberwell.

John Black to the Duke of Kent. Memorial, stating his services and asking for employment in one of the dockyards of the United Kingdom

- 1806.
- November 18, Quebec. Asia, Cape of Good Hope, Buenos Ayres, Malta, Gibraltar, Lisbon or any other places where his services might be required. Page 416  
Lamberton to Dyer, (extract). "We are still without either a Governor or a Commander-in-Chief, and I am afraid there is a great deal of animosity kindling between the English people and the French people; which had we a man of ability at the head of the Government might, I think, have been easily prevented, but I do not engage in the politics of this country." 421
- November 20, Whitehall. Lords of Trade to Shee. Had forwarded to the Commissioners of the Navy Dunn's information that Isaac W. Clarke had not received his commission of Inspector of Hemp, and now send the answer. 422  
*Enclosed.* Answer, dated 18th November, that the commission had been sent on the 16th June and duplicates on the 29th July. 423
- December 3, Portsmouth. Coffin to Windham. Calls attention to previous letter (p. 414) on the subject of a number of Frenchmen on the Magdalen Islands. Is anxious to send out orders to his agent. 424
- December 4, Quebec. Dunn to same (No. 24). Sends report of Council on the claims of Monk, while he was Attorney General. A warrant issued for £1,638 9s. 11d. as a final settlement. Sends also reports on Sewell's accounts, with copies of them. The Committee report that the sum due to Sewell is £2,099 0s. 2d. Refers to letter from Milnes on the subject of the suspended claims. A memorial from Mr. Justice Williams, on claims for acting as Attorney General when he was Solicitor General, is now under consideration: the reports shall be sent when ready. 227  
*Enclosed.* Report on Monk's claims with statement. 230  
Minutes of Council on Sewell's claims and other documents. 233, 239, 241
- (The cases tried, &c., are given in detail.)
- December 5, Quebec. Chief Justice Allcock to Shee. The lease of the St. Maurice Forges, formerly held at £850 a year, has been, by the want of precaution on the part of Dunn, sold for £60 a year for 21 years. The murmuring and dissatisfaction caused by this, as these rates had been given by His Majesty in aid of the expenses of the civil government. Monro & Bell have not yet got their lease, and he shall see that they do not until he can be satisfied that the sale can be ratified in a court of justice, and in the meantime he shall proceed slowly. In the meantime the President will not, he thinks, sign until he (Allcock) is satisfied that the Crown is bound. There is a great deal for a Chief Justice to do here; had found the courts of justice in great confusion, something must be done to reorganize them. There are other objects in which the Crown is interested that require great care, but they must wait till the Governor arrives, and should it be a new Governor he will have information ready. Should it be Milnes that will alter the matter, as he had no reason to think they would be on good terms; Milnes had treated him (Allcock) with great coolness in England, the only reason he could think of for this was that Milnes wished another gentleman appointed to the situation, but he would lay all that aside should Milnes arrive. The old accounts of Sewell and Monk as Attorney General examined, the latter paid, that of Sewell reserved, but it is justly due. Reported appointment of Lord Elphinstone to be Captain General; hopes that, if so, he will not pledge himself as to new appointments. The present puisné judges, Dunn and Williams, are both very old, but do not talk of resigning. Milnes, it is said, intended to have recommended the present Solicitor General to be made a judge; he is too young and inexperienced, and has not the least pretensions to expecting such a thing. 425
- December 15, London. Chevalier de la Garde to ———. Sends papers respecting his title to a grant of land in Canada. His return to Russia, after obtaining the order for the grant, to arrange to bring away his family, prevented by the Ukase

1806.

that all travellers must be back by a certain time. The failure of the agent who had taken possession of his fortune, had left him without resources to cultivate the land, but he has a gentleman in view with capital if the grant is renewed, the amount specified, &c. Page 414

*Enclosed.* Proofs of his right to the grant, namely, letter from Sir Joseph Banks to Portland, 5th July, 1798. 437

Answer of same date. 433

Declaration by his father-in-law, Von Behen, 19th March, 1798, with official certificate. 438

December 18,  
Quebec.

Allcock to Shee. Death on the 16th of Duchesne (Duchesnay), one of the Executive Councillors, and the last mail brings a report that de Longueuil, another Councillor is at the point of death. These will make little difference, as both were old men and seldom attended. De Longueuil had £100 a year as Councillor which will go to the senior honorary member, Duchesne had no salary. Hope that the filling up of these vacancies will be deferred till after the arrival of a Governor. The question of replacing these Councillors by the appointment of English gentlemen should be considered. Hopes that a Governor will arrive in spring; he can prevent anything wrong being done in the meantime, but there are many objects requiring immediate active exertion. 440

December 20,  
London.

Sir Joseph Banks to Shee (?) Returns the papers respecting de la Garde's claims for land. Has been confined to bed. 442

December 22,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Windham (24). Sends list of Legislative and Executive Councils, with attendance of the members noted. Death of Duchesnay and critical condition of Longueuil. Recommends St. Ours to succeed; his character and services. A P.S. of the 23rd reports that there is not and has not been any contagious disorders in the Province. 351

*Enclosed.* List of Legislative Councillors. 354

List of Executive Councillors. 355

December 44,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Windham (No. 25). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for November. 356

*Enclosed.* Prices current. 357

No date.

Petition of the widow of La Corne St. Luc for a pension the same as that allowed to other widows of deceased Colonels. 444

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ACTING GOV. T. DUNN—1807.

Q. 102.

1807.

January 20,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Windham (No. 26). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current for December. Page 2

Prices current. 3

January 21,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Windham (separate). Has granted Young six months' leave of absence; he has been very constant in his attendance as an Executive Councillor and also as a Master of Trinity House. Death of de Longueuil at Montreal on the 18th inst.

January 30,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 27). Sends copy of his speech at the opening of the Legislature and addresses in reply. Hopes that the business will be proceeded on with zeal and unanimity, but is sorry to observe that five members only, including the Speaker, have as yet attended the Council and does not expect that more than two or three others will attend, notwithstanding the representations made to the members personally. 8

*Enclosed.* Copy of notice by Isaac W. Clarke, that he is appointed agent of Government for receiving at Montreal and by Lewis Foy at Quebec, all clean marketable hemp produced in Canada, 10, in French, 15, also 20 and 28. 10, 15

Q. 101-2

STATE PAPERS—LOWER CANADA.

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1807.

Speech by the Administrator, 11, in French, 16. Page 11, 16  
 Address of Council in reply to the speech, 21, in French, 30. 21, 30  
 Answer, 24, in French, 32. 24, 32  
 Address of the Assembly 25, in French 33. 25, 33  
 Answer, 27, in French, 35. 27, 35

February 12,  
 Quebec.

Brock to Windham. Transmits a proposal from Lieut. Col. John McDonald, (McDonell, see letter of Brock of 28th January, (original) of 28th January, transmitting the proposal, in Series C, Vol. 795, p. 58), for raising a corps of Highland Fencible Infantry in Glengarry. The advantages to be derived from such an establishment. The small force that is now in this country, which is insufficient to defend Quebec. This corps being on the confines of the lower Province would be always in readiness and useful in checking any seditious disposition. In event of invasion it could easily be transported to Quebec. A staff and sergeant would be required. It would be a prudent measure to appoint the Rev. Alexander McDonald, (McDonell) chaplain, the men being all Catholics; his zeal and attachment to Government; by his exertions the corps would soon be completed and form a nursery of hardy recruits for the Army. 36

*Enclosed.* McDonald (McDonell), Lieut. of the County of Glengarry, to Windham, dated 9th January. Proposals for raising a corps of Highland Fencible Infantry in Glengarry. It is almost entirely inhabited by Scots Highlanders; the valuable landed properties obtained through the munificence of the King are strong motives to bring their loyalty into action. The rapid increase of population and the situation between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence enable the corps to check any rebellious disposition or general combination that would be formed against His Majesty's Government. They are equally ready to enter into engagement of a more general and extensive nature of service, if found better calculated to forward the views of Government, even should it be deemed expedient to raise a permanent force among the Highlanders of those settlements for the defence of the Province, thus saving the expense of sending out troops and preventing numberless desertions to the United States. 39

Proposals. 41

February 17,  
 Quebec.

Dunn to Windham (No. 28). Had suggested paying Clarke a salary rather than a percentage on the hemp shipped. Lewis Foy, formerly military secretary to Dorchester, has been appointed Clarke's deputy; has the fullest confidence in him. To concentrate the business, Foy is to take charge of all the hemp and hemp seed raised in the district of Quebec in consequence of the Provincial Act of 1804, by which the Governor is empowered to apply £1,200 for the advancement of the culture of hemp. Clarke has taken upon himself the same charge in the district of Montreal. The greatest obstacle is the difficulty of obtaining hemp seed; every effort is making to procure a supply from the neighbouring States. It will be seen, therefore, that considerable attention and trouble will be necessary on the part of the agents. Steps are taking to supply Campbell with a sufficient quantity of cleared land to begin operations. 44

February 18,  
 Quebec.

Same to same (No. 29). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current for January. 48

*Enclosed.* Prices current, 49

March 16,  
 Quebec.

Dunn to Windham (separate). Had reported the death of Duchesnay (called Duchesne by Allcock, see Q. 101-2, p. 440), and also of de Longueuil. Has now to report that of Lees, also an Executive Councillor, who died at Montreal on the 3rd instant, so that there are now three vacancies in the Council. Has already recommended Charles St. Ours to succeed de Longueuil, now recommends Matthew Bell and Lewis de Salaberry for the other vacancies. The former is a merchant of the highest respectability, a candidate for the Assembly in Three Rivers,



1807.

- where there is little doubt he will be elected. High character of M. de Salaberry. Sends list of the present members of the Executive Council. Page 52
- Enclosed.* List of the Executive Councillors. 55
- March 18, Quebec. Dunn to Windham (No. 30). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current for February. 56
- Enclosed.* Prices current. 57
- April 15, Quebec. Dunn to Windham (No. 31). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current for March. 60
- Enclosed.* Prices current. 61
- April 15, Quebec. Dunn to Windham (separate). In order to fill up the vacancies in the Executive Council it has been the invariable custom to select the senior honorary members. In the case of the deaths of de Longueuil and Lees, the seniors are Young and Williams, whom he recommends. Repeats his recommendation to name Charles St. Ours, Matthew Bell and Louis de Salaberry as honorary members, in which he believes that Governor Prescott and Lieut. Governor Milnes would readily concur. 64
- May 6, Quebec. Same to same (No. 32). On the death of Lees, Storekeeper General for the Indian Department, has directed a survey to be made of all the Indian goods in store, previous to their delivery to the successor of Lees. Has appointed his step-son, Thomas Fargues to succeed; his qualifications. Until his arrival Thomas Douglas will act. 64
- May 8, Quebec. Brock to same. Had proposed to Dunn to use the Jesuit Garden for a parade ground, which Dunn would not officially consent to, but promised to shut his eyes to this use of it. The ground cleared of useless weeds and the troops paraded, followed by an official intimation that it was not to be used. Believes Dunn to be moved by interested representations on the part of people who expect to be benefited by the division of the ground and are impatient at every step which seems to involve their interests, however greatly it may promote the public service. Their hopes from the age of the President and his intimacy with the inhabitants that they are likely to sway him by any representation their avarice may prompt them to make. Refers to General Hunter's letter on the subject to Lord Hobart of 10th August, 1804, and encloses a plan (for plan see Q. 106-2, p. 432a). Shows the changes proposed. 68
- May 10, Quebec. Dunn to same (No. 33). Transmits copy of correspondence between him and Brock. Respecting the Jesuit Church, of whose condition he was apprised, but did not resolve to have demolished till the Commissioners had ordered a survey and a report was received. Did not consider that he should render an account to the Commanding officer of the troops, as they were no more endangered than other persons passing. Had sent copy of report to Colonel Brock, which, with letter and answer, is enclosed. Description of the situation. The esplanade, where the troops can exercise, is not five minutes walk from the Barracks and the Grand Parade, recently enlarged, is still nearer. The Jesuits' Garden is of such extent, that it might be divided, affording a considerable addition for military and leaving a valuable space for public purposes. Concerning the disrespectful manner in which Brock has spoken of the Commissioners for managing the Jesuit estates; their respectable character. The rest of the letter is a criticism of the tone of Brock's correspondence. 77
- Enclosed.* Schedule of the enclosures. 87
- Figurative plan of the Jesuits' College and garden, &c. 88a
- The correspondence referred to in Dunn's letter. 89 to 119
- May 10, Quebec. Dunn to Windham (No. 34). Refers to dispatch No. 24 of 4th December last, respecting the account of Williams for his services as Solicitor General; encloses letter enclosing the accounts, copies of the accounts and copy of the Committee's report, recommending payment to Williams of £519 9s., but advise that the report should be transmitted

B

1807.

to His Majesty's Ministers previous to payment. The account to Williams has been suspended from time to time till His Majesty's pleasure could be known respecting Monk's account. That being settled, can now recommend payment to Williams, whose claims appear to be in every respect well founded.

Page 120

*Enclosed.* Williams to Dunn, 13th December, 1806, transmitting his account. 122

Accounts in detail. 124 to 139

Extract from the journal of the Committee on Public Accounts, of 10th April, 1789. 140

Synopsis of Williams' account. 145

Extract from the journal of Committee on Public Accounts, of 10th October, 1789. 148

Synopsis of account. 153, 155

Extract from the journal for 10th April, 1791. 158

Details of account. 161 to 186

Report of Committee on 14th April, 1807. 187

May 11,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Windham (No. 35). Sends copy of his speech in proroguing the Legislature. The Assembly showed a more than usual degree of zeal, loyalty and unanimity. Only seven members attended the Council, and never more than six at once. Remarks on bill for the relief of the insane and support of foundlings, amended by the Council; the amendments refused by the Assembly, who send an address, copy of which, with answer, is transmitted. Has, in the meantime, caused advances to be made to meet the expenses absolutely necessary. Has no doubt the Legislature will provide for this expense at its next sitting; it would be the height of cruelty to throw the objects provided for by the bill on the public. Encloses schedule of Acts passed last session. 190

*Enclosed.* Notice, 16th April, of the appointment of Isaac W. Clarke as agent, and of Lewis Foy as deputy for the purchase of hemp. 193

Notes on the cultivation of hemp in Russia. 194

The same documents in French. 201, 202

Bill assented to, 16th April. 209

Speech at prorogation. 213

Report that addresses, &c., were delivered to the President (10th to 15th April). 215

The same documents in French. 218 to 231

Schedule of Acts passed during the session. 232

Reserved bill. 237

Bill for the relief of the insane and support of foundlings, as passed by the Assembly. 238

Amendments made by the Legislative Council. 247

Proceedings on the bill and rejection of the amendments by the Assembly. 245

Address by the Assembly praying that £1,200 currency be set aside for the relief of the insane, &c., the Assembly engaging to make the same good. 247

Dunn's answer that he will transmit the address, and in the meanwhile authorize the necessary advances to be made. 249

May 13,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Windham (No. 36). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for April. 250

*Enclosed.* Prices current. 251

May 13.

Dunn to Windham (No. 37). Dispatches received. Shall attend to instructions as to Custom House should there be a vacancy. Shall appoint commissioners to administer the oath to officers on half pay. Death of Fauce, Naval Officer at Quebec; has appointed Lewis Foy to

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1807.

the office. Presumes that no security is required, but if it is, Foy shall furnish it. Page 254

May 25,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Windham (No. 38). Sends copy of the correspondence between Brock and himself relative to the payment of the Indian Department in the Province, being of opinion that further orders will be found necessary to prevent misunderstanding. 261

*Enclosed.* Schedule of correspondence. 262

The correspondence from 15th April to 20th May referred to, six letters in all. 263 to 275

May 27,  
Quebec.

Brock to Castlereagh. Reports the loss of the February and March mails for Canada, by the upsetting of the canoe in the River St. John, on the communication between Quebec and Halifax. 276

June 6,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Windham (No. 39). Remarks on the correspondence enclosed in dispatch No. 38, of 25th May, on the subject of the payment of the expenses of the Indian Department, respecting which there is a difference of opinion between him and Brock; minute details given. 277

*Enclosed.* Additional correspondence from the 3rd to the 5th of June. 290 to 297

June 10,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Windham (No. 40). Calls attention to circumstances relative to the administration of justice in the Province. The illness and death of Judge Davidson and a sudden misfortune to Chief Justice Monk having prevented the sitting of the Court of King's Bench in Montreal in March last, he issued a commission of Oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery; at the court held from the 12th to the 15th May, John Smith and Joseph Barbary were capitally convicted and condemned to death. Chief Justice Monk personally delivered only the calendar at Quebec (copy sent), instead of the particulars of the trials and proceedings, as laid down in the law, the clauses of which are quoted. On reference to the Solicitor and Attorney General, they gave diametrically opposite opinions, and the case was referred to the Chief Justice. His unsatisfactory answer. With the contradictory opinions, he asks that the questions be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown. The crimes for which Smith and Barbary are condemned do not call for immediate execution, so that he shall grant them a pardon, under the authority of an opinion given him by the Chief Justice. In a P.S. it is stated that on the death of Justice Davidson, James Reid has been appointed a puisné judge for the district of Montreal, he having been made choice of by Milnes. 298

*Enclosed.* Commission, dated 20th April, of Oyer and terminer. 308  
Commission of general gaol delivery, same date. 313

Calendar of all the prisoners tried and convicted at a Court of Oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery for the district of Montreal from the 12th to the 15th May. 316

Reference, dated 18th May, to the Attorney and Solicitor General, for report whether the special approbation of the President is necessary to sanction the sentences mentioned in the above calendar. 318

Opinion of the Attorney General, that the approbation is not necessary. 319

Contrary opinion from the Solicitor General. 322

Reference to the Chief Justice. 326

Opinion of Chief Justice, that if the President should pardon the prisoners, previous approbation of the sentence is not necessary. 329

Castlereagh to Dunn (No. 2). Sends copies of memorials from Sir Alexander Mackenzie and houses concerned in trade with the Canadas praying that provision may be made to render lands in the Provinces liable for the payment of simple contract debts. Sends also copy of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on the subject. 335

June 19,  
Downing  
Street.

1807.

July 4,  
Downing  
Street.

Castlereagh to Dunn (No. 3). Dispatches received. He is authorized to grant warrant to Sewell for payment of sum ascertained by Committee of Executive Council. Authority likewise given to pay Williams. His dispatch (No. 28) relating to hemp transferred to the Lords of Trade. Steps to be taken to keep faith with Greece. His Majesty's pleasure will be taken respecting the appointment of Young and Williams to fill the vacancies in the Council. The appointment of any honorary members will be for the present postponed. Members of Council receiving salaries are to be notified that regular attendance is expected. Will withhold approbation of the appointment of Fargues to succeed Lees, until a satisfactory account is received of the letting of the St. Maurice Forges for £60 a year, instead of the old rate of £850, which the lessees were willing to continue, £1,500 could have been easily obtained and a movement was in agitation to offer £2,000. Instead of appointing Foy to succeed Faunce as Naval Officer, the office should have been filled provisionally till His Majesty's pleasure could be known. Has not been able to enter into the unpleasant dispute between him and Brock, but has read sufficiently of the statement to express regret that Brock should have suffered himself to use improper language. Is of opinion that he is justified in drawing his salary as Judge whilst executing the duties of President of the Colony. Is desirous to know, as he has already had a contingent pension bestowed on him on his retirement from the Bench, whether he intends on the arrival of the Lieut. Governor to resume his seat or vacate his office of Judge. Page 256

August 8,  
Downing  
Street.

Windham to Brock. Had received account of the differences (p. 68) between him and the Lieut. Governor respecting the Jesuit Garden and a representation from Dunn on the same subject. Had expressed his concern to Dunn that he (Brock) should have used expressions not respectful to him as the representative of His Majesty. The subject will be soon decided as a Governor will soon proceed to Quebec with full instructions. In the meantime Dunn is authorized to grant temporary occupation of the Jesuit Garden for the use of the troops. That he is to defray the expenses of the Indian Department as was done before he took command, the Civil Government being responsible for the expenditure. 74

August 8,  
Downing  
Street.

Castlereagh to Dunn (No. 4). Dispatches received. Had acknowledged receipt of No. 33, and since then a letter from Brock on the same subject. Agrees with him (Dunn) in respect to the occupation of the Jesuits' Garden by the military as a parade that no transfer could be made without reference to the Secretary of State, and that there were more objections to its temporary occupation than had been stated. The subject has been referred to Generals Hunter and Mann and to Milnes, the latter doubts the necessity of granting the whole ground for the use of the military, the two former are decided that it is essential to the general defence of Quebec that almost the whole ground belonging to the Jesuits' College should be appropriated to military purposes. A new Governor General to be sent in room of Prescott; there appears to be no objection to allow Brock to use the garden for military purposes. Instructions sent as to the issue of warrants to meet the expenses of the Indian Department. Brock's natural misapprehension on the subject.

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ACTING GOV. PRESIDENT DUNN—1807.

## Q. 103.

1807.

June 24, Quebec. Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 1). Acknowledges receipt of circular, &c. Shall communicate all that it may be necessary for him to submit for consideration. 3

June 27, Quebec. Brock to same. That no warrants shall be issued for pay in advance to Staff officers, except in cases of unavoidable necessity. 3

June 28, Quebec. Same to same. Shall, as instructed, furnish the Commissaries at Quebec and Montreal with quarterly returns of the number of the forces supplied, to accompany their accounts. 4

July 11, Quebec. Dunn to same (No. 2). Calls attention to the correspondence respecting his drawing salary as Judge, whilst filling the office of Administrator, on which no decision had been yet given. (For decision see Castlereagh of 4th July, Q. 102, p. 260.) Urges the justice of his claim. 5

*Enclosed.* Copy of letter to Windham, 12th September, 1806, on the subject of his salary. 7

July 11, Quebec. Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 3). Sends memorial from Crawford, Judge at Gaspé, with report of Council, recommending an allowance of £100 a year for travelling expenses and that he be recommended for an increase of salary. The salaries of the puisné Judges of King's Bench in Lower Canada were in 1800 raised from £500 to £750; that of the Provincial Judge of Three Rivers from £300 to £500, whilst that of the District Judge at Gaspé has remained at £200. The duties of Crawford deserve that his memorial should meet with favourable consideration. 10

*Enclosed.* Memorial. 12

Report of Committee on the same. 16

July 11, Quebec. Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 4). Transmits copy of the proceedings of the Executive Council on matters of State and on Crown lands between 28th October, 1806, and 19th of June last. 17

*Enclosed.* Minutes, 4th December. Report on proposed remuneration to P. C. Desbarats as secretary to the Hemp Committee of Quebec. 18

Report on petition for leases. 19

(For names see alphabetical list.)

Report on statement of expenses incurred by James Campbell in coming from England and respecting leasing lands for his cultivating hemp. 20

Report on application from the Trinity House, Quebec, for an advance of money to complete the lighthouses on Green Island. 23

Order for Trinity House to purchase reflectors, &c., for the completion of the lighthouse. 24

Report on the accounts of Attorney General Sewell, formerly suspended until His Majesty's pleasure respecting them should be known. 24

Minutes, 20th December. Report on petitions for leases. 28

(For names see alphabetical list.)

Report on the proposed lease of the St. Maurice Forges. 30

Further on the same lease, recommending that a case be laid before the Attorney and Solicitor General for their opinion whether the Crown, under all the circumstances, is bound to grant the lease to Monro & Bell. 31

Minutes, 17th January, 1807. Report on Colonel Robertson's memorial for the reimbursement of his expenses for surveying and subdividing the township of Chatham. 32

Report on letter from Taylor, Deputy Secretary, respecting the leases of Crown and Clergy lands. 34

1807.

Report on the petition of F. Ward for leave to purchase Crown lands in Wendover.	Page 35
Further respecting lands for Campbell for the cultivation of hemp.	35
Report on the petition of J. Morgan respecting the seizure of goods belonging to himself and another.	37
Minutes, 4th March. Report on the proposed purchase of Heon's farm at Bécancour.	39
Second report on the same.	44
Report on the Provincial revenue for twelve months, ending 5th January 1807.	46
Minutes, 21st March. Report on Public Accounts, with journal of proceedings from 21st October, 1806, details and tables.	49
Minutes, 29th April. Report on the accounts of Justice Williams, formerly suspended.	67
Report on the hire of the sloop "Rover."	69
Report on the terms proposed by J. Lambly for navigating a vessel that may be hired by Government for cruising in the St. Lawrence, during navigation.	70
Report on the proposal to appoint justices of the peace, Custom-house officers, &c., for the Magdalen Islands.	70
Report on proposed proclamation declaring the sum of £5,000 to be levied for the erection of Court-houses in Quebec and Montreal. Proclamation entered.	72
Minutes, 30th April. Report on the memorial of Judge Crawford, of Gaspé, for increase of salary.	75
Report on petition of W. S. Moore on behalf of sundry petitioners for reserved lots.	76
(Names not given.)	
Report on letter from George McBeath, respecting an error in account of duties collected.	76
Report on letter from the Deputy Secretary, respecting the leases of Crown and Clergy Reserves.	77
Minutes, 14th May. Proposed advertisement respecting the Crown and Clergy Reserves adopted.	81
Minutes, 27th May. Report on application from George McBeath and William Lindsay for extra fees for work done after office hours in the Custom-house at St. John's.	82
Report on W. F. Scott's memorial respecting leases of Crown and Clergy Reserves.	84
Report on Campbell's account of expenses of passage and transport from England to Quebec.	84
Report on the expense of the <i>papier terrier</i> .	86
Report on the claims of Mr. Planté, Inspector of the King's Domain.	86
Report on letter from Isaac Ogden respecting patents for lands purchased from Government at public sale.	87
Report on claim of J. Lambly for articles furnished the "Caldwell."	87
Journal of proceedings of Committee on Lands, from 4th December, 1806, to 30th April.	89 to 96
Minutes on the same, 27th May.	90 to 100
(For names in the last two entries, see alphabetical list.)	
Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 5). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec from 10th October to 5th April. (The title, but no entries, in the quarter from January to April, navigation being closed. The first entry in the next quarter is on the 29th of April, see Q. 104, pp. 6a and b.) On the death of Faupee has	

July 16,  
Quebec.

1807.

appointed Lewis Foy to the position of Naval Officer; his efficiency. Page 101

*Enclosed.* Returns. 101a to d

July 18,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 6). Sends exemplifications of the Acts passed last session and copy of the journal of the Council. Has reserved bill to authorize the association of persons as the Quebec Benevolent Society. Calls attention to Act to prevent the desertion of seamen, renewal of the Alien Act, with amendments, and Fisheries Act. 102

*Enclosed.* Schedule of the Acts passed at the last session of the Provincial Parliament. 104

The Provincial Statutes. 108

(The title only given, the printed Statutes being already amongst the Archives.)

Journals of the Legislative Council. 109 to 258

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C.—Cloutier, Joseph, 97.

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M.—Maddington, 99.

S.—Suffolk, 90.

T.—Templeton, 90.

W.—Wendover, 35.

#### ACTING GOVERNOR T. DUNN—1807.

#### Q. 104.

Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 10, note says should be 7). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for June. Page 2

*Enclosed.* Prices current. 3

1807.

July 18,  
Quebec.

Q. 103

1807.

July 24,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 11, note says should be 8). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec from 5th April to 5th instant.

Page 6  
6a to e*Enclosed.* Returns.July 24,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 9). Has been preparing transcripts of proceedings relative to the lease of the St. Maurice Forges, subsequent to the reference to Council of 10th June, 1806, and to the report thereon, transmitted to Windham in dispatch No. 20 of 5th November last. Cannot expose the latent motives of the unofficial statement sent on the subject. The fief and seignior of St. Maurice, including the forges, were originally leased to Conrad Gagy in 1783 for sixteen years, at £18 15s. sterling, as recommended by Council. In 1787, the remainder of the lease, with articles for carrying on the works, was sold by sheriff's sale to Alexander Davison and John Lees for £2,300 currency; in June, 1793, the residue was sold by Alexander Davison to his brother George, David Monro and Mathew Bell for £1,500 currency. These held under the original lease till its expiry in 1799. In 1798, the lease was extended, on the same terms, to the 1st of April, 1800, the report (dated 13th April, 1798) at the same time recommending that on the expiry of the extended lease, the seignior, forges, &c., should be let for 99 years, at the highest rent offered by public competition, but this was not adopted and Milnes extended the term to the 31st March, 1801. The Batiscan Iron Work Company offered £500 per annum for one, two or three years, and the then lessees offered the same rent and even more for five years, if the lease were exposed to public competition. On the 17th April, Monro & Bell offered £550, with an obligation to deliver at the end of five years, when the lease expired, the buildings in perfect order and new buildings or improvements to the extent of £1,500. The opposite party offered £600 and when informed the proposed expenditure of £1,500 was a voluntary offer, increased the proposed rent to £800. Both were desired to put their proposals in writing and Monro & Bell having offered to pay £50 above any sum the Batiscan Company might offer, the lease was adjudged to them at £850. This statement is given to show how the rival parties were brought upon to offer such high terms. Before the expiry of the lease, public notice was given that the premises would be let for a term of 21 years by public auction on the 11th June, 1806, on conditions stated, one of which was that the new lessees were to pay to the old a sum to be settled on, for the moveable property, not to exceed £4,000. Before the sale he (Dunn) asked the advice of Council whether or not directions should be given to the auctioneer not to sell below a certain rent, but the Council merely recommended that the sale should be postponed from 11th June to 1st October. On that day there was a larger concourse than usual, but the lease was knocked down to Monro & Bell, the highest bidders, for £60 per annum. The lease ordered to be prepared; the interposition of Chief Justice Allcock, the reference to Council and their report, that they cannot advise that the lease be granted, until instructions be received from His Majesty's Ministers. Order received from His Lordship to have an examination of all the circumstances made by the Council and a full report transmitted. Copy of the representations on the subject by Monro & Bell is transmitted with the other papers. 7

*Enclosed.* Seven documents, namely:—

A.—Copy of a reference to a Committee of the whole Council, concerning the lease of the St. Maurice Forges, 10th June, 1806.

B.—Copy of reference and reports of 13th and 17th December, 1806.

C.—Copy of the case drawn up by Chief Justice Allcock.

D.—Copy of first opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, 2nd March, 1807.



1807.

E.—Copy of second opinion, 14th May, 1807.

F.—Copy of Council minute, 20th June, 1807, containing the reports of 5th and 20th May.

G.—Copy of memorial of Monro &amp; Bell, dated 8th July, 1807.

The above schedule at page 14, the documents from page 15 to 53. Page 14 to 53July 25,  
Quebec.

Brock to Castlereagh. Transmits communications that passed between him and the President relative to the military situation of this country. The minutes of Council will show the inadequacy of the militia law to afford assistance to the regular force and the degree of dependence to be placed in the population. Can from his own observation assure His Lordship that a respectable force could be trained and rendered useful were the least encouragement given to the spirit that pervades class to volunteer. These might be entrusted with arms, but an indiscriminate distribution would be dangerous. His opinion of the weakness of the works is consonant to the opinion of the officers of Engineers and Artillery. Had declined to issue pay and provisions to the militia if called out, as that was done by the Provinces. The fact that there is a balance of £30,000 in the civil chest, and the ease with which his error might be remedied, had he fallen into one on this subject, had induced him to be so positive. 54

*Enclosed.* Brock to Dunn (dated 17th July). Cannot contemplate the intelligence received by the last post, without calculating the means of defence should a rupture take place between Britain and the United States. The latter Government have already adopted measures inimical to Great Britain, and the result of discussion on certain points will determine the question of peace or war. As it is at least possible that war may ensue, conceives it his duty to call attention to the military position. The militia now armed and in any way instructed does not exceed 300, as many thousands might easily be selected and formed into corps. Such a force with that from the adjoining Province (Upper Canada) and the regular troops would create a force, that if it could not effectually stop, could at least impede the approach of the enemy to Quebec and in such a climate delay is everything. Without such a force the regulars could not leave Quebec and the enemy could move unmolested. Whilst every American newspaper teems with violent and hostile resolutions and associations are found in every town to attack the Provinces, every loyal subject should come forward to show his zeal. Precautionary measures can only be inconvenient to individuals, but he is confident they are ready for sacrifice in so sacred a cause. A subject of more importance, not admitting of procrastination is that of the defences of Quebec, which he proposes to have repaired before the close of the year. 56

Minutes of Council, 22nd July, in reference to the proposals contained in the preceding letter from Brock. 60

Brock to Dunn, 23rd July. Had no intention to assume a political character. His sole object was to state the assistance required by the military. Is disappointed at the information sent in the reply to his letter, but believes that voluntary offers of service will be made by a considerable number, and even now several gentlemen are ready to come forward and enroll into companies. 63

July 28,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 10). Sends copy of the report of Council respecting the St. Maurice Forges. 65

*Enclosed.* Report of Council, giving a history of the circumstances connected with the lease. 66

Notice of the sale (see p. 44). Title only given here. 73

July 28,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Castlereagh. Sends copy of the lease of the forges of St. Maurice, referred to in report transmitted in letter No. 10 of this date, but not prepared in time to be put up with it. 74

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1807.

*Enclosed.* Copy of lease.

Page 75

July 28,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 11). Transmits copy of the proceedings of Council on a representation made by Brock for extraordinary assistance to enable him to put the fortifications of Quebec in a proper state of defence. 84

*Enclosed.* Report of Council (dated 25th July), that without definite information as to the probability of a war the Council can form no judgment on Brock's proposals. The Council has no doubt that should circumstances call for it, the Executive Council would co-operate with Brock. In the meantime he must be aware of the means he possesses, as commanding the troops, to hire labourers and workmen, if the exigencies of the service require it, without the concurrence of the civil Government and voluntary assistance, as suggested by Brock, would be cheerfully given, and there is no doubt that the offers of this nature would be accepted by the Executive Government. 85

The reference and proceedings of the Council on the subject. 88 to 103

August 3,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 12). Transmits copies of papers respecting a suit against the deceased William Grant for sums acknowledged to be in his hands from bills of exchange negotiated for Government, as deputy of Sir Thomas Mills, Receiver General. Enumerates the papers sent. The Attorney General will, of course, report the proceedings to the Solicitor of the Treasury. 104

*Enclosed.* Attorney General Sewell to Ryland, 26th June. Has obtained judgment for £8,756, against the representatives of the late William Grant, for balance due by him on bills of exchange negotiated by him as Deputy Receiver General, but the claim for the penalty on the bond was dismissed, so that the judgment is for £10,000 less than the demand. Is not dissatisfied with the judgment; should, however, an appeal be thought expedient, requests it may be signified to him. 107

Ryland to Sewell, 29th June. That an appeal is not thought desirable, but as a memorial has been presented by Richardson, executor for Grant, which he (Dunn) intends to send through the Secretary of State to the Lords of the Treasury. Asks that he (Sewell) draw up a particular statement of the case that may be forwarded with the memorial. 109

Statement by Sewell, as requested in the preceding letter. 110

Memorial by Richardson, executor for Grant. 119

August 3,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 13). Has issued a proclamation appointing certain justices of the peace to administer the oaths required from officers on half pay. Sends list of these and of the officers who have returned their names to the Governor's Secretary. 125

*Enclosed.* List of justices of the peace, 126; French, 128. 126, 128  
Return of half-pay officers who have sent in their claims to the Governor's Secretary. 129a

Regulations by the Paymaster General, in English, 130; in French, 135. 130, 135

August 5,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Castlereagh (separate). Calls attention to Brock's letter about the militia and the proposed strengthening of the fortifications of Quebec. His surprise, after the annual labour of so many years on the works, to learn from Brock of their defenceless condition. The unpopularity that would be caused by calling out the militia for work on the fortifications, but if properly managed, the militia will not only make effectual resistance to hostile attempts, but will contribute in a very essential degree to offensive operations. The militia showed a strong disinclination to be called out in 1795, and this was reported to Brock, as a caution, with an inquiry if he would strengthen the hands of Government to carry into execution the measures ordered. Had also informed him that the militia, when embodied, were by law entitled to the same pay and allowances as the King's troops, and that no funds for this pur-

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pose were at the disposal of the Civil Government. Of this last statement Brock took no notice, but in reference to a possible disinclination on the part of the militia for the particular service proposed, appeared to abandon the idea of obtaining assistance from the militia, taking it for granted that the population would rather add to the number of the enemy. The Council had, therefore, explained that the calling out a certain number of militia would not produce a general spirit of resistance, but merely that defaulters might be found in cases. Quotes and comments on the clause of the Militia Act which gives power to call out only 1,200 men, and that he has no information to justify him in going beyond that number. When answers to his circular are received from the colonels of militia, he shall give the necessary orders to have the 1,200 men trained, as provided by the 40th section of the Act. Page 140

August 6.

Castlereagh to Prescott. That from present circumstances it is the Royal intention to send out an officer to succeed him (Prescott) in the government of the North American provinces. Trusts he will feel in its true light the necessity for an arrangement which may interfere with his emoluments. 147

August 20,  
Quebec.

Brock to Castlereagh. Had received circular to discontinue the letting of canteens for the emolument of officers holding military command. Such a practice does not exist in this command. 148

August 24,  
Quebec.

Dunn to same (No. 14). Sends certified copy of the rates of exchange and prices current. 149

*Enclosed.* Prices current. 150

August 27.

Note from Sir J. H. Craig. Has observed, on reading over the Quebec correspondence, very few points on which he requires particular instructions. He prefers waiting till he can obtain more perfect knowledge of the situation, so that he could present his views to the Ministry. The points alone on which he would wish for directions arise from the precarious situation with regard to America, which may come to a crisis before there could be any communication with His Majesty's Government. The little probability of making effectual resistance at any other point than Quebec in case of an attack on the Province. Even there, Castlereagh appears to doubt the propriety of prolonged resistance. Would be glad to have instructions on the subject. Will the raising of independent companies be approved of? Is aware of the inefficiency of militia during the late war, but such companies as he proposes may be kept efficient in point of numbers, though it will require experience to tell how far their services will be of value. To what extent should he proceed in completing the defences of Quebec? Should he have a more than usual latitude in this respect can promise that it be met by the strictest regard to economy and restricted to what is necessary. His position towards the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, and how far he should be under his (Craig's) control. 153

Second note undated. Respecting the control of the Indian Department, which he finds rests with the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. Should the intercourse with these people not be considered as more military than civil and conducted as part of a uniform system. The importance of the question in certain eventualities. 157

August 31,  
Downing  
Street.

Castlereagh to Craig (No. 1). Sends commission appointing him Captain General and Governor-in-chief for Upper and Lower Canada, with instructions. 159

August 31,  
Downing  
Street.

Same to same (No. 2). Out of £6,000 for the support of the Governor General and of the Lieut. Governor of Lower Canada, he (Craig) is to receive £4,500, leaving £1,500 for the Lieut. Governor. Alexander Forbes to be Lieutenant Governor of Gaspé. 160

August —,  
Downing  
Street.  
Q. 104

Same to same (secret). Under the present circumstances he has been appointed Governor General and Commander of the forces in North

1807.

America. By firm and moderate conduct of Government it is hoped the United States will adhere to a pacific system, and every effort consisted with honour shall be made to prevent a rupture. If disappointed, vigorous measures to be adopted to bring the United States to reason. The measures to be adopted and points to be guarded. Page 161

September 5,  
Downing  
Street.

Castlereagh to Craig (No. 3). The saving effected during the absence of Milnes, in the salary of Lieut. Governor, is to be paid to him at the rate of £1,000 a year, from the 5th of January, 1805, till the date of his (Craig's) arrival. 168

September 15,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 15). Transmits additional proceedings of the Council respecting the calling out of the militia. Asks that attention be paid to the minute. Summary of correspondence with Brock on the subject, copy of which is enclosed. His reasons for conducting the discussion by letter rather than verbally, so that the reasons on both sides might be of record. On the assurance that Brock would issue arms, had called out the militia for a general review, and ordered one-fifth to be in readiness for actual service. The conduct of the militia, with few exceptions, has been such as merits the highest commendation, and he hopes that it may procure some signification of His Majesty's approbation, as nothing would be so flattering to His Majesty's Canadian subjects. Is still without intimation of a hostile disposition on the part of the United States, so that he had not adverted to that as the ground for calling out the militia, though such a declaration would be an additional stimulus to the zeal and energy of the Canadians. Urges, however, the speedy combination of the civil and military command, otherwise the most favourable movement for carrying the militia law into effect will be lost. Will use his best efforts to convert the present loyal disposition to solid purpose. Has, therefore, specially summoned the members of the Executive Council to meet on the 25th instant, to consult as to the best means to adopt and decide how far it would be proper to incur expense for embodying and training a certain portion of the militia. In a post-script dated the 16th, it is stated, that by a dispatch from Admiral Berkeley, it appears that war is inevitable. (A copy of this dispatch is in C. 676, p. 19.) 169

*Enclosed.* Report of the Executive Council, dated 12th August, 1807, on the statements and representations of Colonel Brock in his letter of 17th July. (For previous proceedings of Council on this letter, at the meeting of the 25th July, see p. 85.) The proceedings include letter to the Colonels of militia and answers, copies of correspondence with Brock, observations by Dunn to the Council on the same, &c. (p. 176); continuation of the proceedings, 19th August (p. 190), respecting the propriety of preventing the exportation of gunpowder and abrogating certain parts of the Act regulating commerce with the United States. 176, 190

Dunn to Brock, 18th August. For how many of the militia can he furnish arms? 199

Brock to Dunn, 18th August. That 5,000 stand of arms shall be issued from the King's magazines, so soon as he is informed that that number of militia or any part is embodied. A great number of arms had been previously issued, 1,200 stand so late as 1801 and 1804, which he presumes are safely lodged. It is desirable that steps should be taken for the return of arms issued when that shall be thought necessary. 200

Order, 20th August, 1807, calling out the militia to be reviewed. 201

Order, 9th September, to the same effect, 202; in French, 204, 202, 204

September 30,  
Quebec.

Dunn to Castlereagh. Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for August. 206

*Enclosed.* Prices current. 207

1807.  
October 3,  
Quebec.
- Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 16). Has in accordance with instructions issued warrants for payment of sums due Sewell and Williams. Had appointed a committee to examine the progress made by Grece in the cultivation of hemp; shall send report. The accounts shall be examined; the liberality with which Grece has been treated. Comments on the report that lease of the St. Maurice Forges might have been sold for £1,500 or £2,000 a year. The public is to be congratulated on the combination to pay the latter sum having fallen through. Sends the deed of partnership and describes the character of each partner individually, with his pecuniary circumstances. Page 210
- Enclosed.* Notarial deed of partnership (in French) referred to in letter, with the conditions of the co-partnery. 218, 234
- October 3,  
Quebec.
- Dunn to Castlereagh (separate). Thanks for liberality in respect to his salary as judge, would have retired from the Bench but for some heavy pecuniary losses, which would render a diminution of his allowance a serious disadvantage to his family. The reduction of the value of his stock in the Batiscan Iron Works has also lessened his means, but he would retire at once were half his pension to be continued to Mrs. Dunn after his death. Recommends George Hawdon for the vacant office of Storekeeper to the Indian Department. 235
- October 10,  
Downing  
Street.
- Castlereagh to Craig (No. 4). Transmits extract of letter from Cottrell, Secretary to the Privy Council, that Act to authorize Jacques Lacombe to build a bridge over the River L'Assomption has not been laid before His Majesty. Twenty-four Acts (titles given in full) do not appear liable to any objection. 238
- October 14,  
Quebec.
- Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 17). Dispatches received. Shall consult the judges and law officers as to the necessity of obtaining legislative provisions to render lands in the Province liable for the payment of contract debts. That, however, has been customary in Lower Canada. Had sent extract to Brock from dispatch stating that it was the intention to send out a Governor General. 244

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ACTING GOVERNOR T. DUNN—1807.

Q. 105.

1807.  
October 16,  
Quebec.
- Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 18). Transmits copy of proceedings of the Executive Council on State business from 13th May and on Crown lands from 27th May, both to 25th September. 2
- Minutes, 20th June. Case for opinion of Council respecting the lease of St. Maurice Forges. 2
- Opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General. 7
- Report of Committee on the same, referring the opinion again to the Law Officers. 10
- On the 27th May, the Council decided that it could not advise the granting of the lease until further instructions were received from His Majesty's Ministers, which was agreed to. 11
- Memorial of the Clerk of the Executive Council, respecting his fees of office. 12
- Report on the same. 14
- Report on a memorial of the Inspector of the King's domains for an increase of salary. 18
- Report on the petition of W. Barnard and C. Gee for lease of Crown and Clergy Reserves. 19
- Report on memorial from Capt. Cheshire, 49th Regiment, to be released from a fine. 20
- Further report on Ogden's patents for lands. 20
- 7a—18 R

1807.

Minutes, 20th July. Report on the joint petition of Louis Duniere and Peter Brahaut relative to *lods et ventes* due by them to the Crown. Page 21

Further respecting Ogden's patents for lands, with correspondence. 22 to 28

Order-in-Council respecting the Trinity House of Quebec. 28

Report on the petition of G. Chapman, clerk of the market at Quebec, for a salary. 29

Abstract of disbursements incurred by the Trinity House, Quebec. 29

Respecting communication of Brock of 17th July, respecting possibilities of war. (See for correspondence, &c., Q. 104, pp. 56 to 63.) 31

Minutes, 22nd July. Further respecting Brock and military preparations. 37

Other proceedings on the same subject. 37 to 58

Further report on the St. Maurice Forges, dated 25th July. 59

Report on Campbell's claim in connection with hemp culture. 65

Order for regulating the delivery of gunpowder belonging to private individuals, which has been lodged by them in His Majesty's magazines. 66

Report respecting the calling out of a proportion of the militia (70). Correspondence with Brock (74). 70, 74

Minutes, 18th September. Jacques Delezenne sent to gaol for treasonable practices. 76

Minutes, 19th September. C. Baptiste Bouc brought before the Council and on the 25th sent to gaol on a similar charge. 77

Minutes, 25th September. Report on the memorial of Foy, Naval Officer, for an assistant. 78

Report on application of F. Ward, for leave to purchase in Wendover. 78

Report on Penoyer's report on laying out a road. 79

Report on the progress made by Grece in the culture of hemp, with proceedings. 80 to 86

Minutes on Crown lands. 87 to 95

Dunn to Castlereagh (No. 19). Sends Naval Officer's returns of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec from 5th July to 10th instant. 97

*Enclosrd.* Returns. 98 to 102

1807.  
October 16,  
Quebec.

#### APPLICANTS FOR LANDS IN THIS VOLUME.

(The figures after the names show the pages.)

B.—Banet, Oliver, jun., 95; Barnard, Wm., 19.

F.—Fingland, Thomas, 95.

G.—Gee, Christopher, 19; Green, Benjamin, 95.

H.—Hibbard, Benjamin Doolittle, 95.

L.—Laforce, Pierre, 90.

Mc.—McGill, James, 89, 90.

S.—Sevigny, Etienne, 93.

W.—Ward, Felix, 78.

#### TOWNSHIPS.

H.—Hamilton, 91, 92, 94.

M.—Melbourne, 93.

S.—Stanfold, 91; Stanstead, 91.

W.—Wendover, 78.

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## GOVERNOR CRAIG AND MISCELLANEOUS—1807.

## Q. 106—1.

- 1807.
- January 6,  
Horse  
Guards. Gordon to Shee. Transmits, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, memorial from Colonel Bowes, claiming remuneration for the heavy expense incurred by him, when in command after the death of Hunter, to be submitted for the favourable consideration of Windham. Page 32  
*Enclosed.* Memorial from Colonel Bowes. 33
- January 10,  
Treasury. Treasury (Geo. Harrison) to Cockburn. Encloses letter from the Treasury in answer to one from the Secretary at War, respecting an application from Mrs. La Corne St. Luc for a pension. 36  
*Enclosed.* Secretary at War, referred to, that as no documents have been transmitted to show that Mrs. La Corne St. Luc's husband had been colonel of several tribes of Indians, he is not aware of any just claim she has to a pension. 37
- January 31,  
Chatham. Chevalier de la Garde to Cockburn. That he had been compelled, owing to his reduced circumstances, to accept a place as a German teacher. Asks that the quantity of lands he is to receive shall be settled. 38
- January 31,  
Quebec. Allcock to Adam Gordon. Introduces Bouchette and asks that he may be procured an interview with Shee in respect to his salary. 39
- February 1,  
Quebec. Same to same. The papers respecting the claims of Sewell have been sent some time ago. He has been ill-treated by the delay. Hopes that an order will come out for payment. 40
- February 6,  
London. Duke of Kent to Shee. Transmits four papers from John Black. 1. His application. 2. A short recapitulation of the heads of his case. 3. Note from Lieut. Col. Vesey, then secretary to His Royal Highness, enclosing, 4. Assurance of King that Portland had approved and sanctioned what he (the Duke of Kent) had recommended for Black. Strongly urges the claims of Black, whom he highly esteems, and regards his reduced circumstances as nearly a disgrace to Government. The salary for the place of bateau master and measurer of timber would be provided without expense to Government. 41  
*Enclosed.* Application by Black for the place of bateau master, &c. 43  
"An explanatory letter of my (Black's) petition and present condition." States his services, &c. The document is addressed to General Wetherall. 45  
Copy of Lieut. Col. Vesey's letter. 50  
Copy of King's answer to Vesey, that Portland has given such directions as cannot fail to benefit Black. 53  
(The last two letters are dated in 1798.)
- February 10,  
London. Recommendation by the Duke of Kent in favour of de Salaberry to succeed Duchesnay as member of the Legislative and Executive Councils, stating his services. 58
- February 11,  
London. Memorial of merchants trading to Canada, praying to have an Act passed to make lands liable for simple contract debts. 51  
A second memorial, dated the 12th, states that the laws as to the liability of real estate for the payment of personal debts, are different in the two Provinces. That in Lower Canada, the French law, still existing, subjects real property to the payment of personal debts after the moveable has been exhausted, but it is difficult of enforcement. In Upper Canada, so much doubt exists, that many cases are pending and should the law declare real estate exempt, it will destroy the credit hitherto given to the incalculable loss of both Mother Country and Colony. The memorial prays for the enactment of a law to make real estate liable for personal debts, &c. 54

1807.

February 20,  
London.

Black to Gordon. Had been referred to him by Sir George Shee to put his claims to the two islands—Ronde and Degrasse opposite Sorel—in a fair way to be settled, they having been granted to him eight years before. Grand Isle is in the lower part of Lake Ontario, between Kingston and Carleton Island, and for that a patent must issue from Gore, Governor of Upper Canada. How another island had been granted to a person who had rendered no services. Respecting his appointment to superintend His Majesty's shipyards, measure the timber, &c., it would save £5,000 a year. Prays for the three islands and for the situation mentioned.

Page 60

*Enclosed.* Index papers (64), the papers themselves (65 to 78). 64 to 78

The trial of David McLane for high treason at the City of Quebec, 7th July, 1797. (The trial, with evidence, &c., is given in full.) 79 to 320 in Q. 106-2

October 20,  
Quebec.

Craig to Castlereagh. Sends requisition for stationery for the civil departments of Lower Canada. 2

*Enclosed.* Requisition. 3

November 9,  
Quebec.

Craig to Castlereagh (No. 1). Had been unable from illness to write when the packet was made up for the fleet on the 26th ulto., except a private note to announce his arrival. Is now better. He had landed on the 18th but could not take the oaths till the 24th and then in his bedroom. Would have preferred a more solemn ceremony, but for the possible risk of inconvenience to public business. The muster of the militia, called a review had taken place, and he was assured that the disposition was commendable, except in a few cases; cannot yet form his own judgment of how far these may detract from the favourable side. No returns have been made of the actual numbers that presented themselves; the fifth ordered to hold itself in readiness amounts to nearly 7,500, making the total something about 37,000. No orders given to call out the fifth; it does not appear possible to put the measure into execution this season with the least hope of benefit, with respect to rendering them of more use than they would be called upon in spring; the calling them out now would be attended with a heavy expense and probably occasion dissatisfaction. Has little knowledge on the subject, but it appears to him to be replete with difficulties. In the meantime, asks for a supply of necessaries; a considerable supply of small arms wanted, the present stock is about 7,000; Upper Canada has lately received from this Province 4,000 or 5,000, but they cannot be spared. For both Provinces an addition of 7,000 wanted. There are no accoutrements, without them no selected body of militia can serve effectually; they are probably in the same situation in Upper Canada; at least 10,000 wanted. Other articles mentioned. Was pleased on his arrival to find that Brock had not hesitated to order the completing of a wall round the precipice that separates the upper from the lower town. Before the working season returns he shall be able to consider what is required and communicate. The regard and esteem in which Dunn is held, particularly by Brock, who speaks of him highly. Believes that in respect to the lease of the St. Maurice Forges Dunn's conduct would stand the severest test. At his age (77) was not surprised that in his last dispatch he had not placed his case in the strongest point of view. It was true that a set of adventurers had agreed to offer £1,500 or £2,000, but had given up the project and never appeared at the auction. The creditable manner in which Brock conducted the military command; his disagreement with Dunn was a subject of regret to both and he found them on the best terms with each other. Este has presented his *mandamus* as Naval Officer; regrets the disappointment to Foy, who is a deserving man and has given satisfaction. Had received notice of the appointment of Forbes to be Lieut. Governor of Gaspé. Fargues having



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declined the appointment of Storekeeper to the Indian Department, has appointed Hawdon, who has been for seven years in the Secretary's Department and is well qualified for the duties of the office. Has communicated his arrival to His Majesty's Minister to the United States, but has not yet heard from him, or from the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. Page 5

November 10, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 2). Sends requisition for a supply of goods for the Indian stores.	13
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Requisition.	14
November 10, Quebec.	Craig to Castlereagh (No. 3). Sends requisition for stationery for the use of the Indian Department.	16
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Requisition.	17
November 10, Quebec.	Craig to Castlereagh (No. 4). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for October.	19
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Prices current.	20
November 17, Quebec.	Craig to Castlereagh (No. 5). Transmits memorial of Mrs. Le Maistre, widow of the late Lieut. Governor of Gaspé. She is entirely dependent on an aged mother, widow of Lieut. Governor Cramahé, and two daughters, married to officers in the army. Recommends that she receive an adequate allowance. (Mrs. Cramahé received a pension of £150, the warrant stating it to be given "as widow of the late Hector "Theophilus Cramahé, Lieutenant Governor of Detroit, pursuant to an "order of the Lords of the Treasury, signified in Mr. Secretary Rose's "letter of 31st May, 1790." Cramahé took the oath of office on the 12th of October, 1785, but, so far as can be traced, never entered on the government of Detroit. The last warrant for his salary is dated 1st May, 1787.)	23
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Mrs. Le Maistre's memorial.	25
December 14, Quebec.	Craig to Castlereagh (No. 6). Sends certified copy of rates of exchange and prices current at Quebec for November.	27
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Prices current.	28

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GOVERNOR CRAIG AND MISCELLANEOUS—1807.

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## Q. 106-2.

The first part, from page 292 to page 320, contains the conclusion of McLane's trial.

March 7,  
Lincoln's Inn. Attorney and Solicitor General to Windham. Cannot recommend a bill to Parliament at present respecting the liability of lands for the payment of contract debts. Should such legislation be necessary, the Provincial Legislatures should be asked to adopt the measures best calculated for the object proposed. Page 321

March 9,  
Quebec. Sir John Johnson to Windham. Transmits correspondence with President Dunn on the subject of the appointment he recommends to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lees, of Storekeeper General of the Indian Department. 324

*Enclosed.* Sir John to Dunn 7th March. Recommends his son to succeed Lees, and Patrick Langan to succeed to the office of Secretary of the Indian Department. Should there be objections to his son, recommends that Langan be made Storekeeper General. 327

Dunn to Sir John, 8th March. That he has appointed his son-in-law, Fargues, to the vacant office. 330

March 14,  
Treasury. Treasury (Harrison) to Cockburn. Transmits further documents respecting a pension to the widow of La Corne St. Luc. 332

*Enclosed.* A. Lenox to the Secretary at War, 19th February, with La Corne St. Luc's commission. 333

Q. 106-1

1807.

Secretary at War to Harrison, 5th March. Has received commission, &c., but for want of information of La Corne's death, &c., cannot decide on the widow's claim. Page 334

March 16,  
Cockglade.

Milnes to Shee (private). Had received correspondence respecting Black's claims. He had received the grant of the township of Dorset, amounting to 53,000 acres, which it is believed he sold for a considerable sum, but was unfortunate in business. Had always understood that he was satisfied with his compensation, but should his present distress, &c., lead to his obtaining a further reward, can only add that his services were of the first importance. Objects pointed out in Black's memorial are all in the military department, including the seigniory of Sorel. Respecting the position of the late Mr. Duchesnay, the Duke of Kent has been misinformed, as he was only an honorary member of the Council; its composition, the importance of a proper choice as it is a court of final appeal in the Province. The peculiar situation he holds with respect to the recommendation for the office of Lieut. Governor of Gaspé. His reasons for recommending Forbes for that office. The powers under which he (Milnes) acted whilst at Quebec. 335

*Enclosed.* Extract from the King's instructions relative to filling up vacancies in the Councils. 342

Milnes to Camden, 18th February, 1805, announcing the death of Le Maistre, Lieut. Governor of Gaspé, from whose illness affairs there have suffered and recommending Alexander Forbes to succeed, for whose abilities he can vouch. 343

March 17,  
Chatham.

De la Garde to Cockburn. Respecting his request to be informed of the number of acres he is entitled to by his grant. 345

March 18,  
Downing  
Street.

Substance of letter, Windham to Milnes. That he could hold out no hope for a retrospective allowance, nor for the addition in future of an addition to the salary, should he return to Canada. 347

March 19,  
London.

Black to Gordon. Should any part of his claims not be clearly understood, shall be happy to explain fully. The points to be made clear are given in detail. 348

March 20,  
London.

Same to same. Entreats that his case may not be referred to the jarring counsels and jealousies that generally exist between governors and commanders of the forces, as that was the chief cause why His Majesty's gracious intentions were not long before carried into effect. 350

*Enclosed.* Extract of letter from Portland to Prescott, dated 1st August, 1798, authorizing him to make a grant of land to Black in accordance with his services. 351

April 11.

Abbé Calonne (in French). Applies for a renewal of leave to go to Canada, granted at the beginning of August, but which he could not make use of till spring. Has sent all his effects to Canada and as the ship in which he has taken passage is to sail on the 15th, asks for a speedy answer. 352

*Enclosed.* Abbé Calonne to Lord Castlereagh (in French). That the Marquis of Hertford had promised to speak on his behalf. His brother is known to Portland and had been granted lands in Prince Edward Island. Asks for a renewal of permission to go to Canada to end his days there, having been asked by the Catholic Bishop to come there, where his services were supposed to be useful. Milnes was opposed to his being there, but Windham after full investigation thought it right to give permission. Other considerations in support of his request. 353

Calonne to Hertford, 7th April (in French). Asking his influence with Castlereagh for permission to go to Canada and to have his allowance continued. 356

April 13,  
Horse  
Guards.

Gordon to Cooke. Transmits by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to be laid before Castlereagh for favourable consideration, a second memorial

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1807.

from Colonel Bowes, on the subject of his claim to remuneration for the extra expense and responsibility he incurred whilst in command of the troops in the two Canadas. Page 359

*Enclosed.* Bowes to Gordon, 12th April. Sends a second memorial, the 1st battalion of the 6th regiment, which he commands, being ordered for embarkation. 360

Memorial. Introduction only, the rest of the memorial, a repetition of the first, is in Q. 106-1, p. 33. 361

April 14,  
London.

Thmoas Edward Brown to Castlereagh. Two young men, chiefs of the Iroquois from the village at the Lake of Two Mountains, and a chief's son from Lorette have arrived to present a petition for some lands formerly belonging to these villages. They had consulted no one respecting this visit, and came addressed to a friend of his in Liverpool, who had sent them on to him. They are in want of every necessary and look to the King as their father and protector of their tribes. The young man from Lorette is personally known to the Duke of Kent. 363

April 16,  
London.

Memorandum on three Iroquois Indians, who have arrived to claim lands at the Lake of Two Mountains and at Lorette. They are without money or clothes. The only credentials they have is a paper, purporting to be the result of a meeting of chiefs. 362

April 17,  
London.

Brown to Cooke. Had impressed on the Indians the impossibility of anything being done in their case, except by reference to the Executive Government of Canada. If the King had the power to grant their request, the lands, he (Brown) thought, would only be granted to be subdivided so that each family might have its separate lot, not to be transferred for a period to be fixed on. This would keep out vagrants, and if a sale could not be made for liquor, it would tend to improve their moral habits and private industry. If these lands could not be given, owing to previous grants, land might be given in some other situation on the same terms. The Indians seemed pleased at this, and said these terms would meet the approbation of the villages. These Indians have full authority to act for the rest, and have asked him to propose anything to His Majesty's Government which might conduce to the general interest of their tribes. They are accustomed to husbandry, and if the lands were restored to them, they would only need a very trifling assistance, in the case of new lands they would require the same as is given to European settlers. 366

Statement of their case by the Indians. 369

Milnes to Gordon. Asks that the meeting be deferred till he can look over some memoranda. 371

April 18,  
London.

Neville to Stewart. That Mann's report on the defences of Quebec was submitted, with the plans, to a Committee of Royal Engineers, and transmitted to Camden, with a letter from Chatham, on the 5th of July, 1805. 372

April 28,  
Horse  
Guards.

Gordon to Cooke. By direction of the Commander-in-Chief, transmits papers relative to Canada. 373

*Enclosed.* Mathews to Colonel Gordon, dated 25th April, 1807. Sends extract of a letter from Quebec, from a well informed man, well acquainted with the people. Why should French newspapers now appear for the first time since the Conquest, after 40 years of assimilation? The father of the de Lery mentioned in the letter is an old French militaire, and in the Legislative Council many years, where he has always conducted himself with propriety. His oldest son was in the French service, and held some situation near the person of Louis. The Perrault family has always been protected by Government, and so have the lawyers alluded to, but they have long since shown the cloven foot. Has seen many of the most respectable traders, who declare the growing defection, even to insolence, of the Canadians; in Vermont,

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10,000 hardy vagabonds might be got together in three days. Upper Canada is equally assailable. There are many good subjects in the new settlement, but some bad ones. Fears that in the present situation, the Canadas would be an easy prey to a considerable force. Page 375

Extract of letter from Quebec without signature, dated 27th January. Steps taking to alienate the Canadians. Two French newspapers with this tendency are lately started, the editors being lawyers, firebrands of society. General Turreau, the French Minister, tried to establish a French paper in New York, but failed; it is suspected he has been more successful here, as the types for one, if not for both, of these papers came from the States. Young de Lery left at the beginning of last winter to go, as he said, to England, but it is since reported he has joined the French service. A son of Perrault, the *greffier*, has been absent two years, and it is said, has been on board a French ship of war. He has returned and given a flattering account of Turreau. It is reported that every ship from France bring from 12 to 20 soldiers and New York is full of French officers. Perrault says they are intended for the French West Indies, but he is not entrusted with their secrets. Would not be surprised to hear of a second Miranda or Burr starting up at the head of these fellows and marching on Canada; they will find enough of Vermontese to join them for the sake of plunder, for the United States Government has not sufficient energy to prevent its citizens forming similar expeditions. The importance of having the military and civil authority united in one person. 376

May 19,  
London.

John Young to Cooke. Sends memorial to be appointed Collector of Customs at Quebec, which he asks to be forwarded to the Treasury. 379  
*Enclosed.* Memorial. 380

May 23,  
Treasury.

Harrison to Cooke. Sends copy of report by the Comptrollers of army accounts, respecting the claim of Colonel Bowes, for expenses incurred whilst commanding the forces in Canada. The Treasury approves of the recommendation of the Comptrollers that an officer on the staff, not a general officer, succeeding to the command on a foreign station, shall receive the pay and allowances, whilst in command, of the rank immediately superior to that which he holds in the army. 383

*Enclosed.* Report, 30th April. 384

May 24,  
Quebec.

Alcock to Castlereagh. On the change of Ministry thinks it his duty to inform His Lordship of the situation of this Government. Dunn, the President, is superannuated, his memory has failed, and the injury to the colony for want of a Governor cannot be conceived. Owing to the change of Ministry so soon before the sailing of the fleet, presumes the necessary arrangements for this Province could not be made, but if a Lieut. Governor is appointed, hopes the present information will not be considered an intrusion. Does not believe the report that Justice Thorpe is to be transferred from Upper Canada to the King's Bench, Quebec. The evil effects of his conduct in Upper Canada only prevented by Gore's wise and decided measures. The mischief Thorpe would cause in Quebec. 386

May 28,  
Ordnance.

Crewe to Cooke. On a recommendation from Brock for a hospital at Quebec, referred to Morse, Inspector General of Works, transmits report, with plans, prepared by Morse and Mann of the Royal Engineers. The Master General and Board of Ordnance entirely concur in the opinion of these officers in regard to the construction of the proposed range of barracks at Quebec. 389

*Enclosed.* Morse to Crewe. That he had transmitted the proposals by Brock for a range of barracks to serve as a hospital upon Cape Diamond at Quebec. The change suggested by Mann, to have casemates in the lower story, of great value. Recommends that orders

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should be sent to have the work carried into execution. The additional expense should, he hopes, not be an objection. Page 390

Mann's report, dated 28th February. 392

Plan. 394d

June 2,  
Whitehall.

Fawkener to Cooke. The Lords of Trade desire that as there is no land cleared to the extent of 150 acres that can be granted to Grece for the cultivation of hemp, the Governor of Lower Canada is to be instructed, if Grece has fulfilled his engagements for carrying on the cultivation of hemp, so far as circumstances have permitted him, that to preserve the public faith, 150 should be bought or a pecuniary allowance made him in lieu thereof. 395

*Enclosed.* Papers relating to the claim of Grece. 397 to 405

June 8,  
Stanmore.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Canning. Asking that he would use his influence with Castlereagh to have his memorial considered. 406

*Enclosed.* Letter to Castlereagh of same date, with memorial which he prays may be laid before the King. 408

Memorial, stating the disadvantages under which the Church of England labours in Canada, and soliciting that remedial measures may be adopted. 409

June 22,  
Treasury.

Harrison to Cooke. Transmits letter from Dunn, dated 15th April, with Receiver General's account current to 13th October, 1806, and report of a Committee of the whole Council, for the information of Castlereagh. 415

July 3,  
Treasury.

Harrison to Cooke. The Lords of the Treasury desire to have copies of the appointment of and instructions to Guy Carleton in 1775, and those subsequently granted to Haldimand for the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts. 416

July 4,  
Horse  
Guards.

Gordon to same. Transmits for Castlereagh's consideration a dispatch from Brock relative to a piece of waste land of the Crown adjoining the barracks in Quebec, stating the benefit that would arise were its use given to the troops. 417

*Enclosed.* Brock to Gordon, dated Quebec, 4th May. The advantage the possession of the ground about the Jesuit Barracks would be if appropriated to the troops, for their recreation as well as for drill and military discipline. Encloses previous representations on the subject, namely, letter from Hunter to Hobart, 10th August, 1804, report by Gother Mann to Hunter, 11th November, 1802, and another report from Mann to Hunter, 15th January, 1800. 418, 422, 424, 429

Plan of the Jesuits' Barracks and ground depending on them, with contiguous streets and market-place, 1807, coloured. 432a

July 7,  
Stanmore.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Castlereagh. Presses for the consideration of his memorial. 433

July 9,  
Dublin.

Harding Gifford to Cooke (?) That the supposed vacancy in the Chief Justiceship caused by the death of Monk has not occurred, the death of a nephew of the same name probably leading to the report. That the emoluments of a puisné judge led him at first to pay no attention to such a vacancy, but thinks now, if he had the assurance of being promoted to the Chief Justiceship, a previous discharge of the duties of the inferior office might serve as a preparation. 440

July 10,  
London.

Memorial of Joseph Bouchette, stating his services and applying for an increase to his salary. He had come to London to lay before the Ministry the unsettled state of the boundary between the United States and Lower Canada, as shown by a statement annexed and by an extract from a speech of the Governor of Vermont. 434

*Enclosed.* Statement showing the unsettled boundaries between Vermont and Lower Canada. 437

Extract from speech of the Governor of Vermont referred to. 439

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1807.  
July 10,  
Treasury. Harrison to Cooke. To move Castlereagh to favour the Treasury with an opinion on what may be done respecting Mrs. La Corne's petition for a pension. Page 442 443
- July 11,  
Treasury. Same to same. To obtain Castlereagh's opinion on the application of Scott, Idle & Co. that the extent of the Navy contracts may not be stated in the licenses. 443
- July 14,  
London. J. Brown to Governor Bentinck. Encloses memorial from Joshua H. Smith. The extreme misery of himself and family. Smith's hope of redress disappointed by the short tenure of office by the Ministry. Added to his other misfortunes is the loss of £5,200 by the failure of his agent. An extract from a letter gives a striking account of the misery to which the petitioner and his family were reduced. 444
- Enclosed.* Memorial by Joshua H. Smith, praying that his petition to the King may be presented. 447
- Memorial to the King. That he is descended from an ancient English family, holding distinguished offices in America for nearly 100 years, till the dismemberment of the Empire by the American revolution. His brother was His Majesty's last Chief Justice of New York, and recently died in a similar office in Canada. His services and sufferings; how his claims were allowed to lapse, owing to the death of his agent &c., by which he remains languishing near the winter of life in poverty and misery too agonizing for the contemplation of His Majesty. 448
- Documents accompanying memorial. 452
- July 17,  
London. List sent by Joseph Bouchette of astronomical instruments required for the use of the Surveyor General's Department at Quebec. 454
- July 18,  
London. Petition of Charles Noël, of the Huron Nation, and Levant and Lewis, both of the Iroquois Nation, all in Lower Canada, delegated by their respective nations. Stating the services of their nations as allies of the King, and praying for lands on which to hunt and which they can cultivate by degrees, as it is not to be expected that they could change their mode of living by immediately applying to agriculture alone. 456
- July 20,  
London. Joseph Bouchette to Cooke. As he cannot expect any increase of salary, forwards a memorial to Castlereagh for a quarter township. His disappointment at his unsuccessful visit, &c. 459
- (For memorial see page 434.)
- July 21,  
London. Freeling to Cooke. Sends copy of letter from the post office, Quebec. 462
- Enclosed.* Boutillier to Freeling, Quebec, 27th May. Loss of the March mail by the upsetting of a canoe, about ninety-three leagues below Quebec. 463
- Account of the sinking of the canoe and the loss of the mails, about four leagues above the Grand Falls. 464
- July 22. Milnes to Cooke. Had been obliged to leave town without seeing him, on account of the illness of Lady Milnes. The wrong idea held by Young of Quebec, respecting what was done in the Council in 1799 and 1803 in regard to the Jesuit estates in Quebec and Montreal. Has all the papers which he can show, so that a clear insight into the circumstances relating to these lands. Believes that the application on the part of the military arises more from jealousy between the Commander and the President, as previous Governors united the civil and military departments; did not think it necessary to allot the Jesuit Garden at Quebec to military purposes, though the college has always been used as a barrack. Has always felt that there could be no immediate necessity for giving up the whole garden to the military, for reasons stated. The papers will show the extreme jealousy of the Canadians respecting the Jesuit estates, and if any new step is to be taken, it should be entrusted to persons of higher rank than those now on the spot. Reminds

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him of the promise respecting the appointment of Forbes to be Lieut. Governor of Gaspé. Page 465

July 22,  
Bristol.

Joseph A. Small to same (?) Calls attention to memorials and plans of William Bond, and asks that an interview with Castlereagh should be obtained for that gentleman. The benefit the acceptance of the plan would be to the country. 468

July 24,  
London.

Bouchette to same. The unsettled state of the boundaries between the United States and Lower Canada must render it necessary to have a verification of the line 45° and the height of the land ascertained. As an order to this effect might be sent when he was not prepared with the necessary astronomical instruments, submits the case for consideration and sends list of the necessary instruments. Proposes to send to London maps of the Province and towns, if acceptable. States the heads of information they would contain. 470

*Enclosed.* List of astronomical instruments for the use of the Surveyor General's office, but more specially for ascertaining the boundary between the United States and Lower Canada. List dated 24th July. 472  
(A previous list of the 17th July, is at page 454.)

July 29,  
Kensington  
Palace.

Duke of Kent to Cooke. In event of a change of Governor in Quebec, recommends Major Robertson, of the 60th Regiment, for the position of private secretary. 474

July 31,  
Treasury.

Harrison to same. To obtain the opinion of Castlereagh on Scott, Idle & Co.'s contract for supplying masts, &c. 476

August 5,  
London.

Order-in-Council, authorizing the issue of warrant for the appointment of Young and Williams to the Executive Council of Lower Canada. 477

August 8,  
Rosegreen.

Prescott to Castlereagh. Considering his long service, hopes for the short remainder of his life that some compensation might be considered as not unrea-sonable. 478

August 9,  
London.

Bouchette to Cooke. Being obliged to leave for Portsmouth to obtain passage for Canada, has stated fully his services and claims in the hope that a favourable construction may be put on them. It has not been in his power to accomplish what he suggested, will try to do so at Portsmouth, and will send further information from Canada. 479

*Enclosed.* Memorial stating his services and praying for an increase in his salary. 481

Documents of various dates referring to Bouchette's services. 486 to 498

August 14,  
Portsmouth.

Louis, Loren and Charles to Cooke. The three Indian delegates, complaining that they do not receive the accommodation they expected on board the transport and asking for £30 in order that they may have the same supplies as other passengers. 499

August 14,  
Portsmouth.

V. Chabot to Stuart. Calls attention to the case of the three Indians on board the transport. Would it not be worth while to send an order to make them comfortable to gain the good-will of the Indians when it may be needed? 501

August 16,  
Portsmouth.

McLean, Captain 10th Royal Veteran Battalion, to Cooke. The dis-appointment of the Indians at the allowance they are to receive on board the transport. The sum asked for (£30) would not be ill bestowed. Their decent and becoming behaviour. 502

August 19,  
London.

Order-in-Council, approving of the commission and instructions to Craig and authorizing Castlereagh to prepare a warrant in accordance therewith. 503

August 20,  
Horse  
Guards.

Duke of York to Castlereagh. To give directions for the preparation of a commission to Craig as General and Commander of the Forces of Upper and Lower Canada. 505

August 24,  
Admiralty.

Pole to Cooke. A detachment of the Royal Artillery for Canada to be accommodated on board the "Horatio." 506

August 24,  
Plymouth.

Bouchette to same. His disappointment respecting his passage to Quebec; had lost the convoy and is now on board the ship "Pallas" for

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St. John, N.B. If he cannot get on board the "Canada," a merchant ship, he must go to St. John, and proceed across the country to Quebec, an expensive journey, but which will afford an opportunity of acquiring a more correct knowledge of that communication. Hopes that his memorial may be considered previous to Craig's leaving London and its prayer granted. His reason for applying for a seat in the Council. Remarks on the proposed expedition of Moreau against Canada in event of a war and the little hope of its success, unless a much stronger force is sent than proposed. By proper military arrangements, the Americans would find it a very difficult task to take either of the Provinces, especially Lower Canada. Even in Upper Canada a most powerful resistance can be made and time will show that Canada is not so easy a prey as the Americans consider it to be.

Page 507

August 25,  
London.

Craig to Stewart. Respecting the passage of his staff to Canada. 512

August 27,  
Admiralty.

Barron to Stewart. That the usual warrants in favour of Craig are ready for delivery. 514

August 28,  
Lincoln's Inn.

V. Gibbs and Thomas Plumer to Castlereagh. Opinion of Council on the powers of the Court held under a commission of Oyer and terminer and under a separate commission of gaol delivery. The sentences not to take effect until the approbation of the person administering the Government was obtained, but that no pardon should be granted by the latter until the cases are reported. Under the exceptional circumstances of the case on which an opinion is asked, it was prudent of the administrator to grant a respite. (For papers connected with this case, see Q. 102, pp. 298 to 329.) 515

September 5,  
London.

John Maitland to Cooke. Urging that the business relating to his lands may be settled with as little delay as possible. 518

September 9,  
Quebec.

General Order by President Dunn addressed to Baby, Adjutant-General of the Militia of Lower Canada, desiring him to make known to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the militia the President's warmest approbation of their conduct, the same to be read by the commanding officers at the head of their respective corps, and that the President shall send an account to be laid before His Majesty. In English, 536; in French, 538. 536, 538

September 28,  
Whitehall.

Fawkener to Cooke. The Lords of Trade have under consideration a representation on the cultivation of hemp, to which he has devoted much attention. Their Lordships entertaining a favourable opinion of Bond's abilities, &c., recommend Castlereagh to instruct the Governor of Upper or Lower Canada, to grant him 1,200 acres, if His Lordship see no objection, one-half to be cleared land, if vacant, if not, one-fourth to be cleared land to be purchased for him. 528

September 29,  
Chelsea.

Mrs. Hamilton to Castlereagh. Forwards memorial from her daughter, the widow of Francis Le Maistre, Lieut. Governor of Gaspé, for a pension. 520

*Enclosed.* Memorial of Mrs. Le Maistre. 522

Recommendation from the Duke of Kent, 2nd August. 524

Dorchester, of 26th August. 526

October 3,  
Whitehall.

Letter from the Council Office of this date, respecting the cultivation of hemp, by Campbell and Greco does not appear to have been received or acted upon by the Colonial Office. 529

October 26,  
Montreal.

A. Cuyler to Cooke. Had written him, before he retired from the Secretary of State's Department, respecting a grant he had obtained for him (Cuyler). Reminds him of the promise and forwards another memorial to Lord Camden (Castlereagh), a confirmation of the grant. Enters into details respecting the land, &c. 530

*Enclosed.* Memorial to Castlereagh of same date. 533

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1807.  
 October 28, Treasury. Harrison to Cooke. Transmits documents relating to the contract with Scott, Idle & Co., for the information of Castlereagh and asking his directions thereon. Page 552
- Enclosed.* The documents relating to Scott, Idle & Co's contract for supplying masts, &c. 553 to 558
- November 24, Quebec. Proclamation by Sir J. H. Craig addressed to Adjutant General Baby, respecting the militia. English, 540; French, 546. 540 546
- December 9, Quebec. Sir John Johnson to Windham. Duplicate (not copied here) of letter of 9th March, with enclosures (see pp. 324, 327, 330). 571
- No date. Memorial by John Black addressed to the Duke of Kent, being observations on the government and politics of Canada, (559) enclosing a previous memorial (561) on the same subject, dated 9th October, 1806. 559, 561

## STATE PAPERS—UPPER CANADA.

## LIEUT. GOVERNOR PETER HUNTER AND MISCELLANEOUS—1801.

## Q. 291—1.

1801.  
May 28 to  
July 9.

Journals of Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada.

Page 39 to Q. 291-2, p. 302

June 12,  
York.

Allcock to Hunter. Remarks on the *Femme Couverte* Bill (in Hunter's No. 34, p. 1). The object of the bill is to enable married women to alienate either a life estate or an estate in fee simple with very small ceremony indeed instead of being obliged to do that which is required by the law of England. Is afraid that the Legislature in an unfortunate moment would do away with the now slender security provided against the influence of the husband. His experience had shown him that the court, instead of showing a disposition to facilitate the means by which a married woman could strip herself of her rights, was anxious to guard and protect her against improvident alienation of property. Believes, therefore, that had the courts been consulted, they would have opposed the proposed measure. General considerations on the inexpediency of the law. 3

(In Hunter's No. 34, p. 1.)

June 12,  
York.

The same to same. His opinion on the bill respecting the sale of lands by the sheriff. The bill appears to have been introduced in consequence of a difference of opinion in the court; whether a plaintiff having obtained a judgment, could or could not sue out execution against the lands, which was decided in the affirmative, he (Allcock) dissenting. States the grounds of Powell's decision and his own dissent. The Chief Justice (Elmsley) will, no doubt, forward his own opinion. Gives at length the opposing views on the subject. 9

(In Hunter's No. 34, p. 1.)

July 11,  
York.

Report of Chief Justice Elmsley on bills originating in the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, namely: "1. An Act to enable *femmes couvertes* having real estate, or interest in real estate more conveniently "to alien the same." "2. An Act to continue an Act passed in 37th "year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled: 'An Act for the better securing "the Province against the King's Enemies.'" "3. An Act to allow Time "for the sale of Lands and Tenements by the Sheriff." "4. An Act to prevent Acts of the Legislature from taking effect from a time prior to "the passing thereof." 17

(In Hunter's No. 34, p. 1.)

August 4,  
York.

Opinion of Scott, Attorney General, on the bill relating to the alienation of real estate by *femmes couvertes*, which agrees with that of Mr. Justice Allcock, so that it is not necessary to state the reasoning in justification for the opinion arrived at, and on the bill for allowing a certain time for the sale of lands and tenements by the sheriffs; the views on this bill he divides into the question of form and of substance, the consideration of which he states at length. 32

August 27,  
York.

Hunter to Portland (No. 34). Sends copies of Acts to which the Royal Assent has been given. Sends opinion of Chief Justice Allcock and of the Attorney General on two reserved Acts. 1

(Enclosures calendared at their dates.)

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## LIEUT. GOVERNOR PETER HUNTER AND MISCELLANEOUS—1801.

## Q. 291—2.

- 1800.
- Continuation of Journals of Legislative Council and Assembly from Q. 291—1.
- Accounts of articles on which duties are imposed by Lower Canada which have passed Coteau du Lac upwards, between 1st January and 30th June, 1800. Page 303
- The same from 1st July to 31st December. 312
- The same for articles on which duties are imposed passing downwards by Coteau du Lac from 1st January to 30th June. 319
- The same from 1st July to 31st December. 320
- (The certificates show that no goods of this character passed downwards.)
- 1801.
- January 19, Quebec. Ryland to Fraser. That the Lieut. Governor desires to be informed whether certain tobacco passing Coteau du Lac was leaf or carrot—and if the former, whether proof was given that the duty thereon was paid. 321
- The correspondence respecting the tobacco follows, showing that instead of 150 cwt. having passed the quantity was 150 pounds, and that everything was done properly. 321 to 323
- April 5, Quebec. Return of revenues in Upper Canada from tavern and shop licenses, for the year ending on the date in the margin. 324
- List of persons licensed to keep stills in Upper Canada for year ending on same date. 328
- Account current of Peter Russell, Receiver General, between 7th June, 1800, and 27th May, 1801. 329
- Account of licenses to inn-keepers, &c. 330
- May 16, Skitteewas-baa. Thomas Talbot to Duke of Cumberland. Has arrived safely at his favourite settlement and finds his situation satisfactory. Simcoe, before leaving, had neglected to issue the wariants for his lands; new regulations make the possession of lands more expensive and difficult to obtain than in 1794. Asks the Duke to obtain for himself a grant from the King for him of a township exempt from fees and obligations of location. When the Provincial deeds are obtained a transfer could then be made to him (Talbot); how the transfer papers can be sent, &c. The satisfaction he hopes to enjoy in the Province. 517
- June 29, Whitehall. Lords of Trade (Fawkener, Secretary) to King. On a petition for Berczy for a grant of land. Asks that the same be submitted to Portland, to ascertain whether His Grace may not think it advisable to direct the Governor and Council of Upper Canada, should the allegations, &c., be substantially true, to pass a grant for the 64,000 acres prayed for. 503
- July 23, London. Edward Law and Spencer Percival. Opinion that under the general law de Puisaye and his associates, being aliens, cannot purchase lands in Canada, but this may be modified by the King's proclamation, of which they ask for a copy. 506
- August 5, London. Berczy to King. Encloses copy of letter of the 8th of July, respecting the proceedings on his petition for land, as he understands that letter has not been received. 508
- August 15, *Enclosed.* Letter of 8th July referred to. 510
- Bishop of Leon to Portland (in French). Respecting M. Zocchi, a priest, to be sent to Canada as a missionary to the Indians on the St. Lawrence. 512
- September 2, York. Hunter to same. Has received approval of cutting a new canal across the neck of land above the Cascades. Every precaution will be taken to make the work beneficial and as little expensive as possible. Sends list furnished by de Puisaye of the military rank of the French

1801.

- royalists now settled at Windham. Sends note of the quantity of land to be allotted to the Provincial troops and loyalists, according to rank, by the instructions of 7th August, 1783, 23rd August, 1786, and modifications in 1787 and 1788. Desires to know whether the lands to the French royalists are to be granted conformably to the instructions of 1783 or 1786. Transmits memorial from Mathew Elliott, dismissed from the Indian Department, Prescott having sent the papers in this case to the Secretary for the Colonies, he (Hunter) is precluded from dealing with it. Page 332
- Enclosed.* Memorial of Elliott (335). Other papers relating to Elliott's case, namely, Simcoe to Elliott, 4th April, 1800, (336). Russell to Elliott, 27th June, 1801, (337). Certificate by Thomas Ridout, N.P., York, that these are true copies (339). 335 to 339
- Return of the military rank formerly held by the French royalists. 340
- September 30, Hunter to Portland (No. 36). Had received dispatch relating to a  
Quebec. grant of 64,000 acres to Berczy; copies of the papers relating to this subject sent to the Executive Council of Upper Canada, with directions to report. Shall send the report as soon as possible with every other information he can obtain on the subject. 342
- September 30, The same to King. On the subject of the grant of 64,000 acres to  
Quebec. Berczy. 344
- October 8, The same to Portland (No. 37). Sends requisitions for clothing for the  
Quebec. first and second battalions of Royal Canadian Volunteers for 1801, to replace that sent by the "Sovereign," wrecked on Cape Breton, on 17th May last. 345
- Enclosed.* Requisitions. 346, 348, 350, 352
- October 11, Duke of Kent to Hobart. Respecting the grant of land promised to  
Castle Hill Colonel Talbot in Upper Canada; he has asked for a township to be  
Lodge. granted to the Duke of Cumberland and afterwards transferred to him (Talbot), but the Duke does not wish his name to appear in the transaction. Asks that a township be granted to Talbot, exempt from Government fees. The grounds for the application. 514
- Enclosed.* Talbot to the Duke of Cumberland. For his influence to obtain a grant of land, the township of Houghton in the County of Norfolk on Lake Erie, or one adjacent preferred, to be granted in name of the Duke, and afterwards transferred, with exemption from fees. 517
- October 17, Hunter to Hobart (No. 1). Acknowledging receipt of circular that  
Quebec. he (Hobart) had been appointed to the Colonial Department. 354
- October 17, The same to King. Acknowledges receipt of circular with Portland's  
Quebec. dispatches. 355
- October 26, The same to Hobart (No. 2). Sends requisition for goods to be used  
Quebec. as presents for the Indians. 356
- Enclosed.* Requisition. 357
- November 28, Addington to King. Transmits requisition for goods for presents to  
Treasury. the Indians, in order to obtain Hobart's opinion thereon. 521
- December 3, Hobart to Hunter (No. 4). Dispatches received and laid before the  
Downing Street. King. Shall send orders respecting lands to French royalists by some other opportunity and also opinion of the law officers whether grants of land can be legally made to the persons in question, being aliens and not naturalized. In the case of Elliott, sends copy of the representation made by Prescott in 1797, in consequence of which Elliott was removed. If circumstances seem to entitle his case to a reconsideration, he (Hunter) is to have inquiry made, reporting the result. The requisitions have been transmitted to the Treasury. 362
- December 27, Hunter to Hobart (No. 3). Transmits report of Executive Council on  
Quebec. Berczy's case; believes the report to be perfectly correct. 364

1801.

*Enclosed.* Report of the Executive Council dated 31st October, 1801, signed by Chief Justice Elmsley, entering into minute details and criticising Berczy's statements. Page 366 to 406

Various dates.

Miscellaneous documents relating to the capitulation of Quebec, &c., already on the shelves in printed form. 408 to 502

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 LIEUT. GOV. PETER HUNTER—1820.

## Q. 292.

1802.  
January 5,  
Quebec.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 4). Has received dispatch that preliminaries of peace had been signed between His Majesty and the French Republic. Page 2

January 8,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 5). Acknowledges receipt of the information of the ratification of the preliminaries of peace and printed copies of the preliminaries. 3

January 15,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 6). Recommends a grant of land to Powell, one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench. 5

February 4,  
Downing  
Street.

Hobart to Hunter (No. 5). Transmits copy of a paper by Mackenzie, who has visited the Lakes of Canada and paid considerable attention to the subject of opening a more practicable communication through these Lakes with the St. Lawrence. The object is very desirable and would ensure vast advantages to the Canadian Provinces. Is the more inclined to recommend the proposition, as, although of greater extent, it agrees with the plan transmitted by him (Hunter) and authorized by Portland for improving the communication between Upper and Lower Canada, by cutting a new canal across the neck of land above the Cascades. To report on the subject, with the estimated cost, &c. The assistance he will receive from Mann's professional abilities. Sends a memorial for land from Mrs. Van Allen; desires that it be laid before the Executive Council. 9

February 20,  
Quebec.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 7). Recommends that Henry Allcock, one of the Judges of King's Bench, be appointed to the Legislative Council to supply the vacancy caused by the death of John Munro. 12

March 22,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 8). Has received the order to purchase the house and premises near Fort George, the property of D. W. Smith, for £2,250, to be converted into quarters for the officers. On his return to York he shall give orders to have the necessary deeds prepared. Has appointed the Rev. Richard Pollard to be the resident Church of England Minister at Sandwich. 14

April 8,  
Downing  
Street.

Hobart to Hunter (No. 6). Transmits report on the question of granting lands to French royalists and copy of an Order in Council approving of bill for establishing a Court of Chancery in Upper Canada. It is only fair to grant the lands promised to the French royalists, but as they must be naturalized, which requires an Act of Parliament, this must be fully explained to them, and a list must be obtained of those to be included in such an arrangement. In the meantime, allotments of land may be made to them on the same principle as those to original American loyalists, in accordance with instructions already given. 16

*Enclosed.* Opinion of Edward Law and Spencer Percival, dated 23rd July, 1801, respecting grants to aliens. 19

Order in Council, dated St. James, 24th March, 1802, that in regard to a Court of Chancery proposed for Upper Canada, the Governor is already vested with power to settle cases in equity and can call assistance and that the court proposed should not be constituted without full consideration. 21

1802.  
May 6,  
Downing  
Street.  
May 19,  
York.

Hobart to Hunter (No. 7). Has laid the report on Berczy's petition for 64,000 acres before the Privy Council. A grant of land to be made to Mr. Justice Powell. Page 7

Russell to same. Had stated in letter to Green of 16th February, that the bill drawn on Goddard for £800, for building churches had been returned protested. Narrates the circumstances of the grant of £1,000 for this purpose and the steps taken to have churches built by the places interested, assisted by grants from, the £1,000 appropriated for that purpose. The western district, the first which had complied with the conditions, received £200 for the church in Sandwich. The intention being to advance money as church wardens were appointed for Newark, York, New Johnstown and Cornwall, orders were sent by the Treasury to draw on Goddard, into whose hands the money had been imprested. How the bill drawn on Goddard was protested, and at what expense. 27

May 20,  
York.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 9). That on drawing for £800 the balance of the amount for building churches in Upper Canada, the bill was protested, the balance having been paid over to the present agent. The arrangement for the distribution was, for Sandwich, £100; Niagara, £100, York, £300; New Johnstown, £200; Cornwall, £200. At Kingston a church has been built. In the places now mentioned the people are building or preparing to build and are applying for their proportion. Asks that steps be taken to enable him to obtain the amounts granted by Parliament. Sends copy of Russell's letter. Any loss caused by the bill being protested should fall on Russell, as he received particular directions to prevent this. 24

May 31,  
Downing  
Street.

Hobart to Hunter (No. 8). The appointment of Elmsley to succeed Osgoode in the office of Chief Justice of Lower Canada and Allcock to succeed Elmsley in that office in Upper Canada. 33

May 31,  
Downing  
Street.

Same to same (No. 9). Acts (enumerated) referred to in letter of 27th August, 1801, appear liable to no objection. That relating to more easy alienation of lands by *femmes couvertes* is still under consideration. 35

June 3,  
York.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 10). That he was to be informed of the proportions in which lands were to be granted to French royalists. Only thirteen of them now remain of those who came with M. de Puisaye. He had given passports to Count M. d'Allegre to return to England. Does not think Elliott's case requires further consideration. 39

June 8,  
York.

Same to same (No. 11). Sends his speech at the opening of the Legislature with address in answer and his reply. 41

Enclosed. Speech. 42

Address in answer by the Council. 43

Reply. 46

Address by the Assembly. 46

Reply. 48

June 23,  
York.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 12). Shall not fail to pay particular attention to the memorandum respecting a canal projected by the American States from Albany to Lake Ontario, and a canal between Lake Ontario and Montreal. Has directed Mann to report fully on the subject; shall transmit the report as soon as possible with his own observations. The memorial of Mrs. Van Allen for land has been laid before Council. The New Jersey volunteers, to which Mrs. Van Allen's late husband belonged, was sent to New Brunswick, disbanded and received lands there and there is every reason to believe Van Allen received his proportion in that Province. If His Lordship, however, thinks that the widow should receive a grant in Upper Canada, any directions His Lordship may give shall be carried out. 49

Enclosed. Mrs. Van Allen's petition. 52

Reference of same to Council and report thereon. 54

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July 17,  
York.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 13). Sends copies of proposed leases for Crown and Clergy Reserves, and copy of the report on fees for passing the leases, which is approved of, but no part of the fees shall be collected till His Lordship's approbation is received. Sends also abstract of the grants of land which have passed the Seal between 1st January and 31st December, 1801, and copy of his speech on prorogation. Page 59

*Enclosed.* Proposed lease for 21 years of 200 acres of Crown Reserves. 61

A similar lease for 200 acres Clergy Reserves. 66

Report of the Council on the subject of fees on leases. 72

**ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land in Upper Canada which have passed the Great Seal of the Province between the 1st of January and 31st of December, 1801.**

Counties.	No. of Grants.	Districts.	No. of Acres.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
Durham . . . . .	89	} Home.	30,396	} 430	121,867½
Northumberland . . . . .	127		37,795		
York . . . . .	214		53,676½		
Lincoln . . . . .	192	Niagara.	39,590½	198	39,590½
Glengarry . . . . .	12	} Eastern.	2,600	} 142	40,362
Dundas . . . . .	73		20,769		
Prescott . . . . .	20		9,400		
Russell . . . . .	34		8,440		
Stormont . . . . .	3		1,243		
Grenville . . . . .	161	} Johnston.	42,150½	} 326	83,011½
Carleton . . . . .	31		7,650		
Leeds . . . . .	134		34,111		
Essex . . . . .	46	} Western.	13,454	} 68	23,160½
Kent . . . . .	22		9,706½		
Middlesex . . . . .	23	} London.	5,920	} 171	73,154
Norfolk . . . . .	99		47,447		
Oxford . . . . .	49		19,787		
Frontenac . . . . .	80	} Midland.	19,605	} 401	98,472
Hastings . . . . .	112		36,480		
Addington and Lennox . . . . .	128		22,107		
Prince Edward . . . . .	81		20,280		
			Total . . . .	1,736	479,618½

PETER RUSSELL,  
*Auditor General.*

1802.

For the above grants of land the faith of Government was pledged by Land Board Certificates or Order of Council, previous to the commencement of Lieut. Governor Hunter's administration. Page 75

Speech on prorogation. 77

Journals of Assembly, 25th May to 7th July, 1802. 80

September 4,  
Downing  
Street.

Hobart to Hunter (No. 10). Respecting Acts reserved, to which the Royal assent has been given and other Acts approved of. 57

LIEUT. GOV. PETER HUNTER AND MISCELLANEOUS—1802.

Q. 293.

1801.

December 24,  
York.

Allcock to King. Reminding him of the conditions on which he came to Canada. He would accept the office of Chancellor of the proposed Court of Chancery were the endowments equal to those of the Chief Justice, but the Chief Justiceship is infinitely the preferable situation. Page 128

1802.

January 5,  
London.

Report by the Attorney and Solicitor General respecting grants of land in Canada to French royalists, being aliens. 124

February 8,  
London.

King to Sullivan. Relative to letter enclosed (letter from Allcock, dated 24th December, 1801, p. 128, calendared at date). 127

February 25,  
Treasury.

Addington to same. Sends letter from the Duke of Kent, with memorials from Connolly appointed Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs in Upper and Lower Canada, but from which he was suspended by Hunter, asking that it be submitted to Lord Hobart to be informed whether the appointment had been vested in the Commander-in-Chief of British North America, or in the Civil Government. 130

March 2,  
London.

W. M. Pitt to Hobart. Reminding him of the case of Mathew Scott and asking for a grant of land for him in Upper Canada. 132

March 12,  
London.

Duke of Kent to Sullivan. Enters into a detailed explanation of the reasons for appointing Lieut. Colonel Connolly to be Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs, and sending copies of instructions to Lord Dorchester and other documents, as justification for believing he had authority to make the appointment. Asks that the letter and enclosures be laid before Hobart. 135

March 24,  
St. James'.

*Enclosed.* Documents referred to in the letter. 141, 147, 150, 153  
Order-in-Council respecting bill for erecting a Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, with observations. The Committee of Council reports, that the appointment of a judge of Chancery, distinct from the Chancellor should not be made but on very serious considerations. "That the Governor of the Province for the time being by his commission and the powers incident to his office is already vested with sufficient authority to exercise an equity jurisdiction to the full extent pointed out in Lieutenant Governor Hunter's letter" and is to be authorized "to call for the assistance of any of Your Majesty's judges or law officers of the Province.....in framing regulations and forms for the conduct of the business and the mode of proceeding in a Court of Chancery." In like manner he is to frame a table of fees. 155

April 4,  
London.

Selkirk to Pelham. Encloses statement of his ideas as to the choice of the situation of the proposed colony. Explains the grounds of his confidence that he will obtain a considerable number of emigrants. If the colony were once successful many would join their friends; there is scarcely a limit to the number of those who might be induced to go by the offer of advantageous wages for a term of years. Had found in all parts of Ireland that labourers would engage to serve almost anywhere for wages. His long experience in agriculture enables him to say that



1802.

the work obtained would be equivalent to the wages paid. His proposal to furnish an annual supply of hemp. His proposal  
Page 169

*Enclosed.* Proposal tending to the permanent security of Ireland, in a memorial addressed to His Majesty's Secretary of State, &c., &c., by the Earl of Selkirk. The proposal is to establish a separate colony in some part of British North America, so as to provide for a large number of Irish emigrants, the expense of whose passage he proposes should be paid by Government. The proposal is dated 31st March, 1802. 172

Supplementary observations, 3rd April. 178

April 11,  
London.

Duke of Kent to Sullivan. Encloses letter from Prescott relating to the patronage vested in the Commander-in-Chief in regard to the Indian Department in Canada. The hardship in the case of Connolly. 158

*Enclosed.* Letter from Prescott to the Duke of Kent stating that in his opinion the patronage in the Indian Department was vested in the Commander-in-Chief. 160

April 14,  
London.

Duke of Kent to Sullivan. For information respecting a Swiss regiment for Gibraltar, and enclosing memorial from a widow for lands due to her late husband in Canada. 162

May 25 to  
July 7.

Journal and proceedings of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, during the period in the margin. 1

May 26,  
Treasury.

Addington to Sullivan. That the Treasury can grant Connolly no relief. 164

May 27,  
Whitehall.

Notes on Lord Selkirk's plan of emigration by King (see p. 166). Disapproves of emigration *en masse*, and sees great difficulty in Government attempting to transport and settle people from Ireland or elsewhere in either of the Canadas. No new district nor colony could be formed there, every settler on arriving should be subject to the existing laws and authorities, and no plan of settlement can be found practicable that attempts to put settlers under any particular head, or with any privileges other than those granted to every British subject that goes to settle. The Duke of Portland took steps to encourage the culture of hemp by granting so many acres for every acre of hemp. Would be averse to interfering with the fur trade which takes good care of itself, there being such a thing as salutary neglect. 167

May 31,  
London.

Selkirk to Hobart. Desires to obtain His Lordship's opinion on a paper sent to Lord Pelham but transferred to him (Hobart) as relating to the Colonies. 165

An undated note from Lord Pelham to Hobart, states that he had sent Selkirk's plan with King's observations upon it. 166

June 2,  
St. James's.

Order-in-Council appointing Allcock a member of the Executive Council of Upper Canada. 186

June 9,  
London.

Selkirk to Hobart. For a decision on his proposals. If not accepted, as silence would seem to imply, asks that his memorial be returned, as he cannot be pledged to services the Government does not intend to accept. 188

June 17,  
Whitehall.

King to Sullivan. Sends copies of correspondence respecting the proposed shipment of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland to Canada. 189

*Enclosed.* Addington to King, 16th June. Sends letter from the Commissioners of Customs for the information of Pelham. 190

Commissioners of Customs, Edinburgh, 5th June. Transmit to the Treasury copy of letter from the Collector and Comptroller of Customs at Fort William. 191

Collector and Comptroller of Customs, Fort William, 24th May, respecting vessels engaged to carry emigrants to Canada, some to be loaded at this port and others at outlying stations to escape inspection. 193

1802.

Commissioners of Customs, Edinburgh, 5th June. Instructions as to the course to be followed with the vessels engaged to carry emigrants. Page 195

June 18,  
London.

John Brickwood to Hobart. Returns the Earl of Selkirk's papers, with notes. The importance of the plan proposed. Shall take an early opportunity to see him (Hobart). 197

July 6,  
Kirkcubright.

Selkirk to same. Begs to be informed of the determination of Government on his colonization scheme. If not favourable, asks for His Lordship's intervention to obtain a grant of lands at the Falls of St. Mary, with the mines and minerals he may discover on the north side of Lakes Superior and Huron. Shall conform to such conditions as may be thought necessary to secure that the grants do not remain in an unimproved state. If, as hinted, lands should be open in Prince Edward Island, he would apply for grants there. He would thus be able to give his whole time and attention towards colonizing both tracts, which he could not afford to do in case of either singly. 201

July 30,  
Quebec.

Hunter to same. Had received, by the hands of Mr. Scott, instructions to grant him an allotment of land, which shall be done. 61

July 31,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 15). Had received extraordinary *Gazette*, announcing the arrival of Moore, with the definite treaty of peace, signed at Amiens on the 27th of March. Proclamations consequent on the peace have also been received. 62

July 31,  
Quebec.

Same to Sullivan. Has received estimate for the expenses of the civil establishment of Upper Canada. 64

August 2,  
Quebec.

Same to Hobart (No. 16). In consequence of the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, that the French royalists must be naturalized before they can obtain lands, shall send list of those who desire to be included in naturalization bill. In the meantime, their situation shall be explained to them. 65

August 4,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 17). Has received dispatch that the report on Berczy's claim for 64,000 acres of land has been laid before the Privy Council, and desiring that a grant of land, on similar terms to those made to the Executive Councillors should be made to Mr. Justice Powell. 67

August 11,  
London.

Freeling to Sullivan. Respecting the increase of salary granted to Ridout and the loss caused to him by delay, from which he should not suffer. 203

*Enclosed.* Extract from a letter of J. G. Ridout, dated 6th August, in regard to his brother's salary. 206

August 13,  
Quebec.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 8). Has given D. W. Smith, Surveyor General, six months leave of absence. Sends copies of the Acts passed during last session. Smith's qualifications and character. 68

August 14,  
Whitehall.

Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, recommending the disallowance of an Act to declare the rights of certain grantees of waste lands of the Crown, and that the Assembly of Upper Canada be recommended to pass a new bill similar to the former, but containing additional matter. 208

Report on the Act enabling *femmes couvertes* to alienate. Recommends that it be allowed, with certain provisions which may either require a new bill or may be regulated by orders of the Courts. 211

Order-in-Council, dated 16th August, disallowing the Act for declaring the rights of grantees of waste lands, &c. (213) and of the same date confirming two other Acts (215). 213, 215

August 15,  
Quebec.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 19). Has received information that Elmsley is appointed Chief Justice of Lower Canada, that Allcock is to be Chief Justice of Upper Canada, with a seat in the Executive and Legislative

1802.

- Councils, and Cochrane, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island is to be a puisné judge in Upper Canada. Page 72
- August 16, Quebec. Hunter to Hobart (No. 20). Acknowledges receipt of letter that Acts (mentioned) have not been liable to objection, and that the reserved Acts are still under consideration. 74
- August 21, Edinburgh. Selkirk to Adam Gordon. Is sending a person now in New York to the Falls of St. Mary to examine into certain points. Asks for official letters to the commanders of posts, &c. His name is Richard Savage. 217
- August 21, Edinburgh. Same to Hobart. States local circumstances respecting the grant he asks; does not object to the rules but there are exceptional cases. The important position of the Falls of St. Mary; through the strait the fur trade passes and it is the only communication through British territory between the North-West and the Eastern Provinces. But it has not advantages to attract settlers and some therefore must be held out to encourage them, and for this reason he had asked for the grant of the mines and minerals as a compensation for the expense he must incur to induce settlers to go beyond their usual range. The class of people whom he hopes to attract; but cannot state specifically the number he can settle till he is informed of the conditions. If not unfavourable, supposes he could, in the course of a few years, settle between 800 and 1,200 families from Scotland and Ireland, and if the grant of minerals were conferred he should not scruple to undertake still more. 219
- August 29, Kirkcubright. Same to Gordon. Had not received letters recommending Richard Savage, so that he must write by this mail without them. Suggests that he might send the letters direct to New York. 223
- August 30, Quebec. Hunter to Hobart (No. 21). Sends requisition for presents for the Indians. 78
- Enclosed.* Requisition. 79
- September 4, Downing Street. Hobart to Hunter (No. 11). That Lord Selkirk proposes to form a settlement in Upper Canada. The Falls of St. Mary seems to be the spot he has selected. He has commissioned Richard Savage to proceed there to make examinations; recommends that he obtain protection and aid from the officers at the military posts at Niagara, Detroit, and particularly at the Island of St. Joseph. 83
- September 4, Downing Street. Same to same (No. 12). A memorial has been presented by the widow of Arnold respecting the fees on the 13,400 acres granted to him and his family. It appears that the 5,000 acres to the family were to be placed on the same favourable position as the 8,400 acres granted to himself. The application from Ridout is to be complied with unless there are reasons to the contrary effect. 85
- The memorial dated London, 1st July, 1802. 198
- September 15, Quebec. Hunter to Hobart (No. 22). Transmits report on Sir Alexander Mackenzie's memorandum respecting the projected canal from Albany to Lake Ontario projected by the Americans, and one between Lake Ontario and Montreal. Mann's report coincides with his (Hunter's) sentiments. Mackenzie has not yet returned from the North-West. 86
- Enclosed.* Mann's report on the canal. 88
- Mackenzie's memorandum. 120
- September 21, Quebec. Hunter to Sullivan. In answer to inquiries on the subject of providing fresh meat and other necessaries on the spot to reduce the demand for supplies from England, sends report from Craigie, Commissary General. 96
- Enclosed.* Estimate of provisions required for 4,000 troops in Canada from 25th June, 1802, to 1st October, 1804. 97a
- Craigie to Hunter, dated 18th September, entering into details respecting the supplies. 98

1802.

October 5.  
Downing  
Street.

Hobart to Hunter (No. 13). Dispatches received. The draughts of the leases of Crown and Clergy Reserves and the tables of fees do not seem open to any objection. Mathew Scott is desirous rather to settle in Lower than in Upper Canada and has accordingly been recommended to Milnes for the same allotment and protection as he would have received from him (Hunter). Page 70

October 25,  
Montreal.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie to Sullivan. Sends for Hobart two papers, the substance of which will probably be transmitted through the Lieut. Governor. They show that he has not succeeded in bringing about the union between the two fur companies which Hobart recommended, unless Government grant one of the companies licenses, with the option to the other of sharing in proportion to the trade. Can see no means of bringing about a coalition for several years, by which time the trade may be ruined and the opportunity of making the Western establishments lost. Hunter, although averse to monopolies, agreed there was no way to carry on the trade except through a chartered company. Submits the propriety of forming a military establishment on the Western coast to prevent other nations from anticipating the country in so important an object. Urges the speedy establishment of a judicial power to prevent the contending fur companies from abusing any power numbers and strength might accidentally give one of them. The other good effects of such judicial power. Every thing in legislative interference should be avoided which could confer a sanction on the Hudson Bay Co. in regard to their doubtful charter or which could give them the right of checking commercial enterprise from this quarter by the usual inland routes for traders, nominally included in the charter. Refers to two unsuccessful attempts to reach the River Columbia by a more southern course than that he (Mackenzie) had followed, but the Astronomer declares the object to be not impracticable. 225

*Enclosed.* Richardson to Ryland, dated Montreal, 21st October. Respecting the defects of the law in respect to crimes committed outside of the Provincial boundaries. 230

Presentment of the Grand Jury of Montreal, September, 1802, on the evils arising in the Indian country from the want of a judicial establishment. 239

October 27.  
London.

Cbl. Talbot to Sullivan. Sends certain papers. 245

*Enclosed.* Extract of letter from Simcoe that he would have given Talbot 5,000 acres of land, but had no authority. How he should proceed under the new system in regard to Crown lands. 246

October 27.  
London.

Talbot to Sullivan. Submits his views on settling in Upper Canada and calls attention to the present state of the country, his services as private secretary to Simcoe having given him the opportunity of learning its condition, &c. The fertility of the soil and excellence of the climate not generally known to Europeans, who annex to the name of Canada the idea of a cold, inhospitable region. The population, consisting of refugees from all parts, principally from the United States, may be thus classed: 1. Those enticed by a gratuitous offer of land, without any predilection on their part to the British Constitution. 2. Those who have fled from the United States for crimes or to escape their creditors. 3. Republicans, whose principal motive for settling in that country is an anticipation of its shaking off its allegiance to Great Britain. These three descriptions of persons, with a few exceptions, comprise the present population. The character of the magistracy and the hardships often caused by them. To remedy some of these evils, prays for a grant of land, exempt from the payment of fees, so that his capital might be left free for the establishment of agricultural works, especially the cultivation of hemp. The importance of turning the tide of emigration to Canada. But this would overtax the means of an individual whose capital is not very great. Should Government undertake the work, he

1802.

- would willingly procure persons to take charge of them to their destination. The expenses of their passage should be paid and tools, &c., furnished. Should Government decline to adopt this measure, hopes it will not be an obstacle to his obtaining his grant. Page 248
- November 3, Hobart to Hunter (No. 14). Dispatches received. Requisitions for presents for the Indians sent to the Treasury. Russell's letter respecting the bill for £800, on account of the grant for building churches, also sent to the Treasury. 95  
Downing Street.
- November 18, Hunter to Hobart (No. 23). Sends proposed table of fees in the Court of Chancery and letter from Allcock on the subject. Proposes that all the fees that may accrue to the Chancellor should go to the Chief Justice for reason given. De Puisaye having returned to England had sent for Count de Chalus and his brother the Viscount and read them an extract from his (Hobart's) letter of 8th April, respecting the necessity of the French royalists being naturalized before obtaining land, and fully explained the matter. They promised to furnish a list of those who might desire to be included in the arrangement. This shall be forwarded when received. 105  
York.
- Enclosed.* Table of fees to be taken in the Court of Chancery. (A note says: "All the fees in the foregoing tables are calculated upon the idea that the officers of the Court will not receive any salaries.") 108
- Remarks by Allcock on the preceding table. 111
- November 30, Selkirk to Hobart. In accordance with letter of 30th July, has been making particular inquiry about the people preparing to leave next year. Owing to the habit of the Highlanders to emigrate to where their friends are, large numbers still go to Carolina and New York. His efforts to turn them to His Majesty's dominions have not been in vain, although it required no small effort and an engagement that he (Selkirk) should go with them. Asks the support of Government in his effort. 256  
Edinburgh.
- Hobart to Hunter (No. 15). The order for a grant of land to the widow and children of the late Attorney General, (White) to be carried out, and as this grant is the principal resource of the family, the land is to be laid out in the most favourable situation. 113
- December 1, Sullivan to same. Has sent to the Treasury report on the obtaining of supplies in Canada for the troops. Directions given that such supplies as can be obtained for the troops in the West Indies are to be drawn from Canada and Nova Scotia. 115  
Downing Street.
- December 2, Hunter to Hobart (No. 24). Sends list of French royalists prepared by the Comte de Chalus. The name of Ambroise de Farcy de Roseray taken off the list at the request of Quetton St. George. 116  
Downing Street.
- Enclosed.* List referred to. 118
- December 22, Sargent to ———. Sends for the information of Lord Hobart the statement that the balance of £800 of the sum of £1,000 for building churches having been repaid to the Treasury, that sum must be added to this year's estimates for the same purpose. 259  
Treasury.
- December 23, Dorchester to Pelham. Cannot avoid calling attention to the services of Sir John Johnson and Baby, although he had declined every interference with the affairs of Canada since he retired from the command. 261  
Kempshot.
- Enclosed.* Sir John to Dorchester, 14th December. 263
- With two enclosures. 265, 268
- No date. Mrs. White, widow of the late Attorney General of Upper Canada, to Hobart, with heads of her memorial, the memorial itself having been mislaid. 271
- Enclosed.* Heads of memorial. 273, 274

LIEUT. GOV. PETER HUNTER—1803.

## Q. 294.

1803.			
January 3, York	Hunter to Hobart (No. 25). Remarks on bills reserved and which the Privy Council had taken into consideration.	Page 1	
January 5, York.	Same to same (No. 26). Lord Selkirk's proposed settlement in Upper Canada shall meet with every encouragement. The directions that the 8,400 acres to Arnold's family are to be on the same footing as the 5,000 to himself, shall be strictly attended to. Ridout's salary shall be increased as directed; his meritorious services. Calls attention to the want of an answer respecting the balance of £800 for building churches.	5	
January 25, York.	Same to same (No. 27). Sends memorial of the officers of the Land granting department respecting fees and report of a Committee of Council. Concurs in opinion with the Committee and points out how the misapprehension respecting the fees arose.	7	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial.	9	
	Table of fees.	13	
	Reference to Council.	14	
	Report.	15	
	Table of fees.	21, 22	
February 5, York.	Hunter to Hobart (No. 28). Dispatches received; the proposed leases for the Crown and Clergy Reserves approved of. Sends speech at opening of the Legislature on the 27th of January.	23	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech to the Legislature.	25	
	Address by the Council in answer.	28	
	Reply.	30	
	Address by the Assembly.	30	
	Reply.	33	
February 15, Downing Street.	Hobart to Hunter (separate). That on the arrival of Selkirk he is to receive a grant of 1,200 acres in any township not already appropriated, the rest of the township to be reserved; that for each family settled he may be granted 200 acres, provided he surrender 50 acres for each such family.	35	
February 15, Downing Street.	Same to same (No. 16). Respecting the settlement proposed by Talbot in the township of Yarmouth, in the County of Norfolk, on Lake Erie. He is to receive 5,000 acres of land and a portion in the next township contiguous to the grant to be reserved to be appropriated to him according to circumstances. Asks his opinion as to the policy of making further grants for the speedy settlement of the country.	37	
March 1, Downing Street.	Same to same (No. 17). The expected arrival of a body of Highlanders, mostly Macdonnell and partly disbanded soldiers of the late Glengarry Fencibles; their merit and services. They are accompanied by Mr. McDonnell, their late chaplain. He is to get 1,200 acres, and each family introduced to get 200 acres.	41	
March 20, York.	Hunter to Hobart (No. 29). Remarks on bills passed by the Legislature. Sends speech on prorogation.	43	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech.	49	
April 13, York.	Hunter to Hobart (No. 30). Regulations respecting quarantine received.	51	
April 18, York.	Same to same (No. 31). Has learned that the requisition for goods for the Indians has been sent to the Treasury, as has also letter respecting the bill for £800 for church building which had been returned protested.	52	
May 15, York.	Same to same (No. 32). Acknowledges receipt of letter by Talbot, that he is to obtain a grant of 5,000 acres. Steps have been taken to		

1803.

reserve an additional quantity for further grants as settlers shall be introduced. Is of opinion that it would promote the prosperity of the Province and the settlement of the waste lands were further grants made to persons of property and respectability, but precautions must be taken against speculators and land jobbers, and for this purpose a condition of clearing a certain extent and settling on the property should be enforced before grants are issued. An additional security is that fees of sixpence sterling and one penny halfpenny currency an acre approach nearly to the value of the land, so that speculators by paying a little more can get rid of all conditions. Still this difference and the favour and protection of Government would lead many to prefer grants from the Crown. How the fees are disposed of. Page 54

May 20,  
York.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 33). Sends letter from Allcock and testifies to the accuracy of its statements. Much confusion had formerly existed in the offices for the discharge of public business and this had materially injured the interests of many grantees. Much has been done and much remains to be done to remedy the evil. The zeal shown by Allcock in this respect. The great assistance he rendered before being promoted to his present position; he is well deserving of the Royal bounty which he solicits. 59

*Enclosed.* Allcock to Hunter, 14th May, for an addition to his salary, for reasons given. 62

May 24,  
York.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 34). Sends copies of the Acts to which he has given the Royal assent, also of the journals of Council and Assembly. 66

*Enclosed.* Journal of Council from 27th January to 5th March, 1803. 67

List of the Acts assented to. 140

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LIEUT. GOV. PETER HUNTER—1803.

Q. 295.

1803.  
June 10,  
York.

Hunter to Sullivan. Acknowledges letter respecting the supply of provisions from Canada to the troops in the Province and to those in the West Indies. Will give the subject every attention in his power. Has also received order regarding Mediterranean passes. Page 1

June 17,  
York.

Same to Hobart (No. 35). Respecting the lands to be granted to the family of the deceased Attorney General (White), the cause of the delay and the decision that the quantity is not to exceed 6,000 acres, showing that there are only 4,600 acres still to be granted. 3

June 20,  
York.

Same to same (No. 36). Sends minutes of the Executive Council on State business from 13th July, 1801, to 29th June, 1802, and on Land matters from 1st July, 1799, to 29th December, 1801. 6

*Enclosed.* Minutes, 13th July. Examination of public accounts. 8 to 11  
Authority from the Duke of Portland to increase the salaries of the clerks in the public offices. 12

Minutes, 17th July. Thomas Scott takes the oaths as Attorney General. 13

Opinion of Attorney General as to the claims of Mrs. Mary Rogers under the will of her late husband. 13

Opinion of the same that a deed may issue to lands on sufficient affidavit that the Land Board Certificate is lost. 16

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- D.—River Detroit, 357.  
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## LIEUT. GOV. PETER HUNTER—1803.

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## Q.—296.

Continuation of minutes on Land matters.

Minutes, 4th November, 1800, to 29th December, 1801. Page 2 to 242  
 (For names see alphabetical list.)

January 13,  
 Serjeants'  
 Inn.

Mr. Serjeant Samuel Shepherd to Hobart. That at the time of the death of White, Attorney General for Upper Canada, half a year's salary (£150) was due him, which was not drawn, as no power of attorney was received subsequent to that event. Prays that an order be issued for payment of the arrears, the executor having sent the power of attorney.

January 26,  
 London.

Mr. Justice Cochrane to Hobart. Had been appointed puisné judge in Upper Canada, but as positive orders were sent that he was not to leave Prince Edward Island till Thorp, his successor, should arrive, he had been unable to get to Upper Canada and could not now reach it before spring. Asks, as he was not to blame for the delay, that his salary as judge in Upper Canada should be paid from the date of his appointment.

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- February 11,  
London. Simcoe to Hobart. Gives an account of the services, &c., of Talbot and his qualifications for settling lands in Upper Canada. His success in the cultivation of hemp has induced him to select the distant townships of Yarmouth as being suited to its growth, which he intends to extend through the whole township. Recommends that he be granted 5,000 acres in the township of Yarmouth, and that the remainder of the township be reserved for him to settle with subjects of his own selection, Talbot not to be required to pay more than half fees on the grants. 286
- February 17,  
York. Russell to Hobart. Sends memorial respecting his salaries and allowances as Executive Councillor and Receiver General, which cannot be allowed anterior to the 1st June, 1792, without the authority of the Treasury; prays that he be paid from the date his appointments were notified to him. Page 293  
295
- February 22,  
London. *Enclosed.* Memorial. D. W. Smith to Sullivan. Sends commission to show that he is authorized to act by deputy, in support of his application for leave of absence. He would not take advantage of this clause except for the re-establishment of his health, and prays that effect may be given to his application. 299  
301
- March 5,  
London. *Enclosed.* Commission. Letter from Green, private secretary to Hunter, dated 14th July, 1802, addressed to Smith, approving of the selection of Chewett and Ridout as his substitutes. 303
- March 12,  
War Office. Wentworth Brinley to Sullivan. Had received orders to pay salary to Cochran as judge in Upper Canada, but cannot do so till he is informed of the exact date at which Allcock entered on the duties of his office. 312
- March 16,  
Devizes. War Office (Lewis) to Sullivan. That Captain Sinclair has received his half pay only up to the 24th June, 1801; the amount from 1st May to that date was £814 6s. 11d. 314
- March 18,  
London. Smith to Sullivan. Repeats his application for leave of absence. 304  
*Enclosed.* Memorial, dated 20th January, 1803. 306
- March 21,  
Treasury. Brownrigg to Sullivan. Sends by permission of the Duke of York a memorial from the widow of Major Fearon, who died in the West Indies, leaving his family in indigence. The Duke has provided for two of the family in the army; it is in the hope of providing for the others that the widow has applied for a grant of land in Upper Canada. 315  
*Enclosed.* Memorial from Margaret Fearon, widow of Lieut. Col. Fearon, Major in the 31st Regiment. 316
- April 7,  
London. Sargent to Sullivan. The Lords of the Treasury see no objection to granting twelve months' leave of absence to D. W. Smith. 318
- April 10,  
London. Lady Johnson to Sullivan. Respecting the payment of £200 to Sir John Johnson, with two years' back pay. 319
- April 28,  
London. De Lancey to Sullivan. Had been unable to see him respecting the stoppage of £200 a year from Sir John Johnson, some doubt having arisen as to the authority by which the amount was to be paid. Asks for the direction of Hobart to the Lieut. Governor or officer commanding the troops to pay the amount. Forwards a letter from Lady Johnson on the subject. 321
- May 3,  
London. Brindley to King. Respecting the allowance of £100 a year to Rev. Mr. Rudd, one of four clergymen to whom this amount was authorized to be paid. 322
- May 6,  
London. Morice, Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, certifying that Mr. Rudd was in actual service during the period for which the bill was drawn. 324
- Alured Clarke to Hobart. Had been unable to find papers relating to the payment of £200 additional salary to Sir John Johnson. Had no

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doubt the authority was given before or during Dorchester's government, and for services rendered by Sir John, who, in his (Clarke's) opinion, has still the fairest claim to the liberality of the Government.

May 30,  
Whitehall.  
June 1,  
Treasury.  
July 8,  
Quebec.

Fawkener to Sullivan. Report of the Privy Council on bills passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada. 327

Vansittart to Sullivan. Half-year's salary of £150 to be put in the estimates for the late Attorney General (White). 329

Hunter to Hobart (No. 37). Dispatches received; thanks for the appointment of Cochrane as one of the puisné judges. Sends an abstract of the Auditor's docket books of the grants of land which have passed the Seal, between 1st January and 31st December, 1802. 243

*Enclosed.* Abstract referred to. 245

**ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land in Upper Canada which have passed the Great Seal of the Province between the 1st of January and 31st of December, 1802.**

Counties.	No. of Grants.	Districts.	No. of Acres.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
Durham.....	96	} Home.	26,088	} 517	133,417
Northumberland.....	194		51,791		
York.....	227		55,538		
Lincoln.....	307	Niagara.	65,337	307	65,337
Glengarry.....	116	} Eastern.	21,561	} 353	93,933
Dundas.....	59		15,829		
Prescott.....	56		25,540		
Russell.....	43		12,913		
Stormont.....	79		18,090		
Grenville.....	187	} Johnston.	48,613	} 381	93,126
Carleton.....	10		2,584		
Leeds.....	184		41,929		
Essex.....	46	} Western.	12,150	} 138	28,976½
Kent.....	92		16,826½		
Middlesex.....	39	} London.	14,593	} 280	83,218
Norfolk.....	157		45,245		
Oxford.....	84		23,380		
Frontenac.....	111	} Midland.	20,414	} 516	107,121
Hastings.....	145		26,310		
Addington and Lennox.....	133		29,189		
Prince Edward.....	127		31,208		
			Total.....	2,492	605,128½

April 8th, 1803.

PETER RUSSELL,  
Auditor General, U.C.

1803.

For 2,266 of the above grants the faith of Government was pledged previous to Lieut. General Hunter's administration. The remaining 226 grants have been authorized by Orders of Council subsequent thereto.

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July 20,  
Quebec.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 38). Has received circular ordering the detention of all ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of the French or Batavian Republics arriving in any port or harbour of any colony, &c. 247

August 3,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 39). Has received dispatch stating that owing to the state of discussion with France, the utmost vigilance is to be observed in Upper Canada. Had also received circular that the British Ambassador had withdrawn from France, and that this is to be made public. Had also received papers respecting the discussions. The utmost vigilance shall be observed. Movements of troops; the number in Canada not equal to the ordinary military duties. 248

August 4,  
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 40). He has appointed Rev. John Strachan to be resident minister of the Church of England at Cornwall, in room of Rev. James Sutherland Rudd, removed to a living in the Province of Quebec 251

August 12,  
London.

Sir F. D'Ivernois to — (in French). The uneasiness of the Swiss going to Kentucky on learning that on their arrival they would probably find themselves in the midst of war. Thinks Shoemaker should go by Rotterdam to warn the others of this. If it appears sufficient to lead them to give up the settlement in Kentucky and to induce them to settle in Upper Canada, it is likely on account of sympathy for them these 80 families might have lands conceded to them gratuitously, might have transport facilitated to them, and be recommended to the protection of the Governor of Canada. If these considerations are of sufficient importance, the Swiss should send a person to London, who should apply to him (D'Ivernois) who would do his best to obtain him a good reception. A small sum should be granted for the expense of a mission. Asks that he may be authorized, in name of loan, to make an advance of £20, or at least £18, in which case he would send off that evening a messenger to ascend the Rhine, to meet the people from Basle to warn them. 330

August 13,  
Quebec.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 41). Sends requisition for goods for the Indians. 252

*Enclosed.* Requisition. 253

August 17,  
Quebec.

Same to same. Sends report on Fort Erie by Colonel Mann, and plan. The fort is completely in ruins, so that a new establishment is necessary. The cost, it is estimated, will be £9,649 3s. Halifax currency; all the works and buildings are intended to be of durable materials, so that annual repairs will be avoided. It is proposed to carry on the work gradually, as the case may require. Approves of Mann's proposals. Prescott was authorized in 1797 to erect works where required, Fort Erie being one of these. Why nothing was done to the latter is explained in the report. 257

*Enclosed.* Report by Mann, dated 1st August, 1803. 260

Plan. 265

October 12,  
York.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 43). Acknowledges receipt of circulars respecting the recall of Liston from the Batavian Republic, the issue of letters of marque, &c. 266

October 12,  
York.

Hunter to Sullivan. In the estimates for the civil government of Upper Canada is glad to see the £300 for building churches reinserted. Shall direct Russell, Receiver General, to draw for this amount, and shall have it distributed. 270

December 1,  
London.

Viscount de Vaux to Hobart. Asks that the grant of land made to him in 1794 may be confirmed, &c. 333

Q. 296

1803.			
December 3, London.	Viscount de Vaux to Sullivan.	Had learned that Hobart has no objection to renew the grant of land. Sends a second letter he had been desired to write on the subject. For further information refers to the Master of the Rolls.	Page 334
December 10, York.	Hunter to Hobart (No. 44).	Acknowledges receipt of directions to appropriate lands for the Earl of Selkirk in his (Hobart's) letter of 28th February. Calls attention to letters still unanswered.	272
December 10, Downing Street.	Hobart to Hunter (No. 19).	Desires that a report be sent respecting the public uses to which Elmsley's house at York may be put, and to send an estimate of his park and town lots, in case the property may be advantageously purchased on account of Government.	274
December 28, York.	Hunter to Hobart (No. 45).	Has received a letter from Allcock for leave of absence for six months. Recommends that the request be granted.	275
	<i>Enclosed.</i>	Copy of Allcock's application, dated 20th December.	277
January 9, Downing Street.	Hobart to Hunter (No. 20).	Authorizes a change in the table of fees in the Land granting department. Cannot recommend an increase of Allcock's salary. Authorizes him (Hunter) to execute the works at Fort Erie, on the plan approved of by him.	268
March 4, Downing Street.	Same to same (No. 22).	Allcock to have leave of absence for six months. The allowance of the £200 a year to Sir John Johnson discontinued in consequence of a change in the direction of the Indian Department is to be continued from December, 1800.	279
No date.	Letters, &c., relating to application for a grant of lands to the widow of White, late Attorney General of Upper Canada.		336, 338, 339
No date.	Statement of the claims of Lieut. Col. Johnson, son of Sir John, and grandson of Sir William, and asking for an appointment in the Indian Department of Upper Canada.		340

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LIEUT. GOV. PETER HUNTER—1804.

## Q. 297.

1804.			
January 9, Downing Street.	Hobart to Hunter (No. 21).	That an accurate return of every article of supply lodged in the public depots is to be made, with details. (A similar order sent to Milnes.)	Page 1
February 11, York.	Hunter to Hobart (No. 46).	The Legislature met on the 1st instant.	2
	Sends speech at the opening.		2
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech.		3
	Address in reply from the Legislative Council.		5
	Answer.		8
	Address in reply from the Assembly.		8
	Answer.		10
March 10, Downing Street.	Hobart to Hunter (No. 23; No. 22 of same date in Q. 296, p. 279).	The Viscount de Vaux obtained a grant in 1794 in Upper Canada, but could not then take advantage of it. He has resumed the intention to settle and is to obtain a grant in accordance with his military rank for which this is authority.	12
March 12, York.	Hunter to Hobart (No. 47).	Shall attend to instructions to grant land to such of the family of Barclay, Consul General in the Eastern States of America, as intend to settle in Upper Canada.	13
April 7, Downing Street.	Hobart to Hunter (No. 24).	The disbanded soldiers of the Glengarry Fencibles have not been able to come to Canada in a body as they intended. Mr. Macdonell, one of the ministers of their church, desires to join his countrymen already settled in Glengarry; on arrival he is to get as favourable an allotment of land as the regulations shall permit.	16
April 10, York.	Hunter to Hobart (No. 48).	Sends an address to His Majesty from the Legislature for aid towards erecting proper buildings for the preservation of the public records, the assembling of the Legislative Council and Assembly, for the Courts of Justice and the transaction of other public business. An Act, to be submitted, charges £400 a year on the Provincial revenue for the erection of these buildings. The inadequacy of this sum and the slow progress that could be made, would defeat the objects aimed at. There is not a single building for any one public office. The different offices are held in the private houses of the officers filling the different situations and the Executive Council meets in a small room in the clerk's house, where their discussions may be overheard. The houses are all built of wood and afford slender security to the records; the public pays for rent £350 annually. The building appropriated for the meeting of the two Houses of the Legislature, for the Court of Appeal, Court of King's Bench, District Court and Quarter Sessions, consists of two rooms erected eight or nine years ago as part of one intended for a Government House. The building is also used for a church. Its great disadvantages. The grant of £400 annually, although small, is as much as the Provincial revenues would admit of being appropriated to the purpose. The address was brought forward in consequence of the liberal aid afforded to Lower Canada, to enable the people to erect Courts of Justice in Quebec and Montreal and a church at Quebec. No estimate has yet been made of the expense of erecting these buildings. Shall obtain an estimate from Mann and forward it. For a church the inhabitants of York have subscribed liberally and are about to build one this summer. The Legislature prorogued on the 9th of March. Sends copy of his speech.	17
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address from the Legislative Council and Assembly to the King.		23
	The same to Hunter.		26
	Answer by Hunter that he will forward the address.		28

1804.

April 25,  
York.

Speech on prorogation.	Page 29
Hunter to Hobart (No. 49). Sends copies of eleven Acts passed during the last session, with remarks.	31
<i>Enclosed.</i> Journal of the Legislative Council.	43
Journal of Assembly (title only given, the journal being already among the Archives).	144
Camden to Hunter (No. 1). Dispatches to Hobart laid before the King. Sends duplicates of Hobart's letters which had not reached.	15

June 7,  
Downing  
Street.

## LIEUT. GOV. PETER HUNTER—1804.

## Q. 298—1 and 2.

1804.

May 16,  
York.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 50). Recommends Mr. Scott, Attorney General, to be an honorary member of the Executive Council, owing to the absence of several of the Councillors. 2

May 20,  
York.

Same to same (No. 51). Sends minutes of the Executive Council on matters of State from 2nd July, 1802, to 28th January, 1804, and on land business from 5th January, 1802, to 27th December, 1803. 4

*Enclosed.* Minutes, 2nd July, 1802. Public accounts examined. 5  
Minutes, 6th July. Report on the fees to be allowed on leases of Crown and Clergy Reserves. 8

Minutes, 7th July. Reference from the Lieut. Governor respecting fees to be charged on land grants to loyalists. 11

Report on the same. 13  
Minutes, 10th July. Correspondence respecting the report on fees to loyalists. 16

Agreement dated 11th July, signed by Peter Russell, Auditor General, D. W. Smith, Surveyor General, Thomas Scott, Attorney General and John Small, Clerk of Executive Council, waiving all pretensions to fees for additional quantities to loyalists. 25

Minutes, 16th July. Reference of letter from the Secretary, Jarvis, respecting fees. 25

Decision of the Council thereon. 27

Minutes, 19th July. Intimation by the Lieut. Governor that he is proceeding to Quebec, that the standing committee of Council shall resume its powers, with the exception that John McGill, instead of being called on occasionally is to form part of the standing committee. 28

Minutes, 31st August. Order that certain proclamations are to be published. 29

Minutes, 14th October. Allcock, Chief Justice, took the oaths and his seat. 30

Minutes, 26th October. Letter from the merchants of Sandwich respecting the port of entry at Fort Erie, and praying that there should be a port of entry at Chippawa, calling attention also to various points in connection with the collection of duties, &c. 31

Report by Council. 35

Memorial from Johnstown for a port of entry at the mouth of the Gananoque River. 35

Council believes the petition should be granted. 36

Minutes, 30th October. Reports respecting the Dundas Street road. 37

Reports respecting half fees on land patents. 38

Minutes, 10th November. Application from the Government printer, for an addition to schedule prices. The Council recommends the addition of one-third. 42

Notice that persons claiming a right to Grand Isle shall be sued for its recovery. 43

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Notice that no leases granted by Indians shall be admitted or allowed.	
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Minutes, 17th November. Application for Government still at Gibraltar Point, report and recommendation.	45
Minutes, 29th November. Statement by the Attorney General of the difficulty of issuing fiats for lands in consequence of the imperfect description of the grantees.	47
Report by Council on the same.	49
Minutes, 7th December. Application for a market to be established in York.	51
Report of Council that a weekly market should be established to be held on Saturday.	52
Minutes, 21st December. The Council recommend that a bridge should be built over the Don for a sum not exceeding £77 10s. currency.	53
Minutes, 30th December. Application by the Attorney General, that the same fees should be allowed to him as to the Attorney General in Lower Canada.	55
Report recommending that the application be granted.	58
Minutes, 4th January, 1803. Account for posting proclamations recommended to be paid.	59
Examination of public accounts.	60
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Minutes, 12th January. Consideration of the half fee accounts.	68
Minutes, 15th January. Audit of public accounts.	68
Minutes, 17th January. Reference by the Lieut. Governor of a letter from the officers of the land granting department.	69
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2. Respecting the proposed leases for Crown and Clergy Reserves which are approved of.	76, 77
Minutes, 10th February. Andrew Mercer took the oath as junior clerk in the Council Office.	78
Minutes, 13th June. Reference to the Council of correspondence respecting the granting of lands to U. E. loyalists.	79
Minutes, 15th June. Examination of public accounts from 1st January to 30th June, 1803.	84
Reference to the Council of letter from the Inspector General respecting the payment of fees upon commissions under the Great Seal.	85
Appointment of John Beikie to be first clerk of the Executive Council, vice Alexander McDonell, resigned, and Andrew Mercer to be record clerk vice Mercer, promoted.	87
Minutes, 16th June. Auditing accounts.	88
Reference of the claims of the Five Nations respecting lands on the Grand River.	88
Minutes, 17th June. Auditing accounts.	90
Minutes, 18th June. Auditing accounts.	91
Minutes, 20th June. Auditing accounts.	93
Minutes, 21st June. Auditing accounts.	94
Minutes, 24th June. Auditing accounts.	95
Reference to Council of letter from Lord Hobart respecting lands to the widow of White, Attorney General.	95
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Minutes, 28th July. Thomas Cochran admitted as a puisné judge of Upper Canada.	Page 106
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Report on the same, with schedules.	110
Minutes, 30th September. Motion to grant to the Chief Justice and other Councillors (named) the plot of ground at York set aside for a market, to be held by the grantees as a trust for the public benefit, and that the market should be established by proclamation.	117
Report on proposal of William Smith to build a bridge.	118
Minutes, 4th October. Report on the application of Andrew Clark for leave to build a mill on the Government mill seat on the Humber.	119
Minutes, 25th October. Amended proposal by Clark respecting a mill.	119
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W.—Wainfleet, 256, 634; Walsingham, 603; Whitechurch, 348, 586; Williamsburgh, 264, 641, 642; Willoughby, 237, 651; Winchester, 303, 571; Wolford, 245, 552, 554.

Y.—Yonge, 326, 425, 538, 640, 641; Yonge St. (see Streets); York, 173, 178, 587, 615.

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J.—Johnstown, 381.

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N.—Newark, 149, 555; Newcastle, 316, 371, 381, 515, 516, 518; New Johnstown, 357; Niagara, 148, 156, 262, 263, 381, 669.

Q.—Queenstown, 158.

S.—Sandwich, 269, 382, 423, 499, 560.

T.—Thorold, 236.

Y.—York, 138, 157, 160, 271, 306, 381.

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Y.—Yonge St., 138, 142, 143, 146, 149, 166, 237, 343, 536, 611, 615.

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C.—Catarqui, 175.

D.—Detroit, 565.

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H.—Humber, 299.

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N.—Niagara, 651.

O.—Ottawa, 280, 281.

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T.—Thames, 158; Trent, 596.

W.—Welland, 301.



1804.

The following are the names of persons expunged from the U. E. list, as recommended by report of Council dated 23rd May, 1802. These are not included in the ordinary alphabetical list, and are to be found in Series Q., Vol. 198-1, pp. 192 to 208.

A.—Abbot, Joseph; Alexander, Hugh; Algire, Jacob, jun.; Allan, John, Jonathan; Aman, John, Jacob; Amery, John; Anderson, George, James, John, Joseph, Richard, Thomas G.; Appleby, William; Asselstine, Isaac.

R.—Badderly, Michael; Ba'ter, Adam, jun., John; Burton, John; Barton, Joseph; Basteder, David; Beardsley, Crammel B.; Bell, William; Bender, Tunis; Benson, Cornelius; Benth, John; Berton, David; Bird, Thomas, jun.; Birdsall, Jeremiah; Blakely, Margaret, *alias* Flynn; Blanchard, William; Boice, John; Booth, Charles, Isaac, Phebe, Samuel, Vincent; Boss, Elizabeth; Bowen, son of William Victor; Brannan, William; Brants, Henry; Brewer, Lazarus; Birscoe, Nathan; Brown, Edward, Jesse, jun., Nathaniel; Bruce, David, Margaret, Margaret, jun., Sally, William; Buck, Mehitable; Buel, Jonathan; Bull, Berer or Briar; Burch, Martha; Burges, Dennis; Burley, John; Burritt, Daniel; Bush, Henry; Butler, Free love, jun.

C.—Cadman, Alphus; Cain, John; Campbell, Alexander, jun., Elizabeth, Hugh, William; Cameron, Alexander, jun., Donald, Hugh, Jacob, John, John, jun., (3) William; Carman, Michael; Carr, David, jun., Josiah, jun.; Cashin, John; Casselman, Suffrenus, jun.; Chambers, James; Chisholm, Alexander, Archibald, Lewis; Christie, Abijah, John, jun.; Church, Oliver, jun.; Clandinnen, Abraham, John, —; Clark, Matthew; Cline, George, John; Coghill, George, jun.; Cole, Bernard; Collins, John; Conlon, Michael; Cook, Michael; Corben, Daniel; Colter, James, jun.; Countryman, Conrodt, Jacob, jun.; Cox, Samuel; Crippen, Darius; Crowder, William C., jun.; Cruickshank, Widow; Cryderman, Widow, Catherine, Hermanus, Joseph; Crysler, John, jun.; Cummings, Mrs. Jane; Curry, George, John, *alias* Picard, M.

D.—Danley, Christopher; Davis, Henry, Isaac, Richard; Decon, Jacob; Deforest, Rebecca; Denault, Joachim; Detlor, John, Samuel; Diamond, Jacob, jun.; Dickson, Francis; Dies, Matthew, jun.; Disman, Timothy; Dixon, Robert, jun.; Donahore, John; Dougall, William; Dulmage, Elias, Philip; Dunn, James, jun.; Dulyea, Peter, jun.; Duynes, Martin.

E.—Elliott, Jacob; Emery, William, jun.; Empey, William, jun.

F.—Fairfield, Jonathan, Stephen, William; Falkner, Joseph; Farlinger, John, jun., Nicholas; Farrington, Samuel; Fearman, John; Ferguson, Alexander, jun., Peter, Rozel; Ferrier, John; Finch, James; Finney, George; Fisher, Daniel; Fitzpatrick, William; Flynn, John; Fortune, Joseph; Francis, Mrs. Catherine; Franklin, Joseph, jun.; Fraser, Angus, Daniel, John, *alias* McNeal, Mary, Thomas, William, jun.; Freke, Everhart; French, Albert; Frey, Philip; Fulford, Jonathan, jun.

G.—Gilchrist, Archibald; Graham, John, *alias* McDonell, Isabella, Murdoch; Grant, Alexander (2), Donald, jun., Duncan (2), James, John, Lewis, Peter (3), William; Grass, now Wartman, Eve, John, Lewis, Mary; Grunep, or Gulep, —; Grey, John.

H.—Hamblin, Francis; Harrison, Benjamin; Hardy, John; Hare, Barney, William; Harlow, William; Harris, David; Haskins, David, Nicholas; Hatt, Samuel; Havens, Robert; Haveiland, Herman, jun.; Hawley, Davis, Russell, Sheldon; Henderson, David; Herchmer, *alias* Markland, Catherine, *alias* Anderson, Jane, Jacob, Joseph, Lawrence, Nicholas, *alias* Hamilton, Mary; Hesse, Andrew; Hewitt, Jacob; Hicks, Daniel, David, Joseph; Hill, John, jun.; Hiltz, Joseph; Hoffman, Elias, Jacob; Hoyle, Boston, James; Hoskins, Leda; Hover, Jacob, Henry;

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Hough, Isaac; Howard, John, jun., Peter; Hubert, Thomas; Huffman, Christopher; Hunter, David.

I.—Irish, Peter.

J.—Johnson, Daniel; Johnston, James, Magdalene, Margaret; Jones, David, Mrs. Jane, Mary, sen., Mary, jun.; Judson, Silas.

K.—Kellar, Philip Martin; Kelly, Patk.; Kelsey (or Calsoy), William; Kelsie, James; Kemp, John; Kenny, James; Kestler, Michael; Kilburn, Benjamin; Kirby, Elizabeth.

L.—Lake, John, jun.; Law, Mrs. Elizabeth; Leaky, William, jun.; Livingston, John, *alias* Muchmore, Mary, Neal; Lockwood, David; Loeny, Edward, Samuel, William; Lorimer, Chevallier; Lovell, John; Lucas, George.

Mc.—McBane, Richard, John; McCaulay, Ann; McCuin, David jun.; McDonell, Alexander (2), Capt. Allen, Allen (2), Angus (2), Duncan, James, John (2), Lieut. Ranald, Ensign Ranald, Roderick, William; McGilles, Donald, jun., Duncan; McGloghlin, David, Robert; McGregor, Hugh; McGruer, Alexander; McIntosh, Benjamin, Donald, John (2), Lauchlin; McIntire, Duncan, jun., Jesse; McKay, John, William; McKenzie, Collin, jun., John; McKimm, James, jun.; McLean, Donald, jun., John, William; McLeland, John, jun.; McLeod, William; McNeal, John; McNeil, Archibald; McRobert, Mary.

M.—Maine, Thōmas, sen., Thomas, jun.; Mallory, Nathaniel; Marsh, Jeremiah, William, jun.; Mattice, John; Meddough, John, jun.; Mercele, Jacob, jun.; Myers, George W.; Millard, Corporal Daniel, Jesse; Miller, Jebida or Jebul; Millross, John, Thomas, William; Mitchell, George, Harvey, Zalmon; Moor, Dudley; Most, John; Mott, Edmund; Munro, Henry, John; Murchison, William; Murdoff, George, jun., John; Murray, Lieut. Duncan, Quartermaster John.

N.—North, Thomas.

O.—O'Brien, John; Ogden, John, Orser, Arthur, Gilbert, Isaac, Solomon; Otto, Gotlep; Overholt, Mrs. Elizabeth.

P.—Palmer, David, John; Parish, William; Parks, Nathan, jun.; Parlow, John; Puttingae, Jacob; Pell, Jonathan, Joseph; Pennock, Philemon; Perry, Robert, jun., William, jun.; Phifer, Frederick; Phillips, now Merritt, Mary; Plato, Peter; Powley, Jacob; Prescod or Prescott, John, jun.; Proctor, Joseph; Prunner, or Brunner, Peter, jun.; Putman, Cornelius; Purdy, Gilbert.

R.—Ramburgh, David; Reddick, Adam; Reddie, Philip; Reide, Moses; Richard, John, jun.; Richardson, Henry, Thomas; Rimmerman, Henry; Richner, Henry (2), Robertson, James; Robins, William; Roblin, Owen P., Owen, jun.; Rose, David, Samuel; Ross, Alexander, Donald, George, Rossell, Rosewell.

S.—Sacheverell, Mrs. Jane; Saunders, Henry; Saunderson, Thomas; Secord, Peter, jun.; Shaver, William; Sheek, David; Shehan, Lieut. Walter Buller; Shew, Ezekial, jun.; Shoeman, Martin; Shorey, David, sen., David, jun., Rufus; Shutler, Andrew; Sills, George, John, Lawrence; Silmesmer, Nicholas; Simmon, David; Simmons, Caleb; Simpson, John, Obadiah; Slack, Joseph; Slonter, Cornelius; Slusenburgh, Henry, or Schlusenburgh, Henrick; Smith, Henry, James, John, jun., Peter (2), Terence, Thomas, Thomas Yonge; Sowils, or Soles, John, William, sen.; Spencer, John (2); Stacey, John; Stamp, Giles; Stark, James; Starks, Jacob; Steward, John, Thomas; Stewart, George, Gilbert, Henry; Stinson, John, jun.; Storey, Solomon; Storms, Henry, Jacob; Strents, Peter; Summers, David; Swazee, Caleb, Richard, Samuel.

T.—Taylor, William, jun.; Thompson, John, Robert; Thresser, Laddock; Throop, Daniel; Tillibough, Christian, jun., Peter; Tuttle, Jonathan.

V.—Valentine (Widow C.); Vanalstine, Alexander, Cornelius, Isaac; Vanderlip, Elizabeth, Mary; Vanduser, Caspems or Gasper; Vent, Mary.

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W.—Waggoner, Henry, Jacob, jun.; Walker, Daniel; Weiden, William; Walliser, Anthony, jun.; Warner, George Michael, jun.; Welch, William; West, John, jun.; White, Joseph, jun.; Whitsell, Nicholas; Wilcocks, Hagud or Hagard; Williams, Elijah, James, John, jun., Rachael; Wing, Gersham; Wintermute, Mary; Wood, Jonas, Nathan, Roger, William; Woodcock, John; Wright, Asel, David, Daniel, James, Samuel, jun., Sylvester, William.

Y.—Young, George, Henry, jun. (2), John, jun., Peter, jun.

LIEUT. GOV. PETER HUNTER AND MISCELLANEOUS.—1804.

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1804.  
January 2,  
Fermoy.

W. Johnson, Lt. Colonel, 28th Regiment, to Hobart. That he had been promised an answer in six months, relative to his application for employment in Canada, and that the Governor should be written to on the subject. His father, Sir John Johnson, had written that the Governor had not heard of his application. The sacrifices made by his family. He himself had for eleven years attended to his duty in the army to the neglect of his private affairs. He now desires to return to Canada and trusts to be appointed to a situation under Government. Orders to pay Sir John Johnson the £200 a year stopped for three years; orders to continue the payment stated to have been sent, but he had not received payment. Sends extract from a letter of his father's respecting his services. Page 177

January 12,  
Taggard's.

D. W. Smith to Sullivan. That the bill he had drawn for his half-year's salary had not been accepted, as the agent desired to have an additional authority for the payment, believing that the first order only applied to the salary then due. Asks that the necessary order be sent. Would have applied personally, but the state of his health prevents his doing so. 182

February 16,  
Downing  
Street.

Camden to Hunter (No. 7). Dispatches received. Shall be able to send instructions on several points, when Allcock returns to Upper Canada. Is concerned at the loss of Cochran, Gray and others on Lake Ontario. 175

March 28,  
London.

Vicomte de Vaux to Sullivan. Thanks for the confirmation of his grant; intends to sail on the 29th of April, and asks for letters of recommendation, that he may obtain the same assistance as that granted to De Puisaye. Encloses a memorial to Lord Hobart, and asks that a favourable answer be obtained. 186

Enclosed. Memorial of same date. 188

March —,  
Edinburgh.

Rev. Alexander Macdonell to Sullivan. In accordance with the desire that the Scotch Catholics in Canada should be under the spiritual direction of pastors selected from their own countrymen and educated in Great Britain, he is ready to sail by the first vessel from the Clyde to Quebec or Montreal, and only waits for letters to Governor Hunter. Should the expense of a schoolmaster be defrayed, he could bring a qualified person for that important charge. Shall leave the question of assistance to build a house and other indulgences to himself (Sullivan) and to the favourable reports of Hunter. 184

April 14,  
London.

D. W. Smith to Sullivan. Sends additional certificates of the state of his health, which, with documents previously sent, he requests may be submitted to Hobart. 190

Enclosed. Copies of certificates from Major Hill, Captain Pilkington and A. Auldjo. 191 to 193

April 21,  
Treasury.

John Sargent to Sullivan. Desires Hobart's opinion on application by Vicomte de Vaux for assistance to enable him to go to Canada. 194

B

1804.  
April 30,  
London. Duke of Kent to Sullivan. Encloses memorial from Davidson and Walker, surgeons, for payment of the arrears due to them of salary which had been reduced on the disbandment of the Royal Canadian Volunteers. Payment is recommended to be made from the military chest by Lieut. General Hunter. Page 195  
*Enclosed.* Memorial from James Walker and James Davidson, surgeons. 196  
Letter to Walker that he had been appointed, dated 11th May, 1795. 200  
Order as to the method of accounting, dated 21st January, 1799, addressed to Taylor, paymaster of the late 2nd battalion R. C. V. 202  
Letter from the War Office to Davidson, dated 4th January, 1803, that the R. C. V. do not belong to the military establishment within the cognizance of the department. 204  
Substance of Windham's letter of 6th July, 1797, respecting the pay and allowance of surgeons. 205  
James Davidson to the Secretary at War, dated 31st December, 1802, respecting his pay and asking for payment of the arrears. 206  
Certificate by Taylor, paymaster of the late 2nd battalion R. C. V., of the payment of subsistence to Davidson, surgeon. 208  
May 7,  
London. D. W. Smith to Sullivan. His gratitude for the kindness shown him; shall continue the exercise of the sentiments which have been the rule of his conduct, &c. 180  
May 12,  
Treasury. Sargent to same. That D. W. Smith has been allowed to resign his office of Surveyor General and is to receive £200 per annum from the date of resignation. 211  
May 14,  
Bath. Memorial of the Misses Clarke, daughters of the late Major John Clarke, praying for land in Canada; their destitute condition since the death of their mother, when her pension ceased. 213  
May 15,  
Bath. Misses Clarke to Sullivan. Transmitting memorial for land and asking for his influence. 215  
May —. Mrs. White, widow of the Attorney General, stating that the land granted to her and her family can neither be let nor sold, and praying that an allowance, annual or otherwise, be made commensurate to the ultimate value of the land. 209  
June 2,  
Edinburgh. Lord Moira to Camden. Introduces Norton, a chief of the Six Nation Indians, and encloses letter of recommendation in favour of Norton, written by Joseph Brant. 216  
*Enclosed.* Brant to Lord Moira, dated Niagara, 20th February, 1804, introducing Norton. 217  
Memorial on behalf of the Six Nations to have the transfer of lands settled, so that they may obtain the benefit. 218  
Another memorial to have the grant by Haldimand confirmed in its full extent. 226  
June 4,  
Quebec. Hunter to Hobart (No. 52). In reference to the application of Elmsley praying that his house be purchased on account of Government, shall defer reporting on that, and also to have his park and town lots at York valued, until he have the assistance of Capt. Nicholls, of the Royal Engineers, now at the Island of St. Joseph. 2  
June 5,  
Quebec. Same to Sullivan. Acknowledging receipt of King's speech and addresses in reply. 8  
June 6,  
Quebec. Same to Hobart (No. 53). Has given directions respecting the alteration of land fees, as ordered in letter No. 20 of the 9th January. That no expense, beyond what is absolutely required, shall be incurred on account of works at Fort Erie. Transmits abstract of grants of land between 1st January and 31st December, 1803. 4

R

1804.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of grants of Land in Upper Canada which have passed the great Seal of the Province between the 1st of January and 31st of December, 1803.

Counties.	Number of Grants.	Districts.	Number of Acres.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
York .....	214	Home.	47,339½	214	47,339½
Durham .....	28	} Newcastle.	6,053	} 90	20,382
Northumberland .....	62		14,329		
Lincoln .....	147	Niagara.	32,771	147	32,771
Glengarry .....	142	} Eastern.	25,604	} 427	92,860
Dundas .....	114		29,269		
Prescott .....	25		10,650		
Russell .....	42		11,560		
Stormont .....	104		15,787		
Grenville .....	248	} Johnston.	55,185	} 470	100,743
Carleton .....	7		2,800		
Leeds .....	215		42,758		
Essex .....	58	} Western.	12,658	} 109	27,460
Kent .....	51		14,802		
Middlesex .....	6	} London.	1,300	} 86	35,955
Norfolk .....	35		10,192		
Oxford .....	45		24,463		
Frontenac .....	104	} Midland.	15,619	} 422	80,558
Hastings .....	40		13,600		
Addington and Lennox .....	171		30,288		
Prince Edward .....	107		21,151		
			Total..	1,965	438,063½

For 1,673 of the above grants the faith of Government was pledged previous to the commencement of Lieut. General Hunter's administration. The remaining 292 grants have been authorized under Orders of Council subsequent thereto.

PETER RUSSELL,  
Auditor General, U.C.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 54). Has given orders to prepare a list of every article of supply in the public depots; it will require considerable time before the accounts can be collected. Sends general information in the meantime and sends list of demands made for the year 1804, which show the nature of the stores.

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B

June 12,  
Quebec.

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7a—22.

1804.

	<i>Enclosed.</i> Demand of stores for the several military departments, namely :	
	Engineers.	Page 14
	Marine.	19
	Bateau service.	22
	Return of clothing, &c., for the Canadian Militia, imported in 1796.	25
	Return of clothing, &c., for the battalions of Royal Canadian Volunteers, imported in 1802.	27
	Remains of Hospital stores of those imported in 1797.	31
	Return of sea bedding.	36
	Return of hospital bedding, dresses, &c., received 2nd November, 1803.	37
	Return of medicine, &c., received same date.	38
	Estimate of provisions to victual 3,500 men in Canada, from 25th April, 1803, to 1st October, 1805.	43
June 13, London.	DeVaux to Cooke. Asks that the quantity of land he is to receive be settled and that he be furnished with a letter to Hunter stating definitely the quantity he is to obtain and the other conditions.	228
June 13, London.	Same to Camden. On the same subject.	230
June 18, Quebec.	Hunter to Hobart (No. 55). Acknowledging receipt of dispatch authorizing leave of absence to Allocock and payment of the additional allowance of £200 a year to Sir John Johnson, to be continued to him from 24th December, 1800. Since the change in the direction of the Indian Department, no authority could be found to pay this £200 additional. It has now been ordered.	45
June 19, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 56). Dispatch (No. 23) of 10th March received, authorizing a grant to the Vicomte De Vaux of land in Upper Canada. Has not yet received information of the naturalization of the French emigrants who came with De Puisaye, so that he is unable to issue patents for their lands. The regulations for granting lands do not extend to a rank beyond that of field officer; must, therefore, ask special instructions in the case of Vicomte de Vaux.	47
June 20, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 57). Had received dispatch that the Glengarry Fencibles had been prevented by circumstances from coming to settle in a body in Canada, but that Mr. Macdonell, a minister of their church, was desirous to join his countrymen already settled in the district of Glengarry. Shall pay Mr. Macdonell every attention. Regrets that the Fencibles are not coming; their good conduct whilst serving under him in Ireland in 1798.	49
July 2, London.	Alexander Davison to King. Asks him to give Norton what assistance he conveniently can in respect to the land the Six Nations occupy.	225
July 18, Quebec.	Hunter to Hobart (No. 58). Sends requisition for goods to supply stores with presents for the Indians.	56
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Requisition.	57
July 25, Quebec.	Hunter to Hobart (No. 59). Transmits letter from Mann, respecting the sum that will be required for the erection of public buildings; the estimated amount is £15,120 sterling. Should the measure be approved no more would be required yearly than would be necessary for the payment of work actually performed.	61
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Mann to Green, Military Secretary, dated 16th July. Gives a general outline of what would be required in the public buildings proposed, with the probable cost.	63
June 26, London.	Hugh McDonell to Cooke. States his services with the Royal Canadian Volunteers and asks that the pay withheld from him as Adjutant General of Militia be paid up till the time of Hunter's arrival to take command.	231

1804.

Simcoe to Hobart, dated Wolford Lodge, 1st May. Respecting the services of McDonell, the arrangements for pay, &c. Page 234

August 2,  
Downing  
Street.

Camden to Hunter (No. 3). Dispatches received. An estimate of the expense of erecting public buildings must be sent before any determination can be come to respecting the aid asked for. Has transmitted recommendation that Scott be appointed an honorary member of the Council. Expects to receive detailed account of the public stores in Canada. Is not informed of the quantity of land granted to De Puisaye on his arrival in Canada, but a like extent is to be granted to Vicomte de Vaux. To enable the French emigrants to obtain patents is it proposed that he (Hunter) should be authorized to grant letters of denization should that be judged sufficient. Authorizes him to pay Captain Hugh McDonell the sum of five shillings a day from the 1st of June, 1795, to the date of his (Hunter's) arrival in 1799, when McDonell ceased to be Adjutant General. Sends copy of representation by Norton on behalf of the Six Nations, respecting which he is to transmit the fullest possible information. 51

August 7,  
Quebec.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 60). Transmits reports and plans prepared by Mann, namely:

1. Report on the situation and circumstances of the military post of St. John's, on the River Chambly, in Lower Canada, with a proposal to construct a new fort and the necessary buildings; plan to accompany the same.

2. Report on the defences of the city of Quebec, the present state of the fortifications and an explanation of the new works and alterations proposed, with four papers of plans and sections. Remarks on the report. The ruinous state of St. John's; the estimate of the expense there is £20,233 sterling, but only such proportion would be called for as would be required during the year. Strongly recommends that Mann's proposals with respect to Quebec should be carried out, as he entirely agrees with the statements made. The object cannot be obtained at less expense than the estimate of £86,485 sterling, for reasons given. Strongly recommends that Mann be employed to carry the work into execution, as his experience and qualifications render him the most eligible. 67

*Enclosed.* Letter from Mann, 1st July, respecting the fortifications at St. John's, giving details and referring to previous reports. 72

Plan of works at St. John's. 81a

Plan of the town and fortifications of Montreal (1802). 81b

Report on the defences of Quebec, the present state of the fortifications, &c. 82 to 105

Opinion of the Attorney General respecting the ground lying contiguous to the fortifications of Quebec, dated 1st August, 1804. 107

August 10,  
Quebec.

Hunter to Hobart (No. 61). Sends reports by the commanding Engineer relative to reserves for military purposes necessary at Montreal, and on the lands and buildings at Quebec and vicinity belonging to the late Order of the Jesuits necessary for the same purposes. Agrees with the report and ordered copies to be sent to Sir Robert Shore Milnes to carry out the necessary steps, but as a considerable time has elapsed thinks it desirable to bring the business before His Lordship, to have directions issued on the subject, so that the ground round the Jesuit College, now used as a barrack, may be appropriated for a parade ground. 111

*Enclosed.* Report by Mann, dated 11th November, 1802, respecting the removal of the walls, &c., round Montreal and the reserves that are required. (For plan see p. 81b.) 114

Report by Mann, dated 15th January, 1800, respecting the Jesuit estates and what portions should be reserved for military purposes. 119

H

1804.  
August 18. Order-in-Council appointing Thomas Scott, Attorney General of Upper Canada, to be an honorary member of the Executive Council. Page 321
- August 22, London. DeVaux to Camden. Further respecting the grant of land, which he cannot go to secure without assistance, and asks that in the letter to Hunter there may be added to the expression in Hobart's letter, the words: "or to any person coming from his part and in his name." He could thus obtain an advance on the land. 323
- September 2, York. Hunter to same (No. 1). Has received circular that the seals of the Colonial Department have been placed in His Lordship's hands. 123
- September 3, York. Same to same (No. 2). Dispatches received, among which is one intimating that the Acts passed at the last meeting of the Legislature had been submitted to the King in Council and that they did not appear to be liable to any objection. 124
- September 5, London. Norton to Cooke. That as there is the appearance of an invasion, will remain till the advanced season might render it impossible. Asks that he may be supplied with duplicate of letter written to him that he may transmit it to Canada. Calls attention to the promise of an allowance. 325
- September 6, Downing Street. Camden to Hunter (No. 4). That eleven Acts passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada had been submitted to Council and that no objections were found to them. 125
- September 10, Fulham. Norton to Cooke. Had received answer to his letter, the chief subject of which was in reference to the few words about an allowance. His reason for remaining was to offer his services in event of war. The object of his crossing the sea was to secure the Six Nations in the peaceable enjoyment of their property and to bind anew the links of friendship. It is reasonable to suppose that before he shall return he should like to know how far the desired end had been accomplished. 326
- September 12, York. Hunter to Camden (No. 3). Encloses report of the Executive Council on the proposed alteration of fees in the land granting department, and a complete table of the fees, &c. 128  
*Enclosed.* Extract of a letter from Hobart to Hunter on the subject of fees, dated 9th January, 1804. 130  
Report of the Executive Council on the same subject, dated 6th July, 1804. 131  
Tables of fees. 135 to 139
- September 15, York. Hunter to Camden (No. 4). Refers to correspondence in 1801 and 1802, respecting the establishment of a Court of Chancery, which was disapproved of. Subsequent letters not answered; refers to Allcock, who is going to London, for information on the subject. The necessity for the establishment of a Court of Chancery has greatly increased since the date of the first letter to the Duke of Portland. Sends also report on Indian lands which the administrator (Russell) had agreed to sell previous to his (Hunter's) arrival in the country. 140  
*Enclosed.* Report of Executive Council, 24th June, 1803, on Indian lands. 144 to 163
- September 18, London. Norton to Camden. Had he foreseen the obstacle raised by the want of the deed of grant to the lands on the Grand River, he could have brought a certified copy from the Secretary of Upper Canada. Has been informed that orders have been sent to redress all the injury done to the Mohawks, but he had seen previous orders to the same effect not attended to. He, therefore, feels reluctant to leave until he knows precisely how far he has been successful. Desires to have the grant made by Haldimand confirmed, or to order the Administration of Upper Canada to give a legal deed in conformity to the full intent and meaning of the brief granted issued by Haldimand. If not, then it must be supposed that the liberality of Governor Haldimand was thought improper.



1804.

	The Six Nations hope that this is not the sentiment that prevails. Further to the same effect.	Page 336
September 20, York.	Hunter to Camden. Introduces Chief Justice Allcock; his services. Recommends that the augmentation of his salary asked for should be granted.	164
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Copy of letter from Hunter to Hobart, dated 20th May, 1803, respecting the services of Allcock.	166
	Copy of letter, Allcock to Hunter, dated 14th May, 1803, respecting an increase to his salary.	168
September 30, Battle.	Prescott to Cooke. Respecting Elliott's dismissal, which took place seven years ago. He shall look up the papers relating to it and bring them to Downing Street by the 5th of October.	342
September —, London.	Norton to the Privy Council. Statement of the case for the Six Nation Indians.	329
October 2, Treasury.	Sturges Bourne to Cooke. Sends letter from Hunter, with requisitions to be submitted to Camden.	343
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Demand for stores :	
	Engineer's Department.	345
	Marine Department.	351
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	Military Secretary's Office.	557
	Inspector General's Office.	358
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	Surveyor General, U.C.	367
	Indian Department, U.C.	368
	Deputy Barrackmaster General.	369
October 4, Downing Street.	Camden to Hunter (No. 5). Requisition for the supply of goods for presents to the Indians transmitted to the Treasury. Shall communicate with the same respecting the public buildings for Upper Canada	66
October 6, York.	Hunter to Cooke. Had received letter intimating that the House of Commons had voted £8,050 for the civil establishment of Upper Canada.	171
October —.	Mathew Elliott to Camden. Enclosing certificates from Sir John Johnson, which he asks may be put with other papers.	240
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Certificates and correspondence respecting Elliott's services, his disputes with McLean commanding at Amherstburg, &c.	241 to 320
November 6, Horse Guards.	J. W. Gordon to Cooke. Transmits letter from Lieut. Gen. Morse covering one from Major General Mann, recommended to the favourable consideration of Camden.	372
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Morse to Gordon, with Mann's letter.	373
	Mann to Morse, 3rd November. For the pay of a Brigadier General from the time Major General ceased to receive it (24th December, 1801), to the time that he (Mann) left Canada on the 20th of August, 1804.	374
November 6, London.	Vicomte de Vaux to Camden. Respecting the grant promised to him; the loss he had sustained in consequence. Repeats his request to receive the same allowances as those granted to De Puisaye.	401

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1804.

*Enclosed.* Extract from a letter (in French) received from a proprietor, pointing out the difficulties in the way of settlement, &c.

Page 407

November 8,  
Isle of Wight.

Memorial of John Cockburn, on behalf of his brother and himself, for a grant of land in the Bay of Chaleurs. 386

November 12,  
York.

Hunter to Camden (No. 5). Judge Cochran, Gray, Solicitor General and others, about 20 in all including the crew, sailed in H. M. Schooner "Speedy" on the 7th October and have not since been heard of. There is no doubt they all perished on Lake Ontario, but no one survived to tell how. Requests that a suitable person be sent to fill the office of judge, and it is desirable that that be done as speedily as possible. Allcock, the Chief Justice, will be in London when this arrives, and is well qualified to give the information required on this subject. 172

November 14.  
Horse  
Guards.

Gordon to Cooke. Transmits letter from Lieut. General Hunter respecting Mann and also Mann's memorial. 378

*Enclosed.* Hunter to Colonel Clinton, dated Quebec, 10th August, 1804. Respecting Mann's services, &c. 379

Mann's memorial to the Duke of York, dated Quebec, 9th August, 1804, for the pay of Brigadier General on the staff of Canada. 382

November 15,  
Downing  
Street.

Cooke to Gordon. In accordance with memorial, reports, &c., instructions will be given to issue to Major General Mann the pay of a Brigadier General on the staff of Canada from the period Major General Burton ceased to receive his staff appointments in that command. 376

November 29,  
Bath.

Misses Clarke to Camden. State their distressing situation and pray for a grant of land to relieve them from their necessitous condition. 392

December 6,  
Downing  
Street.

Camden to Hunter (No. 6). Dispatches 49 and 51 received. The Acts transmitted have been referred to the Lords of Trade. The pay of a Brigadier General on the staff to be issued to Major General Mann, from the time Major General Burton ceased to draw staff pay. Transmits memorial for lands from P. Cockburn on behalf of himself and brother residing in the Bay of Chaleurs. 54

December 15,  
Bath.

Misses Clarke to Camden. Thanks for his kindness; they repeat their request for a grant of land. 396

November 18,  
London.

Vicomte de Vaux to Camden (in French). Sends a proof of his literary labours; explains the use of his cosmographic columns, which will be of service to navigators as well as to all students. Would be happy to receive an answer to previous memorials. 399

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 LIEUT. GOV. PETER HUNTER—1805.

## Q. 300.

1805.  
January 5,  
York.

Hunter to Camden (No. 7). Dispatch received, stating that no objection had been found to the Acts passed at last session. 1

January 15,  
York.

Same to same (No. 8). Dispatches received. Of the two sent by him (Hunter) not received, one (49) contained copies of Acts, &c., and the other (51) contained minutes of the Executive Council; both were put on board H.M.S. "Eurydice." Sends returns of public stores, &c., as required. Remarks on lands granted to De Puisaye, allowances, &c. On the arrival of De Vaux he will receive the same quantity of land as that allotted to De Puisaye, which would be 1,000 acres to himself and 50 acres to each of his family. Order issued to Hugh McDonnell's agent for a warrant for one dollar a day from 1st June, 1795, to 2nd August, 1799. The reasons for not paying him will appear from statement of John McGill, Inspector of the Provincial accounts. 2

*Enclosed.* General return of Ordnance, &c., in the garrison of Quebec. 9 to 55

R

1805.

	Remains of stores at York, shipped at London in 1792 and 1894.	Page 56 to 63
	Return of stores in charge of McGill, shipped from London for loyalists in 1792, and forwarded from Kingston to York in May, 1803.	64, 65
	Return of stores issued to persons at York who are to return or pay for them.	67, 68
	Extract of letter from Hunter to Portland, 2nd September, 1801, with list of quantities of lands to be granted to officers, privates, &c., with De Puisaye.	70
	Ranks of the officers. &c., with De Puisaye.	72
	Other correspondence relating to French royalists.	74 to 76
	Copies of Acts for the regulation of the militia, sent by McGill in relation to Hugh McDonell's claim.	77
	General return of stores remaining at the several posts and garrisons in Upper and Lower Canada on the 24th December, 1803. The posts named are: Quebec, William Henry, Montreal, St. John's, Kingston, and Fort George (with the dependencies of these four), York, Amherstburg and dependencies.	82 to 105
	Return of stores at Quebec on 24th December, 1803, exclusive of those in the preceding return.	106 to 112
	Return of barrack stores at the posts and garrisons in Upper and Lower Canada on 24th December, 1803.	113 to 116
	General return of provisions and stores at the posts in Upper and Lower Canada, 24th December, 1803.	117
	Proceedings of a Board of Survey on Ordnance and Ordnance stores, York, 5th July, 1804.	119 to 122
	Proceedings of a Board of Survey on Ordnance, &c., St. John's, 26th June, 1804.	123 to 130
	Return of iron ordnance, &c., to complete the schooner "Maria" at St. John's.	131
	Same for the "Royal Edward."	132
	The same for the row galley "Tickler."	134
	Return of ordnance, &c., to remain at St. John's for naval purposes.	135
	Minutes of Board of Survey held at Chambly, 30th June, 1804.	138
	Report of a Board at Kingston, 3rd July.	143 to 159
	Report of a Board at Montreal, 27th June.	160 to 165
	Report of a Board at Amherstburg, 12th August, 1804.	166 to 183
	Report of a Board at St. Joseph's, 8th August.	184 to 186
	Report of a Board at Fort George, 9th July (includes Lake Marine).	187 to 209
February 16, York.	Hunter to Camden (No. 10). Dispatches received. Opening of the Legislature; sends speech, addresses, &c.	210
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech at the opening of the Legislature.	212
	Address by the Legislative Council in reply.	214
	Answer.	216
	Address of the Assembly.	217
	Answer.	218
April 2, York.	Hunter to Camden (No. 11). Prorogation of the Legislature; sends speech and schedule of the Acts passed and assented to.	219
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech on prorogation.	221
	Schedule of bills passed.	223
April 10, York.	Hunter to Camden (No. 12). That he had found it necessary to appoint an additional member of the Executive Council for reasons given in detail. Had appointed Scott, Attorney General, and recommends that the appointment should be confirmed.	226

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1805.			
May 7, York.	Hunter to Camden (No. 14).	Sends resignation of Lieut. Colonel Shaw of the situation of Executive Councillor, the salary of £100 a year being incompatible with his receiving half-pay as a captain of the Queen's Rangers. Recommends John McGill to succeed; his qualifications.	Page 228
	<i>Enclosed.</i>	Letter of resignation of Shaw, dated 29th April.	230
May 17, York.	Hunter to Camden (No. 15).	Dispatch received. Shall issue, as directed, the pay of a Brigadier General on the staff to Mann, from the date that Burton ceased to receive the same. Has transferred memorial from Cockburn for lands in Nova Scotia to Milnes. Has not yet learned of the decision on the petition for aid to erect public buildings.	232
May 18, York.	Same to same (No. 16).	Had received circular containing orders to detain all Spanish ships within the limits of any of the ports, &c., of His Majesty's dominions abroad.	234
June 23, Quebec.	Same to same (No. 17).	Has received circular respecting the declaration of war with Spain, the same to be made public.	236
June 24, Quebec.	Same to Cooke.	Has received dispatch with the King's speech on opening Parliament on the 15th of January, and addresses in reply. Had also received circular respecting the actual beginning of hostilities by Spain against Britain, and a letter that £8,379 6s. 3½d. had been voted for the civil establishment of Canada from 1st January to 31st December 1805, with copy of the estimate.	237
June 25, Quebec.	Same to Camden (No. 18).	Had received letter that full instructions would be sent by Alcock on points relative to Upper Canada which required decision and information that Darcy Boulton had been appointed to succeed Gray as Solicitor General.	239
July 3, Downing Street.	Camden to Hunter (No. 8).	Sends copy of report by the Attorney and Solicitor General, as to a colonial law for enabling His Majesty to make grants of lands to aliens in Upper Canada, and desiring him to direct the Attorney General of the Province to prepare a bill for submission to the Legislature.	240
		(This report is in Q. 303, p. 88.)	
July 3, Downing Street.	Camden to Hunter (No. 9).	That he is to take steps for the security of the ammunition at Quebec, until the plans for its defence can be decided upon.	241
July 25, Quebec.	Hunter to Camden (No. 19).	Transmits requisition for goods to be used as presents for the Indians.	242
	<i>Enclosed.</i>	Requisition.	243
August 1, Quebec.	Hunter to Camden (No. 20).	Sends copies of the Acts to which he had given the Royal assent, and of the Journals of Council and Assembly.	247
	<i>Enclosed.</i>	Journals of the Legislative Council from 1st February to 2nd March.	248 to 327
		Journal of Assembly (title only).	328

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LIEUT. GOV. PETER HUNTER—1805.

**Q. 301.**

1805.			
August 1, Quebec.	Hunter to Camden (No. 21).	Sends minutes of Executive Council on State matters, from 28th February to 13th December, 1804, and on land matters, from 4th January to 18th December, 1804.	1
	<i>Enclosed.</i>	Minutes, 28th February. Certificate that William Smith has properly finished the bridge at Pickering, and order for payment.	2
		Copy of contract for bridge.	3
		Details of account.	7, 8

1805.	Minutes, 10th March. Address from the Assembly for payment for hemp seed purchased by Isaac Swayze, which the Assembly will make good next session.	Page 9
	The answer that a warrant would issue.	10
	The account follows.	10
	Minutes, 14th March. Address from the Assembly praying that warrants may issue for certain payments on account of the Council and Assembly, to be made good at next session.	11
	Agreed to and details given.	13
	Minutes, 22nd March. Two Acts referred for the opinion of the Council, one to secure the Province against seditious attempts, the other for a grant to encourage the growth and exportation of hemp.	14
	Report of Council.	15
	Accounts examined and approved of.	17
	Minutes, 28th March. Act for repairing highways referred to Council.	18
	Report.	19
	Minutes, 17th April. Refers the question of expending certain sums on the erection of a lighthouse on Missisauga Point.	28
	Estimate of cost.	29
	Report.	30
	Minutes, 1st May. Instructions to the Commissioners for repairing highways and roads for the Home District.	32
	Correspondence respecting the purchase and exportation of hemp:	35
	Report with correspondence.	45
	Minutes, 8th May. The standing Committee of Council is authorized, during the Lieut. Governor's absence, to carry into execution contracts entered into by the Commissioners of roads, the amount not to exceed £500 in the whole.	49
	Minutes, 11th May. Instructions sent for the Commissioners for opening and repairing roads for the Western, London and Niagara districts.	50
	Instructions: Western, 51; London, 54; Niagara, 58.	51 to 60
	Accounts audited.	61
	Minutes, 14th May. Notice of the dissolution of the present Legislature; asks the Council to report when the writs for the new elections should be returnable.	65
	Proclamation.	66
	Council recommends that the new writs be returnable on the 2nd of July.	68
	Minutes, 15th May. Respecting Beasley's mortgage to the Six Nations.	69
	Details of the amount due.	70
	Minutes, 28th May. Report on Beasley's mortgage.	71
	Report of the proceedings at a council of the Five Nations at Fort George, on 15th August, 1803.	80 to 99
	Minutes, 14th June. Auditing accounts.	101
	Minutes, 3rd July. Auditing continued.	102
	Minutes, 6th July. Reference respecting fees on land grants.	103
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	Minutes, 23rd July. Auditing continued.	116
	Minutes, 24th July. Auditing continued.	118
	Report by Claus of the proceedings at a council held with the Six Nations of the Grand River at the Mohawk village.	120 to 136
	Minutes, 27th July. Report on the roads from the mouth of the Humber River to Bate's tavern in the township of Flamboro' West.	137
		345

1805.

Advertisements ordered, asking for proposals to repair, &c., the roads above mentioned.	Page 142
Minutes, 3rd August. Refers for examination the various reports on the books, &c., in the office of the Secretary and Registrar.	143
The reports in full.	145 to 163
Report of the Council on the same.	164
Auditing accounts.	169
Minutes, 16th August. Auditing accounts continued.	173 to 189
Report on the Secretary's account for duties collected on shop, tavern and still licenses to the 5th April, 1803.	189
Minutes, 1st September. Report on the charge to be made for stationery for deeds.	191
Application from John Bennett, for an increased allowance for printing.	194
Auditing accounts.	196
Minutes, 4th September. Instructions to the deputies of the Surveyor General to report where all the original authorities, &c., to serve as vouchers for the Surveyor General, and all maps, &c., are deposited.	197
Return by the Deputy Surveyors to this order.	198
Minutes, 8th September. Auditing accounts.	200
Minutes, 19th September. Report of Road Commissioners for the district of London.	201
Report of Council on the same.	205
Minutes, 20th September. Proposals for opening and repairing the road and building bridges between York and the River Humber.	208
Report on the same.	209
Report respecting missing deeds in the Secretary's office.	211
Minutes, 3rd October. Proceedings of the Road Commissioners for the Midland district, and a letter from the Chief Justice, referred to the Council.	228
Report on the same.	232
Auditing account of the Government printing.	235
Minutes, 9th October. Report by Chewett upon the bridging, &c., and cutting out the logs and brush through the township of Clarke.	236
Agreement for the same with Jacob Truman.	238
Report of Council on the same.	241
Accounts referred to in report.	243, 244
Plans laid before the Council for bridges across the River New or Rouge, to be reported on.	245
Details of material, &c.	246 to 248
Report on the same.	248
Minutes, 6th November. Application by John Small for six months' leave of absence referred to Council.	250
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Leave granted.	252
Circular to Clerks of the Peace, respecting applications from persons stating themselves to be sons of U. E. loyalists, referred to the Council.	253
That certain claims for land are to be laid before the Attorney General.	254
Order as to the manner in which reports from the Executive Council referred to Orders-in-Council are to be prepared.	255
Minutes, 27th November. Report from the Commissioners of the Eastern District referred to Council.	256
Minutes, 13th December. Memorial of Elmsley, late Chief Justice, respecting his house in York, referred to Council for a report on its value and fitness for public offices.	258

1805.

Elmsley's memorial.

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Correspondence on the subject and estimate of the value of the house.

261 to 265

Report by Council.

266

Minutes on land matters in Q. 302.

## LIEUT. GOV. PETER HUNTER—1805.

## Q. 302.

1805.

August 1,  
Quebec.

Minutes on land matters enclosed in letter (No. 21) in Q. 301, from Hunter to Camden, dated as in the margin.

Minutes, 4th January to 18th December, 1804. Consideration of petitions.

Page 3 to 423

(Names in alphabetical list.)

August 3,  
Quebec.

Hunter to Camden (No. 22). Transmits abstract of grants of land between 1st January and 31st December, 1804. The goods intended as presents for the Indians have arrived, but without invoice or bills of lading, so that the usual survey could not be held. They are in the meantime in charge of the Storekeeper General of the Indian Department.

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1895.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land in Upper Canada which have passed the Great Seal of the Province between the 1st of January and 31st December, 1804.

Counties.	No. of Grants.	Districts.	No. of Acres.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
York.....	157	Home.	35,672½	157	35,672½
Durham.....	17	} Newcastle.	5,297	} 46	11,221
Northumberland.....	29		5,923		
Lincoln.....	76	Niagara.	19,673½	76	19,673½
Glengarry.....	55	} Eastern.	11,623	} 182	41,952½
Dundas.....	21		5,147		
Prescott.....	15		5,193		
Russell.....	5		1,626		
Stormont.....	86		18,354½		
Grenville.....	64	} Johnston.	9,439	} 190	48,178½
Carleton.....	2		500		
Leeds.....	124		38,239½		
Essex.....	49	} Western.	9,145½	} 72	19,409½
Kent.....	23		10,264		
Middlesex.....	18	} London.	16,890	} 87	37,360
Norfolk.....	28		9,500		
Oxford.....	41		10,970		
Frontenac.....	40	} Midland.	5,873½	} 236	39,797½
Hastings.....	33		7,758		
Lennox and Addington.....	86		12,103½		
Prince Edward.....	77		14,062		
			Total...	1,046	253,264½

N.B.—For 697 of the above grants the faith of Government was pledged previous to the commencement of Lieut. General Hunter's administration. The remaining 349 grants have been authorized under Orders of Council subsequent thereto. Errors excepted.

PETER RUSSELL,  
Auditor General, U.C.

September 5,  
Downing  
Street.

Castlereagh to Hunter (No. 1). Transmits memorial from Major Henry Bird, of the 5th Regiment, for compensation for the loss of land taken from his father.

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(A circular from Castlereagh in Series C, Vol. 245, p. 107, dated 10th July, states that he had succeeded Camden in the Colonial and War Departments.)



1805.

- September 5,  
Downing  
Street. Castlereagh to Hunter. Sends information respecting the culture of  
hemp to be translated into French and circulated. Page 428
- September 7,  
York. Russell to Camden. Death of Hunter at Quebec, on the 21st of August.  
Had called together the Council, who decided that the administration  
devolved on Alexander Grant, the senior Councillor. Had sent express  
to Grant at Amherstburg a copy of the minutes and a request that he  
would repair to York to administer the Government. Had himself filled  
that position for four years, but would forward the King's service to the  
utmost of his ability, though naturally feeling the mortification at being  
called to act in a situation so subordinate to that he formerly exer-  
cised. 429
- September 8,  
York. *Enclosed.* Minute of Council mentioned in the preceding letter. 431  
Same to same. His reasons for not at once taking the office of admin-  
istration, although he had been recognized as President by His Majesty's  
Ministers. 433
- Enclosed.* Letter by Russell to King, Under Secretary, dated 22nd  
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 January 11,  
 London. Daniel Coxe to Camden. Had received a report from Barclay, Consul General at New York, that Judge Cochran and Gray, the Solicitor General for Upper Canada, had perished in Lake Ontario. Recommends the appointment of William Taylor to succeed Cochran; his qualifications, services, &c. Page 65  
 (A statement of the shipwreck is in Q. 299, p. 172.)
- January 21,  
 Treasury. Sturges Bourne to Cooke. Transmits report by the Comptroller of Army Accounts in a letter from Hunter of 16th September, 1804, enclosing the public accounts of Upper Canada. The report to be laid before Lord Camden for his observations. 67
- January 23,  
 London. Edward Fisher to ———. Transmits statement of balance in his hands for the public service. 68  
*Enclosed.* Statement of sums remaining in the hands of Edward Fisher, as agent for Upper Canada, out of the sums issued for the Civil establishment of that Province. 69
- February 1,  
 Devizes. D. W. Smith to Adam Gordon. Urging that his pension and arrears be not forgotten in the estimates of the establishment for Upper Canada. 71
- February 13,  
 York. Memorial from John Small for an increase of salary. 73  
 (The memorial is undated, it is marked as received at the date on the margin.)  
*Enclosed.* Minute of the Executive Council of Upper Canada, on the salaries of the officials. 76



1805.

- February 14, London. C. B. Wyatt to Camden. For payment of his salary from the date of his appointment to be Surveyor General of Crown Lands in Upper Canada, he having from the date of the warrant been unable to sail with the ships of last season. Page 78
- February 18, Quebec. Elmsley to Adam Gordon. Asks that Hunter's report relative to his (Elmsley's) house may be confirmed; his embarrassment owing to the want of the money. Has had to buy a house at Quebec for 4,000 guineas for three-fourths of which he is paying interest. The rent of houses in Quebec is double what it is in London. 80
- March 29, London. J. A. Vesey to Camden. Wishes to carry with him to Canada the warrant for land promised him, and as the quantity (10,000 acres) surpasses the authority of the Governor and Council in the Canadas to grant, asks for a letter of authority to receive that amount. 83
- April 2, London. Duke of Kent to Cooke. Introduces Lieut. Col. Vesey; asks that his application for a grant of land be considered. 85
- April 8, London. C. B. Wyatt to Camden. Is about to sail to enter on his duties as Surveyor General of Crown Lands in Upper Canada and asks for authority to obtain a grant of 1,200 acres there. 86
- April 11, London. Report by the Attorney and Solicitor General, as to a Colonial law for enabling His Majesty to make grants of land to aliens in Canada. 88  
(The letter which enclosed this report is in Q. 300, p. 240.)
- April 21, Worcester. Alcock to ———. How the fees on land grants in Upper Canada are appropriated. Two clerks in the Council Office receive their salaries out of the fund raised by these fees. An addition to Small's salary might be paid from the same source as long as the amount collected was sufficient. 91
- May 4, London. Small to Camden. Urges that a decision may be arrived at in his case, so that he might return to his duties in Upper Canada. 93
- May 11, London. Captain Norton to Cooke. Has waited expecting to hear that a copy of the grant [on the Grand River] had been received from Canada, so that the demands of the Five Nations might be settled. Has learned that Dorchester is in the country, who knows all the claims of the Five Nations, their services, &c. Is sure that His Lordship would give ample satisfaction to any inquiry it might be thought necessary to make. Smith, lately Surveyor General, is also capable of answering any questions on the subject, being a trustee of that portion of the land the sale of which was confirmed by Government, that the Five Nations might derive an income from it. His reasons for importunity. Has been advised to present a petition to Parliament, but is not willing from ignorant zeal to be led into irregularity of proceeding. 95
- May 14, London. Small to Camden. Thanks for answer to his petition, but a positive order to the Governor is necessary before lands can be granted him above the 1,200 acres to which the Governor's power of granting is limited. 98
- May 16. Same to Cooke. On the same subject as letter to Camden of the 14th. 100
- May 28. Norton to same. Owing to the long delay, asks if he should await the decision of the Secretary of State, or return to Canada and forward from there the papers wanted. 102
- Enclosed. Extract of letter from D. W. Smith to Norton, respecting Haldimand's grant to the Five Nations. 104
- June 6, Bath. Misses Clarke to Camden. Further respecting the lands to which their father and brother were entitled. 105
- June 15, Newfoundland. Thorpe to Cooke. Applies to succeed Elmsley, or, if that promotion has been given to Alcock, to succeed the latter in Upper Canada. 109
- June 18, Bristol. Small to same. Shall be in town to take passage for Canada. Being the bearer of dispatches will secure him a free passage. Gordon

1805.

does not say when the additional salary is to begin; hopes that the arrears shall be paid from the time allowed to the Clerk of the Council of Lower Canada. Page 111

June 22,  
London.

Norton to Cooke. Has called on Dorchester; His Lordship's opinion that "should it be necessary for the satisfaction of the Five Nations, that the terms of their grant from Sir Frederick Haldimand be enlarged, His Lordship would readily concur, but not to have them curtailed on any account whatever;" he saw no reason why the Five Nations should not have the same right to lease as the people of Caughnawaga or Lake of Two Mountains. The importance of Dorchester's opinion from his former position and knowledge of the facts. 113

June 26,  
London.

Same to Camden. Is desirous to obtain an answer to his application, and sends a memorial to the Privy Council. 117

June 28,  
London.

Allcock to Cooke. The sum of £2,950 has been remitted by Claus, proceeds of sales of Indian lands. How this and other sums are to be invested for the benefit of the Indians. 118

July 16,  
Berry Hill.

Norton to same. Respecting claims of the Six Nations, which he seeks to have adjusted. Comments on the means used to obtain apparent declarations from an illiterate people. Desires to see the document stated to have been signed by some of the chiefs, so that he may ascertain if the Indians have really changed their minds since he left. 120

June 19,  
London.

Memorial by Small to Castlereagh for increased fees and salary and for payment of arrears. 122

July 20,  
London.

Norton to Camden. Has been informed that by dispatches from Canada it appears that at two councils of the Six Nations, the Chiefs declared that he (Norton) had not been authorized to undertake any mission on their behalf and have disavowed the whole of his proceedings. Enters into a long and detailed history of his appointment as Chief, &c. 125

July 23,  
London.

Same to Castlereagh. On the same subject as the letter to Camden of the 20th. 132

July 24,  
Whitehall.

Cottrell, for Lords of Trade, to Cooke. Transmits representation on behalf of the Six Nations for lands on the Grand River, for the consideration of Lord Castlereagh. 139

*Enclosed.* Memorial by Norton on behalf of the Six Nations, addressed to the Privy Council. 140

July 31,  
Dingwall.

Sir George Mackenzie to the Colonial Secretary. Asks if he can obtain a grant of land either in Prince Edward Island or Canada, to which he can conduct and settle a number of his tenants, whose leases will very soon expire and about whom he feels anxious. 160

August 1,  
Quebec.

Vesey to Camden. Thanks for the attention bestowed on his solicitation for a grant of land in Upper Canada. Hunter promised that the grant for 5,000 acres would be made out as soon as he received His Lordship's orders, but it should be directed to issue on the same terms as those to the loyalists, otherwise the fees would be very considerable. Requests that this be done. 147

August 27,  
Colchester.

Captain Henry Bird to Castlereagh. Further memorial respecting lands granted to his father near Detroit. 149

September 13,  
York.

A. Grant to Camden (No. 1). That on receipt of the news of Hunter's death, he had come to York, to assume the administration as senior Councillor, arriving on the 10th; had taken the oaths on the 11th. 2

September 13,  
Treasury.

Huskinson to Cooke. Transmits letter of 20th July and requisition from Hunter for goods for Indians, stationery, &c. 153

September 18,  
York.

Russell to same. His doubts and the reasons for them, whether he and not Grant should be administrator. Had written Grant to call a full meeting of Council. The refusal of the Council to take up the question, no order of reference on the subject having been made. Does not prefer a complaint, but states the facts to deprecate censure for having joined

1805.

in the decision of Council, or any consequences which may result from it. Page 4

*Enclosed.* Letter to Grant, dated 16th September, on the question of their seniority and asking him to call a meeting of Council to consider the subject. 8

Answer, same date, that Grant had summoned the Councillors. 10

September 20, York. Scott to Camden. Asks for promotion consequent on the death of Elmsley, as he had been led to expect this on his accepting the office of Attorney General. The great loss to the Province occasioned by the death of Hunter. 155

September 25, East Sheen. A. Macdonald to the Chief Baron. Transmits a letter from Sir George Mackenzie, and asks that consideration be given to it, &c. 158  
(Sir George Mackenzie's letter of 31st July calendared at its date.)

September 26, Isle of Wight. Cockburn to Cooke. Renewing his application for a grant of land, and enclosing extract from a minute of Council of Quebec and copy of letter from his brother, John Cockburn. 163

*Enclosed.* Memorial and correspondence. 164 to 174

Extract from minutes of Council of 30th July. 175

September 28, Downing Street. Castlereagh to Hunter (No. 3). The Acts passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada have been considered and do not appear to be liable to any objection. (The titles of the Acts, eleven in number, are given.) 11

September 30, York. Grant to Camden (No. 2). Had received circular requiring information to be sent of malignant or infectious diseases that may be prevalent in the respective Governments. There are none in Upper Canada. The principal diseases are agues and intermittent fevers, arising, it is supposed, from there not being sufficient clearing near the settlements. 14

October 1, York. Same to same (No. 3). Had received orders to have a Bill prepared to be laid before the Legislature to enable His Majesty to grant lands to aliens in Upper Canada. From the universal prejudice against aliens of all descriptions becoming settlers, has serious doubts if such a Bill could pass. 16

October 1, York. Thorpe to Cooke. Had expected a vacancy on the Bench here, owing to the removal of Allcock to Quebec. In the Province there is no Governor, no General, no Bishop, no Chief Justice; the Council have made a President, but owing to a cabal have appointed a man who does not appear to be the oldest member, and is inefficient; an active, sensible man is ardently wished for. The inconvenience of making the General commanding both Provinces the Governor of this, as it is abandoned for several months every year. The proclamation for proroguing the Legislature was dated 31st August, and the General had expired on the 21st, one instance of the inconvenience. The expense he (Thorpe) has incurred, bringing his family so long a distance. Is glad he has been removed from Prince Edward Island; the worst people in the world are there and he fears they will give more trouble than the Island can recompense. 177

October 2, York. Grant to Camden (No. 4). Has made a requisition on the Commander of the forces for £2,500 sterling for account of civil expenditure of the Province. 18

October 3, Downing Street. Cooke to President Russell. To obviate inconveniences that may arise to officers of the civil establishment drawing their salaries since the death of Fisher, the agent, Adam Gordon has been authorized to pay such bill till a new agent is appointed. 19

October 9, York. Grant to Camden (No. 5). Transmits memorial from Mr. Justice Powell, with a letter which accompanied it. The qualifications of Powell. 20

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1805.

- Enclosed.* Memorial of William Dummer Powell, for an allowance for having performed all the duties of the Bench, in the absence of the Chief Justice. Page 22
- Powell to Grant, 6th October. That Hunter had promised to forward the memorial with his recommendation. Hopes the death of Hunter will not effect the propriety or force of the representation. 24
- October 10, Colchester. Bird to Cooke. Sends documents respecting claims to lands, the property of his father. 180
- Enclosed.* Documents referred to in letter. 182 to 194
- October 11, Treasury. Sturges Bourne to Cooke. Transmits, from the Treasury, letter from the Commissioners of the Navy, that Robertson, Forsyth & Co., of Greenock, can procure some very large pine masts, if they can obtain permission to cut them. Requests him to send instructions to that effect to the Governor of Upper Canada. 195
- Enclosed.* Letter from the Navy Office respecting Robertson, Forsyth & Co.'s application. 196
- October 16, London. Duke of Kent to Castlereagh. Transmits, but without any recommendation, application from Sir John Johnson to be appointed Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada. 198
- Enclosed.* The application from Sir John Johnson, dated Port Oliver, 25th August, 1805. 200
- November 10, York. Grant to Cooke. Dispatches received; answers sent in duplicate. Has received from Colonel Bowes notice of the appointment of Thorpe to be a judge in this Province. 26
- November 11, York. Same to same. Has received speech on the prorogation of Parliament. 30
- November 11, York. Same to Castlereagh (No. 6). Had communicated by the earliest opportunity the death of Hunter. Shall attend to circular and address all dispatches to His Lordship. 28
- November 14, York. Same to same (No. 7). Has received order to pay Small, clerk of the Council, £100 in addition to his regular salary, and also to grant him 2,000 acres of land. 31
- Castlereagh to Grant (No. 1). Sends letter, &c., from Major Henry Bird, relative to claim for his father's lands, for inquiry and report on the subject. 33
- November 21, York. Thorpe to Castlereagh. Application to succeed Allcock as Chief Justice of Upper Canada, stating his qualifications, &c. 206
- November 28, London. Allcock to Cooke. That the amount now in the hands of Messrs. Coutts, to be invested for the benefit of the Indians, is £3,967.17.8. 208
- November 30, York. Grant to Castlereagh (No. 8). Orders had been given by Hunter to purchase a tract of land between Etobicoke and Burlington Bay, belonging to the Missisaugas, for making roads and securing communication between the seat of Government and the western parts of the Province. A provisional agreement for the purchase is enclosed; the death of Hunter alone prevented the final settlement. There is no doubt that the sum inserted in the provisional agreement was as stated by the Deputy Superintendent General in his letter of 8th August, 1805. Considers that the purchase should be completed, but does not think himself at liberty to go beyond the sum mentioned, without instructions. Considering other purchases, the value of land, &c., recommends that £1,700 be given for the present acquisition. The sum that may be derived from it from settler's fees. The sum above that stipulated in the provisional agreement will appear to flow from the bounty of the British Government, and the purchase will confer a lasting benefit on the Province. For further information encloses copy of letter from Deputy Superintendent General. 35
- Enclosed.* A. Provisional agreement. 38
- Requisition for goods for payment of the lands. 41

B

1805.

B. Letter from W. Claus, dated 8th August, to Green, transmitting deed from the Missisaugas to be laid before Hunter. Page 44

C. 1. Proceedings of meeting with the Missisaugas at the River Credit on the 31st July. 46

2. The same on the 1st August. 50

3. The same on the 2nd August. 55

D. Letter from Claus, dated 16th November, recommending a sum additional to that in the provisional agreement. 58

December 22, Grant to Castlereagh (No. 9). Has received circular announcing the death of the Duke of Gloucester. 60  
York.

(The circular, dated 27th August, is in Series C, Vol. 245, p. 110.)

December 23, Grant to Castlereagh (No. 10). Has received documents relating to the culture of hemp. Is doubtful if a translation into French is necessary in this Province; it is more probable that a translation into Dutch would be of greater utility. He will use every exertion to promote the culture of hemp. 61  
York.

December 29, Same to Cooke. Has received copy of regulations to be observed by half-pay officers for obtaining their allowance, and has issued a notice in accordance therewith. 63  
York.

December 31, Inglis to Castlereagh. Encloses and calls attention to a proclamation from Wilkinson, the American Governor of Upper Louisiana, prohibiting the entrance of foreigners into the Missouri for trade or otherwise. If warranted in this case, the prohibition may be extended to the whole of the west side of the Mississippi, thus cutting off a large part of the fur trade from Canada. An application for redress to be made through the British Minister. The probable course of the American Government. 209  
London.

*Enclosed.* Proclamation (in French) by Wilkinson. 211

December 31, Sir Rupert George to Cooke. Requesting that an order may be obtained for the payment of Judge Cochran's salary, he having been drowned in Lake Ontario, in October, 1804, and in consequence of the death of Hunter, the usual order to the agent for payment cannot be issued. 213  
London.

1806.  
April 4, Castlereagh to Grant. Dispatches received. Francis Gore has been appointed to succeed Hunter as Lieutenant Governor, and has been desired to proceed from the Bermudas with all convenient despatch. 25  
Downing Street.

ACTING GOVERNOR A. GRANT.—1806.

Q. 304.

1806.  
January 3, Grant to Castlereagh (No. 11). Has received, in dispatch to Hunter, memorial of Major Henry Bird, respecting lands granted to his father. Has directed inquiries to be made, but is, as yet, unable to communicate the result. Page 2  
York.

February 21, Same to same (No. 12). A vacancy has occurred in the office of the Clerk of the Crown and Common Pleas, by the death of David Burns. Has put in William Warren Baldwin (who acted as deputy) until the King's pleasure be known. 4  
York.

March 3, Russell to Cooke. Has received information for the officers of the civil establishment that Adam Gordon is authorized to pay the bills for their salaries, and on receipt of the letter had transferred it to Grant, the present administrator. Will not repeat his reasons for not acting as administrator on hearing of the death of Hunter. 6  
York.

March 5, Castlereagh to Gore. Transmits warrant appointing him Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. Brigadier General Hodgson is to succeed him in the Government of the Bermudas, but he need not wait for his arrival. 8  
Downing Street.

Q. 303

1806.			
March 6, York.	Grant to Castlereagh (No. 13). Has received dispatch addressed to Hunter, that the Acts passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada have been considered and do not appear liable to any objection. Page 9		
March 14, York.	Same to same (No. 14). Encloses address from the Assembly, with schedule of accounts and his answer. Remarks on the revenues of the Province. (The letter with documents published in full in this report.)		10
March 15, York.	Same to same (No. 15). That the bill to enable aliens to hold land in Upper Canada was introduced, but the prejudices of the Assembly were too strong, and it was rejected.		27
March 15, York.	Same to same (No. 16). The Legislature met on the 4th of February and was prorogued on the 3rd instant. Sends copy of speeches, replies, &c., and schedule of Acts passed.		29
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech on opening the House.		31
	Address of Council in reply.		34
	Answer.		37
	Address of Assembly in reply.		38
	Answer.		41
	Speech on prorogation.		42
	Schedule of bills which received the Royal assent on Monday, 3rd August, 1806.		44
March 28, York.	Russell to Castlereagh. Had transferred dispatches addressed to him to Grant, who now administers the Government. Remarks on his election by the Council.		47
April 3, York.	Grant to same (No. 17). News of the brilliant victory of the late Lord Nelson over France and Spain (the battle of Trafalgar). The death of Nelson abates the joy.		49
April 8, York.	Same to same (No. 18). Encloses documents (with remarks) relative to Major Bird's memorial respecting his father's claim to land near Detroit.		51
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Proceedings, dated 24th March, of the Executive Council on Major Bird's memorial. Further proceedings, dated 7th April.		59
	Copy of Haldimand's letter to Hay, dated 14th August, 1784.		61
	Plan showing the site of the military post of Amherstburg.		65
	Report of Council on Bird's memorial, with correspondence, &c.		68 to 91
April 28, York.	Grant to Castlereagh (No. 19). Transmits copies of Acts to which the Royal assent has been given, and also copies of the Journals of the Legislative Council and Assembly.		92
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Journal of Council, from 4th February to 3rd March.		94 to 145
	Journals of Assembly, 1806 and 1807, titles only.		146, 147

LIEUT. GOV. FRANCIS GORE AND MISCELLANEOUS—1806.

Q. 305.

1806. January 6, London.	Powell. Memorandum of his services and the salary he had reason to expect. How he had been treated in comparison with Allcock. Page 82		
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Other documents relating to his salary and claim for arrears.		83, 84
January 24, York.	Thorpe to Cooke. Desires to inform him of the situation of the colony before the new Governor leaves London. Hunter has nearly ruined the Province by his rapaciousness to accumulate money by grants of land; he dissatisfied the people and oppressed the officers of Government, &c. Postscript of 5th February.		86
	Letter to Castlereagh, dated 4th March, on the same subject.		90
	(These, with subsequent letters from Thorpe are published in full in Note D. of this report. The dates and pages in this volume are: 5th		

1806.

- March (p. 103), 2nd April (p. 124), 1st April (p. 127), remarks by the petty jury on his charge and answer (p. 132), letter to Cooke of 7th April (p. 135), letter to Adam Gordon, 14th July (p. 150), 22nd October (p. 173), 1st December (pp. 189 to 214).
- February 10, York. W. Dummer Powell to Cooke. Applies that the office of the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, vacant by the death of Burns, may be given to his son, John Powell. States his own and his son's services and the promise of the Lieut. Governor. Page 140
- February 22, York. Resolutions to form an Agricultural and Commercial Society of Upper Canada, with rules and regulations for its guidance. 96
- March 5. Thorpe to Cooke. "I expected that the avarice and imbecility of our Government would have been highly injurious, but it has far surpassed my fears," &c. 103  
(For letter see Note D.)
- March 14, London. Allcock to Shee. Report on the Indian lands on the Grand River. 107
- March 14, London. Same to same. The necessity of having a Court of Chancery in Upper Canada. The complaints made of the injustice suffered by people interested, owing to the want of a Court of Equity. It was understood that on his (Allcock's) return to Upper Canada, a Court of Chancery would be opened. 113
- March 31, Northumberland. Memorial by D. W. Smith to Windham. That the warrants of survey and other papers, collected by him as Surveyor General, were regarded as his private property, to be used in the settlement of his accounts. They were asked for by the late Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. As they are of no use to him (Smith) except in relation to his accounts, shall send them, if the so doing is covered by his (Windham's) sanction and authority. 116  
(For result of this application see Harrison's letter of 30th, transmitting Treasury Report of 20th June, pp. 147-148.)
- April 1, London. W. Harrison to Shee. In accordance with request, sends opinion on the establishment of a Court of Chancery in Upper Canada. Is surprised that a Court was not established at the time of the introduction of the English law. Instructions should be sent to the Governor now to that effect, as owing to the delay a specific order on the subject seems to be necessary. 119
- April 1, London. Same to same. In respect to Allcock's report on the subject of the Indian lands and the money now standing in the name of Antrobus, everything appears to have been done towards securing the payment of the money due on the sales and remitting. Recommends that the suggestion in the report for the recovery of the remainder and its investment should be followed. The question of further sales depends on how far these can be carried, the class of persons likely to become purchasers and settlers and the quantities into which the lots should be divided, with the probable produce. How the money should be transferred from Antrobus and invested jointly in his name and in that of Windham, which would sufficiently secure it without the necessity of a deed of trust, &c. The future disposal of principal and interest. 121
- April 1, York. Thorpe to Cooke. Did not think he would be obliged to trouble him for a long time. 127  
(For letter and enclosures see note D.)
- April 2, York. Thorpe to Gordon. Had been informed that he (Gordon) had been appointed agent, &c. 124  
(For letter see Note D.)
- April 5, London. Allcock to Shee. Had directed Antrobus to transfer £9,244 5s. 11d. three per cent consols to the joint names of the Secretary of State and himself (Antrobus), and has received a note from Messrs. Coutts that this transfer has been made. 126

- 1806.
- April 7,  
York. Thorpe to Cooke. Had received word of Pitt's death, &c. Page 135  
(For letter see Note D.)
- April 30,  
York. Thorpe to Castlereagh. Sends resolutions of the Agricultural Society  
of Upper Canada, &c. 136  
(For letter and notice of meeting. see Note D.)
- April 30,  
London. Inglis to King. Encloses letter from a gentleman in whom he takes  
an interest (W. Dummer Powell), addressed to a gentleman now out of  
office. Powell has conducted himself in his situation in a very becoming  
manner and he (Inglis) trusts King will serve him as an old and faithful  
servant of the Crown. 139  
(Letter from Powell enclosed, dated 10th February, calendared at its  
date.)
- May 5,  
York. Grant to Castlereagh (No. 20). Transmits memorial from Rev.  
Alexander McDonell; if found consistent with the political interests of  
the Mother Country to permit emigration from Scotland, no class would  
be found more useful than the industrious Highlanders. 2  
*Enclosed.* Memorial from Rev. Alexander McDonell on the failure of  
the promised assistance from Government, to provide clergymen and  
schoolmasters for the Highland settlers. 4
- May 10,  
Downing  
Street. Windham to Gore (No. 1). He is to bring before the Council memorial  
from Allcock for land granted to him, and have a patent issued to bring  
his grant to an equal quantity with that to other members of the Council  
and on the same terms. 12
- May 10,  
Downing  
Street. Same to same (No. 2). To complete the provisional agreement for  
the purchase of land from the Missisaugas. The price stipulated was  
£1,000, but they are to be paid £1,700 for reasons given. 13
- May 16,  
London. Allcock to Shee. Transmits letter from Windham relative to order  
for his (Allcock's) lands in Upper Canada. The difficulties of the Council  
there respecting moneys received for Indian lands. Shall to-morrow  
wait upon him respecting that and other arrangements in regard to the  
money lately transferred to Windham and Antrobus. 143
- May 16,  
London. Same to Windham. Requests that instructions be sent to the Lieut.  
Governor and Council of Upper Canada to issue a patent for as much  
land as will make up the same quantity to him as to the other members  
of the Executive Council. Lieut. Governor Hunter had promised to  
solicit a larger grant than the others had received, owing to his (All-  
cock's) extraordinary labours. 144
- May 17,  
York. Grant to Castlereagh (No. 21). Sends requisition for goods to pay for  
lands purchased from the Missisaugas. 9  
*Enclosed.* Requisition. 10
- June 2,  
Treasury. Harrison to Shee. Asks if there are lands in Upper Canada which  
might be granted to Kempe in lieu of those he had lost in America. 146
- June 5,  
Downing  
Street. Windham to Gore (No. 3). Sends copies of letters, &c., respecting  
the growth and preparation of hemp; he is to take measures for the  
encouragement of its culture. 15
- June 30,  
Treasury. Harrison to Shee. Transmits report of the auditors to the Treasury  
on D. W. Smith's accounts. 147  
*Enclosed.* Report, that D. W. Smith's accounts are not yet examined,  
and as it is not known exactly what authorities are required as vouchers,  
he should send certified copies of warrants and other papers to Canada,  
retaining the originals. 148
- July 13,  
York. Grant to Windham (No. 22). Had received notice of his (Windham's)  
appointment to the Colonial and War Departments in room of Castle-  
reagh. 16
- July 14,  
York. Same to same (No. 23). Has received word of the capture of the  
Cape of Good Hope. 17
- July 14,  
York. Thorpe to Gordon. Had drawn for his salary on him as Colonial  
a gent, &c. 150



1806.

(For letter see Note D.)

July 15, York.	Grant to Windham (No. 24). Has been informed of the appointment of Gore to be Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.	Page 18
July 16, York.	Same to same (No. 25). Has received circular respecting the encouragement of the Newfoundland fisheries. The inland situation of Upper Canada renders the particulars not applicable to that Province.	19
July 17, York.	Same to same (No. 26). Acknowledges receipt of news of a brilliant victory by Admiral Duckworth.	20
July 18, York.	Same to same (No. 27). Shall obey His Majesty's commands respecting grant of 5,000 acres to Lieut. Col. Vesey, in like manner as the grant made to Talbot.	21
July 18, York.	Same to Shee. Has received estimate for the establishment of Upper Canada.	22
July 19, York.	Same to Windham (No. 28). Shall obey His Majesty's commands respecting grant of 5,000 acres to Hon. Mr. Jones, brother of Lord Ran-elagh.	23
July 20, York.	Same to Windham (No. 29). Has received papers relating to contagious diseases, &c. There is no disorder of the nature referred to, but should it be found necessary, no efforts shall be found wanting to enforce the rules laid down by the Board of Health.	24
July 23, Treasury.	Harrison to Shee. The Lords of the Treasury desire to have Windham's opinion whether the compensation to the Rev. Edward Kempe should be in money, at the rate of 2s. 6d. an acre, or in land with the usual restrictions.	153
July 26, Treasury.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Minutes of the Board of Trade on Kempe's losses.	154
July 29, York.	Harrison to Shee. Transmits requisition from President Grant for goods to pay for the lands purchased from the Missisauagas, in order to obtain Windham's opinion thereon.	156
	Grant to Windham (No. 30). Sends abstract of the grants of land from 1st January to 31st December, 1805.	25

1806.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land in Upper Canada which have passed the Great Seal of the Province between the 1st of January and 31st of December, 1805.

Counties.	No. of Grants.	Districts.	No. of Acres.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
York.....	221	Home	47,192½	221	47,192½
Durham.....	9	} Newcastle.	4,050	} 42	11,934
Northumberland.....	33		7,884		
Lincoln.....	49	Niagara.	10,126	49	10,126
Glengarry.....	6	} Eastern.	1,313	} 33	6,656
Dundas.....	12		2,224		
Prescott.....	3		800		
Russell.....	4		1,000		
Stormont.....	8		1,319		
Grenville.....	24	} Johnston.	5,318	} 95	21,666
Carleton.....	0		0		
Leeds.....	71		16,348		
Essex.....	30	} Western.	5,198	} 33	5,818
Kent.....	3		620		
Middlesex.....	10	} London.	3,300	} 45	19,052
Norfolk.....	31		7,791		
Oxford.....	4		7,961		
Frontenac.....	27	} Midland.	5,176½	} 69	15,719½
Hastings.....	7		1,700		
Addington and Lennox.....	24		4,051		
Prince Edward.....	11		4,792		
Total.....				587	138,163½

Errors excepted.

PETER RUSSELL,  
Auditor General.

July 30.

Grant to Windham (No. 31). Sends return of militia for 1805, except for the counties of Glengarry and Prescott, not yet received. 28

1806.

RETURN of the Militia in His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada for the year 1805.

District.	Countries.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Cornets.	Chaplains.	Adjutants.	Qr.-Masters.	Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and file.
Eastern.	Glengarry } Taken from last return Prescott Stormont	1	1	1	7	10	10		1	1	1	1	30		686
		1	1		1	1	2	3					4		85
		1	1		6	12	6	6	1				26		4
Johnstown.	Dundas Greenville	1	1	1	5	7	7						14		261
		1	1	1	9	12	12	12					33		415
		1	1	1	11	10	10	12					39		686
Midland.	Frontenac Lennox Addington.	1	1	1	5	6	6						24		256
		1	1	1	9	12	7	7	1	1	2	1	24		273
		1	1	1	6	8	8	5	1				21		380
Newcastle.	Hastings Prince Edward Northumberland	1	1	1	6	6	6						19	2	220
		1	1	1	9	12	9	9	1	1	1	1	33		405
		1	1	1	8	8	8	8					22	3	288
Niagara.	York Lincoln (4 battalions)	1	1	1	2	1	1						6		80
		3	15	20	19	19	19	19			3	1	46	1	703
		5	49	47	35	35	35	35			5	5	123		1,498
London.	Norfolk Oxford	1	6	5	4	7	4						16		313
		1	1	2	4	3	3	3					12	8	153
		1	1	1	10	15	14	14			2		28	5	247
Western.	Essex Kent	1	1	1	4	4	2						8		158
		16	21	21	171	202	169	4	3	21	18	6	516	29	7,402
Total.		16	21	21	171	202	169	4	3	21	18	6	516	29	7,402

ALEX. GRANT,  
President.

YORK, 24th July, 1806.

1806.

- August 22,  
Treasury. Harrison to Shee. That the Lords of the Treasury concur in opinion with Windham, that the sum of £1,035.3.1½ should be granted to Kempe, leaving the Government of Upper Canada to fix on lands to that amount. Page 157
- August 25,  
York. Gore to Windham (No. 1). Had arrived on the 2nd, but did not reach York till the 23rd, being detained at Kingston by contrary winds. On the 25th he took on himself the administration of Government. 30
- August 28,  
Treasury. Harrison to Shee. That the Commissioners of Transport believe it impossible at this advanced season to ship the goods to pay the Missis-saugas for their lands, but that they shall be sent out by one of the first ships in spring; asks if Windham has any objection to this. 159
- August 30,  
London. Selkirk to Castlereagh. Sends documents relative to proposal to raise a Highland Fencible Corps in Upper Canada. 161
- Enclosed.* Proposal, dated Glengarry, Upper Canada, 9th July, 1806, by John McDonell, Lieutenant of the County, to raise a Highland Fencible Corps. Can raise at the shortest notice a corps of 500 men, independent of the militia, which numbers 730 strong. 162
- There are two proposals; one is endorsed as an amended report communicated by Miles McDonell. 164
- The other: "Proposals for U. C. Glengarry Volunteers, by Colonel J. McDonell." 166
- August 31,  
York. Grant to Windham. The administration being now in the hands of Gore, desires to have the salary settled, which he is to receive whilst administrator since the death of Hunter. 31
- Enclosed.* Certificate of the Executive Council, that Grant took the oaths of office as administrator on the 7th of September, 1805, during vacancy caused by the death of Hunter. 33
- September 1,  
York. Gore to Windham (No. 2). Circular and duplicates received, the originals of the latter received and answered by Grant. 34
- September 1,  
York. Same to Shee. Duplicate with estimate received. The latter received by Grant in the original of 31st March. 35
- September 8,  
York. Same to Windham (No. 3). The temporary house for the Lieut. Governor has been taken possession of by Bowes as a barrack, under a misapprehension. The manner in which the materials were provided. Shall take possession unless he receive orders to the contrary. 36
- September 10,  
York. Russell to same. States that he has served in a military and civil position from the time he left the University of Cambridge; he might furnish testimonials from distinguished officers, but confines himself to the Duke of Portland's letter dated in April, 1799. Had hoped from this letter of approbation that his services would not have been forgotten, and that this would have been strengthened by the recommendations of Clinton and Simcoe. Was, therefore, disappointed that no measures had been taken to prevent the administration from devolving upon any other member of the Executive Council, after he (Russell) had been selected with the King's approbation. His apprehensions of leaving his family subject to the responsibilities of his situation induced him to apply to Camden for some other adequate provision, which might enable him to resign the office of Receiver General. Refers to his application and prays for removal to another office with an equal income, so as to be rid of the great labour, confinement and responsibilities of the office of Receiver General. 167
- September 10,  
Treasury. Harrison to Shee. In consequence of the opinion of Windham, the Treasury has authorized the Commissioners of Transport to delay sending out the articles ordered for Upper Canada till next spring. 171
- September 12,  
York. Gore to same. Introduces Judge Powell. 172
- September 20,  
Downing  
Street. Windham to Gore (No. 4). Givens, Indian agent, to be granted a further leave of absence for six months. 39

1806.

- September 24, Address to Powell by the Grand Jury for the dignified and impartial manner in which he had discharged his judicial functions in the district. Page 217  
Kingston.
- September 27, Gore to Windham (No. 4). Asks how the fees of office from the 22nd of January, when he was appointed Lieut. Governor, to the 25th of August, when he was sworn into office, are to be divided between him and Grant. Has been charged, contrary to previous practice, for freight of his baggage from Montreal to York. Asks that an order should be sent to have this charged in the public accounts, instead of to him personally. The military officers stationed in Canada are allowed a certain amount of tonnage free of expense in the King's boats from Quebec and Montreal to the posts in the Upper Province. 40
- September 28, Same to same (No. 5). Dispatches received. The payment of £700 to the Missisauagas above the sum agreed upon with Claus for their land will have a salutary effect; the lands, besides, instead of containing 70,784 acres, are now found to contain above 80,000. Will be subject to embarrassment at the next meeting of the Legislature, unless an answer is received respecting items of expenditure withdrawn as charged against taxes and duties imposed by Provincial authority. Sees no difficulty in carrying out the regulations respecting the prevention of fraud in the receipt of half-pay or allowances. 43  
York.
- October 1, Same to same (No. 6). Describes the character of the population, the state of the roads, the conduct of the Indians, &c. 45  
York. (An extract giving the important part of the letter published in Note D.)
- October 8, Gore to Windham (No. 7). Sends requisition for goods to be used as presents for the Indians. 55  
York. *Enclosed.* Requisition. 56
- October 11, Gore to Windham (No. 8). Dispatches and circulars received. 60  
York.
- October 22, Thorpe to Shee. Had been assiduous since coming to America in gaining and sending information to the secretary, &c. 173  
Niagara. (For letter see Note D.)
- October 29, Gore to Windham (No. 9). Had stated in his letter No. 6 of 1st October, that some discontent existed, fomented by persons who wished to perplex His Majesty's Government, but being a stranger did not venture to say more. Now transmits newspaper, to show what opinions are supported and encouraged by a judge in this Province. 61  
York. (For letter see Note D.)
- November 6, Windham to Gore. Transmits copy of paper from Selkirk, pointing out inconveniences which have arisen from conditions attached to his grant of land, and suggesting certain alterations to render the grant available. He also asks to be allowed to enter into a treaty with Mohawks for the purchase of a tract of land on the Grand River. Asks him to bring these subjects before the Council that a full report may be obtained. 67  
Downing Street.
- November 14, Gore to Windham (No. 10). Has granted Mr. Justice Powell six months' leave of absence. The name of the person appointed agent for the Province in room of Fisher, deceased, has not yet been announced. 68  
York.
- November 14, Harrison to Shee. Transmits letter from Grant with the public accounts of Upper Canada, audited, and approved in Council, for Windham's observations. 177  
Treasury.
- November 20, Gore to Windham (No. 11). The necessity for a legal adviser, in cases in which it would be improper to apply to the judges; asks that the Attorney General be ordered to repair to the seat of Government without delay. 69  
York.

1806.

- November 30,  
York. Wyatt, Surveyor General, to Windham. Enters into an explanation of the reduction of his fees of office and of other regulations, made by the Lieut. Governor without the sanction of the Council, thus interfering with the efficiency of his office. Requests that consideration be given to the subject of his grievances and to Gore's threat to suspend him from office. Page 179
- December 1,  
York. Thorpe to Shee. Stating his exertions on behalf of Government, &c. 189
- Enclosed.* Addresses, &c. 197 to 214  
(The letter and enclosures in Note D.)
- December 3,  
York. Gore to Windham (No. 12). Transmits requisition for goods required for a further payment for the lands purchased from the Missisaugas. 70
- Enclosed.* Requisition. 71
- December 6,  
York. Gore to Windham (No. 13). Sends correspondence with Brock relative to the payment of the expenses of the Indian Department, and copy of order from the Duke of Portland on the subject. 73
- Enclosed.* Brock to Gore, dated 9th October, that as the Indian Department in Upper Canada is under the sole control of the Lieut. Governor, all military interference must cease, but to save the inconvenience of a sudden change, will advance the money for payments, charging it to the Civil Government of Upper Canada. The good impression made on his mind by the able management of Claus. 74
- Gore to Brock, 20th November. Encloses extract from letter of the Duke of Portland, dated 13th December, 1796, containing directions for the payment of the Indian Department out of the military chest. 76
- Portland to Prescott (extract). 78  
(The last letter in full is in Q. 77, p. 222.)
- December 11,  
Downing  
Street. Windham to Gore (No. 6). Sees no reason to believe that the temporary house for the accommodation of the Lieut. Governor was intended for military purposes. (See Gore's No. 3 of 8th September, p. 36, on this subject.) Sees no reason to disapprove of its being appropriated for the temporary residence of the Lieut. Governor. 38
- December 15,  
London. Memorial of W. Dummer Powell, for half the salary of the Chief Justice (£1,050) for having acted in that capacity during his absence. 215
- December 30,  
Treasury. with Harrison to Shee. Transmits letter from Grant, with the accounts of Upper Canada, for Windham's opinion. 219
- December 30,  
Treasury. Same to same. Transmits letter from Grant, with abstracts of warrants on the Receiver General of Upper Canada, for Windham's opinion. 220
1807.  
January 5,  
Downing  
Street. Windham to Gore (No. 7). The portion of the fees to the Governor or Lieut. Governor, during the temporary administration of the President, is usually half of those received by the latter from the date of the Governor's commission. Shall recommend that the expense of transporting his baggage in the King's boats shall be allowed, and that a proportion of tonnage annually shall be allotted to him (Gore) on these boats. Shall send instructions respecting the application of moneys in the hands of the Receiver General. 65
- No date. Memorial of Mary, widow of Chief Justice Elmsley, stating that her late husband, owing to removal first to York and then to Lower Canada, was obliged at great expense to purchase houses in York and Quebec, besides having had a house built at Newark, and praying that the houses at York and Quebec be purchased by Government for military or other public purposes. 221

LIEUT. GOV. F. GORE—1807.

## Q. 306.

1807.  
January 19,  
York.

Gore to Windham (No. 14). Has suspended Wyatt from the office of Surveyor General. The resignation of Thomas Ridout not accepted, and his dismissal by Wyatt not sanctioned. The documents relating to the office and its management enclosed. The necessity for firmness owing to the present opposition in the Province. Page 2

*Enclosed.* Extract from letter of Wyatt, dated 30th November, 1806, recommending the promotion of Thomas Ridout, and that Charles Willcock should succeed to the clerkship thus left vacant. 8

Report of Council, dated 19th December, 1806. That the wish of Wyatt to displace Chewett and Ridout from their situations in the land granting department should not be agreed to. 9

C. B. Wyatt to Ridout, 31st December, 1806. That after the present half year he is no longer to be attached to the department of the Surveyor General. 11

Report of Council, 2nd January, 1807. That Ridout can only be removed by the orders of the Lieut. Governor, and that Wyatt be directed to report his reasons for dismissing Ridout. 13

Halton, Governor's private secretary, to Wyatt, 2nd January, 1807, desiring him to send his reasons for dismissing Ridout. 15

Wyatt to Halton, 3rd January, 1807. Sends copy of his commission, by which he has the power to conduct the business of his office. 16

Gore to Wyatt, 3rd January, 1807. Ridout to continue to perform the duties of his office; should there be any charges against him, they are to be committed to writing. 18

Wyatt to Gore, 5th January, 1807. That he cannot continue Ridout in his office. 19

Solicitor General's report, 5th December, 1806. That under the commission, Wyatt's powers are restricted, and that the appointments in his office are made by the King or Lieut. Governor, as his representative. 20

Report of Council, 5th January. That Wyatt's letter is a direct disobedience of His Excellency's positive order. Wyatt's commission gives him no power to dismiss clerks from his office. The present occasion is one calling on His Excellency to exert his power. 23

Small to Gore, 16th January. That Wyatt absolutely refuses to make any concession. 25

January 19,  
York.

Gore to Windham (No. 15). Circular letter received. 26

January 19,  
York.

Same to Shee. That letter has been received, stating that \$100,000 were to be sent to Canada in consequence of Craigie's representation. 27

January 24,  
York.

Same to Windham (No. 16). John Mills Jackson may apply for a grant of land. Encloses report by Solicitor General on the conduct of Jackson, who is about to leave for England. Has, therefore, directed the Solicitor General not to proceed in a prosecution against him. 28

*Enclosed.* D'Arcy Boulton, Solicitor-General, to Gore, 23rd January. The seditious utterances of John Mills Jackson, rendering him liable to prosecution and punishment. Policy prescribes a little relaxation, and His Excellency's system will gradually remove seditious principles. Shall, therefore, refrain from proceeding against Jackson. 29

January 27,  
York.

Gore to Windham (No. 17). Recommends Judge Powell to be appointed a member of the Executive Council. The present composition of the Council. Powell's services, &c. 31

February 27,  
York.

Same to same (No. 18). Additional reasons for the dismissal of Wyatt from his office of Surveyor General. The importance of sustaining the Lieut. Governor in his action. 34

1807.

- Enclosed.* (Document relating to Wyatt and the political condition of the country. Printed in full in Note D.)
- March 7, Downing Street. Windham to Gore (No. 8). Directs that a report be sent whether Elmsley's house be suitable and required for public buildings and to have a valuation made of the same. Page 46
- March 12, York. Gore to Windham (No. 19). The Legislature met on the 2nd of February for the despatch of business; sends copies of speech to the two Houses and their reply. The prorogation took place on the 10th instant; sends copies of speech and addresses. After the violent and turbulent conduct of the Assembly during Grant's administration, it affords him the highest satisfaction that no attempt was made to interfere with the measures or embarrass the Executive Government. The sum of £617 13s. 7d. replaced in the Provincial Treasury; has removed every possible ground of complaint, and the House withdrew its claim to the appropriation of that sum, the resolution being carried with the dissent of Justice Thorpe only, who has uniformly opposed every measure that could promote the peace or strengthen the hands of Government. Believes that next session a sum will be voted for the support of the Civil Government. 48
- Enclosed.* Speech at opening. 50
- Addresses. Council, 52. Assembly, 53. 52, 53
- Speech on prorogation. 57
- March 13, York. Gore to Windham (No. 20). Narrative of the character and conduct of Justice Thorpe. The letter with documents enclosed. 39 to 115 (Printed in full in Note D.)
- April 1, York. Gore to Shee. Dispatches sent by way of Halifax seldom arrive under five months. Asks that they be directed to the care of Thomas William Moore, agent for the British packets at New York, by these private letters from London are usually received in from seven to eight weeks. 116
- April 22, York. Gore to Windham (No. 21). Has appointed William Chewett, senior surveyor, and Thomas Ridout, senior clerk, to execute the duties of the Surveyor General's Department, in consequence of the suspension of Wyatt. 117
- April 23, York. Same to same (No. 22). Had been obliged, from the general and notorious bad conduct of Joseph Willcocks, Sheriff of the Home District, to remove him from his office and appoint Miles McDonell, late a captain in the Canadian Volunteers to succeed him. Sends five affidavits respecting the conduct of Willcocks. 119
- Enclosed.* 1. Affidavit of George Richard Ferguson. 120
2. Of Ranny L. Besserer. 122
3. Titus G. Simons. 123
4. Joseph Cheniquy. 130
5. John Richardson. 132
- Certificate of H. Allcock of Richardson's good character. 134
- April 24, York. Gore to Windham (No. 23). Sends letter and memorial from William Claus, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs and strongly recommends that his claim should be granted. The constant expense entailed on him by the Indians making use of his house where they live and subsist every time they visit Niagara. 136
- Enclosed.* W. Claus to Gore, Fort George, 14th September, 1806. Sends memorial respecting his present situation as Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, his salary, duties, &c. 138
- Memorial of same date. 141
- Copy of letter from James Green, Military Secretary, dated 15th December, 1800, respecting his appointment and that General Hunter saw no difficulty, at a proper opportunity, of getting an addition to his present salary to make it equal to that of his predecessor. 144

B



1807.

May 7,  
Downing  
Street.

May 11,  
York.

Castlereagh to Gore (No. 1). Acts (enumerated) passed in Upper Canada in February, 1805, have been considered and do not appear liable to any objection. Page 145

Gore to Windham (No. 24). Transmits abstract from the Auditor's docket books of grants of land in Upper Canada, from 1st January to 31st December, 1806. 148

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land in Upper Canada which have passed the Great Seal of the Province between the 1st January and 31st December, 1806.

Counties.	No. of Grants.	Districts.	No. of Acres.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
York.....	155	Home.	32,007½	155	32,007½
Durham.....	10	} Newcastle.	2,146	} 30	7,600
Northumberland.....	20		5,454		
Lincoln.....	48	Niagara.	11,022	48	11,022
Glengarry.....	18	} Eastern.	3,379	} 101	19,520
Dundas.....	41		7,900		
Prescott.....	2		600		
Russell.....	1		200		
Stormont.....	39		7,441		
Grenville.....	17	} Johnstown.	3,454	} 69	14,243
Carleton.....	3		600		
Leeds.....	49		10,189		
Essex.....	52	} Western.	12,313	} 66	16,957
Kent.....	14		4,144		
Middlesex.....	11	} London.	4,524	} 54	16,715
Norfolk.....	27		7,471		
Oxford.....	16		4,720		
Frontenac.....	31	} Midland.	4,500 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	} 88	21,910 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
Hastings.....	15		4,676		
Lennox and Addington.....	30		8,158		
Prince Edward.....	12		4,576		
Total.....					

Errors excepted.

PETER RUSSELL,  
*Auditor General.*

1807.  
May 23,  
York.

Gore to Windham (No. 25). Transmits list of the half-pay officers and persons in receipt of military allowances within the Province, also lists of magistrates who have been appointed commissioners for administering the oaths to said officers.

Page 150

List of persons appointed Commissioners for the purpose of administering the oath to Officers on half-pay and military allowances residing in the Province of Upper Canada, accompanied with the signatures of each, in his own handwriting; formed in obedience to the orders and regulations contained in a circular letter from the Right Honourable William Windham, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to Lieut. Governor Gore, dated Downing Street, 1st June, 1806.

Names of Commissioners.	District for which they act.	—	Signatures in their own handwriting.
John McDonald, of Glengarry House.	Eastern.	a	No answer received to letter in triplicate for his signature.
John McDonell, of Schohouse.		b	
John Stuart.		c	
Edward Jessup.	Johnstown.	d	Marks of reference on their signatures transmitted herewith on separate slips of paper.
William Fraser.		e	
Joel Stone.	Midland.	f	
Thomas Dorband.		g	
Archibald MacDonell.		h	
Hazleton Spencer.	Newcastle.	i	
Alexander Chisholm.		j	
John Bluchere.		k	
Robert Baldwine.	Home.	l	
William Allan.		m	
Alexander Wood.		n	
Richard Hall.	Niagara.	o	
John Warren, sen.		p	
Robert Kerr.		q	
Richard Beasley.	Niagara.	r	
Samuel Street.		s	
Thomas Cummings.		t	
Joseph Edwards.	London.		
Thomas Talbot.			
Samuel Ryerse.			
Nathan B. Barnum.	Western.		
Angus Mackintosh.			
Gregor McGregor.			
Alexander Duff.			

YORK, UPPER CANADA,  
23rd April, 1807.

FRANCIS GORE,  
Lt. Governor.

1807.

LIST of half-pay Officers and persons on military allowances in the Province of Upper Canada, formed from the returns of the said Officers, in obedience to the orders and regulations contained in a circular letter from the Right Honourable William Windham, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to Lieut. Governor Gore, dated Downing Street, 1st June, 1806.

No.	Names.	Rank and Corps, &c.	Age.	District in which they reside.	Periods from which they had been in the receipt of half-pay.
1	Anderson, Samuel...	Captain, King's Royal Regt., New York, 1st Battalion	67	Eastern	Dec. 25, 1783
	Anderson, Joseph...	Lieut. do do	45	do	do 25, 1783
	Adams, Gideon...	Lieut., Royal Rangers	52	Johnstown	In 1783
	Adams, Samuel...	Military allowances	77	do	Since 1783
5	Anderson, Peter...	Ensign, Roger's Rangers	65	Home	In 1783
	Arnold, Henry...	Lieut., Amer. Legion of Cavalry	34	Johnstown	In 1783
7	Arnold, Richard...	do do	37	do	In 1783
8	Ball, Jacob...	Lieut., Butler's Rangers	73	Niagara	June 25, 1784
	Bowen, William...	Lieut., Six Nation Ind. Dept.	66	Midland	do 25, 1784
10	Butler, Johnson...	Ensign, 102nd Regt. of Foot.		Niagara	1783 or 1784
	Bradt, Andrew...	Captain, Butler's Rangers	57	do	In 1784
	Ball, Peter...	Lieut. do do	51	do	June 25, 1784
	Brant, Joseph...	Captain, Indian Dept.	62	Home	In 1787
	Brass, David...	2nd Lieut., Butler's Rangers	56	Midland	In 1784
15	Breakenridge, David	Ensign, King's Rangers	43	Johnstown	In 1783
	Breakenridge, Jas...	Lieut. do	50	do	In 1783
	Bottum, Elijah...	Ensign, Loyal Rangers	48	do	In 1783
	Buell, Wm...	Ensign, King's Rangers	55	do	In 1783
	Burns, Alex...	Paymaster, Queen's Rangers		Home	Feb. 24, 1803
20	Butler, Thomas...	Lieut., Butler's Rangers	51	Niagara	June 25, 1784
	Bethune, John...	Chaplain, 84th Regt., 1st Batt.		Eastern	do 25, 1784
	Campbell, Donald...	Captain, York Rangers		Niagara	do 25, 1784
	Chapman, Amos...	Quarter-Master, British Legion	50	do	Oct. 24, 1783
	Clement, Joseph...	Lieut., Six Nation Indian Dept	55	do	June, 1784
25	Crawford, Wm...	Ensign, King's Royal Regt., New York, 2nd Battalion	38	Midland	June 25, 1784
	Church, Oliver...	Lieut., do do	50	do	do 25, 1784
	Campbell, Jas...	Ensign, Loyal Rangers	55	Johnstown	In 1783
	Clement, John...	Lieut., Six Nation Indian Dept	47	Niagara	June 25, 1784
	Caldwell, William...	Captain, Butler's Rangers	52	Western	July 24, 1784
30	Clench, Ralfe...	Lieut. do	43	Niagara	June 24, 1784
	Dusenbury, John...	Ensign, Jessup's Corps	53	Midland	In 1784
	Drummond, Peter...	Captain, Loyal Rangers	56	Johnstown	In 1783
	Dulmage, John...	Lieut. do	61	do	In 1783
	Diemarde, Augustus	Ensign, Loyal Am. Regt.	40	do	Oct. 25, 1783
35	Elliott, Matthew...	Capt., Six Nation Indian Dept.	55	Western	In 1784
36	Funiamore, Richard.	Ensign, West Jersey Volunt'rs	64	London	In 1783
	Fravies, William...	Quar.-Master, Amer. Dragoons	52	do	Oct. 24, 1783
	Frey, Bernard...	Captain, Butler's Rangers	57	Niagara	June 25, 1784
	Fraser, Thomas...	Captain, Loyal Rangers	58	Johnstown	In 1783
40	Fraser, William...	Captain do	60	Eastern	In 1783
	French, Jeremiah...	Lieut., King's Royal Amer. New York, 12th Batt.	63	do	June 24, 1784
	Fulton, Thomas...	Capt., King's Amer. Dragoons	47	Home	Oct., 1783
	Fanning, Barclay...	Lieut., Amer. Regt. of Foot.	44	Niagara	Oct. 24, 1783
	Gamble, John...	Surgeon, Queen's Rangers		Midland	Dec. 24, 1802
45	Graham, William...	Capt., D. of Cumberland Provl. Regt	51	Home	Aug. 25, 1783
	Herschfeldt, John...	Provincial Officer	62	Midland	June 2, 1786
	Hare, Peter...	Captain, Butler's Rangers	60	Niagara	In 1784
	Hutchinson, William	Captain, New Jersey Vols	61	London	Oct. 25, 1783
	Johnston, William...	Lieut., Six Nation Indian Dept.	46	State N. York	In 1783
50	Johnston, William...	Captain do do	68	Midland	In 1784
	Jessup, Edward...	Major, Loyal Rangers	70	Johnstown	Dec. 24, 1783
	Jessup, Edward, jun.	Lieut. do	40	do	do 24, 1783
	Johnson, Brant...	Lieut., Six Nation Indian Dept.	62	Niagara	In June, 1784
	Jessup, Joseph...	Captain of Loyalists	69	Johnstown	Dec. 24, 1783

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LIST of half-pay Officers and persons on military allowances, &c.—*Con.*

No.	Names.	Rank and Corps, &c.	Age.	District in which they reside.	Periods from which they had been in the receipt of half-pay.
55	Kerr, Robert	Surgeon, 2nd Batt. King's R. R., New York.		Niagara	
	Lippencolt, Richard	Provincial Officer.	61	Home	Dec. 25, 1787
	Lawson, William	Ensign, Loyal Rangers	53	Johnstown	In 1783
	Monro, John	Lieut., New Jersey Vols.	48	London	In 1783
	Meyers, Jno. William	Captain, Loyal Rangers.	61	Midland	Dec. 25, 1783
60	McNab, Allan	Lieut., Queen's Rangers, Light Dragoons.			
			46	Home	Nov. 24, 1783
61	Merritt, Thomas	Cornet, Queen's Rangers, Dragoons.			
			46	Niagara	do 24, 1783
	McDonell, Archibald	Lieut., 84th Regt., 1st Batt.	57	Midland	June 24, 1784
	McDonell, Miles	Ensign, King's R. Regt., 1st Batt., New York.			
			39	Eastern	Dec. 24, 1783
	McDonell, Allan	Lieut. do do	62	do	do 25, 1783
65	McNabb, Colin	Ensign, Rl. Nova Scotia Vols.	42	Niagara	Since 1783
	Magin, George	Lieut., Six Nation Indian Dept.	51	Midland	July 25, 1806,
	McMartin, Malcolm	Lieut., King's R. A., New York, 1st Batt.	59	Eastern	perhaps 1784
	McMillan, Alexander	Lieut., Genl. Delancey's Regt., 1st Batt.			
			50	do	Oct. 25, 1783
	McLean, Niel	Lieut., 84th Foot.	46	do	June 25, 1784
70	McDonell, Angus	Lieut., D. of Cumberland's Provl. Rt. of Foot			
			55	do	In 1783
	McDonell, John	Captain, Butler's Rangers.	48	do	— 24, 1784
	McDonell, John	Captain, King's Rl. Rt., N. York	79	do	Dec. 25, 1783
	McDougall, Rt. John	Lieut., 8th or King's Regt. Foot	42	Western	June 25, 1783
	McDonell, Alexander	1st Lieut., Butler's Rangers.	44	Home	In 1784
75	Nellis, Robert	Lieut., Six Nation Indian Dept.	45	Niagara	June 25, 1784
	Pawling, Benjamin	Capt.-Lieut., Butler's Rangers.	57	do	do 25, 1784
	Peters, John	Ensign, Loyal Rangers.	44	Newcastle	Dec. 25, 1783
	Playter, George	Provincial Officer, Military allowances.			
			68	Home	Mar. 25, 1796
	Parret, James	Lieut., Loyal Rangers.	66	Midland	In 1784
80	Reyerson, Joseph	Lieut., Prince of Wales' Am. Rt.	44	London	Oct. 25, 1783
	Ryerse, Samuel	Capt., 3rd Bat. New Jersey Vol.	54	do	In 1784
	Reynolds, Caleb	Lieut., Butler's Rangers	51	Niagara	Since 1784
	Ryckman, John	Lieut., Indian Department.	50	do	In 1784
84	Rosk, Odel James	Ensign, 103rd Regt. of Foot.	40	do	In 1783
85	Robinson, James	Lieut., Loyal Rangers.	68	Midland	Dec., 1783
	Stephenson, Francis	Captain, Queen's Rangers.	56	Niagara	In 1783
	Stewart, Alexander	Lieut., King's Am. Dragoons.	47	do	In Oct., 1783
	Simmon, Henry	Ensign, Jessup's Corps.	66	Midland	In 1784
	Spencer, Hazleton	Lieut., King's R. R., 2nd Batt., New York.			
			49	do	June 25, 1784
90	Stuart, John	Chaplain do do	67	do	June, 1784
	Sharp, Gaysbart	Lieut., Loyal Rangers.	67	do	In 1783
	Smith, Thomas	Ensign, King's R. A., N. York.	45	Johnstown	In 1783
	Sherwood, Thomas	Ensign, Loyal Rangers	60	do	In 1783
	Snyder, William, sen.	Ensign do	69	do	In 1789
95	Shaw, Aneas	Captain, Queen's Rangers.		Home	Dec. 25, 1783
	Servas, Jacob	Lieut., Six Nation Indian Dept.	52	Niagara	June 25, 1784
	Shannon, Daniel	Ensign, N. Jersey Vols., 2nd B.	53	do	Dec. 25, 1783
	Turney, John	Lieut., Butler's Rangers	64	Niagara	In 1784
	Thompson, Timothy	Ensign, King's R. R., N. York.	43	Midland	June 25, 1784
100	Tupper, Edward	Lieut., Guides and Pioneers.	57	Johnstown	In 1783
	Tyler, William	Lieut., King's Rangers.	63	London	Dec. 25, 1783
	Trumpour, Paul	Ensign, Delancey's Loyalists.	48	Johnstown	In 1783
	Vincent, Elijah	Ensign, Guides and Pioneers.	44	Niagara	Dec. 25, 1783
	Van Allan, Henry	Ensign, New Jersey Vols.	39	London	Oct. 24, 1783
105	Wright, Edward	Quarter-Master, Queen's Rangers, Cavalry			
			64	Home	In 1783
	Welch, Thomas	Q.-Master, Maryland Loyalists	63	London	In 1783
	Williams, Jonathan	Captain, Guides and Pioneers.	55	do	Oct. 24, 1783
108	William, Hynant	Provincial Officer, Military allowances			
			51	do	In 1791

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List of half pay Officers and persons on military allowances, &c.—*Con.*

No.	Names.	Rank and Corps, &c.	Age.	District in which they reside.	Periods from which they had been in the receipt of half-pay.
109	Young, Henry .....	Lieut., King's R. R., N. York.	68	Midland .. ...	June 24, 1784
110	Young, John .....	Lieut., Indian Department...	64	Niagara .. ...	Since 1784

FRANCIS GORE,

*Lt. Governor.*YORK, UPPER CANADA,  
23rd April, 1807.June 15,  
York.

Gore to Windham (No. 26). Recommending that some remuneration should be given to Colonel Shaw, who had lost his full pay when the Queen's Rangers were reduced in 1803, and had either to lose his half-pay or his seat in the Executive Council, which latter he had resigned, but acted without salary by special request. Page 162

June 16,  
York.

Same to same (No. 27). Transmits Acts to which the Royal assent was given at the close of the third session of the fourth Parliament of Upper Canada. 166

June 17,  
York.

*Enclosed.* Schedule of the Acts passed. 167  
Same to same (No. 28). Transmits the signature of John McDonell, one of the commissioners for administering the oaths to half-pay officers. 170

June 18,  
York.

Same to same (No. 29). Transmits memorial of John McGill, Inspector General of Public Accounts, which is so reasonable that he approves of the report of the Executive Council respecting it, and has allowed the Inspector General to make a charge for a clerk and office rent. The salary is inadequate to the importance of the duties. His satisfaction, after complaining of the conduct of some of the officers, to present McGill to his (Windham's) notice, as a diligent, able and faithful servant of the Crown and a most worthy and honourable man. 171

June 19,  
Downing  
Street.

*Enclosed.* Report of the Executive Council that the prayer of McGill's memorial is reasonable and just, and that the salary is, besides, inadequate to the labour and importance of the employment. 173

McGill's memorial. 175

Castlereagh to Gore (No. 2). The well grounded reason for suspending Thorpe from the office of Judge in Upper Canada; he is, however, to be told that another professional situation may be found for him under the assurance that he will confine himself to the duties of his profession. The suspension of Wyatt approved of. Cannot understand Brock's objections to continue the payment of the expenses of the Indian Department. The address of the Assembly relative to certain moneys which had been appropriated out of the Provincial revenue, with other papers, referred to the Solicitor and Attorney General; their opinion enclosed. Is happy to find that he had followed the course recommended by the law officers. The necessary requisition has been made for the supply of stores for the Indians. Has laid before the King the recommendation to give Powell a seat in the Executive Council. Firth, appointed Attorney General, will deliver this despatch. 206

June 19,  
Downing  
Street.

Same to same (No. 3). Transmits two memorials praying that some legislative provision may be made to render lands in the Canadas liable for the payment of simple contract debts. 209

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June 22,	York.	Gore to Windham (No. 30). Recommends McGill as successor to Shaw in the Executive Council, and that Mr. Justice Powell should be appointed an honorary member.	Page 178
June 26,	York.	Same to same (No. 31). The inconvenience that may arise to the public service from the Lake Marine being under military control. Requests that instructions be given to invest the Lieut. Governor or administrator with the power of giving special orders to the officers commanding the vessels, as to the time of these sailing, and of despatching them in cases of emergency on the public service. The great distance from Quebec prevents the possibility of communicating with the Commander-in-Chief in any reasonable time for cases of emergency, whilst vessels are lying at Kingston idle.	180
June 28,	York.	Same to same (No. 32). Transmits memorial from Jarvis, secretary of the Province, and report of Council, and is satisfied that the claim is just. How it could be met.	183
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Report of Council on memorial by Jarvis.	185
		Memorial, which shows a loss to the memorialist on patents for land grants of £715.	187
		Reference to Council.	191
July 1,	York.	Gore to Windham (No. 23). Acknowledges receipt of dispatches. The March mail lost in the River St. John.	192
July 1,	York.	Same to same (No. 34). Transmits report of the Executive Council on a memorial from Lord Selkirk for certain lands reserved for him in Upper Canada. Refers to the report for the conditions laid down by Hobart and the danger of changing the general rules in favour of an individual.	193
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Report of the Executive Council on Selkirk's memorial, which enters into minute details of the conditions, the effect of changing the general principles of granting land, &c.	196
August 14,	York.	Gore to Cooke. It would render the Province a service were the <i>mandamus</i> to be made out and forwarded for McGill and Powell, recommended for seats in the Executive Council. Affairs at present quiet, but what the sovereign people in America may think proper to do it is almost impossible to imagine. Emmett is very busy and has some warm admirers in the Province.	210
August 21,	York.	Same to Castlereagh (No. 2, letter No. 1 is in Q. 308, p. 1.) Respecting the conduct of Justice Thorpe, with ten enclosures.	212 to 234
		(The letter with enclosures printed in full in Note D.)	

LIEUT. GOV. F. GORE. JOURNAL OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1807.

Q. 307.

Journal of Legislative Council, Upper Canada, 2nd February to 10th March, 1807. Page 2 to 70  
 Statutes of Upper Canada, same date. 71 to 127

LIEUT. GOV. F. GORE. JOURNALS OF LEGISLATIVE (EXECUTIVE) COUNCIL, 1807.

Q. 308—1. Q. 308—2.

1807.  
 August 14, York.  
 (Q. 308—1 contains 238 pages; Q. 308—2 begins at page 239.)  
 Gore to Castlereagh (No. 2). Transmits minutes of the Executive Council on State matters from 2nd January, 1805, to 25th August, 1806, and on land matters from 2nd January, 1805, to 19th August, 1806.

(For letter No. 2 of 21st August, 1807, see Q. 306, p. 212.) Page 2

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Minutes, 29th January. Auditing accounts continued.	10
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Minutes, 9th February. Proposed proclamation offering a reward of \$400 for the discovery of the perpetrators of the attack on the house and person of Benajah Mallory of the township of Burford.	13
Proposed proclamation, which states that "on the 28th of January last past, a most daring and wicked attack was made upon the house and person of Benajah Mallory of the township of Burford, in the district of London, Esquire, by certain evil and wicked disposed persons or persons as yet unknown, in discharging firearms through the window of the said house, loaded with shot and ball, whereby the life of the said Benajah Mallory then being therein was in imminent hazard and danger," and offering a reward of \$400 for the discovery of the perpetrators of the crime.	14
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Continuation of minutes of Council on land matters, from 25th  
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August 31,  
 Downing  
 Street.

Castlereagh to Gore. Sir James Henry Craig appointed Commander  
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 Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton. Copies of his  
 commission and instructions transmitted for guidance, so far as respects  
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September 6,  
Montreal.

Gore to Castlereagh (No. 3). The command of the forces in Upper Canada assumed by Colonel Bowes on the death of Hunter and by Brock on the departure of Bowes. In consequence of recent occurrences in the United States, had gone to Montreal to consult with Brock, to make arrangements for the protection of Upper Canada. It having been decided that he (Gore) was responsible, he had taken upon himself the command of the forces in Upper Canada, and would report the measures he had thought it necessary to pursue under the circumstances.

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## LIEUT. GOV. F. GORE AND MISCELLANEOUS—1807.

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1807. January 3.	Memorial of Sarah Margaret Clarke for relief. Undated letter follows, thanking Sir George Shee and Windham for their benevolent consideration.	Page 27 29
January 12, London.	Powell to Windham. Applies for the situation of Naval Officer for his son John.	30
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February 12, London.	Mackenzie to Shee. Had enclosed written statement and decision against the liability of real estate for the payment of personal debts.	103
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- June 16,  
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	General account of the rateable property in the same.	284
August 26, London.	Report of Privy Council, approving of an Act to authorize sheriffs to levy all necessary costs in suits before Courts in Upper Canada.	286
August 28, Downing Street.	Castlereagh to Wyatt. The explanation of the charge of erasing the name of a grantee and substituting his own appears to be satisfactory, but it must be transmitted to Gore for consideration and reply. During suspension, he is not entitled to salary.	274



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August 28, Treasury.	Harrison to Cooke. To move Castlereagh to send orders to the Governor of Upper Canada, to provide goods to pay for the lands purchased from the Missisauagas.		Page 288
September 4, Hounslow.	De Puisaye to ———. Is unable at present to wait upon him. M. Dallegre can explain the state of affairs respecting the settlement in Upper Canada. Asks his influence to obtain for him a Royal patent for lands acquired from the Messisauagas.		289
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September 8, London.	Wyatt to Cooke. Asks to be furnished with authority to obtain certified copies of the official documents specified in a list, as this is the only evidence he can procure when at this distance from Canada, so as to vindicate his character. The payment of his salary is of importance, but less so than the rescue of his character from imputations on his probity. Hopes that the suspension will not be confirmed till he is appointed to another office. Calls attention to the large expenses he has incurred in transporting himself, family, &c., to and from Canada; hopes; therefore, he may be allowed his salary for the office in Upper Canada, until he shall receive another situation.		303
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September 20, York.	Same to same. Calls attention to the protest of the bills drawn last January for his salary, owing to the want of a formality never before declared to be necessary. The ruin to his credit, the large legal expenses, &c.; his distressed condition.		321
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October 1, Fort George.	Claus to Coutts & Co. That he has drawn for £400 interest on the money deposited with them on account of the Indians.		327
October 4, York.	Gore to Watson. On the affairs of Upper Canada.		328
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October 4, York.	A list of members of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada enclosed in Gore's letter (p. 328) dated as in margin.		375
October 7, York.	Gore to Castlereagh (No. 5). Had stated that he had taken the command of the forces in Upper Canada, Brock having declined to take the responsibility for future measures there. Encloses copy of a dispatch from Vice Admiral Berkeley. Has thrown supplies of provisions into the posts of Amherstburg and St. Joseph's on account of the Indians, who had neglected their corn fields, expecting to be called out to war by the British Government. But for the conduct of Claus and other officers of the Indian Department, the Indians would have made war upon the Americans some time since. Has directed a general council of the Western Indians to be held at Amherstburg. By the time it can be assembled, conceives the determination of the two Governments may be known. Reports the deficiency of arms for the militia. Has obtained a supply from Brock of only 4,000 stands. Has, therefore, refrained from		

1807.

calling out the militia that the Americans may not be acquainted with the weakness. The regular forces do not amount to more than 400 men. Page 2

*Enclosed.* Vice Admiral Berkeley to Gore. Halifax, N.S., 17th August, 1807. His advices from Washington show the probability of war between Britain and the United States. The necessity of being prepared. There is a secret agreement that if the events of war should put the Americans in possession of the British colonies in America, they are to be transferred to France, or erected into a separate kingdom governed by a Frenchman. 5

Claus to McKee. York, 7th October. By desire of Gore the Western Indians are to be assembled for a council as soon as possible. 7

October 8,  
York.

Gore to Castlereagh (No. 6). Sends requisition for goods for Indian stores. 9

*Enclosed.* Requisition 9a to 9c. (The requisition is dated the 8th, the original letter is dated the 1st, an evident error as appears by its number and the date on the requisition.)

October 10,  
Downing  
Street.

Castlereagh to Gore (No. 3). Royal assent given to reserved Act. The other Acts (named) do not appear liable to any objection. 10

October 13,  
York.

Gore to Castlereagh (No. 7). The discontent of the Indians at not receiving their dividends, and the use made of it by designing persons. Claus will draw on the bankers for the estimated amount of interest. Asks that the bill be not protested. The sum has been advanced to the Indians with his (Gore's) approbation. 13

October 28,  
London.

W. D. Adams to Cooke. That a bill has been drawn on him by Messrs. Chewett and Ridout, for the moiety of salary of Surveyor-General of Upper Canada, which he cannot pay without an order from Castlereagh. Requests that this be sent. 13

November 11,  
Gloucester.

Jos. A. Small to Cooke. Hears that 1,200 acres have been granted to Bond in Upper Canada; this will enable him to cultivate hemp and rabbits; as soon as his grant is made out he will return to Canada, Castlereagh's state of health; hopes his health will soon be perfectly re-established. 377

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Gore to Castlereagh (No. 8). Respecting the dismissal of Mr. Justice Thorpe. 15

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London.

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Further memorial. 388

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Certificate by Murray of the zeal and bravery of Captain Costa, at the siege of St. Philip's Castle, Minorca, dated London, 6th December, 1783. 391

Other documents respecting Captain Da Costa's services. 392 to 396

November 22,  
London.

Lieut. Col. W. Johnson to Castlereagh. Forwards memorial from Lady Johnson. Sir John Johnson's desire that he should come to Canada, which he himself is anxious to do so as to be of service at this time. 397

*Enclosed.* Petition of Dame Mary Johnson, wife of Sir John Johnson, Baronet, stating Sir John Johnson's services and losses. 399

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Mrs. Thorpe to Cooke. Respecting her situation in consequence of her husband's suspension from office. 406

(Printed in Note D.)

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No date.	Correspondence and decision on the payment of privileged half fees by Lieut. Gov. Hunter in 1804.	104 to 112
No date.	Extract of letter from Gore to Gordon. (Printed in Note D.)	409

## APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

**EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.****REPORTS**

OF THE

<b>DIRECTOR</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>WM. SAUNDERS.</b>
<b>AGRICULTURIST</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>JAS. W. ROBERTSON.</b>
<b>HORTICULTURIST</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>JOHN CRAIG.</b>
<b>CHEMIST</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>F. T. SHUTT, M.A.</b>
<b>ENTOMOLOGIST and BOTANIST</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>JAS. FLETCHER.</b>
<b>POULTRY MANAGER</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>A. G. GILBERT.</b>
<b>SUPT. EXPERIMENTAL FARM,</b>						<b>Nappan, N.S.</b>	<b>WM. M. BLAIR.</b>
do	do					<b>Brandon, Manitoba.</b>	<b>S. A. BEDFORD.</b>
do	do					<b>Indian Head, N.-W.T.</b>	<b>ANGUS MACKAY.</b>
do	do					<b>Agassiz, B.C.</b>	<b>THOS. A. SHARPE.</b>

FOR

1892

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OTTAWA

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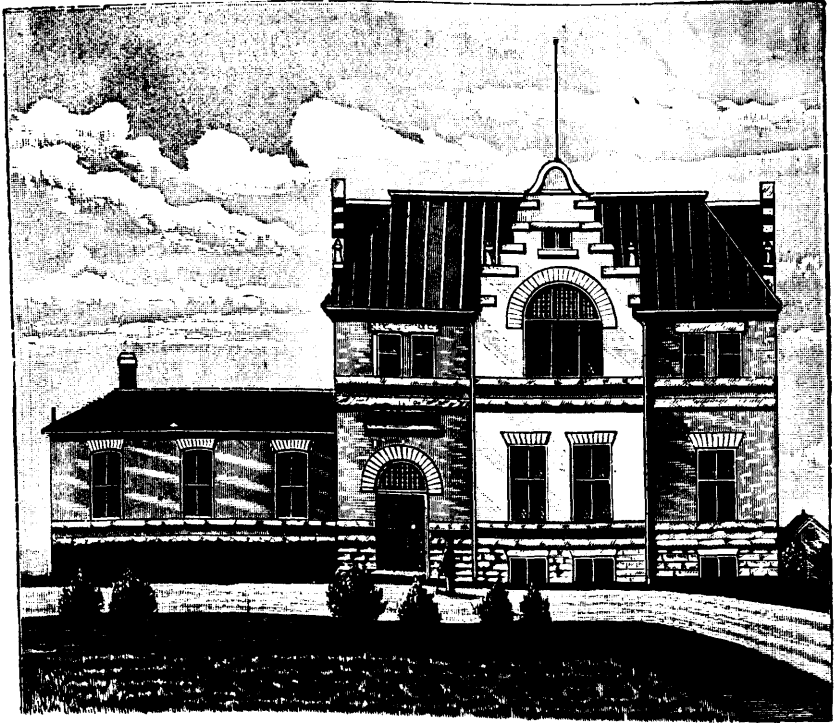


Figure 1.—Office Building, Museum and Chemical Laboratory  
of the Central Experimental Farm.

# Experimental Farms.

## APPENDIX

TO THE

# REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

ON

## EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

---

OTTAWA, 6th February, 1893.

The Honourable  
The Minister of Agriculture,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith for your approval the sixth annual report of some of the work done and in progress at the several experimental farms which have been established in different parts of the Dominion.

You will also find appended reports from the following officers of the Central Experimental Farms :—From the Agriculturist, Mr. James W. Robertson; from the Horticulturist, Mr. John Craig; from the Chemist, Mr. Frank T. Shutt, and from the Entomologist and Botanist, Mr. James Fletcher. A report is also submitted from the Poultry Manager, Mr. A. G. Gilbert.

From the branch experimental farms there are reports from Mr. Wm. M. Blair, superintendent of the experimental farm for the Maritime Provinces, at Nappan, Nova Scotia; from Mr. S. A. Bedford, superintendent of the experimental farm for Manitoba, at Brandon; from Mr. Angus Mackay, superintendent of the experimental farm for the North-west Territories, at Indian Head; and from Mr. Thos. A. Sharpe, superintendent of the experimental farm for British Columbia, at Agassiz.

These reports embody the results of much careful experimental work bearing on agriculture and horticulture. They also contain information on chemical work relating to agriculture, together with many facts concerning injurious insects and plants and the best methods of preventing their ravages.

It is hoped that the results obtained from the experimental work recorded in this report will be helpful to all those who are engaged in cultivating the soil and that they will thus assist in the advancement of agriculture in this Dominion.

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

WM. SAUNDERS.



# Experimental Farms.

## ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

# EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

Six years have passed since the initial steps were taken towards establishing a system of Experimental Farms for the Dominion of Canada. Prior to this, during the Session of the House of Commons in 1884, a select committee was appointed of which Mr. G. A. Gigault was chairman to inquire into the best means of encouraging and developing the agricultural interests of Canada and this committee made a report in favour of the establishment of an experimental farm. No further steps, however, were taken in this direction until November, 1885, when an investigation was undertaken by the writer under instruction of the Honourable John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of experimental work in agriculture in the United States, Great Britain and other countries and a report was prepared on this subject under date of 20th February, 1886, which was submitted to the House of Commons during the session of that year. "The Experimental Farm Station Act," which was based on the recommendations embodied in that report, was introduced shortly after and passed with the concurrence of both sides of the House, and on the 16th of October following, the organization was begun by the appointment of a Director to undertake the work.

One of the provisions of the Act required that the Central Experimental Farm, which was to serve the provinces of Ontario and Quebec should be located near the Capital, and prior to my appointment I had been instructed by the Honourable Minister of Agriculture to inspect those farms near Ottawa, some twenty in all, which had been offered for sale to the Government as sites for the Central Experimental Farm. Associated with me in this work was Mr. A. E. S. K. Barclay, of London, Ontario, a man of much experience in land inspection, whose advice and assistance was most valuable. After spending several weeks on this work it was found that none of the farms offered possessed the combined features desired in the Central Experimental Farm, when instructions were received to visit and inspect other farms not offered in the neighbourhood of the capital, when among others the present site was examined. Finding that this land, although in a very rough condition and parts of it very swampy, presented advantages greater than those of any other farm in the neighbourhood in its variety of soil, contiguity to the city, commanding position as to elevation, facilities for drainage, &c., which made it eminently desirable for the purpose, a report was prepared recommending that this farm be chosen. Shortly after this a portion of the land was purchased at private sale and the remaining area required was expropriated under the Act and the price to be paid for the several portions subsequently fixed by the Dominion Arbitrators.

The day following that of my appointment as Director of Experimental Farms I left for the Maritime Provinces to enter on a systematic inquiry into the conditions of agriculture in all the settled portions of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for the purpose of ascertaining where the experimental farms which it was designed to establish in the several provinces could be best located so as to confer the greatest benefit on the farmers of the Dominion.



During the interval which had elapsed between the passing of the Experimental Farms Act and the appointment of the Director, many offers of land had been made to the Government in all the provinces and territories, and in justice to the parties concerned, it seemed necessary that all those farms offered, which were in central or promising localities, should be inspected and reported on, and to accomplish this involved much time and labour.

Since it was designed that the Experimental Farm to be established in the Maritime Provinces should serve the requirements of the three provinces, viz., Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, there were many reasons why it was desirable that this farm should be located not far from the boundary line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so that it might be almost equally accessible to the farmers of these two provinces, and at the same time convenient for the farmers of Prince Edward Island. While all the farms offered to the Government in the Maritime Provinces were inspected and reported on, the greater care was given to the examination of those situated in the border counties of Cumberland and Colchester, in Nova Scotia, and of Westmoreland and Albert, in New Brunswick.

As soon as this preliminary survey of the sites offered in the Maritime Provinces was completed, the work was extended to Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, and after nearly three months of continuous travel and inspection, I returned to Ottawa to report progress.

By the appointment on 1st November, 1886, of Mr. W. W. Hilborn, of Arkona, Ont., as Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, the services of a practical farmer also those of a man of extended knowledge in fruit growing, were secured, and during my absence, under his supervision, work was begun on the Central Farm, and nearly twenty acres of the land ploughed before the winter set in. During the winter Mr. Wm. M. Blair, of Truro, N.S., was selected as superintendent of the Experimental Farm for the Maritime Provinces, and as it had been arranged that each superintendent of the branch farms should, after appointment, spend several months with the Director at Ottawa to gain fuller information as to the aims and objects of the work, the practical knowledge of farming which Mr. Blair possessed, was made use of at the Central Farm when the spring opened. Mr. S. A. Bedford, of Moosomin, N.W.T., who was selected in May, 1887, as superintendent of the Experimental Farm for Manitoba, also joined the staff at Ottawa, which was further reinforced about the same time by the engagement of Mr. John Fixter, of London, Ont., as farm foreman. These all entered heartily into the undertaking, and bringing their practical knowledge to bear on the difficulties to be overcome, all branches of the work made rapid headway. On the 2nd of May the work of clearing, removal of stone, extracting of stumps and ploughing, was vigorously begun, and before the season closed a considerable area of land was cleared and brought under cultivation, the system of drainage to be carried out fully planned, some of the preliminary work done, and other improvements made. The contract for the fencing was let early in the spring, and completed before winter came.

During the summer the Maritime Provinces were again visited in company with Mr. Wm. M. Blair, whose intimate and practical acquaintance with the agriculture of these provinces, acquired by a life-long experience there, was of great assistance, and, after a second careful survey, the advantages offered by the present site of the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N.S., were recognized, and its purchase recommended. Subsequently, the recommendation was adopted, and the negotiations for the purchase completed during the following winter. This site is within half a mile of Nappan Station on the Intercolonial Railway, about eight miles from the boundary line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and is easily accessible from Prince Edward Island. About three hundred acres were purchased, about two hundred of which were cleared and almost free from stumps; the other one hundred acres were wooded with spruce, larch, beech, maple and other useful trees. The advantages embodied in this site were variety of soil, partial shelter from prevailing winds, a central location, and proximity to the main line of travel. The soil of this farm fairly represents the better class of farms on the border line of the two provinces, and for a long distance on either side. It is

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chiefly clay loam, more or less mixed with sand, becoming heavy or light, as clay or sand predominates, with some parts gravelly, and with a subsoil varying from clay to gravelly clay. The cleared land may be classified approximately as follows: Marsh or dyke land, valuable for the growth of hay, about 50 acres; lower upland, 50 acres, and higher upland, 100 acres. The higher land faces the west and overlooks the inlet from the Bay of Fundy, and commands a good view of the Macan river and the surrounding country.

Under the judicious management of Mr. Blair this farm has been greatly improved, underdraining has effected remarkable changes in the relative fertility of portions of the land, valuable experimental work has been conducted with grain, fodder plants, roots, &c., orchards and belts of ornamental trees have been planted, the necessary buildings have been erected, and the barns and stables provided with useful breeds of animals. The details of the work accomplished will be found in the reports of the superintendent, embodied in the annual reports of the Experimental Farms.

Later, in the summer of 1887, another tour was made through the west in company with Mr. S. A. Bedford, who had resided for many years in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and whose experience of farm life on the plains made him a valuable adviser. The investigations extended from Selkirk, twenty-one miles east of Winnipeg, along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the western boundary of Manitoba. North of Brandon, the country was examined as far as Binscarth, and from this point along the line of the Manitoba and North-western Railway to Portage la Prairie. Many journeys were taken north and south of the lines of railway which involved over 500 miles of driving, and afforded an excellent opportunity of ascertaining the character of the soil and the condition of the settlers over a large portion of the province.

After much consideration a site near Brandon was recommended and finally chosen, a farm of about 625 acres situated partly in the valley of the Assiniboine and partly on the higher land adjoining. This farm combines the advantages of variety of soil, fertile valley land for pasture, extending to the river, a rich sandy loam on the rise towards the bluffs which form the margin of the valley, on the sloping sides of which and in the ravines the soil is lighter, more sandy and gravelly, while on the heights the land is good and fairly represents the soil in most of the great wheat-growing districts of Manitoba. It adjoins the city of Brandon and is near the centre of one of the best agricultural sections in the province, it has an abundant supply of spring water of excellent quality is beautifully situated and in full view of the passing trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Possession of this farm was had early in July, 1888, and since then under the superintendence of Mr. Bedford, rapid and satisfactory progress has been made in every department of the work. Particular attention has been devoted to experiments with grain, fodder crops and the best methods of treating the soil to prepare it for crop. The farm has been greatly beautified by the planting of avenues and groves of trees; commodious buildings have been erected and some of the most useful breeds of cattle introduced. Particulars of the progress made will be found in the annual reports.

During October, 1887, an extended tour was made through that part of the North-west Territories extending along the main line of railway, special attention being paid to that portion known as Eastern Assiniboia. The district lying between the Manitoba boundary and Fort Qu'Appelle, was driven over involving journeys in vehicles of over 400 miles in company with Mr. Bedford and Mr. A. Mackay of Indian Head; a wide area of country was inspected and examinations made of the character of the soil and much information gathered regarding the climate and especially with regard to rainfall. Similar investigations were made in the neighbourhood of Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary and other important stations along the main line of railway.

Since by far the larger area of land in this part of the country is open prairie it was thought best to select a section of bare prairie for this farm with the view of showing what might be done in such case to provide eventually shelter both for crops

and buildings by tree planting. Several excellent sites were seen, but a section of land which was examined near the town of Indian Head was found to combine more advantages than any other farm inspected and this was finally chosen for the Experimental Farm for the North-west Territories. This section, No. 19, Township 18, Range 12 west, adjoins the town of Indian Head on the east, it lies north of the railway which skirts its boundary for about a mile. The soil is deep and of excellent quality and varies from a heavy clay to a sandy loam with a clay subsoil of a yellowish brown colour. The farm consists of 680 acres of land is situated 104 miles west of the Manitoba boundary, 105 miles north of the United States boundary and 44 miles east of Regina; it is in the midst of a large and thriving agricultural settlement, is well supplied with water and its distance from the Indian Head railway station is but little more than half a mile.

Possession of this farm was had early in the spring of 1888 when Mr. A. Mackay who had received the appointment of superintendent and had spent some weeks on the Central Farm in Ottawa, entered on his duties on the 24th of April. During 1888 this farm was partly fenced and the fencing completed early in 1889 during which year buildings were also erected, dwellings, barn and stables and for the past four years the work of experimenting in all lines of agriculture and horticulture likely to be useful to the farmers of the North-west has been successfully carried on. A large number of young forest trees have been planted and the farm is now practically provided with shelter belts, forest clumps, avenues and hedges which although the planting is so recent are rapidly improving the general appearance of the farm and changing its character. Suitable breeds of dairy and beefing cattle have been supplied for the improvement of stock also swine and poultry and all are being utilized for experimental work. The results of tests of grain and fodder crops to be cropped in this district should be followed during the previous summer as this treatment is almost invariably followed by good results. A large number of the hardier varieties of fruits have been tested, but while some sorts of small fruits such as gooseberries, currants, and raspberries do well, no satisfactory results have yet been obtained with apples, pears, plums or any of the larger fruits. A lively interest is taken in the results of the work at this farm by the settlers in the territories and especially by those residing near it in Eastern Assiniboia and the distribution of the annual reports giving the particulars of the practical work carried on by Mr. Mackay has already produced results which are highly gratifying.

The Experimental Farm for British Columbia was the last selected and put in operation. Two visits were made to this province within a year, the first in December, 1886, to gather preliminary information and acquire some general knowledge of the condition and requirements of the agriculture of the province and the second in September, 1887, for the special purpose of finding some suitable spot for the establishment of an experimental farm. During the latter visit I was accompanied by Mr. S. A. Bedford who gave much valued assistance. During these visits opportunities were afforded of examining many farms both on Vancouver Island and on the main land but of all the sites inspected none appeared to unite so many advantages as a part of the land belonging to the Agassiz estate adjoining the railway station known as Agassiz in the valley of the Fraser about 70 miles east of Vancouver. The land offered at this place for the purposes of an experimental farm and which was finally chosen consists of about 300 acres, opposite and adjoining the railway station with a frontage along the railway track of about half a mile. Along the western boundary is the road leading to the Harrison Hot Springs, a place of great resort five and a half miles distant and in the rear rise rocky heights—with intervening patches of heavy timber. About 35 acres of the valley land had been under partial cultivation and about 200 acres more had been cleared of most of the large timber with the stumps cut close to the ground but still undecayed and the surface occupied with brushwood and ferns. The soil varies from a clay loam through different grades of sandy loam to a soil of a gravelly character, with a porous subsoil, some parts sandy others a sandy clay under most of which lies a bed of gravel from three to five feet below the surface.

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The land at Agassiz was purchased in 1888, but owing to delay in perfecting the title, it was not taken possession of until the autumn of 1889. Mr. Thos. A. Sharpe one of the early settlers in Southern Manitoba was appointed as Superintendent in July, 1889, and after spending a few weeks at the Central Farm he left for the coast taking with him horses and other supplies, and began work on the premises on the 19th of September, and before spring arrived the land formerly under cultivation had been thoroughly ploughed and prepared, and enough new land broken up and cleaned to admit of the planting of several orchards, and at the same time carry on a number of experimental tests with grain, fodder, crops and roots, particulars of which are given in the report of the Experimental Farm for 1890. Under the energetic management of Mr. Sharpe, the clearing of the land has been steadily pushed, and up to the present time one hundred and five acres have been brought under cultivation, and twenty acres more cleaned and stumped and ready for the plough. A dwelling for the superintendent has been erected, and a large combined barn and stable built which affords accommodation for stock and horses. Several of the best breeds of dairy cattle have been sent there, with swine, sheep and poultry, all of which are doing well. The climate is mild, much like that of some parts of England, and is well adapted for fruit growing. Since this promises to soon become one of the leading industries in that province, special attention has been given to the securing of a large number of varieties embracing the promising sorts in all classes, the object in view, being to establish large test orchards where the relative value of all varieties suited to the climate will be ascertained, and from the experience gained, information can be given to those about to plant as to the sorts best adapted to the climate, and those which promise the most profitable returns. Although only three years have elapsed since this enterprise was begun, there are now growing and under test at that farm 887 varieties of fruit, 569 of which are different sorts of large fruits, and 318 of small fruits. To bring together this collection, which is probably the largest on the continent, the nurseries of many countries have been laid under tribute, and whether received from the north or the south the trees seem to grow equally well, and with such rapidity as to astonish those who are accustomed only to the slower growth seen in the east.

Here also the different varieties of nut bearing trees are being tried: English and Japanese walnuts, hard and soft shelled almonds, Spanish, Japanese and American chestnuts, Kentish filberts, with pecans and hickory, and they all grow luxuriantly. British Columbia is noted for the wealth of its timber resources which are practically inexhaustible, but there are no hard woods of any consequence in that province. Hence in addition to the plantations of fruit and nut trees belts of hard woods have been and are being planted, in the valley and scattered also over the hill-sides, consisting of black walnut, butternut, elm, ash, hickory and other valued eastern and northern trees, and with the relatively rapid growth which trees make in that country the question as to how valuable these trees may be in that province will soon be determined, and if it can be shown that the so-called bench lands which are of little use for agricultural purposes can be gradually transformed into orchards and plantations of valuable hard wooded timber these experiments will prove of great value to that country.

In the meanwhile rapid progress has also been made at the Central Experimental Farm where a wilderness has been transformed into a series of well appointed fields, orchards and testing plots. Experiments have been carried on in all directions to test the earliness of varieties of cereals, their relative superiority in yield, quality of grain, stiffness of straw, &c. Those which have succeeded best have been scattered broadcast by a free distribution through the mails and thus about 30,000 sample of 3 lbs. each have been placed in the hands of about 12,000 to 15,000 farmers and these newer sorts are already in some localities influencing favourably the general character of the crops. The relative advantages resulting from early as compared with late sowing for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec have been clearly demonstrated by a series of tests extending over a period of three years. A large number of new varieties of grain have been originated here by cross-fertilization and some of them promise to be of great value. This work has been extended during the past year,

and new varieties originated by this method on each of the western farms also, with the hope that new sorts which have their birth-place in the countries in which they are to be grown will probably be better adapted to the climatic vicissitudes which they will have to endure. Varieties of fodder plants and roots have been tested in great numbers and the results of the work published in reports and bulletins; hundreds of thousands of which have found their way into the hands of appreciative readers.

The horticultural work has also made rapid progress, first under the superintendence of Mr. W. W. Hilborn and more recently under that of Mr. John Craig. A very large collection of fruits has been accumulated and the trees are now fast coming into bearing. Of small fruits a multitude has already been reported on, new varieties of much promise have been originated while a large number of different sorts of vegetables have been tested as to earliness, quality and other important points. The diseases which affect fruit trees and vines have been watched and the remedies which have been recommended thoroughly tested and the results given to the public in the annual reports.

With the appointment of Mr. James Fletcher, early in 1887, to the position of Entomologist and Botanist to the Dominion experimental farms, the subjects of insects and plants injurious to crops and the remedies for their subjugation have been made a subject of special study, much useful experience has been gained and the results have been given in reports and bulletins. Mr. Fletcher has also brought together a large collection of useful grasses and has succeeded in establishing a series of experimental plots with the object of determining their hardiness and relative usefulness as fodder plants. This branch of his work has been much appreciated, the large number of letters of inquiry which have been received from year to year in connection with these several divisions of the work indicate the lively interest which is taken in them.

In July, 1887, Mr. F. T. Shutt, was appointed as Chemist to the Dominion experimental farms, which prepared the way for supplying some portion of the information needed in connection with the chemistry of agriculture. Shortly after his appointment Mr. Shutt accompanied the Director in a visit paid to several of the well known chemical laboratories in the United States, and by this means much useful information was accumulated and from the data obtained the size and form of the present laboratories were determined and the plans for the building prepared. While this structure was in course of erection Mr. Shutt proceeded to Europe and visited some of the more important laboratories in Great Britain and on the continent, and selected the necessary apparatus for the laboratory at Ottawa. On his return plans of the internal fittings were prepared and carried out, and as a result of this arrangement the chemical laboratory at the experimental farm has been made one of the most convenient and best fitted establishments for carrying on chemical work in relation to agriculture to be found in this country. The good work since accomplished by Mr. Shutt in the analysis of soils, fodder plants, natural fertilizers, such as muds, marls and mucks from many parts of the Dominion, also grasses, sugar-beets and many other substances have made his annual reports very valuable to the farming community.

During 1887 and 1888 the clearing of the land on the Central Experimental Farm was completed, the main drains and many of the branches measuring over fifteen miles in all were laid, most of the buildings planned and erected, avenues, ornamental hedges and clumps of shrubbery were planted, the land adjacent to the buildings graded and sodded and the whole aspect of the farm greatly improved. Extensive shelter belts and plantations of forest trees have since been planted which will eventually add much to the beauty of the place.

In May, 1888, experiments were begun with poultry and the services of Mr. A. G. Gilbert secured to carry on this work. Later in the season when the poultry building was ready for occupation, the birds which had been bred served to furnish it with stock and Mr. Gilbert was selected to fill the position of Poultry Manager. The annual reports he has given of the work carried on have been of much service

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to those interested in poultry and have served as a guide to many in the management of fowls as well as in the selection of varieties.

On the 1st February, 1890, Mr. Jas. W. Robertson was appointed as Agriculturist to the Experimental Farm and Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion. In his capacity as agriculturist he has taken charge of the stock, originated the many important feeding tests which have been made and supervised the work. The dairy building and piggery were built in accordance with plans prepared by him and embody modern conveniences which simplify and lessen the work. In these buildings continued experiments have been carried on in connection with the manufacture of butter and the feeding of cattle and swine, and important bulletins and reports published on these subjects. Owing to Mr. Robertson's frequent and unavoidable absence in pursuance of his other duties, a part of the work which usually devolves on the agriculturist has been carried on by the Director aided by the farm foreman and by Mr. Wm. Macoun, who discharges the duty of foreman of forestry and assistant in experimental work. The important work carried on by Mr. Robertson as Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion has already influenced most favourably the dairy exports of this country and the stimulus which he has given to this industry by the establishment of experimental dairy stations and winter creameries, by his personal efforts and those of the Assistant Dairy Commissioner in Quebec, together with those of the instructors under his charge, will doubtless result in a still greater development of this extensive industry in every province of the Dominion. Full particulars of this work are given in the reports of the Dairy Commissioner.

In connection with the establishment and supervision of the experimental farms, the writer has travelled since October, 1886, eight times to the Pacific coast and ten times to the Atlantic, and visited a large proportion of the more important agricultural districts throughout the Dominion. In all branches of the work undertaken he has been greatly aided by the faithful services of those who have been associated with him and in charge of special departments and to the value of their work he desires to bear grateful testimony, and with their help these establishments have been brought to their present position of usefulness and popularity.

### DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN.

Under instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture this useful department of work has been continued and a very large number of requests from farmers complied with. Some of the more valuable varieties of grain distributed in sample bags among farmers for test during the past three or four years are now becoming the leading sorts in cultivation in many districts and are resulting in increased and more profitable crops.

The samples sent out during the early months of 1892, were distributed as follows:

#### *Prince Edward Island.*

Wheat.....	93
Oats .....	83
Barley.....	68
Pease.....	10
Indian corn.....	31
Potatoes.....	19

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304

Number of applicants supplied, 134.

*Nova Scotia.*

Oats.....	376
Barley.....	260
Wheat.....	204
Pease.....	20
Potatoes.....	100
Indian corn.....	60
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	1,020
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Number of applicants supplied, 552.

*New Brunswick.*

Oats.....	263
Wheat.....	193
Barley.....	189
Pease.....	40
Spring rye.....	6
Indian corn.....	446
Potatoes.....	88
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	1,225
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Number of applicants supplied, 759.

*Ontario.*

Oats.....	1,302
Wheat.....	936
Barley.....	890
Pease.....	192
Spring rye.....	10
Indian corn.....	200
Potatoes.....	104
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	3,634
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Number of applicants supplied, 1,547.

*Quebec.*

Oats.....	2,554
Barley.....	2,001
Wheat.....	1,960
Pease.....	396
Spring rye.....	2
Potatoes.....	939
Indian corn.....	665
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	8,517
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Number of applicants supplied, 5,282.

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### *Manitoba.*

Oats.....	280
Wheat .....	204
Barley .....	178
Pease.....	16
Potatoes.....	16
Indian corn.....	12
	706
	706

Number of applicants supplied, 305.

### *North-west Territories.*

Oats .....	351
Barley .....	263
Wheat.....	212
Pease.....	37
Spring rye.....	18
Indian corn.....	43
Potatoes.....	9
	933
	933

Number of applicants supplied, 350.

### *British Columbia.*

Oats .....	175
Wheat.....	152
Barley .....	140
Pease.....	8
Indian corn.....	88
Potatoes .....	3
	566
	566

Number of applicants supplied, 185.

The following list shows the number of three-pound packages of the different varieties which have been distributed:—

### *Oats.*

Banner.....	2,123
Prize Cluster.....	1,226
Flying Scotchman.....	739
Royal Doncaster.....	451
Bonanza.....	348
Holstein prolific.....	232
Rosedale .....	217
Black Tartarian.....	48
	5,384
	5,384



*Wheat.*

Campbell's white chaff.....	2,002
Ladoga.....	913
Judket.....	299
Red Fife.....	188
Rio Grande.....	186
Red Connell.....	169
Johnston's Defiance.....	169
Indian Hard Calcutta.....	27
Red Fern.....	1
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	3,954
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*Barley—Two-rowed.*

Kinver Chevalier.....	1,694
Goldthorpe.....	1,558
Prize Prolific.....	310
Saale.....	233
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	3,795
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*Barley—Six-rowed.*

Baxter's Six-rowed.....	159
Rennie's Improved.....	35
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	194
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*Pease.*

Mummy.....	393
Pride.....	197
Multiplier.....	50
Black Marrowfat.....	49
White Marrowfat.....	30
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	719
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*Rye.*

Spring rye.....	36
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*Indian Corn.*

Pearce's Prolific.....	720
Rural Thoroughbred White Flint.....	714
Longfellow.....	94
Mitchell's Early.....	17
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	1,545
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## Potatoes.

Early Ohio .....	324
Lee's Favourite.....	234
Algoma Seedling No. 2.....	130
Wonder of the World.....	120
Daisy .....	120
Thorburn. ....	92
May Queen.....	74
Chicago Market.....	66
Beauty of Hebron. ....	52
Early Sunrise.....	32
Holborn Abundance.. ..	28
Rural Blush.....	6
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	1,278
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Total number of samples distributed.....	16,905
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Number of applicants supplied .....	9,114
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## REPORTS RECEIVED FROM SAMPLES DISTRIBUTED.

### BANNER OATS.

*Prince Edward Island.*—Number of reports received, 5; average yield from 3 lbs., 106½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 36 lbs. The largest crop was 168 lbs., grown by J. A. Gallant, of Fifteen Point, and weighed 37 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample received from this province was grown by P. Chiasson, of Tignish, and weighed 41½ lbs. per bushel.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 33; average yield from 3 lbs., 53½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 33¾ lbs. The largest crop was 90 lbs., grown by R. McNeill, of Big Beach, no sample was received. The heaviest sample received from this province was grown by Neil McNeill, of Shubenacadie, and weighed 38½ lbs. per bushel.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 29; average yield from 3 lbs., 64½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 34¾. The largest crop was 127 lbs., grown by J. R. Taylor, of Rockland, no sample was received. The heaviest sample was grown by A. McKay, of Kincardine, and weighed 38 lbs. per bushel.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 159; average yield from 3 lbs., 63½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 33¾ lbs. The largest crop was 210 lbs., grown by N. Dupont, sen., St. Sévère, and weighed 33 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample received from this province was grown by I. Lortie, of Ste. Justine de Newton, and weighed 41¾ lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 44; average yield from 3 lbs., 72; average weight per bushel, 33½ lbs. The largest crop was 170 lbs., grown by H. Allard, of Nosbonsing, and weighed 36½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample received from this province was grown by J. P. Bradshaw, of Bar River, and weighed 38¾ lbs. per bushel.

*Manitoba.*—Number of reports received, 13; average yield from 3 lbs., 67 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 34½ lbs. The largest crop was 142 lbs., grown by A. J. Cotton, of Treherne, and weighed 35 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample received from this province was grown by J. Connor, of Mowbray, and weighed 39½ lbs. per bushel.

*North-west Territories.*—Number of reports received, 7; average yield from 3 lbs., 50 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 37 lbs. The largest crop was 98 lbs., grown by H. Harris of Yorkton, he also had the heaviest sample weighing 39½ lbs. per bushel.

*British Columbia.*—Number of reports received, 13; average yield from 3 lbs. 109½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 37½ lbs. The largest crop was 360 lbs., grown by T. G. McCormick, of Vernon, but no sample of this was received. The heaviest sample received was grown by D. Matheson, of Spallmacheen, and weighed 41 lbs. per bushel.

#### PRIZE CLUSTER OATS.

*Prince Edward Island.*—Number of reports received, 5; average yield from 3 lbs., 63½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 39½ lbs. The largest crop was 83 lbs. grown by S. Dawson of Quyon, and weighed 36 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by J. T. Pickering, of Stanley Bridge, and weighed 43½ lbs. per bushel.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 12; average yield from 3 lbs. 46½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 38 lbs. The largest crop was 92 lbs., grown by J. Slade, of Tatamagouche. This was, also, the heaviest sample received and weighed 40½ lbs. per bushel.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 22; average yield from 3 lbs., 61 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 39½ lbs. The largest crop was 159 lbs. grown by W. Cunningham of Upper Caverhill and weighed 39½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by H. H. Chiasson, of St. Louis de Kent, and weighed 43½ lbs. per bushel.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 93; average yield from 3 lbs., 63½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 38½ lbs. The largest crop was 200 lbs., grown by A. St. Onge of Bécancour, and weighed 29½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by P. Soucy, of St. Léon de Stanton, and weighed 44 lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 51; average yield from 3 lbs., 62½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 38½ lbs. The largest crop was 130 lbs., grown by M. Waniker, of Round Lake, and weighed 40 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by E. Wright, of Lindsay, and weighed 42½ lbs. per bushel.

*Manitoba.*—Number of reports received, 8; average yield from 3 lbs., 42 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 40½ lbs. The largest crop was 63 lbs., grown by A. Lundgrew of Scandinavia, and weighed 42 lbs. per bushel. This was also the heaviest sample received from Manitoba.

*North-west Territories.*—Number of reports received, 5; average yield from 3 lbs., 27 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 37½ lbs. The largest crop was 40 lbs., grown by F. Nicholson, of Perley, and weighed 39½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by R. Smith & Son, of Prince Albert, and weighed 40½ lbs.

*British Columbia.*—Number of reports received, 5; average yield from 3 lbs., 57½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 41½ lbs. The largest crop was 100 lbs., grown by T. Degnen of Gabriolia Island, and weighed 44½ lbs. per bushel; this was also the heaviest sample received.

#### FLYING SCOTCHMAN OATS.

*Prince Edward Island.*—Number of reports received, 3; average yield from 3 lbs., 51½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 38 lbs. The largest crop was 68 lbs., grown by A. A. Moore, of Pownall, and weighed 39½ lbs. per bushel. This was the heaviest sample received from this province.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 6; average yield from 3 lbs., 61½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 35 lbs. The largest crop was 104 lbs., grown by Robt. Smith, of Pugwash, and weighed 38 lbs. per bushel. This was also the heaviest sample received from this province.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 9; average yield from 3 lbs., 66½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 36½ lbs. The largest crop was 92 lbs., grown by I. J. Brown, of Canterbury Station, and weighed 34½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample received from this province was grown by M. Dugas, of Grande Anse, and weighed 39½ lbs. per bushel.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 46; average yield from 3 lbs., 61½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 35½ lbs. The largest crop was 171 lbs., grown by D.

## Experimental Farms.

Gaudette, of Joliette, and weighed  $31\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample received from this province was grown by H. Vincent, of St. Canute, and weighed  $40\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 29; average yield from 3 lbs.,  $77\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; average weight per bushel, 37 lbs. The largest crop was 138 lbs., grown by Wm. Kirk of Paisley, and weighed  $37\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample received from this province was grown by Jas. Bates, of North Glanford, and weighed  $40\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bushel.

*Manitoba.*—Number of reports received, 5; average yield from 3 lbs.,  $76\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; average weight per bushel, 36 lbs. The largest crop was 110 lbs., grown by John Gowell, of Carberry, no sample received. The heaviest sample received from this province was grown by A. Lundgrew, of Scandinavia, and weighed  $39\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bushel.

*North-west Territories.*—Number of reports received, 6; average yield from 3 lbs.,  $43\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; average weight per bushel,  $36\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. The largest crop was 52 lbs., grown by F. J. Houghton, of Cannington Manor, and weighed 35 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample received from the Territories was grown by B. Harvey, of Saltcoats, and weighed 41 lbs. per bushel.

*British Columbia.*—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 67 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 38 lbs. The largest crop was 100 lbs., grown by J. R. Grey, of Langley. No sample was received. The heaviest sample received from this province was grown by Wm. Issac, of Port Hammond, and weighed 38 lbs. per bushel.

### ROYAL DONCASTER OATS.

*Prince Edward Island.*—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs.,  $47\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; average weight per bushel, 35 lbs. The largest crop was 55 lbs., grown by H. McQueen, of Orwell, who also had the heaviest sample, weighing  $37\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bushel.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 5; average yield from 3 lbs.,  $47\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; average weight per bushel,  $35\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. The largest crop was 55 lbs., grown by J. Cummings, of Pugwash, and weighed 37 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by Donald McRae, of Baddeck, and weighed 38 lbs. per bushel.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 6; average yield from 3 lbs., 51 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 39 lbs. The largest crop was 106 lbs., grown by Mr. Cyr, of St. Leonard, and weighed 40 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by J. Findlay, of Upper Kintore, and weighed 41 lbs. per bushel.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 16; average yield from 3 lbs.,  $58\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; average weight per bushel,  $36\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. The largest crop was 108 lbs., grown by J. Parent, of Charlesbourg, and weighed  $34\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by A. Lachance, of Sacré Cœur de Marie, and weighed  $40\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 15; average yield from 3 lbs., 70 lbs., average weight per bushel 36 lbs. The largest crop was 125 lbs., grown by T. Manderson of Myrtle and weighed  $35\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by W. Merkle of Irena and weighed 40 lbs. per bushel.

*Manitoba.*—Number of reports received, 4; average yield from 3 lbs.,  $72\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., average weight per bushel,  $32\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. The largest crop was 78 lbs., grown by B. Prefontaine of St. Eustache and weighed 31 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by J. Barclay of Morris and weighed 36 lbs. per bushel.

*North-west Territories.*—No reports yet received.

*British Columbia.*—Number of reports received 2, only one of these gave the yield, from 3 lbs.,  $28\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., this was grown by J. M. Webster of Webster's Corners and weighed  $38\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bushel.

### BONANZA OATS.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 65 lbs.; average weight per bushel,  $40\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. The largest crop was 88 lbs., grown by H. Duthie of Kincardine. This also was the heaviest sample, and weighed  $43\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bushel.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 26; average yield from 3 lbs., 57½ lbs.; average weight per bushel 39¾ lbs. The largest crop was 120 lbs. grown by F. Bolduc of St. Henri, and weighed 39 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by A. Vaillancourt of Ste. Perpetue, and weighed 46¼ lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 9; average yield from 3 lbs., 54 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 38¾ lbs. The largest crop was 96 lbs., grown by C. Jones of Hillier, and weighed 40 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by J. Russell of Eady. and weighed 40¼ lbs. per bushel.

*British Columbia.*—One report received; yield from 3 lbs., 115 lbs.; weight per bushel 45 pounds, grown by W. Brown of Somenos.

#### HOLSTEIN PROLIFIC.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 2; only one of which gives the yield; this was grown by S. Robichaud of Meteghan, and the yield from 3 lbs. was 64 lbs.; weight per bushel, 30 lbs. The other sample weighed 35 lbs. per bushel, and was grown by J. McKenzie of Rear Baddeck Bay.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 56½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 32½ lbs. The largest crop was 65 lbs., grown by D. Parent of Upper Queensland, and weighed 30½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by J. Ellis of New Kincardine, and weighed 34 lbs. per bushel.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 6; average yield from 3 lbs., 71½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 34¾ lbs. The largest crop was 100 lbs., grown by G. Gagné of Maria, and weighed 34 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by A. LeBellois, of Magnosha, and weighed 38½ lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of samples received, 18; average yield from 3 lbs., 83 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 32¼ lbs. The largest crop was 130 lbs., grown by J. Keffer, of Ethel; sample sent was too small to weigh. The heaviest sample was grown by P. McGregor, of Rokeby, and weighed 38¼ lbs. per bushel.

#### ROSEDALE.

*Prince Edward Island.*—One report only was received, the yield was 79 lbs., from 3 lbs. of seed, weighing 37 lbs. per bushel; grown by E. Bearisto, of Montrose.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 8; average yield from 3 lbs., 44½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 38¾ lbs. The largest crop was 89 lbs., grown by N. Lambert, of St. Didace, who also had the heaviest sample, weighing 40½ lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 12; average yield from 3 lbs., 52½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 32½ lbs. The largest crop was 88 lbs., grown by T. Teasdale, of Concord, and weighed 33½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by Wm. Stillman, of Campbellford, and weighed 39 lbs. per bushel.

*Manitoba.*—Number of reports received, 3; average yield from 3 lbs., 103 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 36¾ lbs. The largest crop was 130 lbs., grown by A. J. Cotton of Treherne, and weighed 35½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by A. Dixon, of Dugald, and weighed 38 lbs. per bushel.

#### BLACK TARTARIAN.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 3; average yield from 3 lbs., 38½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 29¾ lbs. The largest crop was 96 lbs., grown by F. Beaton, of Alexander, and weighed 32¾ lbs. per bushel; he also had the heaviest sample.

*Ontario.*—One report was received from Ontario, from R. S. Jones, of Hillier, who had a crop of 112 lbs. from 3 lbs. of seed, which weighed 33¾ lbs. per bushel.

*Manitoba.*—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 41 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 34¼. The largest crop was 65 lbs., grown by Wm. Allison, of Starbuck, and weighed 31½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by T. Seaman, of Seamo, and weighed 37 lbs. per bushel.

# Experimental Farms.

## WHEAT.

### CAMPBELL'S WHITE CHAFF.

*Prince Edward Island.*—Number of reports received, 13; average yield from 3 lbs., 51½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 58½ lbs. The largest crop was 100 lbs., grown by J. A. Gallant, of Fifteen Point; the heaviest sample was grown by A. McLean, of Beaton's Mills, and weighed 60½ lbs. per bushel.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 27; average yield from 3 lbs., 54 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 59 lbs. The largest yield was 120 lbs., grown by T. Watt, of Kintore, and weighed 53½ lbs. per bushel; the heaviest sample was grown by J. Paterson, of Upper Kintore, and weighed 63 lbs. per bushel.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 19; average yield from 3 lbs., 45½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 58½ lbs. The largest crop was 91 lbs., grown by J. Killam, of Kingston, and weighed 56 lbs. per bushel; the heaviest sample was grown by J. A. Cummings, of Pugwash, and weighed 62 lbs. per bushel.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 119; average yield from 3 lbs., 41¼ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 57 lbs. The largest crop was 162 lbs., grown by T. Tremblay, of Hebertville. He also had the heaviest sample, weighing 62½ per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 85; average yield from 3 lbs., 34½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 55½ lbs. The largest crop was 132 lbs., grown by Wm. Hawkins of Micksburg, and weighed 59½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by A. H. Hogan, of Sowerby, and weighed 61 lbs. per bushel.

*Manitoba.*—Number of reports received, 4; average yield from 3 lbs., 27½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 58½ lbs. The largest crop was 35 lbs., grown by I. Plamondon, of St. Jean-Baptiste, and weighed 53½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by A. Ferguson, of Virden, and weighed 61¼ lbs. per bushel.

*North-west Territories.*—Number of reports received, 3; average yield from 3 lbs., 27½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 58½ lbs. The largest crop was 40 lbs., grown by C. Davis, of Whitewood, and weighed 60 lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

*British Columbia.*—Number of reports received, 15; average yield from 3 lbs., 90 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 58½ lbs. The largest crop was 350 lbs., grown by D. Matheson, of Spallumcheen, and weighed 62½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample received was grown by O. Kentz, of French Creek, and weighed 63¼ lbs. per bushel.

### LADOGA WHEAT.

*Prince Edward Island.*—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 25½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 60 lbs. The largest crop was 26 lbs., grown by A. McMillan, of Long Point, and weighed 60½ lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 7; average yield from 3 lbs., 29¼ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 58 lbs. The largest crop was 40 lbs., grown by J. J. McCharles, of South Gut, and weighed 57 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by D. McLennan, of South Bar, and weighed 60½ lbs. per bushel.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 7; average yield from 3 lbs., 43½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 59½ lbs. The largest crop was 60 lbs., grown by B. A. Chapman, of Cocagne Bridge, and weighed 61½ lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 74; average yield from 3 lbs., 44 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 57½ lbs. The largest crop was 96 lbs., grown by W. Vallier, of Agnes, and weighed 57 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by J. Briere, of St. Charles de Caplan, and weighed 62¾ lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 7; average yield from 3 lbs., 37½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 58½ lbs. The largest crop was 75 lbs., grown by G. Reid, of Bar River, and weighed 60 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by T. Ledstone, of Bar River, and weighed 63 lbs. per bushel.

*Manitoba.*—Number of reports received, 4; average yield from 3 lbs., 42 lbs.; average weight per bushel,  $59\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. The largest crop was 63 lbs., grown by R. H. Cathelineau, of Giroux; no sample received. The heaviest sample was grown by W. T. Bett, of Seamo, and weighed  $60\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. per bushel.

*North-west Territories.*—Number of reports received, 4; average yield from 3 lbs., 32 lbs.; average weight per bushel,  $54\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. The largest crop was 57 lbs., grown by J. Cole, of Red Deer, and weighed  $56\frac{3}{4}$  lbs per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

*British Columbia.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 185 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $63\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Grown by J. H. Chapman, of Chilliwack, B.C.

## JUDKET.

*Prince Edward Island.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 27 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $58\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Grown by E. Bearisto, of Montrose.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 54 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $58\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Grown by D. W. McFarland, of Wallace.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 25 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $60\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Grown by L. Gosselin, of Sweeneyville.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 24; average yield from 3 lbs.,  $44\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; average weight per bushel, 57 lbs. The largest crop was 81 lbs., grown by G. St. Amand, of St. Joseph de LePage; no sample received. The heaviest sample was grown by G. Sutherland, of L'Avenir, and weighed  $60\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 9; average yield from 3 lbs.,  $25\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; average weight per bushel,  $57\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. The largest crop was 47 lbs., grown by J. Bradshaw, of Bar River, Ont., and weighed  $58\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by C. Ouellette, of Eastman's Springs, and weighed 59 lbs. per bushel.

*Manitoba.*—Number of reports received, 7; average yield from 3 lbs., 50 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 58 lbs. The largest crop was 75 lbs., grown by A. Cotton, of Treherne, and weighed 60 lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

## RED FIFE.

*Prince Edward Island.*—No reports received.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 46 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $59\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. Grown by A. J. Cummings, of Pugwash.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 47 lbs.; weight per bushel of one sample received,  $62\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. The largest crop was  $61\frac{1}{4}$  lbs., grown by H. Duthie, of Kincardine. No sample received. The heaviest sample was grown by J. Cannon, of Upper Kintore, and weighed  $62\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. per bushel.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 7; average yield from 3 lbs.,  $70\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; average weight per bushel,  $60\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. The largest crop was 160 lbs., grown by the Trappist Fathers of Oka, and weighed  $57\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by G. Whetton, of Paspebiac, and weighed  $62\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 30 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $57\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Grown by T. Boucher, of St. Thomas.

*Manitoba.*—Number of reports received, 9; average yield from 3 lbs.,  $52\frac{1}{3}$  lbs.; average weight per bushel,  $59\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. The largest crop was  $125\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., grown by A. V. Brunker, of St. Jean Baptiste, and weighed  $61\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by Z. Gaudbout, of Carleton West, and weighed 63 lbs. per bushel.

## RIO GRANDE.

*Prince Edward Island.*—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 39 lbs.; average weight per bushel,  $60\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. The largest crop was 44 lbs., grown by A. A. Moore, of Pownall, and weighed 60 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by N. McDonald, of Hampton, and weighed  $60\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per bushel.

## Experimental Farms.

*Nova Scotia*.—Number of reports received, 3; average yield from 3 lbs., 28 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 59 lbs. The largest crop was 30 lbs., grown by M. McGillis, of North Gut, St. Ann's, and weighed 60½ lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

*New Brunswick*.—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 24 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 64½ lbs. The largest crop was 25 lbs., grown by T. Bobineau, of Cocagne. No sample received. The heaviest sample was grown by C. L. Cogan, of Cocagne River, and weighed 64½ lbs. per bushel.

*Quebec*.—Number of reports received, 11; average yield from 3 lbs., 39½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 59½ lbs. The largest crop was 75 lbs., grown by A. Hebert, of St. Félicien, and weighed 60 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by A. Houde, of Baie St. Paul, and weighed 62 lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario*.—Number of reports received, 8; average yield from 3 lbs., 25 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 59¼ lbs. The largest crop was 47 lbs., grown by N. Colville, of Leskard, Ont., and weighed 60¾ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by W. S. Bain, of Beaverton, and weighed 61 lbs. per bushel.

*Manitoba*.—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 35 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 61½ lbs. The largest crop was 35 lbs., grown by J. Plamondon, of St. Jean-Baptiste, and weighed 61½ lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

### RED CONNELL.

*New Brunswick*.—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 75 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 56½ lbs. The largest crop was 114 lbs., grown by Thos. Watt, of Kintore, and weighed 53¾ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by D. A. Gognem, of Cocagne River, and weighed 59 lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario*.—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 46 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 59¼ lbs. The largest crop was 52 lbs., grown by A. Boldt, of Kinmount, and weighed 59¼ lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

*North-west Territories*.—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 40 lbs. weight per bushel, 59½ lbs. Grown by B. Harvey, of Salteoats.

### JOHNSTON'S DEFIANCE.

*New Brunswick*.—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs, 54 lbs.; weight per bushel, 58½ lbs. Grown by M. Cyr, of St. Leonard.

*Quebec*.—Number of reports received, 14; average yield from 3 lbs, 39¼ lbs., average weight per bushel, 57 lbs. The largest crop was 87 lbs., grown by N. Dupont (père) of St. Sévère, and weighed 62½ lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

### INDIAN HARD CALCUTTA.

*Manitoba*.—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs, 45 lbs.; weight per bushel, 60¼ lbs. Grown by J. T. Barclay, of Morris.

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### BARLEY.

#### KINVER CHEVALIER.

*Prince Edward Island*.—Number of reports received, 7; average yield from 3 lbs., 55 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 48½ lbs. The largest crop was 80 lbs., grown by W. Clark, of North Wiltshire, and weighed 49½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by J. T. Pickering, of Stanley Bridge, and weighed 51½ lbs. per bushel.

*Nova Scotia*.—Number of reports received, 10; average yield from 3 lbs., 44½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 48½ lbs. The largest crop was 53 lbs., grown by J. J. Hern, of Grande Anse, and weighed 53 lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.



*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 8; average yield from 3 lbs., 36½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 48 lbs. The largest crop was 49 lbs., grown by P. Machray, of Kintore, and weighed 50¼ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by L. Gosselin, of Sweeneyville, and weighed 53 lbs. per bushel.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 107; average yield from 3 lbs., 39 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 45¼ lbs. The largest crop was 130 lbs., grown by H. Legault (Maire), of St. Geneviève, and weighed 48¾ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by A. Labilloy, of St. Jean l'Évangéliste, and weighed 53 lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 29; average yield from 3 lbs., 41½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 48 lbs. The largest crop was 145 lbs., grown by J. Renwick, of Lakehurst, and weighed 49 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by Wm. Stillman, of Campbellford, and weighed 52 lbs. per bushel.

*Manitoba.*—Number of reports received, 10; average yield from 3 lbs., 46 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 50¾ lbs. The largest crop was 73 lbs., grown by A. J. Cotton, of Treherne, and weighed 49¾ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by S. Finnegan, of Bonnie Doon, and weighed 53 lbs. per bushel.

*North-west Territories.*—Number of reports received, 6; average yield from 3 lbs., 40 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 49 lbs. The largest crop was 50 lbs., grown by C. Davis, of Whitewood, and weighed 53½ lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

*British Columbia.*—Number of reports received, 7; average yield from 3 lbs., 64 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 50 lbs. The largest crop was 98 lbs., grown by J. McConnell, of Chilliwack, and weighed 50¾ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by A. Debeault, of Alberni, and weighed 52½ lbs. per bushel.

#### GOLDTHORPE.

*Prince Edward Island.*—Number of reports received, 4; average yield from 3 lbs., 39¼ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 49¼ lbs. The largest crop was 60 lbs., grown by W. H. Cread, of Sturgeon, and weighed 50½ lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 10; average yield from 3 lbs., 46½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 47¾ lbs. The largest crop was 116 lbs., grown by R. Smith, of Pugwash, and weighed 46¼ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by F. Collins, of McLeunan's Mountain, and weighed 52 lbs. per bushel.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 15; average yield from 3 lbs., 41¾ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 50½ lbs. The largest crop was 88 lbs., grown by J. R. Taylor, of Rockland, and weighed 53½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by A. Philip, of Upper Kintore, and weighed 53¾ lbs. per bushel.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 56; average yield from 3 lbs., 45¾ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 47 lbs. The largest crop was 108 lbs., grown by J. Dumais, of Baie des Pères, and weighed 51 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by J. Bte. Rossignol, of St. Louis, Lake St. John, and weighed 53¼ lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 55; average yield from 3 lbs., 42¾ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 47½ lbs. The largest crop was 115 lbs., grown by Jas. Exon, of Haliburton, and weighed 50¼ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by Wm. Stillman, of Campbellford, and weighed 53¼ lbs. per bushel.

*Manitoba.*—Number of reports received, 10; average yield from 3 lbs., 56¼ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 49½ lbs. The largest crop was 100 lbs., grown by J. Charles, of Oak Lake, and weighed 52 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by D. Chalmers, of Richland, and weighed 52½ lbs. per bushel.

*North-west Territories.*—Number of reports received, 5; average yield from 3 lbs., 84½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 50 lbs. The largest crop was 102 lbs., grown by J. Newhart, of Fort Saskatchewan, and weighed 52 lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

*British Columbia.*—Number of reports received, 9; average yield from 3 lbs., 51½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 51¾ lbs. The largest crop was 96 lbs., grown

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by W. C. Brown, of Somenos, and weighed 52 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by N. Gaetzen, of French Creek, and weighed 54 lbs. per bushel.

### PRIZE PROLIFIC.

*Prince Edward Island.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 30 lbs.; weight per bushel, 49½ lbs. Grown by F. Gallant, of Cape Egmont.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 3; average yield from 3 lbs., 62 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 48½ lbs. The largest crop was 100 lbs., grown by J. Slade, of West Tatamagouche, and weighed 53½ lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 4; average yield from 3 lbs., 22¼ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 43¼ lbs. The largest crop was 40 lbs., grown by W. Cunningham, of Upper Caverhill, and weighed 42½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by A. Brown, of Corn Hill, and weighed 44½ lbs. per bushel.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 23; average yield from 3 lbs., 34½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 46½ lbs. The largest crop was 72 lbs., grown by M. Girard, of St. Jean de Matha, and weighed 48 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by W. Cascadden, of Asbestos, and weighed 51½ lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 4; average yield from 3 lbs., 21½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 46½ lbs. The largest crop was 25 lbs., grown by W. A. McCartney, of Milton West, and weighed 49½ lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

*Manitoba.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 25 lbs.; weight per bushel, 49½ lbs. Grown by W. T. Bett, of Seamo.

No reports from North-west Territories or British Columbia.

### SAALE.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 53½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 47½ lbs. The largest crop was 80 lbs., grown by R. McNeill, of Big Beach, and weighed 45 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by J. McNeill, of Big Pond, and weighed 49½ lbs. per bushel.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 18; average yield from 3 lbs., 49 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 47½ lbs. The largest crop was 90 lbs., grown by L. Dubuc, of St. Isidore, and weighed 46¾ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by M. Tremblay, of St. Roch des Aulnais, and weighed 51½ lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 48 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 44 lbs. The largest crop was 81 lbs., grown by J. Simpson, of Waverley, and weighed 48¾ lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

No reports received from the other provinces.

### BAXTER'S SIX-ROWED.

*Prince Edward Island.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 90 lbs.; weight per bushel, 49¾ lbs., grown by G. Lenkletter, of Cape Egmont.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 3; average yield from 3 lbs., 46¾ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 48¾ lbs. The largest crop was 60 lbs., grown by J. G. Duncanson, of Port Hood, and weighed 48¼ lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 73 lbs.; weight per bushel, 46 lbs. Grown by R. Watson, of Gladstone.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 11; average yield from 3 lbs., 48½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 47½ lbs. The largest crop was 80 lbs., grown by T. H. Bourgeois, of St. Théodore de Chertsey, and weighed 48 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by C. Pelletier, of St. Octave, and weighed 51½ lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 4; average yield from 3 lbs., 71 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 51 lbs. The largest crop was 100 lbs., grown by Thos.

Manderson, of Myrtle, and weighed 54 lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

No reports received from the other provinces.

#### RENNIE'S IMPROVED SIX-ROWED.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 3; average yield from 3 lbs., 60½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 48¾. The largest crop was 80 lbs., grown by A. Gerard, of St. Anselme, and weighed 48 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by P. Rossignol, of River du Loup, and weighed 50½ lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 53 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 49 lbs. The largest crop was 62½ lbs., grown by C. L. Jones, of Hillier, and weighed 48¼ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by B. Kelly, of Phelpstone, and weighed 49¾ lbs. per bushel.

No reports received from the other provinces.

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#### PEASE.

##### MUMMY.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 26 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 66 lbs. The largest crop was 27 lbs., grown by D. McRay, of Upper Baddeck, and weighed 66 lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 3; average yield from 3 lbs., 45½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 65 lbs. The largest crop was 75½ lbs., grown by J. R. Taylor, of Rockland, and weighed 65½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by A. Patterson, of Kincardine, and weighed 66½ lbs. per bushel.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 36; average yield from 3 lbs., 36½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 65½ lbs. The largest crop was 95 lbs., grown by H. Legault (maire) of St. Geneviève, and weighed 65 lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by A. Bombarbier, of Baie des Pères, and weighed 67 lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 9; average yield from 3 lbs., 35½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 65 lbs.; the largest crop was 65 lbs., grown by E. Richardson, of Millbrook, and weighed 65¼ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by J. DeLamorandier, of Killarney, and weighed 67 lbs. per bushel.

*Manitoba.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 60 lbs.; weight per bushel, 65¾ lbs. Grown by J. Harrison, of Riverville.

No reports received from the other provinces.

#### PRIDE.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 15; average yield from 3 lbs., 33¼ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 65 lbs. The largest crop was 70 lbs., grown by A. Leclair, of St. Pamphile, and weighed 66¼ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by M. Jean, of St. Simon de Rimouski, and weighed 67½ lbs. per bushel.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 7; average yield from 3 lbs., 30½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 62½ lbs. The largest crop was 31 lbs., grown by S. Rennie, of Milliken, and weighed 63½ lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

No reports were received from the other provinces.

#### MULTIPLIER.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 75½ lbs.; average weight per bushel, 64¾ lbs. The largest crop was 93 lbs., grown by W. G. Cunningham, of Upper Caverhill, and weighed 64½ lbs. per bushel. The heaviest sample was grown by J. J. Hern, of Grande Anse, and weighed 65 lbs. per bushel.

## Experimental Farms.

*Quebec*.—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 12 lbs.; weight per bushel, 65½ lbs. Grown by A. Ouellet, of St. Louis de Ha Ha.

*Ontario*.—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 67 lbs.; average weight per bushel, 65 lbs. The largest crop was 70 lbs., grown by G. Morrison, of Strathavon, and weighed 65½ lbs. per bushel, being the heaviest sample received.

No reports were received from the other provinces.

### BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT.

*Quebec*.—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs. 15 lbs.; weight per bushel, 63½ lbs., grown by T. Richard, of St. Octave.

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## POTATOES.

### EARLY OHIO.

*Prince Edward Island*.—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 50 lbs. Grown by C. Mayers, of Lake Verd.

*Nova Scotia*.—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 41 lbs. Grown by S. Gillis, of Frisk Meadow.

*Quebec*.—Number of reports received, 30; average yield from 3 lbs., 53½ lbs. The largest crop was 123 lbs., grown by Rev. J. Boulet, of St. Magloire.

*Ontario*.—Number of reports received, 3; average yield from 3 lbs., 62 lbs. The largest crop was 85 lbs., grown by P. J. Kyle, of Eastman's Springs.

*Manitoba*.—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 45 lbs. Grown by V. Florentin, of Clairier.

*North-west Territories*.—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 12 lbs. Grown by T. Laidlaw, of Rathburn.

### LEE'S FAVOURITE.

*New Brunswick*.—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 58 lbs. The largest crop was 76 lbs., grown by G. Armstrong, of Fredericton.

*Quebec*.—Number of reports received, 21; average yield from 3 lbs., 52 lbs. The largest yield was 135 lbs., grown by J. L. Daigle, of St. Charles.

*Ontario*.—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 45 lbs. The crops of P. W. Morrison, of Vars, and A. Cochrane, of Pembroke, each weighed 45 lbs.

### ALGOMA No. 2.

*Prince Edward Island*.—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 35 lbs. Grown by H. McQueen, of Orwell.

*Nova Scotia*.—Number of reports received, 5; average yield from 3 lbs., 57½ lbs. The largest crop was 100 lbs., grown by D. W. G. Stevens, of Merland.

*New Brunswick*.—Number of reports received, 3; average yield from 3 lbs., 22½ lbs. The largest crop was 36 lbs., grown by T. Watt, of Kintore.

*Quebec*.—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 30 lbs. Grown by E. Legros, of St. Pamphile.

*Ontario*.—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 31 lbs. The largest crop was 32 lbs., grown by W. Doyle, of Bray's Crossing.

### WONDER OF THE WORLD.

*Quebec*.—Number of reports received, 19; average yield from 3 lbs., 52½ lbs. The largest crop was 139 lbs., grown by Rev. L. Douth, of St. Leonard d'Aston.

*Ontario*.—Number of reports received, 3; average yield from 3 lbs., 55½ lbs. The largest crop was 73 lbs., grown by W. Murray, of McLennan.

## DAISY.

*Prince Edward Island.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 120 lbs., grown by J. W. McDonald, of St. Peter's Bay.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 50 lbs. The largest crop was 55 lbs., grown by D. McLennan, of Middle River.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 52 lbs., grown by A. Smith, of Glen Anglin.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 14; average yield from 3 lbs., 41 lbs. The largest crop was 110 lbs., grown by J. Nantel, of Chute aux Iroquois.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 32 lbs., grown by T. Luckham, of Birnam.

## THORBURN.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 4; average yield from 3 lbs., 39½ lbs. The largest crop was 60 lbs., grown by D. McRae, of Baddeck.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 120 lbs., grown by Wm. Charters, of Upper Maugerville.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 8; average yield from 3 lbs., 38½ lbs. The largest crop was 65 lbs., grown by A. Fortin, of St. Jérôme, Lake St. John.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 95 lbs., grown by A. J. Kyle, of Eastman's Springs.

## MAY QUEEN.

*New Brunswick.*—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 60 lbs. The largest crop was 90 lbs., grown by H. E. Northrup, of Kingston.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 2; average yield from 3 lbs., 31 lbs. The largest crop was 32 lbs., grown by A. G. Moreau, of Ste. Marguerite.

## CHICAGO MARKET.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 5; average yield from 3 lbs., 38 lbs. The largest crop was 90 lbs., grown by J. Elliott, of St. Paulin.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 35 lbs., grown by J. S. Ryan, of Head Lake.

*Manitoba.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 75 lbs. Grown by J. Plamondon, of St. Jean Baptiste.

## BEAUTY OF HEBRON.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs., 95 lbs., grown by D. W. G. Stevens, of Merland.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 3; average yield from 3 lbs., 50½ lbs. The largest crop was 75 lbs., grown by E. Dupont, of St. Sévère.

## EARLY SUNRISE.

*Quebec.*—Number of reports received, 7; average yield from 3 lbs., 88 lbs. The largest crop was 130 lbs., grown by Rev. E. Douth, of St. Leonard.

## RURAL BLUSH.

*Nova Scotia.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs. 53 lbs., grown by J. Gillis, of Port Hood.

*Ontario.*—Number of reports received, 1; yield from 3 lbs. 85 lbs., grown by S. J. Ryan, of Head Lake.

## EXPERIMENTS WITH OATS.

During the season of 1892, 52 varieties of oats have been tested at the Central Experimental Farm, 31 of which have been grown as field crops, the remainder in smaller plots. Twenty-four of these varieties were sown side by side all on the same day, on plots of one-twentieth of an acre each, with the view of ascertaining their

## Experimental Farms.

relative earliness and productiveness under similar conditions, the results are given in the appended table. The soil was dark sandy loam, which received a dressing of Royal Canadian fertilizer, 400 lbs. per acre, in the spring of 1892; the land was ploughed late in the autumn of 1891: disc harrowed twice in the spring of 1892, and once with smoothing harrow.

Test of Varieties of Oats, all sown same day.

Variety.	Date of Sowing.	Date of Ripening.	Number of Days Maturing.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
				Bush. Lbs.	Lbs.
Rosedale.....	April 26.....	Aug. 8.....	104	64 24	38½
American Banner.....	do 26.....	do 8.....	104	63 18	36
Rennie's Prize White.....	do 26.....	do 1.....	97	63 18	41½
Cave.....	do 26.....	do 9.....	105	63 2	35½
Abyssinia.....	do 26.....	do 8.....	104	61 26	39½
Golden Beauty.....	do 26.....	do 8.....	104	60 08	35½
Wide-awake.....	do 26.....	do 8.....	104	59 32	35½
Holstein Prolific.....	do 26.....	do 14.....	110	59 18	36½
American Beauty.....	do 26.....	do 8.....	104	54 24	36
Early Gothland.....	do 26.....	do 8.....	104	54 24	38½
Improved Ligowo.....	do 26.....	do 9.....	105	52 32	37
Oderbruch.....	do 26.....	do 15.....	111	51 26	33½
Siberian.....	do 26.....	do 15.....	111	51 6	34
White Dutch.....	do 26.....	do 1.....	97	50 00	38½
Joanette.....	do 26.....	do 10.....	106	48 28	37½
Hazlett's Seizure.....	do 26.....	July 31.....	96	48 8	40½
Giant White Side.....	do 26.....	Aug. 14.....	110	46 23	31
Early Archangel.....	do 26.....	do 7.....	103	46 2	41½
Royal Doncaster Prize.....	do 26.....	do 14.....	110	46 1	36½
Abundance.....	do 26.....	do 14.....	110	45 30	33½
Giant Cluster.....	do 26.....	do 15.....	111	45 10	32
Black Tartarian, Prolific.....	do 26.....	do 10.....	106	44 24	33½
Prize Cluster.....	do 26.....	do 7.....	103	40 14	40
Challenge White, Canadian.....	do 26.....	do 6.....	102	34 11	41

### RECORDS OF LARGER FIELD PLOTS.

*American Beauty*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was corn; manured in spring of 1890. Land ploughed in spring of 1892; harrowed twice; 1½ acres; sown April 21st; 1½ bushels per acre; ripe, August 5th; time to mature, 106 days; yield per acre, 47 bushels; weight per bushel, 37½ lbs.; oat long, yellowish; length of panicle, 7 to 9 inches; branching; length of straw, 39 to 42 inches; moderately coarse, standing fairly well on high land and very badly lodged on low land; almost destroyed by rust on low land; not so bad on high land.

*Abyssinia*.—On light, sandy soil; previous crop was Banner oats manured in spring of 1892. Ploughed in spring of 1892 and harrowed with smoothing harrow twice; ½ acre; sown April 29th, 1½ bushels per acre; ripe, August 8th; time to mature, 101 days; yield per acre, 34 bushels and 16 lbs.; weight per bushel, 39½ lbs.; Oat short to medium, plump and white; length of panicle, 7 to 9 inches; branching; length of straw, 36 to 40 inches; standing well; stem considerably rusted.

*Abundance*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was two-rowed barley; ploughed in autumn of 1891; disc harrowed twice, and with smoothing harrow once in spring of 1892; ¾ acre; sown April 30th; 2½ bushels per acre; ripe, August 7th and 8th; time to mature, 99 days; yield per acre, 34 bushels and 25 lbs.; weight per bushel, 33½ lbs.; Oat long, rather slender, yellowish white; length of panicle, 7 to 9 inches; branching; length of straw, 40 to 44 inches; medium coarse; badly lodged; stem considerably rusted.

*Bonanza*.—On sandy loam. Previous crop was corn; manured in spring of 1890; ploughed spring of 1892; harrowed twice; ½ acre; sown April 21st; 1½

bushels per acre; ripe, July 29th; time to mature, 99 days; yield per acre, 47 bushels and 21 lbs.; weight per bushel, 43½ lbs.; Oat short, white and plump; length of panicle, 9 to 12 inches; branching; length of straw, 48 to 50 inches; very slender; considerably lodged; stem considerably rusted.

*Banner*.—On light sandy soil; previous crop was oats; manured in autumn of 1891; ploughed autumn of 1891; in spring of 1892 disc harrowed twice, and with smoothing harrow once; 8 acres; sown April 30th; 2 bushels per acre; ripe, August 13th; time to mature, 105 days; yield per acre, 26 bushels and 13 lbs.; weight per bushel, 37¼ lbs.; oat long and white; length of panicle, 9 to 11 inches; branching; length of straw, 30 to 36 inches; standing well; very little rust. Water stood too long on a large part of plot and scalded it, which very much lessened the yield of this variety.

*Black Brie*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was barley; manured in autumn of 1891; ploughed in autumn of 1891; was disc harrowed in spring of 1892 twice, and once with smoothing harrow; 1½ acre; sown April 30th; 2½ bushels per acre; ripe, August 15th; time to mature, 107 days; yield per acre, 34 bushels and 28 lbs.; weight per bushel, 33 lbs.; oat medium to long, slender, tawny to black; length of panicle, 7 to 9 inches; branching; length of straw, 38 to 44 inches; slender straw; standing fairly well; stem considerably rusted.

*Cream Egyptian*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was pease; this was the first crop since breaking, has never had manure; ploughed in spring of 1892, harrowed with smoothing harrow three times; 1½ acres; sown April 20th, 1¾ bushels per acre; ripe August 2nd; time to mature, 104 days; yield per acre, 36 bushels 18 lbs.; weight per bushel, 38½ lbs.; oat medium length, fairly plump, white; length of panicle, 8 to 10 inches, sided; length of straw, 44 to 48 inches; strong and fairly coarse; considerably lodged; stem very badly rusted.

*Cuve*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was corn; manured in spring of 1890; ploughed in spring of 1892 and harrowed twice; 1 acre; sown April 21st; 1½ bushels per acre, ripe August 5th; time to mature, 106 days; yield per acre, 45 bushels 16 lbs.; weight per bushel, 40¼ lbs.; oat medium length, white and plump; length of panicle, 7 to 9 inches; loosely sided; length of straw 40 to 43 inches; considerably lodged on low land and standing fairly well on high land; not much rust on high land and almost ruined by it on low land.

*Challenge White Canadian*.—On light sandy soil; previous crop was Banner oats, manured in spring 1892; ploughed in spring 1892; harrowed with smoothing harrow twice; ¾ acre; sown April 29th; 1¾ bushels per acre; ripe August 1st; time to mature, 94 days; yield per acre, 39 bushels 31 lbs.; weight per bushel, 42 lbs.; oat short, plump and white; length of panicle, 7 to 9 inches; branching; length of straw 38 to 40 inches; straw very slender and weak; considerably broken down about one foot from ground; stem considerably rusted.

*Californian Prolific Black*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was barley; manured in autumn of 1891; ploughed in autumn of 1891; it was disc harrowed twice in spring of 1892 and once with smoothing harrow; ½ acre: sown April 29th; 2 bushels per acre; ripe August 14th and 15th; time to mature, 107 and 108 days; yield per acre, 34 bushels 1 lb.; weight per bushel, 37½ lbs.; oat medium length, slender, tawny; length of panicles 7 to 10 inches; sided; length of straw, 38 to 42 inches; straw coarse, standing fairly well; stem badly rusted.

*Coulommiers*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was barley; manured in autumn of 1891; ploughed in autumn of 1891, and disc harrowed twice, and once with smoothing harrow in spring of 1892; ½ acre; sown April 30th; 2½ bushels per acre; ripe Aug. 16th; time to mature, 108 days; yield per acre, 35 bushels 33 lbs.; weight per bushel, 30¾ lbs.; oat short, plump and black; length of panicle, 7 to 9 inches branching; length of straw 33 to 36 inches, very slender; standing well; stem badly rusted. Was injured by water.

*Early Archangel*.—On light sandy soil; previous crop was Banner oats; manured in spring of 1892; ploughed in spring of 1892, and harrowed with smoothing harrow twice; ½ acre; sown April 29th; 1½ bushels per acre; ripe Aug. 4th; time to mature, 97 days; yield per acre, 32 bushels 1 lb.; weight per bushel, 42 lbs.; oat

## Experimental Farms.

medium length, plump, white; length of panicle 6 to 7 inches branching; length of straw 40 to 45 inches, rather slender; standing fairly well; stem considerably rusted.

*Early Etampes*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was barley; manured in autumn of 1891; ploughed in autumn of 1891; it was disc harrowed in spring of 1892, twice, and with smoothing harrow once;  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; sown April 30th;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe Aug. 8th; time to mature 100 days; yield per acre 14 bushels 13 lbs.; weight per bushel  $36\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; oat medium to long, not very plump, black; length of panicle 8 to 10 inches; branching: length of straw 38 to 40 inches; straw slender; standing fairly well; stem considerably rusted. Very much injured by water.

*Early Gothland*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was part corn and part barley; manured in autumn of 1891; ploughed in autumn of 1891; it was disc harrowed twice in spring of 1892, and with smoothing harrow once;  $\frac{1}{10}$  acre; sown April 30th;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe Aug. 8th; time to mature, 100 days; yield per acre 34 bushels 18 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $31\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; oat short to medium, white; length of panicle, 6 to 9 inches; length of straw, 36 to 38 inches; straw moderately slender; considerably lodged, stem badly rusted.

*English Potato*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was oats; manured in spring of 1892; ploughed in spring of 1892; harrowed with smoothing harrow three times; 4 acres; sown May 13th;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe Aug. 12th; time to mature, 91 days; yield per acre, 24 bushels 7 lbs.; weight per bushel, 32 lbs.; oat short and white; length of panicle, 7 to 10 inches, sided; length of straw, 36 to 44 inches, very badly lodged; stem considerably rusted.

*Flying Scotchman*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was corn; manured in spring of 1890; ploughed in spring of 1892, and harrowed twice; 1 acre; sown 21st April,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe 31st July; time to mature, 101 days; yield per acre, 53 bushels, 29 lbs.; weight per bushel, 42 lbs.; oat short to medium, plump, white; length of panicle, 11 to 12 inches; branching; length of straw, 50 to 52 inches, straw very slender; considerably lodged; stem considerably rusted.

*Giant Cluster*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was Kinver Chevalier barley; manured in spring of 1890; ploughed in autumn of 1891, gang plowed in spring of 1892 and harrowed with smoothing harrow; 5 acres; sown 22nd April,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe 8th August; time to mature, 108 days; yield per acre, 43 bushels 21 lbs; weight per bushel,  $31\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; oat long, rather slender, deep yellow; length of panicle, 9 to 12 inches; sided; length of straw, 45 to 50 inches, straw coarse; standing well; much injured by rust.

*Giant Swedish*.—On light sandy soil; previous crop was Banner oats; manured in spring of 1892; ploughed in spring of 1892 and harrowed with smoothing harrow twice; 1 acre; sown 29th April;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe 15th August; time to mature, 108 days; yield per acre, 32 bushels 5 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $31\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; oat long, and yellow; length of panicle, 7 to 10 inches, sided; length of straw, 34 to 40 inches; straw medium as to coarseness; all standing well; stem slightly rusted.

*Golden Beauty*.—On sandy loam; previous crop part corn and part barley; manured in the autumn of 1891; ploughed in the autumn of 1891; it was disc harrowed twice in the spring of 1892 and with smoothing harrow once;  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; sown 30th April;  $1\frac{1}{4}$  bushels per acre; ripe 5th August; time to mature, 97 days; yield per acre, 43 bushels 13 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; oat medium to long, pale yellow; length of panicle 7 to 9 inches; branching; length of straw 40 to 45 inches; straw not too coarse; all standing fairly well; stem very badly rusted.

*Holstein Prolific*.—On heavy sandy loam mixed with clay; previous crop experimental plots of grain; manured in spring of 1891; ploughed in autumn of 1891. It was disc harrowed once in spring of 1892 and twice with smoothing harrow; 4 acres; sown 22nd April; 2 bushels per acre; ripe 2nd August; time to mature, 102 days; yield per acre, 30 bushels 14 lbs.; weight per bushel, 33 lbs.; oat long, pale yellow; length of panicle, 7 to 9 inches; branching; length of straw, 40 to 48 inches; straw rather slender; considerably lodged and broken by wind and rain storms; stem considerably rusted.



*Hazlett's Seizure*.—On light sandy soil; previous crop was Banner oats; manured in spring of 1892; ploughed in spring of 1892 and harrowed with smoothing harrow twice;  $\frac{2}{3}$  acre; sown 29th April;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe 4th August; time to mature, 96 days; yield per acre, 29 bushels 30 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $43\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; oat short, plump and white; length of panicle, 9 to 11 inches; branching; length of straw, 38 to 43 inches; straw moderately coarse; standing fairly well; stem considerably rusted.

*Houdan*.—On clay loam; previous crop was flax; no manure; ploughed in spring of 1892, harrowed three times with smoothing harrow;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres; sown 13th May; 2 bushels per acre; ripe 13th August; time to mature, 92 days; yield per acre, 38 bushels 8 lbs.; weight per bushel, 33 lbs.; oat medium length, tawny to black; length of panicle, 7 to 9 inches; branching; length of straw, 30 to 36 inches; straw rather too slender; standing well; stem considerably rusted.

*Improved Ligowo*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was six-rowed barley; manured in spring of 1890; ploughed in autumn of 1891, gang ploughed in spring of 1892 and harrowed with smoothing harrow;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres; sown 22nd April;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe 7th August; time to mature, 107 days; yield per acre, 34 bushels 26 lbs.; weight per bushel, 36 lbs.; oat medium to long, white; length of panicle, 7 to 10 inches; branching; length of straw 40 to 44 inches; straw medium; stem considerably rusted.

*Joanette*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was barley; manured in autumn of 1891; ploughed in autumn of 1891, disc harrowed twice and once with smoothing harrow in spring of 1892;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres; sown 29th April; 2 bushels per acre; ripe 13th August; time to mature, 106 days; yield per acre, 45 bushels 20 lbs.; weight per bushel, 35 lbs.; oat medium to long, tawny to black; length of panicle, 7 to 9 inches; branching; length of straw, 30 to 36 inches; straw slender and weak; not badly lodged; stem considerably rusted.

*Oderbruch*.—On clay loam; previous crop was oats; manured in spring of 1892; ploughed in spring of 1892, harrowed with smoothing harrow three times;  $13\frac{1}{2}$  acres;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; sown May 13th; ripe August 16th; time to mature, 95 days; yield per acre, 45 bushels 20 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; oat medium length, white; length of panicle, 7 to 11 inches; sided; length of straw, 36 to 44 inches; standing fairly well; stem considerably rusted.

*Prize Cluster*.—On clay loam, part peat; previous crop was oats; manured in spring of 1892; ploughed in spring of 1892, harrowed with smoothing harrow three times;  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres; sown May 10th;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe August 13th; time to mature, 95 days; yield per acre, 22 bushels 28 lbs. (Note—apparently nearly one-half lay shelled on the ground after a heavy storm) weight per bushel,  $35\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; oat short, white; length of panicle, 7 to 10 inches; branching; length of straw, 36 to 40 inches; straw rather too weak; badly broken and lodged; stem very badly rusted.

*Royal Doncaster Prize*.—On clay loam; previous crop was experimental plots of grain; manured in autumn of 1891; it was disc harrowed once in spring of 1892, and harrowed twice with smoothing harrow;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres; sown, 22nd April;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe, 4th August; time to mature, 104 days; yield per acre, 22 bushels 1 lb.; weight per bushel,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; oat short, white; length of panicle, 8 to 9 inches; branching; length of straw, 40 to 44 inches; straw rather slender; standing fairly well, a few spots lodged; stem very badly rusted.

*Rennie's Prize White*.—On light sandy soil; previous crop was Banner oats; manured in spring of 1892; ploughed in spring of 1892, and harrowed three times with smoothing harrow; 1 acre; sown 9th May;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe, 8th August; time to mature, 91 days; yield per acre, 45 bushels 1 lb.; weight per bushel,  $38\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; oat short, white much like Prize Cluster; length of panicle, 7 to 9 inches; branching; length of straw, 36 to 42 inches; straw weak, badly broken down and lodged; stem, badly rusted.

*Rosedale*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was pease; manured in spring of 1892; ploughed in spring of 1892, and harrowed with smoothing harrow twice;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres; sown 27th April;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre, ripe 10th August; time to mature, 105 days; yield per acre, 36 bushels 14 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; oat short to

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medium, white; length of panicle, 8 to 10 in.; sided to slightly branching; length of straw, 38 to 44 in.; straw coarser than Prize Cluster; badly lodged; stem considerably rusted.

*Scottish Chief*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was part corn and part barley; manured in autumn of 1891; ploughed in autumn of 1891, in spring of 1892 it was disc harrowed twice and with smoothing harrow once;  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre; sown 30th April;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre, ripe 4th August; time to mature, 96 days; yield per acre, 47 bushels 8 lbs.; weight per bushel, 41 lbs.; oat short to medium, white; length of panicle, 9 to 11 in.; branching; length of straw, 40 to 45 in.; straw rather coarse but rather weak; very badly broken about one foot from ground; stem badly rusted.

*Black Tartarian*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was part corn and part barley; barley land only manured in autumn of 1891; ploughed in autumn of 1891, in spring of 1892 it was disc harrowed twice and with smoothing harrow once;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre; sown 30th April; 2 bushels per acre, ripe 13th August; time to mature, 105 days; yield per acre, 36 bushels; weight per bushel, 33 lbs.; oat long, tawny to black; length of panicle, 7 to 11 in.; sided; length of straw, 38 to 40 in.; standing fairly well; stem badly rusted.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH BARLEY.

During the past season fifty-eight varieties of barley have been grown on the Central Experimental Farm of which thirty-six were two-rowed sorts and twenty-two six-rowed. Fourteen of these varieties have been grown in field plots nine of two-rowed and five of six-rowed, particulars of the results will be found appended; the remaining varieties have all been grown in smaller plots. Of the two-rowed sorts thirteen of the most promising were sown side by side on the same day in plots of one-twentieth of an acre for the purpose of determining their relative earliness and productiveness, ten varieties of six-rowed barley were subject to a similar test. These plots were alongside of the one-twentieth acre plots of oats. For particulars as to treatment of the land see experiments with oats. Owing to the unfavourable season the barley crops are below the average of previous years both in quantity and quality.

#### TWO-ROWED BARLEY.

Test of Varieties, all sown same day.

Variety.	Date of Sowing.	Date of Ripening.	Number of Days Maturing.	Yield per Acre.		Weight per Bushel.
				Bush.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Swedish .....	April 26	Aug. 3	99	45	00	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duck-bill .....	do 26	do 4	100	40	20	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Phoenix von Thalen .....	do 26	do 1	97	40	00	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Danish Chevalier .....	do 26	do 8	104	35	00	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kinver Chevalier .....	do 26	do 7	103	34	08	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
French Chevalier .....	do 26	do 8	104	33	16	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Italian .....	do 26	do 5	101	32	24	48 $\frac{3}{4}$
New Golden Grains .....	do 26	do 7	103	32	08	49 $\frac{3}{4}$
Canadian Thorpe .....	do 26	do 5	101	31	12	50 $\frac{3}{4}$
Odessa Two-rowed .....	do 26	July 30	95	30	00	50 $\frac{3}{4}$
Saale .....	do 26	Aug. 7	103	28	16	49 $\frac{3}{4}$
Prize Prolific .....	do 26	do 7	103	27	24	49 $\frac{3}{4}$
Goldthorpe .....	do 26	do 14	110	27	04	50

## LARGER FIELD PLOTS OF TWO-ROWED BARLEY.

*Canadian Thorpe*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was Prize Cluster oats; manured in spring of 1889; ploughed in autumn of 1891; disc harrowed twice in spring of 1892, and once with smoothing harrow;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres; sown, April 27th;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe, August 1st; time to mature, 96 days; yield per acre, 27 bushels and 3 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $48\frac{3}{4}$  lbs.; length of head,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, length of straw, 38 to 42 inches. All standing well; no rust.

*Duck-bill*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was turnips; manured in spring of 1891; ploughed in autumn of 1891, and was disc harrowed twice in spring of 1892, and once with smoothing harrow; 1 acre; sown April 22nd;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe, July 31st; time to mature, 100 days; yield per acre cannot be estimated on account of large quantity of barley in straw being taken for exhibition purposes; weight per bushel,  $47\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; length of head, 3 inches; length of straw, 47 to 49 inches; strong straw; standing very well, only a small spot lodged; stem slightly rusted.

*Danish Chevalier*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was Prize Cluster oats; manured in spring of 1889; ploughed in autumn of 1891; disc harrowed twice and with smoothing harrow once in spring of 1892;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres; sown, April 27th;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe, August 3rd and 4th; time to mature, 98 to 99 days; yield per acre, 24 bushels and 47 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $48\frac{1}{4}$  lbs.; length of head, 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length of straw, 35 to 38 inches; stem very slightly rusted.

*Goldthorpe*.—On clay loam; previous crop was wheat; manured in spring of 1892; ploughed in spring of 1892, and harrowed with smoothing harrow three times;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres; sown May 9th;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe, August 15th; time to mature, 98 days; yield per acre, 24 bushels and 26 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $48\frac{3}{4}$  lbs.; length of head, 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length of straw, 38 to 40 inches; all standing well; stem considerably rusted.

*Kinver Chevalier*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was Prize Cluster oats; manured in spring of 1889; ploughed in autumn of 1891; disc harrowed twice and with smoothing harrow once in spring of 1892;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres; sown April 27th;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe, August 3rd; time to mature, 98 days; yield per acre, 30 bushels and 11 lbs.; weight per bushel, 50 lbs; length of head, 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length of straw, 35 to 38 inches; straw rather slender and weak, but not badly lodged; stem very slightly rusted.

*Large Two-rowed Naked*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was Prize Cluster oats; manured in spring of 1891; ploughed in autumn of 1891; disc harrowed twice and with smoothing harrow once in spring of 1892;  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; sown April 27th;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe July 25th; time to mature 89 days; yield per acre, 26 bushels, 20 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $60\frac{3}{4}$  lbs.; length of head,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches; length of straw, 28 to 34 inches; straw very weak; badly lodged; no rust.

*Odessa two-rowed*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was Prize Cluster oats; manured in spring of 1891; ploughed in autumn of 1891, disc harrowed twice and once with smoothing harrow in spring of 1892;  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre; sown April 27th;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe July 27th; time to mature, 91 days; yield per acre, 31 bushels, 5 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $48\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; length of head,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length of straw, 38 to 43 inches; straw very weak and badly lodged; stem slightly rusted.

*Prize Prolific*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was Prize Cluster oats; manured in spring of 1889; ploughed in autumn of 1891; disc harrowed twice and once with smoothing harrow in spring of 1892; 2 acres; sown April 27th;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe August 2nd; time to mature, 97 days; yield per acre, 27 bushels 35 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $49\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; length of head, 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length of straw, 35 to 38 inches; considerably lodged; stem very slightly rusted.

*Saale*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was Prize Cluster oats; manured in spring of 1891; ploughed in autumn of 1891; disc harrowed twice and once with smoothing harrow in spring of 1892; 1 acre; sown April 27th;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre; ripe August 2nd; time to mature, 97 days; yield per acre, 31 bushels, 32 lbs.; weight per bushel,  $47\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; length of head, 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length of straw, 35 to 38 inches; considerably lodged; stem very slightly rusted.

# Experimental Farms.

## SIX-ROWED BARLEY.

### TEST of Varieties, all sown same day.

Variety.	Date of Sowing.	Date of Ripening.	Number of Days Maturing.	Yield per Acre.		Weight per Bushel.
				Bush.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Common	April 26	July 28	93	36	32	49½
Mensury	do 26	do 31	96	36	32	48½
Odessa Six-rowed	do 26	do 30	95	29	8	50
Petschora	do 26	do 28	93	29	8	47
Norway House, from	do 26	do 28	93	28	16	47½
Rennie's Improved	do 26	do 31	96	27	24	48½
Oderbruch	do 26	do 28	93	27	4	49½
Baxter's Six-rowed	do 26	do 31	96	24	8	46½
Guaymalaye (Hulless)	do 26	Aug. 1	97	20	00	57½
Sialkot	do 26	July 26	91	19	8	44½

*Baxter's Six-rowed.*—On clay loam and peat; previous crop was oats; manured in spring of 1892; ploughed in spring of 1892, and harrowed three times with smoothing harrow, 1½ acre; sown May 9th; 1½ bushels per acre; ripe Aug. 1st; time to mature, 84 days; yield per acre, 30 bushels 33 lbs.; weight per bushel, 50 lbs.; length of head, 2½ to 2¾ inches; length of straw, 40 to 42 inches, standing very well, only one spot lodged; stem very slightly rusted.

*Guaymalaye (Hulless).*—On sandy loam; previous crop was Prize Cluster oats; manured in spring of 1891; ploughed in autumn of 1891, in spring of 1892 it was disc harrowed twice and once with smoothing harrow; ¼ acre; sown April 27th; 1½ bushels per acre; ripe July 26th; time to mature, 90 days; yield per acre, 26 bushels 9 lbs.; weight per bushel, 59¾ lbs.; length of head, 2½ to 3 inches; length of straw, 40 to 44 inches; very badly lodged; stem considerably rusted.

*Odessa Six-rowed.*—On light sandy soil; a crop of peas was ploughed in when in flower for manure in summer of 1891; ploughed again in spring of 1892, and harrowed with smoothing harrow twice; ½ acre; sown May 3rd; 1½ bushels per acre; ripe July 27th; time to mature, 85 days; yield per acre, 44 bushels 3 lbs.; weight per bushel, 47½ lbs.; length of head, 2½ to 3 inches; length of straw, 33 to 36 inches, standing well; no rust.

*Oderbruch.*—On light sandy soil; a crop of pease was ploughed in when in flower for manure in summer of 1891; ploughed again in spring of 1892, and harrowed with smoothing harrow twice; ¾ acres; sown May 3rd; 1½ bushels per acre; ripe, July 25th; time to mature, 85 days; yield per acre, 47 bushels 25 lbs.; weight per bushel, 49½ lbs.; length of head, 2½ to 2¾ inches; length of straw, 30 to 39 inches standing fairly well; no rust.

*Rennie's Improved Six-rowed.*—On light sandy soil; a crop of pease was ploughed in when in flower for manure in summer of 1891; ploughed in spring of 1892, and harrowed with smoothing harrow twice; 1 acre; sown May 3rd, 1½ bushels per acre; ripe, July 26th and 27th; time to mature, 84 to 85 days; yield per acre, 38 bushels 24 lbs.; weight per bushel, 43 lbs.; length of head, 2½ to 2¾ inches; length of straw, 40 to 44 inches standing fairly well: no rust.

## EXPERIMENTS WITH WHEAT.

During the season of 1892, 46 varieties of spring wheat have been tested, 8 of which have been grown in field plots, the remainder in smaller plots. Of these latter, 19 sorts have been tested as to their relative earliness and productiveness, by sowing them all on the same day side by side, on a fairly uniform piece of land, a dark sandy loam which received a dressing of Royal Canadian fertilizer, 400 lbs. per acre in the spring of 1892. The land was ploughed late in the autumn of 1891,

disc harrowed twice and once with smoothing harrow in the spring of 1892. The results are given in the appended table.

Test of Varieties of Spring Wheat, all sown same day.

Variety.	Date of Sowing.	Date of Ripening.	Number of Days Maturing.	Yield per Acre.		Weight per Bushel.
				Bush. Lbs.	Lbs.	
Pringle's Champlain.....	April 23	Aug. 7	106	29 00	61	
Huston's.....	do 23	do 9	108	28 40	58½	
Wellman's Fife.....	do 23	do 14	113	28 32	59	
White Russian.....	do 23	do 14	113	27 19	58	
Rio Grande.....	do 23	do 14	113	27 00	60½	
Judket.....	do 23	do 14	113	24 40	58½	
Great Western.....	do 23	do 14	113	24 00	60½	
White Fife.....	do 23	do 14	113	23 36	58½	
White Chaff, Campbell's.....	do 23	do 6	105	23 20	56½	
Red Fern.....	do 23	do 9	108	23 20	60½	
White Connell.....	do 23	do 9	108	21 50	57½	
Ladoga.....	do 23	do 3	102	21 40	58½	
Black Sea.....	do 23	do 1	100	21 40	57½	
Triumph, Campbell's.....	do 23	do 6	105	21 20	60	
Johnston's Defiance.....	do 23	do 9	108	20 00	57½	
Lahoul.....	do 23	July 31	99	19 5	54	
Red Fife.....	do 23	Aug. 14	113	19 00	58	
Anglo Canadian.....	do 23	do 9	108	17 20	54	
Hard Calcutta.....	do 23	July 31	99	15 00	61½	

*Campbell's White Chaff*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was Prize Prolific barley; has had no manure since farm was purchased; ploughed in autumn of 1891, disc harrowed once and twice with smoothing harrow in spring of 1892; 3½ acres; sown 29th April; 1½ bushels per acre; ripe, 9th August; time to mature, 102 days; yield per acre, 15 bushels; weight per bushel, 54½ lbs; length of head 3 to 3½ inches; beardless; length of straw, 45 to 48 inches; stem very badly rusted; considerably broken down about 1 foot from ground.

*Colorado*.—On sandy loam and peaty soil; previous crop was two-rowed barley; manured in spring of 1890; ploughed in autumn of 1891; disc harrowed twice in spring of 1892 and with smoothing harrow once; ¾ acre; sown 2nd May; 1½ bushels per acre; ripe, 9th August; time to mature, 99 days; yield per acre, 13 bushels, 37 lbs. (note—yield lessened considerably by loss from shelling); weight per bushel, 54½ lbs; length of head, 2½ to 3½ inches; bearded; length of straw, 36 to 40 inches; straw slender; standing fairly well; very little rust.

*Lahoul*.—On sandy soil; previous crop was turnips; manured in spring of 1888, and had a coat of ashes in spring of 1891; ploughed in autumn of 1891; disc harrowed once and with smoothing harrow twice in spring of 1892; ½ acre; sown, 21st April; 1½ bushels per acre; ripe, 3rd August; time to mature, 104 days; yield per acre, 10 bushels, 38 lbs; weight per bushel, 54 lbs; length of head, 3 inches; bearded; length of straw, 30 to 36 inches; straw rather slender; all standing well; stem considerably rusted.

*Rio Grande*.—On sandy loam and peaty soil; previous crop was Prize Prolific barley; has had no manure; ploughed in autumn of 1891; it was disc harrowed once in spring of 1892 and twice with smoothing harrow; 4 acres; sown, 29th April; 1½ bushels per acre; ripe, 13th August; time to mature, 106 days; yield per acre, 18 bushels, 27 lbs; weight per bushel, 58½ lbs; length of head, 3½ to 4 inches; bearded; length of straw, 45 to 50 inches; standing well; straw, very bright and strong.

*Red Fife*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was two-rowed barley; manured in spring of 1890; ploughed in autumn of 1891; it was disc harrowed twice in spring of 1892 and once with smoothing harrow; ¾ acre; sown 30th April; 1½ bushels per acre; ripe 13th August; time to mature, 105 days; yield per acre, 23 bushels, 31

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lbs.; weight per bushel, 58½ lbs.; length of head, 3½ to 3¾ in.; beardless; length of straw, 38 to 44 in.; stem slightly rusted.

*White Fife*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was two-rowed barley; manured in spring of 1890; ploughed in autumn of 1891; it was disc harrowed twice in spring of 1892 and once with smoothing harrow; ½ acre; sown 30th April; 1½ bushels per acre; ripe 13th August; time to mature, 105 days; yield per acre, 22 bushels, 38 lbs.; weight per bushel, 59½ lbs.; length of head, 3½ to 4 in.; beardless; length of straw, 38 to 44 in.; stem slightly rusted.

*White Connell*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was two-rowed barley; manured in spring of 1890; ploughed in autumn of 1891; it was disc harrowed twice in spring of 1892 and once with smoothing harrow; 1 acre; sown 2nd May; 1½ bushels per acre; ripe 15th August; time to mature 105 days; yield per acre, 15 bushels 51 lbs.; weight per bushel, 58 lbs.; length of head 3½ to 4 inches; beardless; length of straw, 40 to 46 inches; straw very stiff and standing well; stem slightly rusted.

*White Russian*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was two-rowed barley; manured in spring of 1890; ploughed in autumn of 1891, it was disc harrowed twice in the spring of 1892 and once with smoothing harrow; 1 acre; sown 2nd May; 1½ bushels per acre; ripe 13th August; time to mature, 103 days; yield per acre, 14 bushels 3 lbs.; weight per bushel, 56½ lbs.; length of head, 3 to 3½ inches; beardless; length of straw, 30 to 35 inches; standing well; stem slightly rusted.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH PEASE.

Eleven varieties of pease were sown in field plots with the following results:—

*Black-eyed Marrowfat*.—On sandy soil; previous crop was oats; manured in spring of 1892; ploughed in spring of 1892 and harrowed twice with smoothing harrow; 1 acre; sown 23rd April; 3¾ bushels per acre; ripe August 10th; time to mature, 109 days; yield per acre, 19 bushels 48 lbs.; weight per bushel, 60½ lbs.; vines made a very strong growth.

*Crown*.—On sandy loam and peaty soil; previous crop was corn; manured in spring of 1890; ploughed in autumn of 1891; disc harrowed twice in spring of 1892 and once with smoothing harrow; 1 acre; sown 2nd May; 2½ bushels per acre; ripe 7th August; time to mature, 97 days; yield per acre, 24 bushels 40 lbs.; weight per bushel 63½ lbs.; length of vines, 38 to 40 inches; vines made very strong growth.

*Centennial*.—On sandy loam and peaty soil; previous crop was corn; manured in spring of 1890; ploughed in autumn of 1891; disc harrowed twice in spring of 1892 and once with smoothing harrow; 1 acre; sown 2nd May; 2¾ bushels per acre; ripe August 12th; time to mature, 102 days; yield per acre, 21 bushels 23 lbs.; weight per bushel, 62½ lbs.; length of vine, 45 to 50 inches; vines made very strong growth.

*Daniel O'Rourke*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was turnips; had a coat of ashes in spring of 1892; ploughed in autumn of 1891; disc harrowed twice in spring of 1892 and twice with smoothing harrow; ½ acre; sown 10th May; 2½ bushels per acre; time of ripening not noted; yield per acre, 20 bushels 12 lbs.; weight per bushel, 62 lbs.

*Golden Vine*.—On sandy loam and peaty soil; previous crop was corn; manured in spring of 1890; ploughed in autumn of 1891; disc harrowed twice in spring of 1892 and once with smoothing harrow; ¾ acre; sown 2nd May; 2½ bushels per acre; ripe 11th August; time to mature, 101 days; yield per acre, 22 bushels, 15 lbs.; weight per bushel, 65½ lbs.; length of vine, 40 to 46 inches; vines made very strong growth.

*Large White Marrowfat*.—On sandy soil; previous crop was oats; manured in spring of 1892; ploughed in spring of 1892 and harrowed twice with smoothing harrow; 1½ acres; sown 23rd April; 3¾ bushels per acre; ripe 10th August; time to mature, 109 days; yield per acre, 16 bushels 25 lbs.; weight per bushel 61 lbs.; vines made very strong growth.

*Mummy*.—On sandy loam; previous crop was spring rye; manured in spring of 1888; ploughed in spring of 1892 and harrowed with smoothing harrow twice; 3 acres; sown 28th April; 3 bushels per acre; ripe 7th and 8th August; time to

mature, 101 to 102 days; yield per acre, 25 bushels, 8 lbs.; weight per bushel, 61½ lbs.; length of vine 45 to 50 inches; vines made very strong growth.

*Multiplier.*—On sandy loam and peaty soil; previous crop was corn; manured in spring of 1890; ploughed in autumn of 1891; disc harrowed twice in spring of 1892 and once with smoothing harrow; 1 acre; sown 2nd May; 2½ bushels per acre; ripe 11th August; time to mature 101 days; yield per acre, 19 bushels 47 lbs.; weight per bushel, 63½ lbs.; length of vine, 40 to 46 inches; vines made very strong growth.

*Prince Albert.*—On sandy soil; previous crop was oats; manured in spring of 1892, and ploughed and harrowed twice with smoothing harrow; 1 acre; sown 23rd April; 2½ bushels per acre; ripe, 9th August; time to mature, 108 days; yield per acre, 15 bushels and 43 lbs.; weight per bushel, 61 lbs.

*Pride.*—On sandy loam and peaty soil; previous crop was corn; manured in spring of 1890; ploughed in autumn of 1891; disc harrowed twice in spring of 1892, and once with smoothing harrow; 1½ acres; sown, 2nd May; 3½ bushels per acre; ripe, 8th August; time to mature, 98 days; yield per acre, 16 bushels and 50 pounds; weight per bushel, 58 lbs; length of vine, 32 to 37 inches; vines made very strong growth.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH TURNIPS.

Seventeen varieties of turnips were tested in plots, and the yield per acre in each case has been calculated from the weight of roots gathered from three rows, 2½ feet apart and 66 feet long. The first set of these plots was sown 13th May, the second 10th June, and harvested 17th October.

This crop suffered again from a peculiar form of rot attacking the root which has prevailed in the Ottawa district during the past two years. The injury from this disease in 1892 has been less than in 1891. No satisfactory explanation has yet been given as to the cause of this trouble, nor has any remedy been discovered to prevent it. The first series of plots was so much injured as to be practically worthless for the purpose of comparison. The second set of plots gave a partial crop, the particulars of which are given in the appended table:—

#### SECOND SERIES' of Plots, sown 10th June.

Variety.	Yield per Acre.		Yield per Acre.	
	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
Novelty Swede No. 1.....	14	1,920	498	40
Novelty Swede No. 2.....	13	1,984	466	24
Prize Purple Top (Rennie).....	13	1,456	457	36
Hartley's Bronze.....	13	48	434	8
Mammoth Purple Top.....	12	992	416	32
Marquis of Lorne.....	12	288	404	48
Bronze Top Extra.....	12	288	404	48
Purple Top (Steele).....	10	1,824	363	44
Jumbo or Monarch Swede.....	10	1,472	357	52
Carter's Elephant Purple Top.....	10	1,236	354	56
Prize Purple Top (Pearce).....	9	1,008	316	48
Sutton's Champion.....	9	128	302	8
Greystone.....	7	1,840	264	0
Skirvings Improved Purple Top.....	6	1,392	223	12
Bangholm Purple Top Swede.....	6	1,024	217	4
Elephant or Giant King.....	5	560	176	0

One field plot of Skirvings Swede of about 1½ acres gave a yield of 16 tons 1,448 lbs. per acre, equal to 557 bush. 28 lbs. These did not suffer so severely from rot as those in the smaller plots.

# Experimental Farms.

## EXPERIMENTS WITH MANGELS.

Thirteen varieties of mangels have been grown in plots, side by side and the crop per acre calculated from the yield obtained from three rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart and 66 feet long. Two sets of these plots were sown, the first, 10th May, the second, 21st May. Those earlier sown were harvested 14th October, those later 17th October, with results given below. The soil was sandy loam, has had no manure, but received a coating of unleached ashes in the autumn of 1891, about 150 bushels per acre. It was ploughed in the autumn of 1891, disc harrowed twice in the spring of 1892, and twice with the smoothing harrow.

### FIRST SERIES of Plots, sown 10th May.

Variety.	Yield per Acre.		Yield per Acre.	
	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
Yellow Globe.....	26	1,152	885	52
Giant Yellow Intermediate.....	24	752	812	32
Berkshire Prize.....	24	224	803	44
Canadian Giant.....	23	640	777	20
Mammoth Long Red (Bruce).....	23	464	774	24
Mammoth Long Red (Steele).....	21	768	712	48
Selected Mammoth Long Red.....	20	1,008	683	28
Mammoth Long Red (Simmons).....	20	480	674	40
Warden Globe.....	20	480	674	40
Red Fleshed Tankard.....	19	896	648	16
Red Globe Oberndorff.....	19	368	639	28
Red Globe.....	18	1,488	624	48
Golden Fleshed Tankard.....	18	960	616	00

### SECOND SERIES of Plots, sown 21st May.

Variety.	Yield per Acre.		Yield per Acre.	
	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
Golden Fleshed Tankard.....	17	1,904	598	24
Mammoth Long Red (Bruce).....	17	1,376	589	36
Giant Yellow Intermediate.....	17	848	580	48
Selected Mammoth Long Red.....	14	1,744	495	34
Red Globe.....	14	1,568	492	48
Red Fleshed Tankard.....	14	1,568	492	48
Warden Globe.....	14	1,040	484	00
Yellow Globe.....	14	864	481	4
Mammoth Long Red (Steele).....	14	864	481	4
Canadian Giant.....	12	1,696	423	16
Berkshire Prize.....	12	1,344	422	24
Red Globe Oberndorff.....	11	1,408	390	8



## EXPERIMENTS WITH CARROTS.

Fifteen varieties of carrots were tested side by side in two sets of plots, one sown 10th May, the other 21st May. The yield per acre has been calculated from the weight harvested from three rows, 18 inches apart and 66 feet long. The earlier sown plots were harvested on 14th October, the second series 21st October. Soil sandy loam, no manure, but had a coating of unleached ashes, about 150 bushels to the acre in the autumn of 1891. Land ploughed in the autumn of 1891, disc harrowed twice in the spring of 1892 and harrowed twice with the smoothing harrow.

## FIRST SERIES of Plots, sown 10th May.

Variety.	Yield per Acre.		Yield per Acre.	
	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
Early Gem.....	27	1,147	919	7
Danver's Orange.....	25	1,040	850	40
Oxheart or Guerande.....	23	1,227	787	7
Chantenay.....	22	888	748	00
New Mammoth White Intermediate.....	21	827	713	47
Improved Short White.....	20	1,067	684	27
Giant White Belgian.....	19	1,307	655	7
Orange Giant.....	17	1,200	586	40
Mammoth Intermediate Smooth White.....	17	1,053	584	13
Iverson's Champion.....	16	707	545	7
Selected Altringham.....	16	560	542	40
Improved Half Long White.....	15	1,093	518	13
Giant Short White Vosges.....	15	507	508	27
Large White Belgian.....	14	1,627	493	47
	14	1,333	488	53

## SECOND SERIES of Plots, sown 21st May.

Variety.	Yield per acre.		Yield per acre.	
	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
Danver's Orange.....	26	1,680	894	40
Mammoth Intermediate Smooth White.....	26	800	880	00
Improved Short White.....	23	933	782	13
New Mammoth White Intermediate.....	22	1,173	752	53
Chantenay.....	21	1,120	718	40
Improved Half Long White.....	21	1,120	718	40
Early Gem.....	20	1,946	699	6
Iverson's Champion.....	19	1,600	660	00
Oxheart or Guerande.....	19	1,013	650	13
Orange Giant.....	18	960	616	00
Large White Vosges.....	18	960	616	00
Giant White Belgian.....	18	960	616	00
Giant Short White Vosges.....	15	800	513	20
Large White Belgian.....	12	1,520	425	20
Selected Altringham.....	11	800	381	20

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## EXPERIMENTS WITH SUGAR BEETS.

Seven varieties of sugar beets were sown in plots, one set on 10th of May, the second on the 21st. The rows were 18 inches apart and the yield per acre was calculated from the product of 3 rows each 33 feet long. In the arrangement of tests of roots these plots were located alongside the tests of carrots and the character of the soil and its treatment will be found under "Experiments with Carrots." The plots first sown were harvested on October 14th, the second set October 17th.

### FIRST SERIES of plots sown 10th May.

Variety.	Yield per Acre.		Yield per Acre.	
	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
Klein Wanzleben (1892).....	15	1,680	528	00
Kruger.....	15	800	513	20
Vilmorin's No. 2.....	15	507	508	27
Klein Wanzleben (1891).....	15	213	503	33
Brabant.....	14	1,627	493	47
Vilmorin's Improved.....	13	400	440	00
Vilmorin's No. 1.....	11	880	381	20

### SECOND SERIES sown 21st May.

Variety.	Yield per Acre.		Yield per Acre.	
	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
Vilmorin's No. 1.....	23	1,813	796	53
Kruger.....	18	1,840	630	40
Vilmorin's No. 2.....	17	27	567	7
Brabant.....	13	1,867	464	27
Klein Wanzleben (1891).....	12	640	410	40
Klein Wanzleben (1892).....	11	1,467	391	7
Vilmorin's Improved.....	11	587	376	27

EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES.

Forty-eight varieties of potatoes have been tested, side by side, in rows 2½ feet apart, all planted on the 16th and 17th of May with pieces containing three eyes and placed one foot apart in the rows. They were harvested on the 4th and 5th of October. The soil was clay loam, previous crop wheat, stubble ploughed under lightly early in the fall to start shed grain and weeds, and cross ploughed later in the season, disc harrowed twice in the spring and once with smoothing harrow. Five crops had been taken from this land since operations began on the Experimental Farm and no manure or other fertilizer applied until the spring of 1892, when it received a dressing of Royal Canadian fertilizer in the proportion of 800 pounds to the acre. The plots varied in size, but in estimating the yield per acre it has been calculated in most cases from the product of two rows 66 feet long.

Variety.	Size of Plot.	Total Yield per Acre.		Yield per Acre of Marketable Potatoes.		Yield per Acre of Unmarketable Potatoes.		Weight of diseased potatoes per plot.
		Bush.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	
Everett	66 x 2½							
T. K. Fullerton, Calgary, N. W. T.		407	00	363	00	44	00	5½
Empire State	172 x 2½	389	24	330	00	59	24	0
Dakota Red	172 x 2½	380	36	294	48	85	48	0
Rural Blush	172 x 2½	369	36	327	48	41	48	0
Mr. Lemieux, Oak Lake, Man.	66 x 2½	367	24	319	00	48	24	0
Thorburn	172 x 2½	365	12	330	00	35	12	0
Early Sunrise	172 x 2½	358	36	264	00	94	36	0
Gleason's Late	172 x 2½	343	12	259	36	83	36	0
White Elephant	66 x 2½	341	00	277	12	63	48	0
State of Maine	172 x 2½	338	48	303	36	35	12	3
Nelson River, from	172 x 2½	336	36	266	12	70	24	0
Delaware	172 x 2½	336	36	242	00	94	36	0
Crown Jewel	172 x 2½	327	48	270	36	57	12	0
Clarke's No. 1	172 x 2½	327	48	228	48	99	00	0
Sharpe's Seedling	172 x 2½	321	12	224	24	96	48	0
Holborn Abundance	172 x 2½	316	48	228	48	88	00	0
Early Thorburn	172 x 2½	316	48	231	00	85	48	0
Daisy	172 x 2½	305	48	222	12	83	36	0
Summit	172 x 2½	301	24	228	48	72	36	0
Rosy Morn	172 x 2½	299	12	231	00	68	12	0
Algoma No. 3	172 x 2½	297	00	209	00	88	00	0
Vanguard	172 x 2½	290	24	231	00	59	24	3
Late Rose	172 x 2½	288	12	198	00	90	12	0
Wonder of the World	172 x 2½	288	00	228	48	59	24	3
Chas. Downing	172 x 2½	283	48	224	24	59	24	0
Burpee's Seedling	172 x 2½	283	48	171	36	112	12	0
Richter's Schneerose	172 x 2½	283	48	165	00	118	48	0
Burpee's Extra Early	172 x 2½	277	12	176	00	101	12	0
Careless Match	172 x 2½	275	00	162	48	112	12	0
R. Debreau, Alberni, B. C.	172 x 2½	270	36	215	36	55	00	6½
Halton Seedling	172 x 2½	264	00	180	24	83	36	0
Late Goodrich	172 x 2½	261	48	189	12	72	36	0
Early Eating	172 x 2½	259	36	187	00	72	36	0
Flower of Eden	172 x 2½	259	36	158	24	101	12	0
Beauty of Hebron	172 x 2½	255	12	184	48	70	24	0
Early Rose	172 x 2½	255	12	176	00	79	12	0
Vermont	172 x 2½	246	24	180	24	66	00	0
Green Mountain	172 x 2½	246	24	145	12	101	12	0
May Queen Early	172 x 2½	242	00	171	36	70	24	0
Early Puritan	172 x 2½	239	48	158	24	81	24	0
Rural No. 2	172 x 2½	237	36	182	36	55	00	0
Alexander Prolific	172 x 2½	231	00	171	36	59	24	0
London	172 x 2½	220	00	147	24	72	36	0
Lady's Finger	66 x 2½	217	48	134	12	83	36	0
Beauty of Beauties	172 x 2½	180	24					0
Eye Carpenter	172 x 2½	176	00	132	00	44	00	3
Stonewall	172 x 2½	169	24	110	00	59	24	0
		77	00	39	36	37	24	0

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In addition to those here named there were five or six of the leading sorts which have made a good record in former years, including Lee's Favourite, Algoma No. 1, Early Ohio, Chicago Market and Early Albino, which were planted on rather low ground, where the heavy rains which prevailed during the time of grain harvest so saturated the soil as to greatly injure the crop. For this reason the returns of these varieties are not given.

### TESTING THE VITALITY OF GRAIN AND OTHER SEEDS.

The testing of the germinating power of seed grain and other seeds for farmers in the several provinces of the Dominion has been continued, and 1,370 samples have been tested. These samples are all tested in duplicate in order to reach greater accuracy and make the returns in every way reliable. This branch of the Experimental Farm work has rendered good service to many farmers by giving them such information as to the vitality of the grain they were holding for seed, as enabled them to choose those samples having a high germinating power, thus preparing the way for good crops. Samples can be sent to the Central Experimental Farm free through the mail; the quantity in each case should be about one ounce, and the returns giving the results of the test can usually be sent within ten days or a fortnight from the time the samples are received.

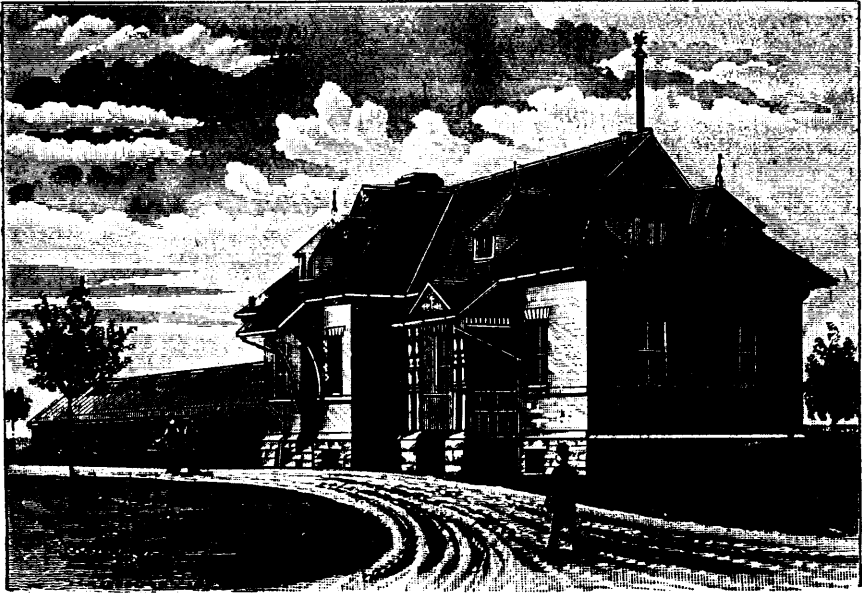


FIG. 2.—Building, for seed testing and seed grain distribution.

The building which has been constructed for this purpose is shown in fig. 2, the glass structures in the rear are used for seed testing, while the front part affords accommodation for the distribution of samples of promising varieties of seed grain to farmers for test in all parts of the Dominion.

## RESULTS of Grain Tests, 1891-92.

Kind of Seed.	Number of Tests.	Highest Percentage.	Lowest Percentage.	Average Vitality.
Wheat	442	100	0	85.7
Barley	284	100	19	85.0
Oats	431	100	25	93.3
Pease	67	100	8	90.4
Beans	42	100	60	84.8
Rye	11	93	46	78.0
Corn	17	100	0	73.3
Clover	4	88	63	76.0
Tares	4	97	76	85.5
Grass	6	44	0	18.6
Carrots	5	65	17	43.2
Turnips	3	75	18	55.6
Sugar beets	5	82	62	72.8
Cauliflower	3	60	19	42.3
Celery	3	0	0	0.0
Cabbage	9	95	26	57.3
Onion	4	60	0	39.2
Radish	4	85	35	59.5
Tomato	5	93	36	64.2
Pumpkin	2	62	60	61.0
Flower seeds	8	88	6	35.7
Rhubarb	1			16.0
Mangel	1			82.0
Cress	1			84.0
Lettuce	1			63.0
Parsley	1			54.0
Parsnips	1			30.0
Pepper	1			52.0
Sugarcane	1			22.0
Sage	1			1.0
Sweet majoram	1			11.0
Thyme	1			6.0
Total number of samples tested, highest and lowest percentage and average vitality	1,370	100	0	85.9

## LADOGA WHEAT.

For many years past the importance of obtaining the earliest ripening varieties of grain which the world could furnish for test in the Canadian North-west, had impressed itself on the minds of many of those who took an interest in that country. In 1882 when the late Charles Gibb, of Abbotsford, Que., visited Russia in company with Pro. J. L. Budd, of Iowa, for the purpose of inquiring into the character and hardness of the fruits grown in the northern parts of that country, he made inquiries also regarding the early ripening varieties of wheat to be found there. Having carefully studied the character of the climate, he ascertained that the season was short and that the climatic conditions in some parts of Russia closely resemble those which obtain in districts in the North-west Territories of Canada, and finding that some of the wheats in cultivation there ripened very early, he endeavoured to procure samples to bring home with him, but did not succeed in obtaining them. In conversation with him after his return, information was obtained as to the localities be found, and as soon as the experimental farm system was inaugurated, early in the winter of 1886, correspondence was opened with a noted seed dealer in Riga, Russia, Mr. E. Goegginger, who had made a special study of Russian cereals. Samples of the best Red Fife obtainable were sent to him, and he was requested to select from the varieties grown north of Riga, the earliest sort or sorts to be found, and if possible equal in quality to the best Red Fife. He was also requested to interest himself in obtaining for test on the experimental farms samples of other varieties grown as

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far north in that country as the cultivation of wheat extended, so that opportunity might be had for testing here all the more promising sorts to be found in Northern Russia, with the hope of finding among them a hard wheat of good quality, which would ripen early enough to escape the autumn frosts, which sometimes injure the crop in some parts of the North-west country.

The variety which Mr. Goegginger recommended as most likely to meet the requirements of the case was the Ladoga, grown in latitude 60 near lake Ladoga north of St. Petersburg and by latitude 60 miles north of the city of Winnipeg. This variety is said to be highly esteemed in Russia both for its quality and earliness. One hundred bushels of this wheat were ordered and received in Ottawa early in the spring of 1887, when samples were submitted to some of the leading millers and other expert judges who pronounced it to be a promising wheat which they believed would grade almost as high as No. 1 hard. The kernel was plump, longer than Red Fife but not so bright in colour and it weighed 61 lbs. per bushel. Samples of this grain weighing three lbs. each were distributed for test without delay to farmers in different parts of the Dominion, 277 of which went to Manitoba and the North-west Territories and 1,200 lbs. was forwarded by the Commissioner of Indian affairs to be distributed among the Indian agencies.

The demand from the North-west for samples of this grain was large and it was found necessary to order another 100 bushels from Riga which was received early in the spring of 1888. 275 reports were received from farmers who had tested the Ladoga in 1887, and 301 from those who tested it in 1888, and these show that the Ladoga had ripened on the average ten days earlier than the Red Fife wherever tested. A bulletin was issued on this subject (No. 4) in March, 1888, giving particulars of such information as was obtainable regarding this wheat to that date.

In order to form a correct judgment as to the quality of this grain as grown in this country, opinions were sought from the most competent judges and boards of experts in the Dominion. The most prominent among the Dominion grain inspectors, the largest millers, and the Boards of Trade at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg were all consulted. Eleven samples of Ladoga, four of which had been grown in Manitoba, four in the North-west Territories, and three in the Maritime Provinces, were selected for scrutiny. The samples sent to each were all out of the same bags, they were sent just as they were received from the growers; information was given as to the name of the variety, the names and addresses of the parties who had grown the samples, and an opinion asked for as to how these samples would grade in the markets of this country, if offered in quantity, and how they would compare in value with Red Fife. With reference to the purpose of this introduction, I quote the following from the letter which accompanied the specimens, "the object of this introduction is not by any means to displace the Red Fife. I think the growth of that variety should be encouraged in every practicable way, but the Minister of Agriculture desires that an earlier wheat of good quality should be secured to be grown where the Red Fife does not succeed, and thus discourage and prevent as far as is practicable the introduction of soft and inferior varieties of wheat, so that the present high standard of our North-west grain may be generally maintained." The opinions given on these samples, which were identically the same in each case, were most varied and conflicting. The same sample was pronounced "hard" by one board of experts, "soft" by another, "hard" by a third, but "worth 5 cents a bushel less than No. 1 hard," while a fourth judge pronounced it as "extra No. 1 hard."

Samples of the same lot were submitted for analysis to Mr. F. T. Shutt, Chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, and the results of his analyses published in Bulletin 4 show that the better samples of Ladoga contained as large a percentage of gluten as the best Red Fife, and the quality of a hard wheat is believed to depend mainly on the proportion of gluten it contains.

In November, 1888, sixteen bushels of Ladoga wheat which had been grown at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head were taken to the roller mill at Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., with a similar quantity of Red Fife which had been grown in an adjacent field. The flour of the Ladoga, when compared with the Red Fife, was

found to have a yellow shade. Several sacks of flour from both these varieties were forwarded to Ottawa, and bread carefully made from each under my own supervision. The Ladoga was found to produce a drier flour than the Red Fife, and 100 lbs. of the Ladoga flour produced 2 lbs. more of bread than the same quantity of the other. The bread made from both samples had a yellowish tint, but the yellow colour was more pronounced in the bread made from the Ladoga flour. Samples of this bread were submitted to the members of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Commons, then in session, and both pronounced of good quality.

A sack of each sort of flour was sent to two of the leading bakers in Ottawa, who tested it carefully and submitted reports. One stated that the Ladoga was a stronger flour than the Red Fife and would make more bread to the barrel, but the colour of the bread made from it was not so good; the other was also of opinion that the Ladoga was the stronger flour of the two, but being darker in colour would not command so high a price as the Red Fife. Samples of the bread made from the Ladoga were sent to a number of people of good judgment in Ottawa, by whom it was pronounced to be of good quality.

In summing up the evidence brought together in Bulletin 4 I used the following words, which I thought were justified by the facts presented:—"The better samples of Ladoga are fully as rich in gluten as the best Red Fife, and while the cultivation of the Red Fife should be recommended in every section of the North-west, where it is likely with early sowing to escape the autumn frosts, the growth of the Ladoga may be safely encouraged wherever the ripening of the Red Fife is uncertain, without incurring the risk of materially lowering the reputation or the general quality of Canadian hard wheats."

In the annual reports of the experimental farms for the years 1889, 1890 and 1891 further particulars were given of the testing of this wheat, and it is shown that the quality of early ripening has been maintained throughout. Many efforts were made during the past two years to secure a sufficient quantity of Ladoga to make a thorough test at one of the larger mills as to the quality of the flour which could be made from it, as the early tests made in a small way were held to be insufficient and unreliable. Finally, Messrs. McLaughlin & Moore, of the Royal Dominion Mills, of Toronto, agreed to make a thorough test if a carload of this wheat could be procured for the purpose. On learning that it could be got in the Prince Albert district, where some of the farmers had grown Ladoga very successfully for several years, Mr. A. Mackay, Superintendent of the experimental farm at Indian Head, was requested to visit that locality early in the year and purchase the necessary quantity of pure Ladoga. This reached Toronto early in April, and on the 28th of that month the grinding was begun. I was present during the greater part of the day and saw the working of the wheat and was satisfied that the test was fairly conducted.

Several of the leading bakers in Toronto were supplied with the flour and several tests were made with it, and our chemist, Mr. F. T. Shutt, was sent to Toronto to be present at some of these tests. The following report has been submitted by Mr. Shutt:—

WM. SAUNDERS, Esq.

SIR,—I beg to report as follows, regarding the Ladoga baking test conducted in Toronto last May.

The wheat was ground by Messrs. McLaughlin & Moore, Royal Dominion Mills, Toronto. In an interview, Mr. McLaughlin expressed himself respecting the milling of Ladoga and the quality of the flour in the following terms: "Compared with Red Fife it grinds 'tough,' reducing the capacity of the mill—thus the output per hour was

Ladoga.....	16.3 barrels.
Red Fife.....	18.1 "

"These results, however, would not have been so adverse to Ladoga if the mill were run with it, say for a week. The present trial was for nine hours only. The cleaning process or separation of bran is more difficult in the case of the Ladoga,

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though in this respect as well as in the grinding it ranks ahead of 'goose' wheat. It would yield about the same quantity of flour per bushel as No. 1 Hard, in which also the percentages of 'Bakers strong' and Low grade are similar to those from No. 1 Hard. It contains about the same percentage of gluten as No. 1 Hard. The flour is yellow compared with that from No. 1 Hard. Doubtless the flour would give better results after being allowed to age."

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. D. Nasmith, baking trials were made at his bakery, Adelaide street, Toronto.

The first three experiments were conducted by Mr. Nasmith on 4th, 5th and 10th May. He found that the third trial yielded much whiter bread than the first, owing to a modification in the method and time of working the sponge and dough. Mr. Nasmith obtained bread from Ladoga, at the third trial, which but for a slightly yellow tinge he considered equal to that from "Queen" (Patent) brand. He further is of opinion that it is a strong flour, and that the yellow colour may be dissipated to a great extent by allowing fermentation to proceed longer than usual. The sponge of Ladoga works quicker than that of Red Fife. In a comparative test, Mr. Nasmith obtained from 100 lbs. of "Queen" flour, 147 lbs. of bread; from 100 lbs. of "Ladoga" flour, 152 lbs. bread.

The following trials were made under my own supervision. The weights of flour, yeast, salt and water used, as well as of the sponge, dough and bread were carefully recorded. The baker used a sufficient quantity of water, according to his own judgment, to bring the sponge and dough in each case to the right consistency: the weight of the water used being noted. The sponge in each case was set for eleven hours, the initial temperature being 76°F. The temperature of the bake-house ranged from 70° to 72°F. throughout the night.

The "Queen" brand. This rose well in the sponge and "improved" in the pans, and the bread was very satisfactory in all respects. From 100 lbs. of flour, 140 lbs. 8 cz. of bread were baked.

The Ladoga flour.—At the end of the setting period (11 hours), the sponge was much "slacker" than that of the "Queen." It had evidently been allowed to ferment too long and had become "spent." It would not "improve" or rise in the pans and the resulting bread was yellow and "flat" compared with that from the Queen flour. From 100 lbs. of the flour, 145 lbs. 13 oz. of bread were obtained.

I would very briefly sum up as follows:—

1. That it is evident that the right conditions for obtaining the best results in baking Ladoga are not as yet well understood. Good, well risen white bread has been baked from Ladoga flour which on another occasion has yielded flat, heavy, yellowish bread. The public at present demand a white bread, and it is chiefly on this account I think, that the bakers are averse to Ladoga flour—the bread from it usually having a yellowish colour.

2. The physical character of the gluten is different from that of the Red Fife. It is somewhat inferior in colour and elasticity, and is more sticky. Age would most probably improve its quality. In percentage of gluten, however, it is fully equal to Red Fife—see Bulletin 4, Experimental Farm series.

3. The Ladoga is drier and consequently takes up more water and yields a larger weight of bread than the Red Fife flour. This I surmised from my analyses of the Red Fife and Ladoga flours given in the Bulletin above mentioned.

Your obedient servant,

FRANK T. SHUTT,

*Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.*

OTTAWA, January 2nd, 1893.

On 9th of May Mr. McLaughlin wrote as follows:—"Mr. Coleman has tried the flour, so has Mr. Nasmith, but neither have yet made tests satisfactory to themselves. So far as we have seen of the bread it looks as if the colour was going to prove very yellow and the strength better than we anticipated, but nothing positive can be said until those bakers have made satisfactory tests." On the 10th he says: "In our yesterday's letter we said that so far as we had yet seen of the Ladoga bread it was going to prove very yellow. To-day we have samples from both bakers which are surprisingly different from the samples on which we based the "very



yellow" opinion. Mr. Nasmith, I think, intends sending you some loaves of bread which if they reach you in good order, will do something to confirm your faith in Ladoga. We shall not venture any further opinion until the bakers have made their final tests." On the same day Mr. J. D. Nasmith writes as follows:—"I sent you to-day by express three loaves, two from the Ladoga flour, the other one is from McLaughlin's 'Queen.' The first comparative trial a week ago was surprising, establishing strength enough, but such a very yellow colour as I never saw before in bread. To-day's sample if it reaches you in time, I know will gratify you as it did me, I did not at all anticipate such results from first trial." When this bread arrived I was absent from home and did not return for several weeks when the bread was spoilt. Those who saw it and tested it while fresh pronounced it excellent.

Nothing further was heard on this subject until 14th June, when Mr. McLaughlin wrote again as follows:—"We have now had sufficient experience with the Ladoga flour to satisfy us that it is never going to be a favorite with bakers. Nasmith has not been able to repeat the loaf he sent you, and Coleman condemns it in unstinted terms, a third man, B. Woodman of Parkdale, to whom we sent some had quite as bad an experience as Coleman. These are the only three to whom we have sent the flour. Certainly the bread—all but that one sample of Nasmith's—was unfit for Toronto trade."

Mr. McLaughlin's final report on this subject was written on the 25th August and reads as follows:—

TORONTO, 25th August, 1892.

Prof. Wm. SAUNDERS,  
Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms,  
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—On the 28th April last, we ground 600 bushels Ladoga wheat shipped to us from Prince Albert, N.W.T.

The wheat was in good condition, fairly plump, free from smut or frost and very uniform.

In grinding it worked quite different from ordinary Manitoba hard wheat, being harder to reduce and requiring more power. In this respect it resembled goose wheat more than any other variety.

We sent some of the "Patent" and some of the "Strong Bakers" flour to different bakers in Toronto, telling them what it was, and requesting them to be as careful in their baking tests as we had been in milling it.

In every test the flours were pronounced inferior to the flours from ordinary No. 1 and No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat.

In all cases the deficiency in strength, the very yellow colour, and the coarse texture of the bread were the evils complained of.

No baker who tested it could be persuaded to buy the flours afterwards, even at a considerable reduction in price from the price of flours similarly made from No. 2 hard Manitoba.

Later tests, after the flours had been six weeks old, resulted no better.

Baked as household flour, the Ladoga Patent and Strong Bakers worked fairly and made bread that was up to the quality of much that is used in some places, but not good enough for people who are particular as to appearance as well as taste.

Our different experiences with this flour lead us to this conclusion:

Good unfrosted Ladoga wheat, such as the lot we ground, will make better flour than No. 2 regular Manitoba wheat, but not as good as No. 1 regular Manitoba.

We still have some of both grades of the Ladoga flour on hand, which we would be pleased to dispose of to anyone who wished to test it further.

We are yours very truly,

McLAUGHLIN & MOORE.

From the facts submitted it would appear that while it is possible to make good bread from Ladoga flour it is much easier to make bread of an inferior quality, and unless the proper methods for treating this flour to procure uniformly good results

## Experimental Farms.

could be ascertained it is not likely that Ladoga will be acceptable either to millers or bakers as long as the flour of the Red Fife is obtainable. Hence wherever Red Fife can be ripened, the efforts of those settlers engaged in wheat growing should be directed to its production in the greatest perfection by early sowing and a proper preparation of the soil. It is to be regretted that the Ladoga wheat has not in quality more fully realized the hopes which were first based on it. Since Bulletin No. 4 was published it has been found that the gluten in different varieties of wheat, although responding alike to chemical tests, varies in its physical properties of toughness and elasticity and that in these particulars, the gluten in Red Fife is superior to that in most other wheats.

The presentation of this case of the Ladoga would not however be complete without quoting from some of the letters which have been received in favour of this grain. It is undoubtedly a week or ten days earlier in ripening than Red Fife and there is no early variety among all the spring wheats which we have tested which has more good points than Ladoga. Some of the varieties imported from India are as early, but they are such poor yielders that no farmer would care to grow them, and no sufficient quantity has been grown here to admit of their being tested by the millers. Many cross-bred varieties have been produced at the Central farm, between Red Fife and these early sorts with the hope of originating new wheats equal in quality to Red Fife and earlier. Until these new sorts are multiplied and their relative value ascertained, settlers in the Canadian North-west would do well to devote their attention to the growing of Red Fife, and place it under such conditions as to give it every chance of maturing since no other wheat is yet to be had which will give the same satisfactory returns, both for home and foreign trade.

As samples of testimony from settlers and others in favour of Ladoga the following are submitted and many more such might be given. Mr. John Eccles of Stony Plain, Edmonton, North-west Territories, writes on March 7th, 1892, as follows: I sowed a couple of acres of Ladoga last year on the same day as my Red Fife, and reaped it 14 days earlier. It was a splendid crop perfectly free from smut. I consider it a first class wheat, I had a grist ground at the mill, and I never want a better quality of flour, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary.

Mr. Henry H. Hayward, of Hayward, Assa., writes under date of March 26th, 1892, and says: "In the spring of 1889, I sowed a 3 lb. sample of the Ladoga wheat which you were kind enough to send me, and in the fall of last year 1891, I threshed 174 bushels, the result of the 3 lb. sample. The 19th of this month I took to the roller mills at Fort Qu'Appelle, 51 bushels to be tested as to what sort of flour it would make. The amount I received in flour was 38 lbs. of the best, and about 3 lbs. of poor grade per bushel of 60 lbs. I may say that the sample of wheat was a fair one, there being no trace of smut in it. The grain was much lodged by a storm which caused great waste in harvesting, yet I threshed 35 bushels to the acre:" a sample of the flour was sent by Mr. Hayward of that part of the grist which was supposed to be perfectly pure and it appeared to be very good but a little yellow in colour.

Mr. Alex. McGibbon, Inspector of Indian agencies, writes on November 12, 1892, from Onion Lake Reserve, 100 miles north west of Battleford, and says: "I take the liberty of sending you a sample of Ladoga wheat, grown on this agency. It was tried for the first time this year. The Indian fields gave a return of 12 bushels per acre, but it was badly damaged by gophers, the season being very dry. Half an acre sown by the agent in his own field and which received attention gave a return at the rate of 44 bushels per acre. The whole of this lot is equal to the sample I send you. It was sown on the 22nd of April and harvested on the 3rd of September." The sample sent by Mr. McGibbon was very fine and plump.

The agent at Onion Lake Reserve, Mr. G. G. Mann, in a recent report to the Department of Indian Affairs says: "All the wheat was saved without damage by frost, the yield being very poor with the exception of the few bushels of Ladoga wheat which turned out fairly well. In consequence of this I have asked in my 1893 estimates for a supply of 200 bushels of Ladoga for seed which if supplied will I am certain turn out very well as it ripens so much earlier than the old grade of wheat

there would be no danger from frost." Favourable reports have also been received from other Indian agencies in the north concerning the successful growth of this wheat.

I am indebted to Mr. C. C. Chipman, Commissioner for the Hudson Bay Co., for the privilege of sending to a number of the posts of that company in the far northern districts of the Dominion samples of grain of one pound each for test and report. These were sent in the autumn of 1891 to be grown in 1892. The officer in charge of Fort Vermilion, Athabasca district, about 520 miles north-west of Calgary, writes as follows. The seed was sown on the 14th of May last and harvested on the 23rd of August. There was no rain whatever for three weeks after the seed was sown. The Red Fife did not head out at all, the yield of the Ladoga was 12 lbs., weighing 60 lbs. per bushel. Bonanza oats, 9 lbs.; Prize Cluster oats, 7 lbs.; Rennie's improved six-rowed barley, 16 lbs; Spring rye, 18 lbs. Through the kind courtesy of Mr. Chipman I have received samples of these different sorts of grain.

Samples have also come in from the same source from Fort Simpson in the Mackenzie River District, about 750 miles north-west of Calgary. The officer in charge of that post writes as follows: "The kinds of grain sown were Ladoga wheat, Rennie's six-rowed barley and Bonanza oats. The two latter never ripened, but the wheat yielded 12 lbs, of good ripe grain. The date at which these varieties were planted here was the 7th of June and the wheat was harvested on September 22nd." The Ladoga in this instance weighed 62½ lbs. per bushel.

A very fine sample of Ladoga wheat was received last year grown at Dunvegan in the Peace River District, about 340 miles north west of Calgary, which weighed 64 lbs. per bushel. A sample has also been received grown at Isle à la Crosse, about 170 miles north of Prince Albert, weighing 64 lbs. per bushel. No other wheat has ever given such results as these in those distant northern regions. While these tests and experiments with the Ladoga have been in progress, a large acreage has been devoted on each of the Experimental Farms at Indian Head, North-west Territories and Brandon, Manitoba, to the growth of pure Red Fife, for the purpose of supplying farmers whose seed had become mixed, with pure grain for a fresh start; and it is proposed to continue this work on a still larger scale in future, so that the means may be afforded of renewing the stock of this valuable grain from time to time from a pure source. Many farmers in the west have had forwarded to them from Ontario during the past few years, samples of eastern soft wheats for trial, and in this way White Russian, Colorado, Red Fern, Golden Drop and other varieties have been introduced and in some localities grown to a considerable extent. Although these varieties soon harden in that climate and some of them are then difficult to distinguish from Red Fife, they do not contain the quality of gluten which is found in the Red Fife; and any considerable admixture of any inferior sort will sooner or later lower the character and probably reduce to some extent the price paid for hard wheats. It has been supposed by some people who have not inquired very closely into the matter and who are not conversant with the peculiarities of the different varieties that all the soft wheats grown in Manitoba and the North-west Territories are Ladoga. The Ladoga is not and never has been in our experience a soft wheat and there is no doubt that the quantities grown in the North-west of the other varieties referred to far exceed the quantity of Ladoga which has been produced. While the idea of growing Ladoga wheat as a competitor with Red Fife for export or the general home trade, should be abandoned, there is no doubt that the flour of the Ladoga makes excellent and nutritious bread for home use, and where wheat growing is carried on in the more northern districts in a limited way for home consumption, and where Red Fife seldom ripens, or on the Indian Reserves where a yellow tint in the bread is not a matter of so much significance, the Ladoga wheat will still prove a most useful and desirable variety.

### HUNGARIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR.

For some time past inquiries have been in progress as to the reason why the best Hungarian flour uniformly commands in the markets of Great Britain a higher

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price than the best Canadian or American. Efforts have also been made to secure samples of the best Hungarian wheat for test in this country, but since all the Hungarian wheat is ground at home and the flour only exported these endeavours have not yet been successful. In September last my assistant in experimental field work, Mr. Wm. T. Macoun, visited Europe and was requested to make some inquiries into this subject and endeavour to procure samples of the grain, and through his efforts it is expected that a small supply will be available in time for spring sowing. He was also requested to visit the experimental grounds at Rothamstead and Woburn, also those of Vilmorin and Andrieux, near Paris, France. On his return he submitted the following report:—

Prof. WM. SAUNDERS,  
Director, Experimental Farms.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from you I made inquiries, while in Liverpool, regarding the Hungarian flour.

I went to the Canadian Office and presented your letter of introduction, but Mr. Dyke, having sailed for Canada, the letter was given to Mr. Mitchell who kindly took me to H. C. Woodward, an expert in grain.

Mr. Woodward told me that it was not because the Hungarian flour was manufactured from a better wheat than others that it commanded so high a price on the market, but that Hungary was one of the first, or the first country to introduce the improved apparatus for making flour; and that, having a reputation of long standing, the flour was sought for by customers who had used it a long time, and that the supply not equalling the demand the price was necessarily higher. He did not think that the Hungarian wheat would have any advantage over our own wheats, which produced strong flour.

When, in London, I called at the Canadian Office and presented your letter of introduction to Mr. Colmer, who gave me a letter to Mr. R. Dunham of "The Miller." Mr. Dunham said that he knew the Hungarian flour well; that it was stronger than the Red Fife or other milling wheats, and that it would make more weight of bread, from a given quantity of flour, than other varieties. The Red Fife, he said, made a higher loaf, the quality of the gluten being different. He said also that the kneaders in the bakeries in England get small pay, and will not work hard enough to put the amount of strength into the kneading that is required, the Hungarian being harder to work, and that from this cause the bakers do not buy it, hence the slow demand. He believes that the climatic conditions of that part of Hungary from which the flour comes are better than Manitoba or the North-west, and that the wheat is better on this account than our own. None of the Hungarian wheat is imported into England, but Mr. Dunham promised to send me a pound, which he had, to my boarding house in London, but this did not reach me. He expressed his willingness to obtain some for you from Hungary if so desired.

After having obtained the above information, I thought it advisable to visit the office of R. Hunter Craig & Co., flour importers and dealers in Hungarian flour, whose price lists I had with me.

They told me that the reason the Hungarian flour commanded such a high price is that the best flour only is imported, the natives using the poorer grades. The Hungarians also make more grades of flour than other millers, their machinery is excellent, and the flour is strong.

The demand is slow in England because the buyers are content with other sorts of flour which, though somewhat poorer than the Hungarian, make excellent bread. I was also told that the supply was not scant, but that plenty could be got. The wheat, they thought, must be good. They kindly furnished me with samples of the first and second grades of the Hungarian flour. I was told also that they believed that the Hungarians were much more particular in selecting their wheat for milling than the Canadians or Americans, and that for this reason the quality of the flour was improved.

*Visit to Rothamsted.*

On September 8, I visited Rothamsted, the home and experiment grounds of Sir John Lawes. Unfortunately he was absent in Scotland, and Dr. Gilbert also was about to leave, but he kindly provided me with a guide who was well acquainted with the work that was being carried on.

We first visited the sample room containing some thousands of samples of soil and grain which had been taken from the various plots, year after year up to the present time, for analysis.

On the way to the laboratory some boxes containing leguminous plants were pointed out to me. These boxes were so constructed that at any time the roots could be exposed and photographed. This was in connection with experiments made to prove the fixation of free nitrogen by the nodules of the roots of the leguminous plants.

No chemical work was being carried on in the laboratory, as the chemists were away. There was an interesting exhibit of grasses here from fertilized plots, which were, at one time, part of a meadow. The influence which various fertilizers had in producing more or less growth, according to the kind and quantity used, on the varieties of grasses and plants of which the original meadow was composed, was clearly shown. The mineral fertilizers seemed to increase the growth of leguminous plants in a very marked degree.

We visited a small glass house where a few pots of clover were placed. The soil in the first was pure sand, the second was pure sand with a very small quantity of garden soil, and the third garden soil. The reason why the garden soil was put in the second pot was to start the plants growing and the further growth was expected to be caused by the fixation of the free nitrogen of the air by the root nodules. Certainly the plants in the second were far ahead of those in the first pot, there was much more difference than the slight amount of garden soil could cause.

We visited next the rotation field, mangels being the principal crop this year. These plots have had various fertilizers for years. Certainly the unfertilized plot did not amount to much.

The next point of interest was the gigantic rain gauge  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of an acre in diameter; also a drain gauge of the same size showing what percentage of water percolated through the soil. We then came to the root field in which were plots of mangels having various fertilizers, and next to the permanent grass plots from which the samples of grass already mentioned had been taken. It was remarkable how much the fertilizers had changed the character of the herbage, some plots having large quantities of leguminous plants while in others they had nearly disappeared.

The grain fields were also visited but they had been bereft of their crop and the land was partly ploughed.

In the middle of each plot and running lengthwise from one end to the other was a tile drain. The outlet is left open and the water analysed to find how much of the fertilizer drains through the soil. Nitrates, fall sown, drained away to a very large extent before spring. The effects of an application of farmyard manure seemed to be felt long after that of artificial fertilizers.

The soil of Rothamsted is a clay loam and many of the fields are thickly bestrewn with small flint stones.

*Visit to Royal Agricultural Society's Experiment Grounds, Woburn Sands, Eng.*

On Sept. 9th, I took the train from London for Woburn Sands, about 50 miles distant.

There are about 40 acres under experiment here, and Mr. A. E. Elliott is in charge. He kindly showed me what was of interest, but the grain having been harvested there was not very much to see. There were, however, a few  $\frac{1}{10}$  acre plots of wheat in the field which had been grown to test the relative yield of the different varieties. These were not very good samples having been hurt by rain.

An experiment with a mixture for the prevention of potato rot was being carried on, but as the potatoes had not been dug, I could not get any results. The

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mixture was applied on early, medium, and late potatoes. One section of each plot was treated, shortly after the potatoes were up, another when the potatoes were well grown but showing no signs of rot, another when the vine showed the first signs of decay. The following are the two mixtures used :

1st. 20 lbs freshly burned lime.

20 lbs sulphate of copper.

20 lbs molasses.

100 gals. water.

2nd. Same as the first without the molasses.

The plots were of three sizes:  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ , and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre.

A few steers are fed during the winter on different rations.

The different sorts of grain when harvested are kept separate while stacked, with oat straw which can be readily distinguished from the wheat straw. When threshing, a large rick sheet is placed under the threshing machine and after each sample is put through, the machine is kept running for some minutes after the last of the grain has been taken out in order to clean it thoroughly. The sheet under the threshing machine is also carefully swept each time.

The soil is of a dark sandy loam.

The experiments with fertilizers at this station are the same as those which are being carried on at Rothamsted.

### *Visit to Experimental Grounds of H. Vilmorin, Esq., Verrières, France.*

On October 10, I visited the office of Vilmorin & Andrieux, rue de la Mégisserie, Paris. I saw Mr. H. Vilmorin, presented your letter, and he kindly invited me to visit his experiment grounds at Verrières, about ten miles from Paris. Accordingly, early the next morning I took the train from Paris to Massy, and from Massy station to Verrières by conveyance.

Mr. Vilmorin has 100 acres of land at this place, where he resides with his family during the summer.

Seeds of all sorts intended for future distribution are originated on this estate. As soon as a sufficient quantity of a new variety is obtained it is sent to various farmers throughout France to be multiplied, and afterwards samples of each growing are finally tested at Verrières, and their purity, trueness to type, germinating power and good points noted, and such as are found to be suitable for further distribution are placed in stock for market.

In going over the grounds we passed small grass plots, also plots of celery, carrots, mangels, beets, turnips and cabbages. The roots were just being dug, and they were laid in rows while one of the employees took notes of the percentage of well and ill-shaped specimens, also of size, etc.

Mr. Vilmorin showed me very many specimens of cross-bred grain, of which there were some remarkable types: some resembling spelt wheats when neither of the parents were of this class, and some having black beards while the parents had not, and many like curiosities.

He said that he did not know any plan for shortening the period of fixing types, but he discarded all those that sported much, even though they were promising sorts, retaining those that either did not sport or sported very little, if they were promising.

He had never succeeded in making any crosses between two and six-rowed barley, but believed it could be done, he did not believe that wheat and rye could be hybridized.

His large collection of grain is very interesting. He has also a laboratory where considerable work is done in analyzing beets to ascertain the percentage of sugar.

Yours respectfully,

WM. T. MACOUN.

## FORESTRY.

The question of tree planting for shelter for buildings, stock, fruit and vegetable gardens and crops generally, is attracting increased attention from year to year, and information is being sought on the subject from every quarter, but more particularly from those parts of Canada where trees are scarce or wanting. To stimulate and meet this spirit of inquiry, there has, during the past four years, been sent from the Central Experimental Farm about 5,000 bundles of young trees, about 100 in each package, consisting mainly of very hardy sorts with a few less hardy varieties added for test. These have been distributed mainly among farmers residing in those parts of the North-west plains, where the want of trees is most urgently felt. Experience has shown that the native trees succeed best, and at the outset these should claim almost the sole attention of the planter; but after some shelter has thus been provided, additional varieties may be more successfully introduced to give variety and added beauty to the plantation.

In the autumn of 1890 tree seeds were very abundant in the valleys and bluffs of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and through the efforts of Messrs. Bedford and Mackay, the Superintendents of the Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head, about three tons of these seeds were secured, chiefly of box elder or Manitoba maple (*Negundo aceroides*) and green ash (*Fraxinus viridis*). Large quantities of these seeds were sown on the western experimental farms, and from the plantations raised many thousands of young trees have been distributed among the settlers; besides this, 4,053 bags, each containing about a pound of seeds were sent by mail to farmers who applied for them with instructions as to sowing and care of the young trees. As a result of this action young plantations of trees are now to be found in every part of the North-west, which, in a very few years, will furnish most desirable and beneficent shelter, and at the same time adorn the homes of the settlers.

In 1891 a severe frost in the spring destroyed the blossoms on the native trees and seed was not obtainable that year, but, during the past season 1892, tree seeds have been again abundant, and the methods employed in 1890 have once more been put in operation, and another three tons have been collected. These are now being distributed in a manner similar to that adopted in the spring of 1891. The native trees in the North-west bear seed early, usually in about six or seven years from the time of sowing, and when these thousands of young plantations reach the degree of maturity necessary to produce seed, such tree seeds will be available in almost every district for enlarging and extending the area planted, and with the material thus available, an immense impetus will be given to tree planting. The large plantations which have been put out on each of the Experimental Farms will also yield annually a large quantity of such seed. In the appended report of the horticulturist, will be found some particulars of the distribution made during the past year.

To provide shelter and to add to the attractiveness of the Central Experimental Farm, as well as to give information as to the rate of growth in this climate of the different sorts of useful timber trees, large belts of young trees have been planted along the western and northern boundaries of the farm, which are making good growth. The avenues lining the principal roadways, the hedges also, and clumps of ornamental trees are all doing well.

## Experimental Farms.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

TABLE of meteorological observations taken at the Central Experimental Farme Ottawa, 1892; maximum and minimum temperature for each month, with date of occurrence; also rainfall and snowfall.

	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.	Rain-fall.	Snow-fall.
	°		°		in.	in.
January .....	37·2	12th	-24·2	20th	·22	31·0
February .....	43·5	23rd	-16·8	14th	·22	26·0
March .....	42·3	28th	-10·0	16th	·22	21·0
April .....	66·4	28th	14·6	24th	1 83	.....
May .....	84·6	31st	31·0	1st	1·68	.....
June .....	90·3	13th	45·8	15th	6·19	.....
July .....	96·6	29th	44·6	5th	2·62	.....
August .....	87·5	18th	46·5	28th	4·21	.....
September .....	82·5	4th	33·5	8th	2·06	.....
October .....	70·2	14th	26·9	12th	1·45	.....
November .....	58·0	18th	13·2	23rd	3·12	6·0
December .....	36·9	15th	-18·3	26th	·18	21·0
					23·78	105·0

Rain or snow fell on 180 days during the year.

Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours, 1·96 in., on June 20th.

Heaviest snowfall in 24 hours, 8·00 in., on Feb. 8th and Mar. 11th.

During June rain fell on 23 days.

September shows the lowest number of days on which rain fell during the summer months, viz., 11.

WM. ELLIS,

*In charge of observations.*

### CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is a summary of the letters received and despatched at the Central Experimental Farm during the year 1892:—

	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.
Director .....	11,223	10,696
Agriculturist .....	3,489	3,116
Horticulturist .....	1,044	971
Chemist .....	722	733
Entomologist and Botanist .....	1,697	1,559
Poultry Manager .....	457	458
Accountant .....	1,224	1,009
	19,856	18,542

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I desire again to bear testimony to the faithfulness with which all the officers and employees at the Central and Branch Experimental Farms have discharged their respective duties. The volume of work done at the several farms can only be partially presented in the annual report for want of space. The increasing demand



from year to year from farmers for copies of these reports may be taken as an indication of their value, and the estimation in which the work is held by those best capable of judging of its usefulness. For the details of the work submitted which has been done on the Central Experimental Farm, I am again largely indebted to the careful and accurate observations of my assistant in the experimental field work, Mr. W. T. Macoun and also to Mr. John Fixter the farm foreman, who in addition to the faithful discharge of his regular duties has taken daily notes during the growing season on the condition and progress of many of the varieties of cereals, field roots and other agricultural crops under test. To Mr. Wm. Ellis my thanks are also due for faithful services rendered in connection with the important work of seed testing and the care of a valuable collection of economic and other plants in the greenhouses under his care.

WM. SAUNDERS,  
*Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.*

## REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURIST.

(JAS. W. ROBERTSON.)

To WM. SAUNDERS, Esq.,  
Director, Dominion Experimental Farms,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the progress of the divisions of the work at the Central Experimental Farm, which have been under my care during 1892.

These included, (1) some experiments in the feeding of cattle, (2) experiments in the fattening of swine, (3) experiments in the creaming of milk by different methods, (4) experiments in the making of butter, and (5) the growth of fodder crops upon the forty-acre lot for the feeding of cattle. As far as conclusions can be drawn from them at the present time for the information and guidance of the farmers of Canada, a brief record of these experiments has been presented in this report.

Experimental investigations have been in progress to discover the effect upon the quality, quantity and composition of the milk of cows, from feeding them upon rations of different and progressive degrees of richness in meal. A special bulletin on that subject will be issued after these investigations have been carried far enough to yield reliable information.

As had been the case during the two previous years, the duties of my office as Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion, occupied the greater part of my time. In that capacity I was called from home frequently, to visit the branch Experimental Dairy Stations, to inaugurate and supervise the work of travelling dairies, and to attend conventions of farmers and dairymen. In all thirty-six public conventions or meetings, of from one to three sessions each, were attended during the year. I also visited Great Britain with the main object of securing the introduction of Canadian winter-made creamery butter into the markets there in the best way. During the few weeks which I spent in England and Scotland, I was able to render other service, incidentally, to the agricultural interests of Canada. My report as Dairy Commissioner, which will be brought down to 30th June, 1893, will contain a fairly complete statement of the work which has been done and the progress which has been made.

The educational and experimental work of the Dairy Commissioner has been initiated now in all the provinces except British Columbia and the North-west Territories, upon lines which promise to lead to great financial benefit to the farmers in them, from the development of dairying. It has been my good fortune to be able to co-operate with the Departments of Agriculture of the several provinces and with the Provincial Farmers' and Dairymen's Associations, in joint efforts to improve the methods of dairy farming. My assistants in the Dairy Commissioner's branch of the work, have rendered most efficient service. In view of these facts, I am hopeful that I may be able hereafter to devote a larger share of my time to the work which may come under my charge at the Central Experimental Farm. For the faithful work which they have performed and the valuable assistance which they have rendered, I desire to mention with particular commendation, Mr. John Fixter, farm foreman; Mr. R. R. Elliott, herdsman, and Mr. Chr. Marker, butter maker and superintendent of experiments in the dairy building.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,

*Agriculturist.*

## PART I.—THE FEEDING OF STEERS.

Experiments in the fattening of steers were begun at the Central Experimental Farm in December, 1890. The main object of the first experiments, was to obtain information upon the relative cost of fattening steers; (1) upon a ration of which the bulky-fodder portion was mainly corn ensilage, hay and roots, (2) upon a ration of which the bulky-fodder portion was mainly hay and roots, and (3) upon a ration of which the bulky-fodder portion was mainly corn ensilage.

Six 2-year-old steers were purchased and were sorted into three lots, as nearly even in quality and size as possible. They were apparently all Shorthorn grades. On 1st December the average weight per head was 1,135 lbs. During the test (which lasted from 1st December to 18th May), they were weighed once every week and the feed they consumed was weighed every day. They had free access to water in a trough in front of the stalls, and a supply of salt was provided at the side of each manger. The preparatory period of feeding lasted from 1st December to 29th December, and during it all the animals were fed upon the same ration.

The three experimental rations were composed as shown in the following Table:—

TABLE I.

Ration No. 1.	Lbs.	Ration No. 2.	Lbs.	Ration No. 3.	Lbs.
Corn ensilage.....	20			Corn ensilage.....	50
Hay (cut).....	10	Hay (cut) .....	20		
Roots.....	20	Roots.....	40		
Straw (cut).....	5	Straw (cut).....	5	Straw (cut).....	5
Oil-cake.....	1	Oil-cake.....	1	Oil-cake.....	1
Cotton-seed meal.....	1	Cotton-seed meal.....	1	Cotton-seed meal.....	1
Pease (ground).....	2	Pease (ground).....	2	Pease (ground).....	2
Barley (ground).....	2	Barley (ground).....	2	Barley (ground).....	2
	61		71		61

For a period of five weeks from the 17th March to the 20th April, an additional 1 lb. each of oil-cake and cotton-seed meal were put into each ration.

For the purpose of obtaining some data which would be understood easily and remembered readily by the farmers, and which would afford means for making a comparison between the cost of feeding the steers on the three different rations, a cash value was estimated for the component fodders in each. The hay was valued at \$8 per ton; roots (turnips and mangels) at \$4 per ton; straw at \$4 per ton; oil-cake and cotton-seed meal at \$30 per ton; pease and barley at \$20 per ton; and corn ensilage at \$1.40 per ton. The corn ensilage was placed at the actual cost, as per statement in Bulletin No. 12, and the other fodders at an estimated valuation, which may be high or low, according to ever fluctuating circumstances of seasons and markets.

Table II shows, (1) the increase in weight of each steer after 20 weeks, (2) the average quantity of feed consumed per day per head, and (3) the average cost per head per day for feed consumed.

# Experimental Farms.

## TABLE II.

RATIONS.	Increase in weight.	Feed consumed.	Cost per head per day
	lbs.	lbs.	cents.
No. 1. { Hay, roots, corn ensilage and meal.....	128	} 52.8	15.58
do ..... do .....	182		
No. 2. { Hay, roots and meal.....	188	} 55.5	19.23
do ..... do .....	179		
No. 3. { Corn ensilage and meal.....	221	} 60.	11.90
do ..... do .....	212		

*Conclusions.* From these tests it appears that:—

(1.) During the feeding period of 20 weeks, the steers which were fed upon ration No. 3, (corn ensilage and meal), gained in weight, on the average, 33 lbs. per head more, and cost 7.33 cents per head less, per day for feed consumed, than the steers which were fed upon ration No. 2, (hay, roots and meal);

(2.) During the feeding period of 20 weeks, the steers which were fed upon ration No. 3, (corn ensilage and meal), gained in weight, on the average, 61½ lbs. per head more, and cost 3.68 cents per head less, per day for feed consumed, than the steers which were fed upon ration No. 1, (hay, roots, corn ensilage and meal);

(3.) When the experiment was ended, the steers which were fed upon ration No. 2, (corn ensilage and meal) were in the most attractive condition of the three lots for handling and selling;

(4.) A ration of which the bulky-fodder portion was mainly corn ensilage, was more profitable for the fattening of steers, than a ration of which the bulky-fodder portion was mainly or wholly hay and roots.

### EXPERIMENTS IN 1891-92.

The experiments in the feeding of steers during the winter of 1891-92, were planned,—

(1.) To obtain further information upon the relative cost of fattening steers upon a ration of which the bulky-fodder portion was mainly, (a) in the one case, corn ensilage, hay and roots, (b) in another case, hay and roots, and (c) in the third case, corn ensilage,—

(2.) To discover the comparative values of feed consumed, per 100 lbs. of increase in live weight, by 3-year-old steers, 2-year-old steers, 1-year-old steers and calf-steers respectively.

### THE FATTENING OF TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS.

Eight 2-year-old steers were purchased and were sorted into four lots as nearly even in quality and size as possible. They were apparently all Shorthorn grades.

The preparatory feeding period lasted from October 29 to December 1, and during it the animals were all fed upon the following ration:—

Corn ensilage.....	Lbs. 25
Roots .....	50
Straw (cut).....	15
Pease (ground).....	3
Barley (ground).....	3
	96

They were each allowed as much of the mixture as they would eat.

On October 29 the average weight per head was 1,079 lbs., and on December 1 it was 1,155 lbs., showing a gain of 76 lbs. per head.

Three rations were composed as in Table III.

TABLE III.

Ration No. 1.	Lbs.	Ration No. 2.	Lbs.	Ration No. 3.	Lbs.
Corn ensilage .....	20			Corn ensilage.....	50
Hay (cut) .....	10	Hay (cut) .....	20		
Roots .....	20	Roots .....	40		
Straw (cut).....	5	Straw (cut).....	5	Straw (cut).....	5
Oil-cake .....	2	Oil-cake .....	2	Oil-cake .....	2
Pease (ground).....	2	Pease (ground).....	2	Pease (ground).....	2
Barley (ground).....	2	Barley (ground).....	2	Barley (ground).....	2
	61		71		61

For the purpose of making a comparison of the relative cost of fattening steers upon the three different rations, a cash value was estimated for the component fodders in each. The hay was valued at \$8 per ton; roots at \$4 per ton; straw at \$4 per ton; oil-cake at \$30 per ton; pease and barley at \$20 per ton; and corn ensilage at \$2 per ton. The corn ensilage was valued at a higher figure than in the former experiment (in 1890-91) for the reason that the corn was wilted to a greater extent before it was put into the silos, and because it cost more in 1891 than in 1890 owing to the crop being damaged by a hail storm in August. The prices at which the several fodders are valued for the purposes of this comparison are higher than the cost of production to the ordinary farmer, and may be higher or lower than the prices which could be realized from their sale as fodders.

The following Table shows, (1) the increase in weight of each steer in 18 weeks, (2) the total quantity of feed consumed on the average per head per day, (3) the average quantity of the meal mixture (included in the former) consumed per head per day, and (4) the average cost per head per day, for feed consumed.

TABLE IV.

RATIONS.		Increase in weight.	Feed consumed per head.	Meal in feed per day.	Cost per head per day.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	cents.
No. 1.	{ Hay, roots, corn ensilage and meal	152	61.96	6.09	18.28
	{ do do	265			
No. 2.	{ Hay, roots and meal.....	165	53.92	4.55	18.22
	{ do .....	213			
No. 3.	{ Corn ensilage and meal.....	260	67.92	6.68	14.47
	{ do .....	229			

## Experimental Farms.

### THE FATTENING OF STEERS ON CORN ENSILAGE AND FROZEN WHEAT.

From December 1 until January 5, the other two steers were fed upon a ration composed of—

Corn ensilage .....	Lbs. 50
Straw (cut) .....	5
	55
	55

During that period, they gained in weight an average of 11 lbs. per head, and consumed on the average 61.9 lbs. of feed per head per day, at a cost of 6.75 cents per head per day.

From January 5 until April 5, these two steers were fed upon a ration composed of,

Corn ensilage .....	Lbs. 50
Straw (cut) .....	5
Frozen wheat (ground) .....	6
	61
	61

During that period of 13 weeks, they gained in weight an average of 159 lbs. per head, and consumed on the average 59.88 lbs. of feed per head per day, at a cost of 9.32 cents per head per day. The frozen wheat was valued at 35 cents per bushel.

Table V shows, (1) the average increase in weight per head per day, (2) the average cost per head per day for feed consumed, and (3) the average cost of feed consumed per 100 lbs. of increase in live weight.

TABLE V.

RATIONS.	Increase in weight per day.	Cost per head per day.	Cost per 100 lbs. increase in weight.
	lbs.	cents.	\$
No. 1. Hay, roots, corn ensilage and meal .....	1.65	18.28	11.05
No. 2. Hay, roots and meal .....	1.50	18.22	12.14
No. 3. Corn ensilage and meal .....	1.94	14.47	7.45
No. 4. Corn ensilage and frozen wheat .....	1.74	9.32	5.33

*Conclusions.* From these tests it appears that:—

(1.) During the feeding period of 18 weeks, the steers which were fed upon ration No. 3 (corn ensilage and meal), gained in weight on the average 55½ lbs. per head more, and cost 3.75 cents per head less, per day for feed consumed, than the steers which were fed upon ration No. 2 (hay, roots and meal);

(2.) During the feeding period of 18 weeks, the steers which were fed upon ration No. 3 (corn ensilage and meal), gained in weight on the average 36 lbs. per head more, and cost 3.81 cents per head less, per day for feed consumed, than the steers which were fed upon ration No. 1 (hay, roots, corn ensilage and meal);

(3.) The cost for feed consumed per 100 lbs. of increase in live weight, was 62.95 per cent greater on ration No. 2 (hay, roots and meal), and 48.32 per cent greater on ration No. 1 (hay, roots, corn ensilage and meal) than it was on ration No. 3 (corn ensilage and meal);

(4.) On ration No. 2 (hay, roots and meal) the quantity of meal consumed per head per day, was 4.55 lbs. as against 6.68 lbs. per head per day on ration No. 3 (corn ensilage and meal);

(5.) The quality of the beef, from the steers fed upon corn ensilage and frozen wheat, was pronounced to be particularly excellent by the butchers, and by the members of eight different households who examined it critically when served as roast beef.

NOTE.—To furnish further data for a comparison between the bulky-fodder portions of rations Nos. 1, 2 and 3, an equal quantity of meal per head per day, will be fed to the several animals in our next series of experiments, instead of equal quantities of meal being added to the different rations.

THE FEEDING OF THREE-YEAR-OLD STEERS.

Four 3-year-old steers were purchased and were sorted into two lots of apparently even quality. On December 3, the operation of dehorning was performed on them. The wounds on the heads of three of the animals appeared to be acutely painful for about a week, and during that time they all lost from 40 to 100 lbs. each. The other animal did not seem to suffer much, after the operation of sawing off the horns was ended. After the wounds were healed, the animals were fed loose in a cold shed with only one thickness of lumber between them and the outside air.

The preparatory feeding period lasted from October 29 to December 1, and during it the animals were all fed upon the following ration:—

	Lbs.
Corn ensilage .....	25
Roots.....	50
Straw (cut).....	15
Pease (ground).....	3
Barley (ground).....	3
	—
	96
	==

They were each allowed as much of the mixture as they would eat.

On October 29, the average weight per head was 1,182 lbs.; and on December 1, it was 1,251 lbs.,—showing a gain of 69 lbs. per head.

Two rations were composed as in Table VI.

TABLE VI.

Ration No. 3.	Lbs.	Ration No. 5.	Lbs.
Corn ensilage.....	50	Corn ensilage.....	50
Straw (cut).....	5	Straw (cut).....	5
Oil-cake .....	2		
Pease (ground).....	2		
Barley (ground).....	2		
	61		55

For the purpose of making a comparison, a cash value was estimated for each of the component foddors in each ration as mentioned after Table III, page 58.

## Experimental Farms.

The following Table shows, (1) the increase in weight of each steer in 18 weeks, (2) the quantity of feed consumed on the average per head per day, (3) the quantity of the meal mixture (included in the former) consumed per head per day, and (4) the average cost per head per day, for feed consumed.

TABLE VII.

RATIONS.	Increase in weight.	Feed consumed.	Meal in feed per day.	Cost per head per day.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
No. 3. { Corn ensilage and meal.....	102	65·96	6·48	14·05
{     do     do .....	155			
No. 5. { Corn ensilage.....	50	54·65	0	5·96
{     do .....	7			

### THE FEEDING OF ONE-YEAR-OLD STEERS.

Four 1-year-old steers were purchased and were sorted into two lots of apparently even quality.

The preparatory feeding period lasted from 29th October, to 1st December, and during it, the animals were all fed upon the following ration:—

Corn ensilage.....	Lbs. 25
Roots .....	50
Straw (cut).....	15
Pease (ground).....	5
Barley (ground).....	3
	96

They were each allowed as much of the mixture as they would eat.

On 29th October, the average weight per head was 751 lbs.; and on 1st December, it was 805 lbs.; showing a gain of 54 lbs, per head.

From 1st December until 5th April, both lots were fed upon ration No. 3:—

Corn ensilage.....	Lbs. 50
Straw (cut).....	5
Oil-cake.....	2
Pease (ground).....	2
Barley (ground).....	2
	61

The two steers of one lot, were fed loose in a cold shed with only one thickness of lumber between them and the outside air; and the two steers of the other lot, were fed tied in stalls in the cattle stable. The average temperature of the stable would be about 50° Fahr.

The following Table shows, (1) the increase in weight of each steer in 18 weeks, (2) the quantity of feed consumed on the average, per head per day, (3) the quantity of the meal mixture (included in the former), consumed per head per day, and (4) the average cost per head per day, for feed consumed.



TABLE VIII.

RATIONS.	How fed.	Increase in weight.	Feed consumed per head.	Meal in feed per head.	Cost per head per day.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	cents.
Corn ensilage and meal.....	In stable.	173	45·25	4·45	9·64
do .....	do ..	163			
do .....	In shed..	172	43·94	4·32	9·36
do .....	do ..	129			

*Conclusion.* From this single test, it is not evident that there was an appreciable difference in the increase in the weight of the steers, or in the quantity of feed consumed, which was due to the place or manner of feeding,—stable *v.* shed, and tied *v.* loose.

THE FEEDING OF CALF-STEERS.

Four calf-steers were put under test on rations Nos. 2 and 3. Each lot contained one steer, out of a grade Shorthorn cow by a Shorthorn bull, and one steer out of a "Quebec Jersey" or "French Canadian" cow. The breeding of the sire of the Quebec steers was not known to us.

The preparatory feeding period lasted from October 29 to December 1, and during it the animals were all fed upon the following ration:—

	Lbs.
Corn ensilage.....	25
Roots.....	50
Straw (cut).....	15
Pease (ground).....	3
Barley (ground).....	3
	96

They were each allowed as much of the mixture as they would eat.

On October 29, the average weight per head was 465 lbs.; and on December 1, it was 526 lbs., showing a gain of 61 lbs. per head.

The two rations were composed as in Table IX.

TABLE IX.

Ration No. 2.	Lbs.	Ration No. 3.	Lbs.
Hay (cut).....	20	Corn ensilage.....	50
Roots.....	40	Straw (cut).....	5
Straw (cut).....	5	Oil-cake.....	2
Oil-cake.....	2	Pease (ground).....	2
Pease (ground).....	2	Barley (ground).....	2
Barley (ground).....	2		
	71		61

For the purpose of making a comparison, a cash value was estimated for each of the component fodders in each ration, as mentioned after Table III, page 58.

## Experimental Farms.

The following Table shows, (1) the increase in weight of each steer in 18 weeks, (2) the quantity of feed consumed on the average per head per day, (3) the quantity of the meal mixture (included in the former) consumed per head per day, and (4) the average cost per head per day, for feed consumed.

TABLE X.

RATIONS.	Breed.	Increase in weight.	Feed consumed per head.	Meal in feed per head.	Cost per head per day.
		lbs.	lbs. ▽	lbs.	cents.
No. 2 { Hay, roots and meal. ....	Shorthorn.....	255 }	30.71	2.59	10.38
	do ..... Quebec.....	164 }			
No. 3 { Corn ensilage and meal. ....	Shorthorn.....	212 }	35.25	3.46	7.51
	do ..... Quebec.....	175 }			

The following Tables have been arranged to show, (1) the relative rates of increase in weight, (2) the relative cost per head per day, and (3) the relative cost of feed consumed per 100 lbs. of increase in live weight, of the steers of Shorthorn and Quebec blood respectively.

TABLE XI.

—	Breed.	Weight Dec. 1.	Weight April 5.	Increase.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Steer No. 174.....	Shorthorn.....	595	850	255
do 173.....	Quebec.....	480	644	164
do 172.....	Shorthorn.....	600	812	212
do 171.....	Quebec.....	430	605	175

TABLE XII.

RATIONS.	Breed.	Increase in weight per day.	Feed consumed per day.	Cost per head per day.	Cost per 100 lbs. of increase in weight.
		lbs.	lbs.	cents.	\$
No. 2 { Hay, roots and meal. ....	Shorthorn.....	2.02	35.85	12.11	5.99
	do ..... Quebec.....	1.30	25.65	8.67	6.66
No. 3 { Corn ensilage and meal. ....	Shorthorn.....	1.68	39.00	8.31	4.94
	do ..... Quebec.....	1.38	31.50	6.71	4.83

**Conclusions.** From these tests with calf steers it appears that:—

(1.) During the feeding period of 18 weeks, the steers which were fed upon ration No. 3 (corn ensilage and meal) **GAINED** in weight on the average 16 lbs. per head **LESS**, and cost 2.87 cents per head **LESS** per day for feed consumed, than the steers which were fed upon ration No. 2 (hay, roots and meal);

(2.) The *cost* of feed consumed per 100 lbs. of increase in live weight, was 27.6 *per cent greater*, on ration No. 2 (hay, roots and meal), than it was on ration No. 3 (corn ensilage and meal);

(3.) The *cost* of feed consumed per 100 lbs. of increase in weight was *lowest* in the case of a calf steer of "French Canadian" or "Quebec Jersey" breed, fed upon ration No. 3 (corn ensilage and meal).

## COMPARISONS IN THE FEEDING OF STEERS OF DIFFERENT AGES.

In the foregoing Tables some information has been given showing the comparative quantities of feed consumed and the cost per 100 lbs. of increase in live weight, by 3-year-old steers, 2-year-old steers, 1-year-old-steers and calf-steers respectively, when fed upon the same ration.

The following additional Tables have been arranged to present a comparison of the results in convenient form. The lots which are compared were fed from Dec. 1 to April 5, upon ration No. 3, viz.:—

	Lbs.
Corn ensilage .....	50
Straw (cut).....	5
Oil-cake.....	2
Pease (ground).....	2
Barley (ground).....	2
	61

TABLE XIII.

Steers.	Increase in weight.	Increase in weight per day per head.	Feed consumed per day per head.	Meal in feed per day per head.	Cost per head per day.	Cost per 100 lbs. of increase in weight.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	cents.	\$
3-year-old, No. 189.....	102	1.02	65.96	6.48	14.05	13.77
do No. 188.....	155					
2-year-old, No. 183.....	260	1.94	67.92	6.68	14.47	7.45
do No. 182.....	229					
1-year-old, No. 178.....	173	1.33	45.25	4.45	9.64	7.23
do No. 177.....	163					
Calf steer, No. 172.....	212	1.53	35.25	3.46	7.51	4.89
do No. 171.....	175					

*Conclusions.* From this one series of experiments, it appears that:—

- (1.) The cost for feed consumed per 100 lbs. of increase in live weight was lowest in the case of calf-steers, viz.: \$4.89 per 100 lbs.;
- (2.) The cost for feed consumed per 100 lbs. of increase in live weight was 84.83 per cent greater by the 3-year-old steers than by the 2-year-old steers;
- (3.) The original weight of the 2-year-old steers was enhanced in value per lb., quite as much by the feeding for 18 weeks, as was the original weight of the 3-year-old steers;
- (4.) The original weight of the 1-year-old steers and calf-steers was not enhanced in value per lb. to any appreciable extent by the feeding for 18 weeks.

NOTES.—The 1-year-old steers and calf-steers have been carried over to be fed during the winter of 1892-93.

The corn ensilage, which was used in these experiments, was made from several varieties of Indian corn, most of which had not reached the early milk stage of growth. By the planting of varieties of corn which ripen early (mainly Longfellow and Pearce's Prolific) a quality of ensilage which appears to be much superior, has been provided for the feeding experiments of 1892-93.

## PART II.—THE FATTENING OF SWINE.

Experiments in the feeding of swine were commenced at the Central Experimental Farm in December, 1890. Particulars of the different sorts of feed, of the quantities of feed consumed, and of the increase in the live weight of the animals under the tests, were given in the Annual Report for 1891.

The objects of these first investigations were,—(1) to discover the difference, if any, in the quantity of grain required to produce every pound of increase in the live weight of the swine, when it was fed steamed and warm, and when it was fed raw

## Experimental Farms.

and cold, (2) to obtain a record of the comparative quantities of grain required to produce every pound of increase in the live weight of swine during different stages of the fattening period.

The mixture of grain used in the tests was one composed of equal parts of pease, barley and rye, which had been ground. It was saturated with water and fed wet in all cases.

Cold water was given to drink, and a mixture of salt and wood ashes was put in a box on the floor of every pen, where the pigs had access to it at will.

The quantities of feed consumed were weighed every day, and the swine were weighed once every week.

The following Table shows the quantities of feed consumed per pound of increase in live weight, during six feeding periods in four pens.

TABLE I. •

	PEN 1.		PEN 2.		PEN 5.		PEN 6.	
	4 Swine, fed steamed and warm.		4 Swine, fed raw and cold.		4 Swine, fed steamed and warm, plus Sugar Beets.		4 Swine, fed raw and cold, plus Sugar Beets.	
	Grain.		Grain.		Grain	Sugar Beets	Grain	Sugar Beets
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
December 9 to January 5 .....	3 31	3 30	4 69	0 61	3 17	0 84		
January 5 to February 2 .....	3 07	3 07	2 46	2 00	2 76	2 23		
February 2 to March 2 .....	3 79	4 43	3 46	2 00	3 81	2 32		
March 2 to March 30 .....	5 00	7 07	5 40	3 63	3 15	2 13		
March 30 to April 27 .....	7 06	5 68	4 88	4 08	9 51	8 25		
April 27 to May 18 .....	8 53	5 71	4 17	3 31	6 58	6 00		
Average .....	4 16	4 25	3 86	+2 46	3 89	+2 73		

*Conclusions.* These two sets of experiments indicate that:—

(1.) There is no appreciable difference in the number of pounds of grain required to produce a pound of increase in the live weight of swine, when it is fed steamed and warm, as compared with it when fed raw and cold;

(2.) On the average there is a gradual and great increase in the quantity of grain consumed for every pound of increase in the live weight of swine, after the second month of the fattening period, and after the average live weight exceeds 100 lbs.;

(3.) It is economical to market swine to be slaughtered when they weigh from 180 to 200 lbs., live weight;

(4.) The consumption of feed per day is *greatest* at or near the period of their fattening, when the quantity of feed consumed per pound of increase in weight, is *smallest*.

It may be added that to produce an increase of 3,231½ lbs. in the live weight of 24 swine, 4.14 lbs. of a mixture of equal parts of ground pease, barley and rye were required for every pound of increase in the live weight.

## EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING GRAIN, UNGROUND, GROUND AND WITH SKIM-MILK.

During the winter of 1891-2 experiments were begun to discover the effect of feeding swine upon a ration of grain only (unground and ground) as compared with a ration composed of grain and skim-milk. For the purpose, four pens of pigs were selected and sorted into lots as nearly alike as they could be obtained. In each of the four pens were put two pigs out of a Poland-China sow by an improved Large Yorkshire boar. With them were put three grade pigs in each of the three first pens; and in the fourth pen two pigs out of a Berkshire sow by an Improved Large Yorkshire boar, were put with the two cross-bred Poland-China-by-Yorkshire pigs.

The 9 grade pigs which were put in the first three pens with the 6 cross-bred Poland-China-by-Yorkshire pigs, were purchased outside. Their breeding was not known, but they appeared to be grades of Chester White, or Yorkshire blood. The pigs in the several pens, considered as lots, were as nearly as practicable equal as to breeding, quality, age and size.

The experiment began on January 4th and ended on May 2nd. The feed consumed was weighed every day, and the swine were weighed once every week. The following Tables have been arranged to show the average results at four different times in the fattening period.

TABLE II.

Pen 1 contained 5 swine, as described above—3 grades and 2 cross bred Poland-China-by-Yorkshire. They were fed upon a mixture of equal parts of pease, barley and rye, *not ground*, and soaked in cold water for 48 hours.

	Jan. 4.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 29.	Mar. 28.	May 2.	Totals.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Live weight.....	346	386	502	646	780	.....
Increase in weight.....		40	116	144	134	434
Feed consumed.....		378	490	544	538	1,930
do per lb. of increase in live weight.....		9.49	4.13	3.77	4.01	4.45

TABLE III.

Pen 2 contained 5 swine similar to those in Pen 1. They were fed upon a mixture of equal parts of pease, barley and rye, *ground* and soaked in cold water for 12 hours.

	Jan. 4.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 29.	Mar. 28.	May 2.	Totals.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Live weight.....	346	430	580	741	865	.....
Increase in weight.....		84	150	161	124	519
Feed consumed.....		461	572	657	576	2,266
do per lb. of increase in live weight.....		5.48	3.81	4.08	4.64	4.36

## Experimental Farms.

### TABLE IV.

Pen 3 contained 5 swine similar to those in Pens 1 and 2. They were fed upon an allowance of the same mixture as those in Pen 2 (*viz.*: equal parts of pease, barley and rye, *ground* and soaked in cold water for 12 hours), plus all the skim-milk they would drink.

—	Jan. 4.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 29.	Mar. 28.	May 2.	Totals.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Live weight .....	346	434	590	768	1,017	.....
Increase in weight.....		88	156	178	249	671
Feed consumed. {	Meal.....	230	286	432	704	1,652
	+ Milk.....	1,081	2,078	2,649	3,537	9,345
do per lb. of increase in live weight. {	Meal.....	2·61	1·83	2·42	2·82	2·46
	+ Milk.....	12·28	13·32	14·88	14·20	13·92

### TABLE V.

Pen 4 contained 4 swine, 2 crossbred Poland-China-by-Yorkshire, and 2 crossbred Berkshire-by-Yorkshire. They were fed upon an allowance of the same mixture as those in Pens 2 and 3, (*viz.*, equal parts of pease, barley and rye, *ground* and soaked for 12 hours), plus all the skim-milk they would drink.

—	Jan. 4.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 29.	Mar. 28.	May 2.	Totals.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Live weight .....	306	395	520	675	842	.....
Increase in weight.....		89	125	155	167	536
Feed consumed. {	Meal.....	332	385	514	626	1,857
	+ Milk.....	610	481	551	938	2,580
do per lb. of increase in live weight. {	Meal.....	3·73	3·07	3·31	3·74	3·46
	+ Milk.....	6·85	3·84	3·54	5·61	4·81

**Conclusions.** From these tests which continued 17 weeks, it appears that:—

- (1.) 4·45 lbs. of grain were consumed per lb. of increase in live weight, when it was fed *unground* and soaked for 48 hours;
- (2.) 4·36 lbs. of grain were consumed per lb. of increase in live weight, when it was fed *ground* and soaked for 12 hours;
- (3.) 1 lb. of grain was the equivalent of 6·65 lbs. of skim-milk in increasing the live weight;
- (4.) The swine, which were fed upon a ration containing skim-milk, were lustier and more robust in appearance, than those which were fed upon grain only.

#### EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING FROZEN WHEAT.

The first test in this series was undertaken to discover, (1) what results could be obtained from the fattening of large-sized swine upon a ration of frozen wheat, and, (2) how frozen wheat compared with a mixture of equal parts by weight of pease, barley and wheat for increasing the live weight of the animals.

Twelve grade swine were purchased; their age and breeding were not known. The average weight at the commencement of the test was 186 lbs. each. They were sorted into three lots, which were nearly even as to weight, quality and appearance.

The frozen wheat was procured from the branch Experimental Farms at Brandon, Man., and Indian Head, N.W.T. It was graded "No. 2 frozen," "No. 3 frozen," and "unmarketable."

TABLE VI.

Pen 1 contained 4 swine. They were fed upon frozen wheat *ground* and soaked in cold water for 12 hours.

	Dec. 28.	Jan. 25.	Feb. 22.	Mar. 14.	Totals.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Live weight .....	739	847	969	1,100	.....
Increase in weight .....		108	122	131	361
Feed consumed .....		701	650	565	1,916
do per lb. of increase in live weight.....		6.49	5.33	4.28	5.30

TABLE VII.

Pen 2 contained 4 swine. They were fed upon frozen wheat, *unground* and soaked for an average of 42 hours. (During the first 2 weeks of the test, the wheat was soaked for only 12 hours; that may account for the unusually large quantity consumed per lb. of increase in weight).

	Dec. 28.	Jan. 25.	Feb. 22.	Mar. 14.	Totals.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Live weight .....	745	784	958	1,091	.....
Increase in weight .....		39	174	133	346
Feed consumed .....		697	945	640	2,282
do per lb. increase in live weight .....		17.87	5.42	4.81	6.59

TABLE VIII.

Pen 3 contained 4 swine. They were fed upon a mixture of equal parts by weight of wheat, barley and pease, *unground* and soaked for an average of 42 hours.

	Dec. 28.	Jan. 25.	Feb. 22.	Mar. 14.	Totals.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Live weight.....	747	816	963	1,114	.....
Increase in weight.....		69	147	151	367
Feed consumed.....		673	935	620	2,228
do per lb. of increase in live weight.....		9.75	6.36	4.10	6.07

## Experimental Farms.

*Conclusions.* From these tests with heavy swine, it appears that:—

(1.) when the frozen wheat was fed, *ground* and soaked for 12 hours, 11·3 lbs. of increase in the live weight were obtained per bushel of wheat;

(2.) When the frozen wheat was fed *unground* and soaked for 12 and 42 hours, 9·1 lbs. of increase in the live weight were obtained per bushel of wheat;

(3.) When the frozen wheat is to be fed *unground*, it should be soaked for at least 42 hours;

(4.) Leaving out of the reckoning, the weeks during which the frozen wheat *unground*, and the mixture of wheat, barley and pease *unground*, were soaked for only 12 hours, 5·24 lbs. of frozen wheat were consumed per lb increase, and 5·22 lbs. of the mixture of wheat, barley and pease were consumed per lb. of increase in the live weight.

The second test in this series was made with younger and smaller swine to discover, (1) the quantity of frozen wheat consumed per lb. of increase in live weight, and (2) the quantity of skim-milk which would be the equivalent of a pound of frozen wheat in increasing the live weight of the swine.

TABLE IX.

Pen V contained 5 swine bred at the Experimental Farm; they were out of a Poland-China sow by an Improved Large Yorkshire boar. They were fed upon frozen wheat *ground* and soaked for 12 hours. During the last 3 weeks of the test, they were fed upon the lowest quality of frozen wheat only, which has been graded "unmarketable."

	Feb. 1.	Feb. 29.	Mar. 28.	May. 2.	May 30.	Totals.
	Lbs.	lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Live weight.....	306	470	595	724	827	.....
Increase in weight.....		164	125	129	103	521
Feed consumed.....		565	508	551	580	2,204
do per lb. of increase in live weight.....		3·44	4·06	4·27	5·63	4·23

TABLE X.

Pen VI contained 4 swine bred at the Experimental Farm; they were out of a grade Berkshire sow by an Improved Large Yorkshire boar. They were fed upon an allowance of frozen wheat, *ground* and soaked for 12 hours, plus as much skim-milk as they would drink.

	May 2.	May 31.	June 27.	Totals.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Live weight.....	415	519	*577	.....
Increase in weight.....		104	141	245
Feed consumed { Wheat.....		327	322	649
+ Milk.....		1,601	1,465	3,066
do per lb. of increase in live weight { Wheat.....		3·14	2·28	2·65
+ Milk.....		15·39	10·39	12·51

\* 3 swine only.



*Conclusions.* From these tests with swine weighing an average of 61 lbs. each in the one pen, and an average of 104 lbs. each in the other pen, it appears that:—

(1.) When the frozen wheat was fed *ground* and soaked for 12 hours, 14·18 lbs. of increase in the live weight were obtained, per bushel of wheat;

(2.) In the feeding of swine from an average weight of 61 lbs. each, until they reached an average weight of 145 lbs. each, 15·46 lbs. of increase in the live weight were obtained, per bushel of wheat;

(3.) 1 lb. of frozen wheat was the equivalent of 7·91 lbs. of skim-milk in increasing the live weight;

(4.) The swine which were fed upon a ration containing skim-milk were lustier and more robust in appearance, than those which were fed upon grain only.

The swine from Pens V and VI were slaughtered; and the hams, sides and shoulders were cured in pickle by an Ottawa pork-dealer and ham-curer. The bacon and hams were pronounced excellent in quality, by many who examined them and afterwards purchased them for their own tables.

The parts of one side, from a pig of the lot which were fattened upon frozen wheat exclusively, were sent for opinion to Wm. Davies, Esq., of the Wm. Davies Co., Limited, Toronto, who have one of the largest and best known establishments for the curing of swine products in Canada. The following is the sum of the verdict of Mr. Davies upon its quality:—

“It is excellent, rather too salt, but very rich and luscious. I consider it superior to hogs fed on peas alone. The complaint regarding pea-fed bacon in England, is that the lean is hard, and this is the case to some extent with the fat also. It would be well if farmers in Canada would mix the grain and grind it, then give it to the hogs with whey, butter-milk or skim-milk.”

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

In those parts of Canada, where a less or greater quantity of wheat may be injured by frost or other climatic conditions, the farmers should fortify their positions by providing means whereby to market, in the best way, this product which cannot be sold at paying prices in the form of grain. From 9·1 lbs. to 15·46 lbs. of increase in the live weight of swine have been obtained per bushel of frozen wheat consumed.

When swine are fetching 5 cents per lb. live weight, with an allowance of five per cent deducted for shrinkage, the frozen wheat fed under the least favourable of ordinary conditions, may realize 43½ cents per bushel. At the same price for swine, the frozen wheat, fed under favourable conditions in the quality and age of the swine and the preparation of the feed, may realize 73·45 cents per bushel.

The conditions required for the profitable feeding of swine are (1) clean, dry, warm quarters protected from wind and draughts, (2) as much wholesome feed—if grain preferably *ground fine*—as they will eat clean, three times a day, and (3) free access to a mixture of salt and ashes, to soda, or to soil.

To meet the requirements of foreign markets, swine with lean meat are wanted; larger numbers of them should be fed and fattened during the summer months; and they should be sold alive by the farmer or feeder in order that they may be slaughtered at packing houses, where the carcasses can be cut and cured in a uniformly satisfactory manner, suited to the preferences of different buyers.

# Experimental Farms.

## PART III.—EXPERIMENTAL DAIRY WORK.

In the Experimental Dairy, the experiments which have been carried on far enough to be reported upon are:—

I. Experiments in the creaming of milk during every month of the year (1) by a centrifugal cream separator; (2) by the gravity or setting method in the use of deep setting pails in ice water; and (3) by the gravity or setting method in the use of shallow milk-pans;

II. Experiments in the creaming of milk and the making of butter from the milk of cows (1) which had been milking for periods exceeding 6½ months each, and (2) which had been milking for periods of less than 6½ months each;

III. Experiments in churning sweet cream at different temperatures;

IV. Experiments in the churning of cream after the addition to it of different percentages of water.

### I—Experiments in the Creaming of Milk.

A series of experiments was undertaken to obtain information upon the relative efficiency of three different methods of creaming milk, for every month of the year. The methods used were (1) an Alexandra centrifugal cream separator; (2) deep-setting shot-gun milk pails set in ice water, and (3) shallow milk-pans set on a table in a room of which the temperature was recorded. The milking cows in our herd comprised Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, Devons, Quebec Jerseys, and Shorthorn grade cows. Fresh-calved cows came in from time to time during the year. Mixed milk from the herd was used in the tests; and the testing by each of the three methods lasted for a period of one week of every month.

The following Table shows the results which were obtained by the use of a No. 4 Alexandra cream separator, No. 8 size, during one week of every month.

TABLE I.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Temperature of milk... Fahr.	98°	98°	98°	98°	95°	95°	98°	98°	98°	98°	98°	98°
Speed of separator... per minute	7,000	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,500	7,500	7,200
Milk per hour.... lbs.	500	400	400	450	500	500	550	500	500	450	500	425
Fat in milk...per cent.	3.93	3.88	3.66	3.73	3.70	3.76	3.50	3.40	3.50	3.52	3.55	3.90
Fat in skim-milk..... per cent.	0.30	0.08	0.10	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.04
Fat in butter-milk.... per cent.	0.15	0.10	0.40	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.13	0.07	0.30
Milk per lb. of butter... lbs.	23.89	22.78	24.45	23.44	23.31	23.09	25.48	25.46	25.46	24.94	24.40	22.06
Butter per 100 lbs. of milk..... lbs.	4.19	4.39	4.09	4.27	4.29	4.33	3.92	3.93	3.93	4.01	4.10	4.55
Butter per 100 lbs. of fat in milk.... lbs.	106.60	113.02	111.75	114.37	115.93	115.18	112.13	115.54	112.20	113.88	115.43	116.22
Fat in butter...per cent.	87.53	86.76	86.31	86.19	85.63	84.99	87.85	85.33	88.20	85.80	85.42	84.61
Fat not recovered..... per cent.	6.69	1.94	3.55	1.43	2.50	2.11	1.50	1.41	1.04	2.29	1.40	1.66

The following Table shows the results which were obtained by setting the milk during one week of every month in shot-gun milk-pails in a tank of ice water. The pails were of the ordinary cylindrical shape and size, viz., 20 ins. by 8½ ins. The skimming was effected by the use of a cone-shaped skimmer; and enough of the skim milk was removed with the cream to ensure a complete recovery of the butter fat which had risen to the top. The milk in every case was set immediately after it was received from the stable and it was left for 22 hours in the ice water.

TABLE II.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Temperature of milk, when set . . . Fahr.	88°	86°	89°	90°	93°	95°	95°	96°	84°	84°	82°	80°
Temperature of water, Fahr.	38°	38°	38°	38°	38°	38°	38°	38°	36°	35°	36°	37°
Temperature of milk, when skimmed, Fahr.	38°	38°	33°	33°	38°	38°	38°	38°	36°	35°	36°	37°
Fat in milk . . . per cent.	3.95	3.81	3.68	3.72	3.70	3.76	3.50	3.40	3.50	3.52	3.55	3.90
Fat in skim-milk . . . per cent.	0.92	0.69	0.51	0.41	0.35	0.45	0.23	0.23	0.35	0.39	0.80	0.87
Fat in butter-milk . . . per cent.	0.20	0.35	0.39	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.25
Milk per lb. of butter, lbs.	26.51	25.98	26.17	26.77	24.85	25.30	26.49	26.41	25.77	25.94	28.46	25.64
Butter per 100 lbs. of milk, lbs.	3.77	3.85	3.82	3.88	4.02	3.95	3.77	3.79	3.88	3.85	3.51	3.90
Butter per 100 lbs. of fat in milk, lbs.	95.48	101.01	103.83	104.35	108.75	105.11	107.84	111.39	110.86	109.57	99.03	100.00
Fat in butter, per cent.	84.42	83.27	83.90	86.41	84.14	85.42	87.01	83.73	82.28	81.99	82.35	81.79
Fat not recovered, . . . per cent.	19.39	15.88	12.34	9.76	8.49	10.22	6.16	6.74	8.79	10.16	18.44	18.20

The following Table shows the results which were obtained by setting the milk, during one week of every month, in shallow milk-pans. The pans were twelve inches in diameter and the milk was set in them to a depth of three inches. In every case, the milk was set immediately after it was received from the stable; and it was left for 22 hours before it was skimmed.

TABLE III.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Temperature of milk, when set . . . Fahr.	88°	86°	89°	90°	93°	95°	95°	96°	84°	84°	82°	80°
Temperature of room, Fahr.	60°	60°	58°	56°	60°	70°	72°	65°	45°	45°	48°	50°
Temperature of milk, when skimmed, Fahr.	60°	60°	60°	56°	60°	70°	73°	66°	45°	45°	48°	50°
Fat in milk . . . per cent.	3.98	3.81	3.68	3.72	3.70	3.76	3.50	3.40	3.50	3.52	3.55	3.90
Fat in skim-milk . . . per cent.	0.72	0.53	0.40	0.58	0.48	0.41	0.32	0.40	0.45	0.47	0.50	0.55
Fat in butter-milk . . . per cent.	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.15	0.20
Milk per lb. of butter, lbs.	25.00	25.05	25.00	27.05	25.46	25.00	25.69	26.53	27.38	27.16	26.92	24.39
Butter per 100 lbs. of milk, lbs.	4.00	3.99	4.00	3.70	3.93	4.00	3.89	3.77	3.65	3.68	3.71	4.1
Butter per 100 lbs. of fat in milk, lbs.	100.50	104.76	108.70	99.35	106.17	106.40	111.28	110.86	104.36	104.71	104.67	105.13
Fat in butter, per cent.	83.75	83.30	82.50	86.82	83.50	84.82	82.31	80.76	85.24	84.04	84.15	83.61
Fat not recovered, . . . per cent.	15.70	12.73	10.33	13.74	11.35	9.74	8.41	10.46	11.04	12.00	11.92	12.10

The percentages of butter-fat in the mixed herd milk were practically the same for the three several weeks of every month; the greatest difference being in January, when it was .05 of one per cent of fat.

## Experimental Farms.

The following charts have been prepared to show at a glance, the comparative results which were obtained from the three different methods.

CHART I.

NUMBER of pounds of Butter obtained per 100 pounds of Milk, from the three different methods of creaming, as per Tables I., II. and III.

Centrifugal cream separator,   
 Deep-setting milk-pails,   
 Shallow milk-pans,

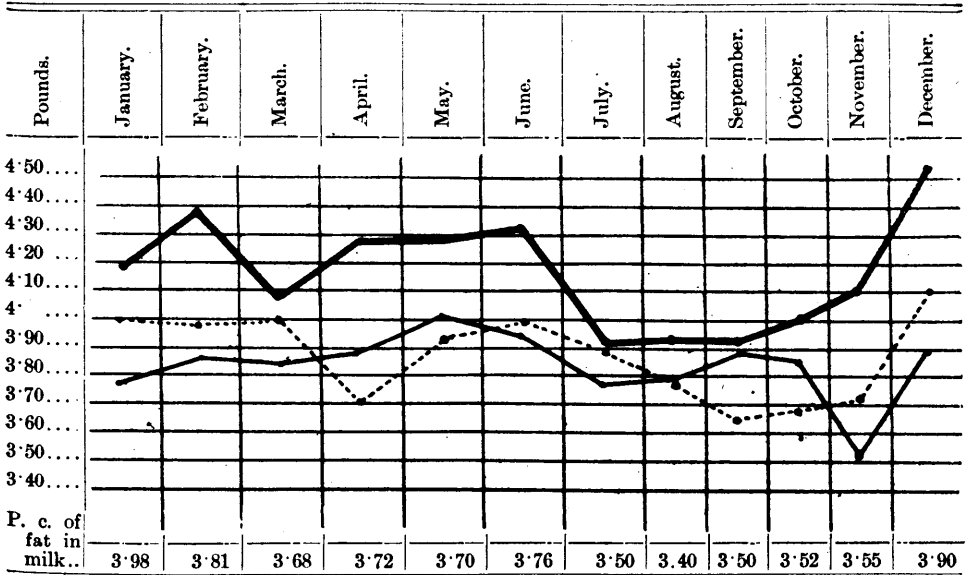


CHART II.

PERCENTAGE of Fat in Skim-milk, from the three different methods of creaming, as per Tables I., II. and III.

Centrifugal cream separator,   
 Deep-setting milk-pails,   
 Shallow milk-pans,

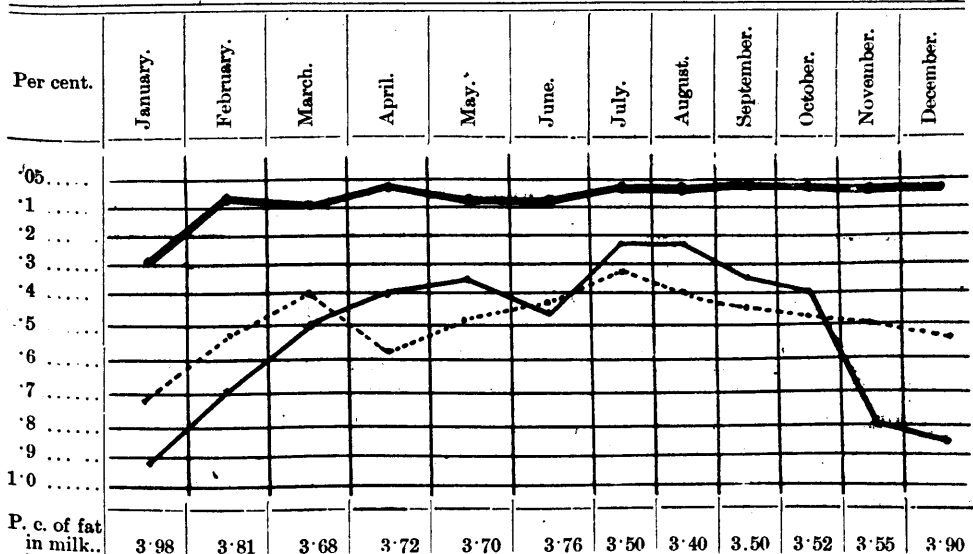
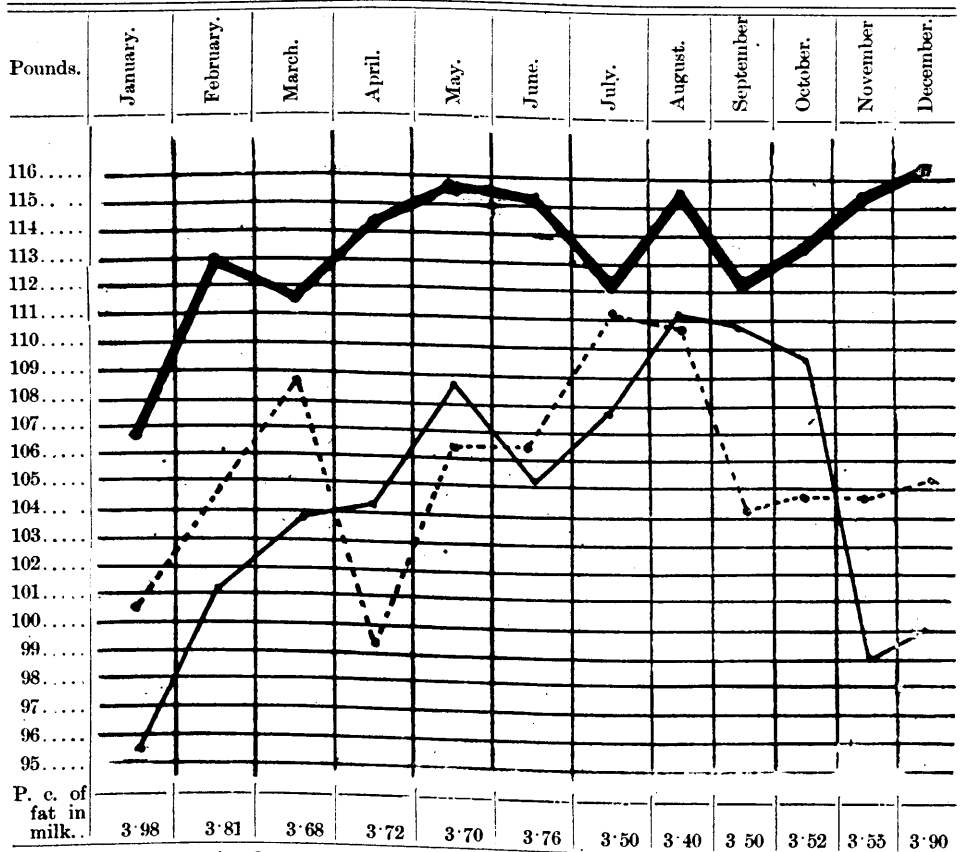


CHART III.

NUMBER of pounds of marketable Butter, obtained per 100 pounds of Butter fat in milk, from the three different methods of creaming, as per Tables I., II. and III.  
 Centrifugal cream separator, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Deep-setting milk-pails, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shallow milk-pans, .....



P. c. of fat in milk.	3.98	3.81	3.68	3.72	3.70	3.76	3.50	3.40	3.50	3.52	3.55	3.90
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(II) Experiments in the creaming of Milk and the making of Butter from the Milk of Cows, (1) which had been milking for periods exceeding 6½ months each, and (2) which had been milking for periods of less than 6½ months each.

The following Table shows the results on the average, from 4 tests in each case, when the creaming was effected by the centrifugal cream separator.

TABLE IV.

	From Cows milking more than 6½ months each.	From Cows milking less than 6½ months each.
Temperature of milk, .....	Fahr. 98°	98°
Speed of separator .....	7,400 per min.	7,400
Milk per hour .....	450 lbs.	500
Fat in milk .....	3.68 per cent.	3.18
Fat in skim-milk .....	.20	.02
Fat in butter-milk .....	.05	.06
Butter per 100 lbs. of fat in milk .....	115.06 lbs.	120.48
Fat not recovered .....	4.23 per cent.	.72
Butter score for flavour out of possible 40 points. ....	{ at 1 week 37	39
	{ at 14 weeks 28	35

## Experimental Farms.

*Conclusions.* The results from these 4 tests indicate that:—

(1.) From the milk of cows, which had been milking for periods exceeding 6½ months each, 3·51 per cent more of the butter-fat was not recovered, even when the rate of inflow of the milk into the centrifugal cream separator was 10 per cent less than in the case of the milk from cows which had been milking for periods of less than 6½ months each;

(2.) The butter from the milk of the cows which had been milking for the longer periods, was not as good in the flavour and did not keep so well as the butter from the milk of the cows which had been milking for the shorter periods.

The following Table shows the results, on the average from 7 tests in each case, when the creaming was effected by the deep-setting milk-pails, set in ice water for a period of 22 hours.

TABLE V.

	From Cows milking more than 6½ months each.	From Cows milking less than 6½ months each.
Temperature of milk when set..... Fahr.	85°	86°
Temperature of water..... " "	38°	38°
Temperature of milk when skimmed..... " "	38°	38°
Fat in milk..... per cent.	3·67	3·56
Fat in skim-milk..... " "	1·43	·21
Fat in butter-milk..... " "	·40	·35
Butter per 100 lbs of fat in milk..... lbs.	80·91	114·85
Fat not recovered..... per cent.	32·55	6·34
Butter score for flavour out of possible 40 points..... at 4 weeks	33	35

*Conclusions.* The results from these tests indicate that:—

(1.) From the milk of cows which had been milking for periods exceeding 6½ months each, 26·21 per cent more of the butter-fat was not recovered, than from the milk of cows which had been milking for periods of less than 6½ months each;

(2.) The butter from the cows which had been milking for the longer periods was not as good in the flavour as the butter from the milk of the cows which had been milking for the shorter periods.

The following Table shows the results, on the average from 8 tests in each case, when the milk of one fresh-calved cow was mixed with the milk of the cows which had been milking for periods exceeding 6½ months each, and when the creaming was effected by the deep-setting milk-pails, set in ice water for a period of 22 hours.

TABLE VI.

	From Cows milking more than 6½ months each	From Cows milking less than 6½ months each
Temperature of milk when set..... Fahr.	85°	85°
Temperature of water..... " "	38°	38°
Temperature of milk when skimmed..... " "	38°	38°
Fat in milk..... per cent.	3·58	3·54
Fat in skim-milk..... " "	·55	·23
Fat in butter-milk..... " "	·40	·32
Butter per 100 lbs. of fat in milk..... lbs.	103·29	114·94
Fat not recovered..... per cent.	14·00	6·71
Butter score of flavour out of possible 40 points..... at 5 weeks.	36	38

*Conclusions.* The results from these 8 tests indicate that:—

(1.) When the milk of one fresh-calved cow was added to the milk from eight cows, which had been milking for periods exceeding  $6\frac{1}{2}$  months each, 7.29 per cent more of the butter-fat was not recovered, than from the milk of cows which had been milking for periods of less than  $6\frac{1}{2}$  months each;

(2.) The addition of the milk of one fresh-calved cow to the milk from eight cows which had been milking for periods exceeding  $6\frac{1}{2}$  months each, resulted in the recovery of 18.55 per cent more of the butter-fat, than from the milk of the same cows when set in deep-setting milk-pails, without the addition of the milk from a fresh-calved cow.

(III.) *Experiments in churning Sweet Cream at different Temperatures.*

During the month of March a number of tests were conducted to ascertain the temperature at which the churning of sweet cream would give the most efficient recovery of the butter-fat. In a No. 5 Daisy revolving barrel churn, of a capacity of fourteen gallons, 16 tests were made as shown in Table VII.

TABLE VII.

Number of Tests made.	2	6	6	1	1
Quantity of cream..... lbs.	42	36	38.5	40	23
Temperature when churning was started..... Fahr.	41°	46°	45°	48°	55°
do do finished..... "	58°	58°	59° 5	58°	58°
Increase in temperature..... "	17°	12°	14° 5	10°	3°
Period of churning..... min.	90	75	85	40	10
Speed of churn..... rev. per min.	70	70	68	72	74
Fat in butter-milk..... per cent.	0.10	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.60

In a No. 2 Daisy revolving barrel churn of a capacity of three gallons, 26 tests were made as shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII.

Number of Tests made.	9	12	2	1	1	1
Quantity of cream..... lbs.	20	12	25.5	19	30	15
Temperature when churning was started..... Fahr.	42°	44°	50°	52°	57°	58°
do do finished..... "	60°	57°	59°	58°	61°	62°
Increase in temperature..... "	18°	13°	9°	6°	4°	4°
Period of churning..... min.	113	95	90	50	70	50
Speed of churn..... rev. per min.	68	68	71	65	68	70
Fat in butter-milk..... per cent.	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.30	0.50	0.40

*Conclusions.* The results from these 42 tests indicate that:—

(1.) When the churning of sweet cream is started at a temperature of 50° Fahr., or under, the quantity of butter-fat remaining in the butter-milk need not exceed 0.25 of 1 per cent;

(2.) For the efficient recovery of the butter-fat by the churning of sweet cream, the temperature of the cream should not be above 50° Fahr., when the churning is started; and the churn (if a revolving one) should not be filled to more than one quarter of its actual holding capacity.

## Experimental Farms.

(IV.) *Experiments in the churning of Cream after the addition to it of different percentages of Water.*

Four series of tests were made to compare the results from the churning of cream with and without the addition of different percentages of water to the cream, before it was ripened. These tests were conducted at intervals from May 6th to October 1st. The cream was obtained from mixed herd milk (containing on the average 3.45 per cent of butter-fat) by means of a centrifugal cream separator, which separated 14 per cent of the whole milk as cream. The cream, in each test of the four series, was divided into two equal portions. The one portion was ripened to the usual degree of sourness or was kept sweet, and was churned as normal cream; a percentage of water (from 10 to 30 per cent) was added to the other portion in each test, after which it was churned in the same manner as the normal cream.

The following Table shows the results which were obtained, on the average, from the tests of the different series.

TABLE IX.

Number of tests made.	Series 1.		Series 2.		Series 3.		Series 4.	
	5		4		4		5	
	Normal Cream.	10 per cent of water added.	Normal Cream.	20 per cent of water added.	Normal Cream.	25 per cent of water added.	Normal Cream.	30 per cent of water added.
Milk per lb. of butter..... lbs.	25.77	26.11	24.83	25.20	25.17	25.45	25.14	25.74
Butter per 100 lbs. of milk. "	3.88	3.83	4.03	3.97	3.97	3.93	3.98	3.88
Butter per 100 lbs. of fat in milk..... "	115.23	113.76	116.58	114.84	113.50	112.27	115.03	112.34
Fat not recovered..... per cent.	2.32	2.37	1.83	1.83	2.41	2.61	3.20	3.12

The following Table shows the results, on the average from the 18 tests, with normal cream and the results, on the average from the 18 tests, with cream to which water had been added—from 10 to 30 per cent as per Table IX).

TABLE X.

	Normal Cream.	Watered Cream.
Milk per lb. of butter..... lbs.	25.22	25.62
Butter per 100 lbs. of milk..... "	3.96	3.90
Butter per 100 lbs. of fat in milk..... "	115.08	113.30
Fat not recovered..... per cent.	2.44	2.48

An examination was made of the quality of the butter obtained. The butter from the watered cream was not so solid or firm in the grain as the butter from the normal cream; there was no appreciable difference in the flavour.

The churning period in every case was longer with the watered cream than with the normal cream. The additional time which was required for churning the watered cream bore no definite ratio to the percentage of water which had been added to the cream. The extra time was from 1 minute to 30 minutes.

*Conclusions.* When water was added to the cream in these 18 tests from May to October, the results indicate that:—

- (1.) The churning was slightly less efficient in the recovery of the butter fat;



- (2.) The quantity of marketable butter obtained per 100 lbs. of milk was slightly less (.06 lb.);
- (3.) The butter was not so firm or solid in the grain;
- (4.) The churning period, at an equal temperature, was longer by from 1 minute to 30 minutes.

PART IV.—FORTY-ACRE LOT.

In the spring of 1891, a portion of the farm, measuring about forty acres, was set apart for the particular purpose of growing forage crops for cattle, in order to ascertain and illustrate how many cattle might be fed for the whole year upon the products of that area. It was not intended to adopt a method of cultivation which would require the employment of hand labour to any unusual extent. The main object was to direct the attention of farmers to the easy practicability of keeping cattle in larger numbers, than has been their custom, on the moderate and small sized farms of Canada.

The soil in that part of the farm devoted to this experiment is of a clay and sand loam; about five acres of it are of a light sandy loam; and about three acres of it are of a peaty loam. A dressing of barnyard manure was given to twenty-nine acres of the area in the spring of 1891, at the rate of from 18 to 20 tons per acre.

It was mentioned in my report of last year that the yield of crops in 1891, did not come up to our expectations. A hailstorm on 13th of August, 1891, injured the crops on it, and was estimated to have lessened the returns and the feeding value of them by 25 per cent. The following is a summary of the crops harvested in 1891:—

TOTAL YIELD OF CROPS FROM 40-ACRE LOT IN 1891.

*Ripened Crops.*

		Lbs. of Straw.		Lbs. of Grain.
8 acres,	Mixed Cereal crop .....	26,454		13,245
	{ Golden Vine Pease .....			905
3 acres	{ Goose Wheat.....	1,003		437
	{ Beardless Barley .....	3,102		1,373
	{ Banner Oats .....	2,790		2,060
3 acres,	Mixed Cereal crop.....	10,442		4,345
14	Totals .....	43,791		22,365

*Root Crops.*

		Lbs.
1 acre,	Carrots .....	26,785
1 acre,	Mangels and Turnips { Mangels.....	8,110
	{ Turnips .....	9,655
1 acre,	Turnips.....	29,584
3	Total .....	74,134
½	acre, Cabbage and Kohl Rabi .....	15,296

## Experimental Farms.

### *Cured Fodder Crops.*

	Lbs.
2 acres, Spring Rye .....	14,080
Mixed Cereal crop (second cutting) .....	1,825
1 acre, Indian Corn, stooked and cured .....	11,940
11½ acres, Indian Corn, put into silos..... 130 tons+	1,750

14½

- 1½ acres, Indian Corn, fed green to cattle from 7th of August.
- 3½ acres, Mixed Cereal crop, fed green to cattle.
- 4½ acres, pastured.

The total cost for labour in the growing of these crops of 1891, and in the delivering of them at the barn, silos or stable, threshed or cut and ready to feed, was as follows;—

Hauling and spreading of manure .....	\$109 62
Ploughing, harrowing, sowing and planting .....	114 00
Hand cultivating and weeding .....	85 62
Cultivating by horse.....	23 65
Reaping, teaming, threshing, cutting, grinding, &c.....	223 70
Other labour .....	9 15
	\$565 74
Permanent improvements, draining and fencing.....	33 50

The time of a team and man was charged at the rate \$2.50 per day and the time of a man at \$1.25 per day.

### TOTAL YIELD OF CROPS FROM 40-ACRE LOT IN 1892.

#### *Cereal Crops.*

	Lbs. of Straw.	Lbs. of Grain.
8.75 acres, Mixed Cereal crop, as in Table I....	25,039	13,317
		Lbs., cured Fodder.
5 acres, Mixed Cereal crop, as in Table II.....		32,605
		Lbs. green Fodder.
1.75 acres, Mixed Cereal crop (fed green).....		22,801
3.25 acres, Fall Rye .....		26,155
1.9 acres, Spring Rye. ....		15,910
second cutting of do. (partly cured)....		4,040

#### *Root Crops.*

	Lbs.
2 acres, Carrots, as per Table III.....	51,015
2 acres, Mangels do .....	57,128
1 acre, Greystone Turnips (catch crop after crop of mixed cereals) .....	20,305

Indian Corn Crops.

	Tons.	Lbs.
9 acres, Indian Corn, as per notes, plots Nos. 1 to 6....	156	352
3 acres, Indian Corn, do do 7 to 9....	39	1065
3 acres, Indian Corn, do do 10.....	38	860
.46 acre, Indian Corn and Sunflowers.....	4	1720
.46 acre, Sunflower heads.....	3	710
.41 + acre, Horse Beans.....	2	1760
2.43 acres, pastured.....		

NOTES ON THE CEREAL CROPS.

8 acres of *Mixed Cereal Crops*.—The soil on which these were grown was a sandy loam, rather uneven in character; part of it was of a peaty nature with interruptions of clay and sandy soil of a whitish colour. Most of the land had formed part of a wet swamp five years before; and portions of the surface soil had been burned during the clearing of it. In the spring of 1891 it received a dressing of barn yard manure at the rate of about 18 tons per acre. A crop of fodder corn was taken off 7 acres of it during that season; the other acre was cropped in 1891 with mixed cereals.

A different mixture, of *Campbell's White Chaff Wheat*, *Peerless White Barley*, *Banner Oats* and *Golden Vine Pease*, was sown on each plot. By reason of the uneven character of the soil, the yields per acre from the different mixtures did not give results which can be relied upon as evidence of the best combinations of these grains for fodder crops.

TABLE I.

Number of Plot.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.
Mixture sown—								
Wheat..... Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	.....	1	1½	.....	.....
Barley..... do	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	.....	1	1	.....	1½	.....
Oats..... do	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1½
Pease..... do	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1½	1½	1½
Flax..... Lbs.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total, Bush. and Lbs....	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Yield of straw and grain .... Lbs.	4,742	4,002	4,632	4,222	4,312	4,342	3,542	4,572
Grain from thresher..... do	1,598	1,361	1,516	1,522	1,337	1,490	1,479	1,600

These mixtures were all sown on May 4, and came up from May 14 to 15. They were ripe from August 13 to 17 and were cut between August 15 and 17. The different grains ripened together, with the exception of the oats, which ripened one or two days before the other sorts. The one mixture which did not contain pease (plot No. 5) gave the smallest yield of grain per acre.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of *Mixed Cereal crop* was grown on an odd strip of land, which had been manured in the spring of 1891. A crop of Indian corn was taken off, and it received a light dressing of barnyard manure in the spring of 1892. The mixture sown was *White Connell Wheat*, *Oderbruch Oats* and *Mummy Pease*, at the rate of one bushel of each per acre. It was sown on May 4, and it came up and was cut at the same dates as plots Nos. 1 to 8. The total yield was,—straw and grain, 3,990 lbs.; grain from the thresher, 1,414 lbs.

5 acres of *Mixed Cereal crop*.—Five plots of one acre each were sown with different mixtures of *Goose Wheat*, *Kinver Barley*, *Banner Oats*, *Multiplier Pease* and 3 lbs. of Flax per acre. The soil of plots Nos. 1 and 2 was a mellow loose sandy loam. It had been cropped in 1891 by rye, which was cut green, followed during the same season by Hungarian grass. A dressing of manure at the rate of 10 or 12 tons per

## Experimental Farms.

acre was applied in the spring of 1892. Plots Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were on land which had been manured in 1891 and had been cropped during that season with roots. No manure was applied to them in 1892.

TABLE II.

Number of Plot.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
Mixture sown—					
Wheat.....Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	.....	1
Barley.....do	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	.....	1	1
Oats.....do	1	.....	1	1	1
Pease.....do	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	.....
Flax.....Lbs.	3	3	3	3	3
Total.....Bush. and Lbs.	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
Yield of cured fodder.....Lbs.	7,991	5,556	5,376	6,606	7,076

These mixtures were all sown on April 30, and came up May 13 and 14. They were cut for cured fodder on August 6 and 8. On account of the wet weather which prevailed, the crops from the different plots did not reach a uniform state of dryness; the weight which is recorded for plot No. 1 was obtained from weighing part of the crop when it was comparatively wet.

1.75 acres *Mixed Cereal crop*.—The soil was clay loam; it received a light dressing of manure in the spring of 1892 at the rate of about 10 tons per acre. The crop was cut and fed green to the cattle from day to day. The total yield of green fodder was 22,801 lbs.

### COST OF LABOUR FOR GROWING MIXED CEREAL CROPS.

The following statement of the cost of labour for growing 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres of mixed cereal crops, may afford useful information for the making of comparisons between the cost of this and other kinds of fodder.

Rent of land, at \$3 per acre.....	\$ 41 25
Ploughing, at \$2 per acre.....	27 50
Harrowing twice, rolling once at 20 cents per acre each.....	8 25
Seed, 3 bushels per acre.....	24 75
Sowing 1 $\frac{6}{10}$ days at \$2.50 per day.....	4 00
Cutting with mower, 3 $\frac{8}{10}$ days, at \$2.50 per day.....	9 50
Labour, turning and cocking, 9 days at \$1.25 per day....	11 25
Drawing in, 3 days at \$2.50 per day.....	7 50
Labour, loading and unloading, 11 days at \$1.25 per day.....	13 75
Horse-rake and horse-fork, 1 $\frac{4}{10}$ days at \$1.50.....	2 10
Threshing (8 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres), 10 days at \$1.25 per day.....	12 50
Man at engine.....	1 50
Proportion of time of farm foreman.....	27 50
	\$ 191 35

These figures do not include any allowance for the use of farm machinery, nor do they include any amount as an equivalent for the exhaustion of the soil. The cost for labour, without threshing, is \$12.90 per acre. The average yield of the cured fodder crops from 5 acres was 3 tons 521 lbs. per acre, which gives an average cost of \$3.95 per ton for labour of growing, including cost of seed and rent of land.

### CROPS OF RYE FOR FODDER.

3.25 acres of *Fall Rye*.—Fall rye of the variety *Reading Giant* was sown in September, 1891, on light sandy loam. It followed a crop of fodder corn which had been taken off in 1891. Part of the rye crop was fed green, the remainder of it was

cut on 15th June and put into a silo. It was run through a straw cutter. The total yield was 13 tons 155 lbs.

1.9 acres of *Spring Rye*.—This was sown on a light clay loam soil, lying adjacent to the pasture plot, for the purpose of seeding it down. It yielded 7 tons 1,910 lbs.

**COST OF LABOUR FOR GROWING CROP OF RYE FOR FODDER.**

The following is a statement of the cost of labour for growing 5.15 acres of rye and putting the crop in the stable and the silo.

Rent of land, at \$3 per acre .....	\$ 15 45
Ploughing, at \$2 per acre.....	10 30
Harrowing twice, rolling once, at 20 cents per acre each..	3 09
Seed, 7½ bushels at \$1 per bushel.....	7 50
Sowing $\frac{5}{10}$ day at \$2.50 per day.....	1 25
Cutting with binder and mower, $1\frac{2}{10}$ days at \$2.50 per day	3 00
Drawing in, 1 day at \$2.50 .....	2 50
Labour, loading and cutting, 5 days at \$1.25 per day.....	6 25
Man at engine .....	1 50
Binding twine, 16 lbs. at 11 cents per lb.....	1 76
Stablemen's time, taking in the part fed green.....	2 25
Proportion of time of farm foreman.....	10 30
	\$ 65 15

These figures do not include any allowance for the use of farm machinery, nor do they include any amount as an equivalent for the exhaustion of soil. The cost for labour was \$12.65 per acre. The average yield of the rye fodder, weighed green, was 4 tons 64 lbs. per acre, which gives an average cost of \$3.13 per ton, for labour of growing, including cost of seed and rent of land.

**ROOT CROPS.**

4 acres of *Root Crops*.—The soil was a sandy loam with a distinctly peaty character. It received a dressing of barnyard manure at the rate of about 18 tons per acre in the spring of 1891. In that season a crop of mixed cereals was taken off. No manure was applied in 1892. Carrots and mangels were put in rows 2 feet 3 inches apart. They were sown from May 10 to 13. The mangels came up from May 23 to 24; and the carrots came up from May 24 to 30. All of the 8 plots of  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre each were cultivated with a small hand cultivator on June 4, and with a horse cultivator on June 7 and June 23. They were thinned from June 28 to July 5. They were pulled October 22. The yields are given in the following Table.

TABLE III.

Plot No.	Varieties of Carrots.	Yields per $\frac{1}{2}$ Acre.
1	Steele's Improved Short White .....	
2	Rennie's New Mammoth Intermediate.....	7 tons 260 lbs.
3	Pearce's Orange Giant.....	7 " 1,330 "
4	Steele's Guerande or Ox Heart.....	5 " 285 "
		5 " 1,140 "
	<i>Varieties of Mangels.</i>	
5	Rennie's Selected Mammoth Long Red.....	8 " 525 "
6	Pearce's Canadian Giant.....	8 " 750 "
7	Steele's New Giant Yellow Intermediate.....	5 " 1,816 "
8	Rennie's Giant Yellow Globe.....	6 " 37 "
	Total from 4 acres.....	54 tons 143 lbs.

## Experimental Farms.

### COST OF LABOUR FOR GROWING ROOTS.

The following is a statement of the cost of labour for growing 4 acres of roots (carrots and mangels) and putting the crop in the root-house.

Rent of land, at \$3 per acre.....	\$ 12 00
Ploughing, at \$2 per acre.....	8 00
Harrowing twice, rolling once, at 20 cts. per acre each....	2 40
Seed, carrots, 10 lbs., at 50 cts. per lb. ....	5 00
Seed, mangels, 10 lbs., at 20 cts. per lb. ....	2 00
Sowing, 1 $\frac{5}{10}$ days, at \$1.25 per day.....	1 88
Cultivating by hand, 3 days, at \$1.25 per day.....	3 75
Cultivating with single horse, 5 $\frac{7}{10}$ days, at \$1.50 per day...	8 55
Labour, thinning, 11 $\frac{5}{10}$ days, at \$1.25 per day.....	14 38
Labour, hoeing, 21 days, at \$1.25 per day.....	26 25
Labour, pulling, 25 days, at \$1.25 per day.....	31 25
Drawing in, 3 $\frac{2}{10}$ days, at \$2.50 per day.....	8 00
Proportion of time of farm foreman.....	12 00
Total.....	\$135 46

These figures do not include any allowance for the use of farm machinery, nor do they include any amount as an equivalent for the exhaustion of soil. The cost for labour was \$33.86 per acre. The average yield of the roots was 13 tons 1,035 lbs. per acre, which gives an average cost of \$2.50 per ton, for labour of growing, including cost of seed and rent of land.

### INDIAN CORN CROPS.

*9 acres of Indian Corn.*—The soil for the six plots of corn in this division, was a clay loam which had been cropped with mixed cereals in 1891. It had not been manured for at least six years. In the spring of 1892, it received a dressing of barnyard manure at the rate of about ten tons per acre.

*Plot No. 1* contained 2 acres. It was planted by the use of a hand corn planter on 18th of May, with *Thoroughbred White Flint* corn, in hills 3 feet apart both ways, with from 4 to 5 grains per hill. Some of it came up 1st and 2nd of June, but more than one-half of the kernels rotted in the ground, apparently by reason of the cold and wet weather which prevailed. It was harrowed on the 4th of June, and the blank hills were replanted on 10th June.

On 29th June, two or three grains of *Asparagus Pole Beans* were dibbled in beside every hill of corn in two rows; the next two rows of corn were left without beans; beans were planted at every hill in the next two rows, and in every alternate two rows across the whole plot. The beans came up 9th and 10th July. They gave a rather spindling growth of vines and bore fairly long pods which were filled but not ripened.

The ears on the corn reached the early milk stage; but on the whole, the crop was not sufficiently advanced in growth to make the best quality of ensilage. The leaves were dried and withered to a considerable extent as the result of frost on 9th September. It was cut 26th to 27th September. The total yield from the two acres was 43 tons 1,830 lbs., weighed without being wilted.

*Plot No. 2* contained 2 acres. It was planted with *Longfellow* corn, at the same time and in the same way as plot No. 1. It came up on the 2nd of June and was harrowed 4th of June.

On the 29th of June, *Butter Pole Beans* were planted at every hill in every two alternate rows as in plot No. 1. These beans rotted in the ground at nine hills out

of ten. The few which grew were not vigorous, and did not have any appreciable value in the crop.

The corn reached the glazing stage of growth, before it was caught by a frost on the 9th of September, which caused the leaves to become dry and withered. The total yield from the 2 acres was 36 tons 733 lbs., weighed without being wilted.

*Plot No. 3*, contained 2 acres. It was planted with *Pearce's Prolific* corn, at the same time and in the same way as plots Nos. 1 and 2. It came up on 2nd of June and was harrowed on the 4th of June.

On 29th of June, *Dutch Case Knife Pole Beans* were planted at every hill on every two alternate rows, as in plots Nos. 1 and 2. These beans came up 9th and 10th July, and reached the stage of growth when the pods were fit for cooking as a table vegetable.

The corn reached the glazing stage of growth. The leaves were dried and withered in consequence of frost before it was cut. The total yield from the 2 acres was 29 tons 539 lbs., weighed without being wilted.

*Plot No. 4* contained 1 acre. It was planted on May 25th with *Pearce's Prolific* corn in hills 3 feet apart both ways, with from 4 to 5 grains per hill. It came up June 3 and was harrowed June 4. Part of this plot was cut green from August 31 for feeding the cattle daily. When the remainder of it was cut for the silo on September 13 it had reached the glazing stage of growth. The total yield from the one acre was 16 tons 950 lbs., weighed without being wilted.

*Plot No. 5* contained 1 acre. It was planted with *Longfellow* corn, at the same time and in the same way as plot No. 4. It also came up and was harrowed at the same time. The crop on this plot was cut from August 12, and was fed to the cattle daily until August 31. The total yield from the one acre was 15 tons 1,045 lbs.

*Plot No. 6* contained 1 acre. It was planted with *Thoroughbred White Flint* corn, at the same time and in the same way as plots Nos. 4 and 5. It also came up and was harrowed at the same time. The crop on this plot reached the early milk stage of growth, and was not near enough to maturity to yield the best quality of ensilage. The total yield from the one acre was 20 tons 1,125 lbs., weighed without being wilted.

*3 acres of Indian Corn.*—The soil was a sandy loam, which had received a dressing of barnyard manure in 1891, had been cropped by Indian corn, and had received a dressing of barnyard manure in the spring of 1892 at the rate of about 10 tons per acre.

*Plot No. 7* contained 1 acre. It was planted on May 25, with *Longfellow* corn, in hills 3 feet apart both ways, with from 4 to 5 grains per hill. It was harrowed on June 2 and came up June 3. It had reached the glazing stage of growth before it was caught by a frost on September 9, which caused the leaves to become dry and withered. It was cut and put in a silo on September 21 and 22. The total yield from the acre was 10 tons 1,895 lbs., weighed without being wilted.

*Plot No. 8* contained 1 acre. It was planted at the same time as plot No. 7, with *Longfellow* corn; but in this case the corn was grown in rows 3 feet apart, with from 3 to 4 grains per lineal foot in the rows. The total yield from the acre was 11 tons 1,525 lbs., weighed without being wilted.

## Experimental Farms.

*Plot No. 9* contained 1 acre. It was planted on May 26 with a mixture of equal parts of *Longfellow* corn and *Horse Beans*, in rows 3 feet apart, at the rate of 24 lbs. of the mixture per acre. The beans grew in the rows with the corn to a height of from 3 feet to 3½ feet, and carried pods which in a few instances contained ripened beans. The bean stalks in most cases were green and succulent when the crop was cut. The corn had reached the glazing stage of growth. The whole crop was put into a silo on September 21. The total yield from the acre was 16 tons 1,645 lbs., weighed without being wilted.

3 acres of *Indian Corn and Horse Beans*.—The soil of this plot was a mellow sandy loam. A crop of fall rye had been grown upon it, and had been cut on 15th June. A dressing of barnyard manure at the rate of 8 to 10 tons per acre was applied. On 18th June it was planted with a mixture of *Smut Nose Flint* corn and horse beans, in rows 3 feet apart, at the rate of 12 lbs. of each per acre. The corn was entirely eaten off by crows. It was replanted on 29th June, and suffered a like fate from the crows, in spite of scarecrows and corn soaked in a mixture of Paris green, &c. It was planted the third time on 6th July, with the mixture of *Smut Nose Flint* corn and *Horse Beans*. It came up 12th July. The corn attained a height of about 6 feet and reached the stage of growth when ears were beginning to appear. The bean stalks were from 3 feet to 3½ feet in height, but pods were not formed on them. On 15th September the crop was cut and put into a silo without being wilted. The leaves of the corn were dry and withered from a frost which came on 9th September. The total yield from the 3 acres was 38 tons 860 lbs.

### COST OF LABOUR FOR GROWING INDIAN CORN FOR FODDER.

The following is a statement of the cost of labour for growing 15 acres of Indian corn and putting the crop into silos or the stable for feeding cattle.

Rent of land, at \$3 per acre.....	\$ 45 00
Ploughing, at \$2 per acre.....	30 00
Harrowing 3 and 4 times, 20 cents per acre per time.....	10 80
Marking hills, 1 $\frac{2}{10}$ days, at \$1.50 per day.....	1 80
Marking hills, 1 day at \$1.25 per day.....	1 25
Seed.....	7 50
Sowing, 1 day at \$2.50.....	2 50
Planting by hand, 7 days at \$1.25 per day.....	8 75
Cultivating with single horse, 3 $\frac{1}{10}$ days, at \$1.50 per day.	5 40
Cultivating with team, 7 $\frac{2}{10}$ days, at \$2.50 per day.....	18 00
Hoeing, 16 days at \$1.25 per day.....	20 00
Cutting in field and at silo, 67 days at \$1.25 per day.....	83 75
Drawing in, 13 days at \$2.50 per day.....	32 50
Man at engine, 7 days at \$1.50 per day.....	10 50
Use of engine and fuel, 6½ days at \$5 per day.....	32 50
Proportion of time of farm foreman.....	30 00

\$340 25

These figures do not include any allowance for the use of farm machinery (except the engine), nor do they include any amount as an equivalent for the exhaustion of soil. The cost for labour was \$22.68 per acre. The average yield of the corn was 15 tons, 1,218 lbs. per acre, which gives an average cost of \$1.45 per ton, for labour of growing, including cost of seed and rent of land.



## REPORT OF THE HORTICULTURIST.

(JOHN CRAIG.)

To WM. SAUNDERS, Esq.,  
Director Dominion Experimental Farms,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of some of the work carried on in the Horticultural Department during the year 1892.

As a fruit year, 1892 has been totally different from 1891. The heavy precipitation during May and June, was very favourable to transplanting and nursery operations, but at the same time offered the best possible conditions for the development of injurious fungi. There is little doubt, too, that the excessive rainfall during the blossoming period of fruit trees prevented to some extent perfect fertilization. This effect was particularly apparent in the case of plums, cherries and grapes. In certain sections the total or partial failure of the plum and cherry crop is ascribed to this cause.

The crop of fall apples was a heavy one in northern Ontario and parts of Quebec, but brought poor returns, owing to the lack of demand, and frequently to the lack of enterprise on the part of the grower in seeking markets other than local.

The picking of fruit of this perishable character is often delayed till the fulness of maturity is reached; decay soon follows as a consequence of rough handling and close packing.

A considerable quantity of the Wealthy and Alexander varieties have been shipped from Montreal to Britain the past season, with fairly satisfactory results.

Duchess, has also been shipped to England, from Grimsby, Ont., and arrived in fair condition. In order to accomplish this successfully they must be picked before being completely coloured. The successful shipment to Europe of this class of fruits can be accomplished only by the exercise of the greatest care and judgment on the part of the grower in picking, grading, packing and shipping. Considerable discredit has fallen on Canadian apples the past season on account of the wilful or negligent disregard of fundamental principles in packing and grading fruit, viz., to pack with judgment and honesty.

The search for a hardy prolific winter apple of good quality and appearance, adapted to the export trade, still goes on; but no variety with such a valuable combination of good qualities has yet appeared.

In the province of Quebec "Golden Russet" is growing in favour, and will be more extensively planted. The tree is hardy. It is slow in coming into bearing, but it is a regular annual bearer afterwards. The fruit too is always salable and there is no loss from "apple scab" and little from Codlin moth. "La Rue," a large showy early winter apple, originating near Brockville, and introduced by Mr. D. Nicol, of Kingston, is likely to prove valuable. The tree is hardy and vigorous, but Mr. Nicol points out that it must be planted on strong soil, receive good cultivation and liberal manuring; otherwise it will prove unsatisfactory. That real progress is being made in orchard management is evidenced by the rapidly growing interest evinced by farmers and fruit growers in methods of destroying injurious insects and preventing fungous diseases. Spraying with arsenical and copper compounds, is now being practised by the leading fruit growers of the Dominion. A drawback to the rapid extension of this work exists in the fact that we have no large manufacturers of spraying pumps and nozzles in the Dominion. A very serviceable force pump is, however, recently offered for sale by Mr. W. H. Vanduzer, of Grimsby, Ont. Other than this there are none manufactured for this special purpose in the Dominion that I know of. Canadian fruit growers should be able to purchase from home

## Experimental Farms.

manufacturers the various kinds of spraying apparatus needed for the destruction of fungus and insect pests, such as hand, knapsack, barrel and horse pumps, fitted with suitable nozzles. In this connection I take pleasure in mentioning a hand pump called the "Victor" sent me for trial by Mr. M. B. Brooks, of Oak Point, N.Y. It possesses the great advantage of not having to be held in or attached to the pail, while pumping is going on. The handle or piston is simply pressed down and lifts itself by means of a spring, thus making its own suction at the same time. If the pump proves durable, it certainly is much to be commended. It is quoted at \$3.50.

I have found it impossible in the space allotted me to treat several lines of experimental work which have either been inaugurated or have been in progress during the year. Experiments with vegetables, such as varietal tests, methods of cultivation and effect of fertilizers have been in progress, but the results are held over, till added experience gives them greater weight and renders them more conclusive. During the year a special study has been made of certain hardy varieties of "Morello Cherries" which have been on trial here for the past four years. Bulletin No. 17, published at the close of the year, gives the results of this investigation.

Attention is drawn in the following pages to a consideration of the value of our native plum, as a fruit particularly adapted to the colder sections of the Dominion.

A few of the more destructive fungous diseases are briefly described. The remedies suggested are either the outcome of the results of experiments carried on here, or have been suggested by other workers in this field. This division of the work has been treated at some length on account of the present wide spread interest exhibited in the destruction of these foes to agriculture by farmers and fruit growers generally.

A brief account of the work of distributing forest tree seedlings and cuttings is given, together with some abstracts of letters from parties who have been testing the trees sent out from the Farm. It is a great pleasure to record the unflinching courtesy which I have received at the hands of a number of specialists in horticulture and botany in the United States, to whom I am indebted for much valuable assistance rendered in various ways. I wish to mention particularly "Dr. B. D. Halsted, of New Brunswick, N. J." "Mr. D. G. Fairchild of Washington, D. C." "Prof. F. Lamson Scribner, Knoxville, Tennessee," eminent authorities on plant diseases; "Prof. Goff of Madison, Wisconsin," and "Prof. Bailey of Cornell University, N.Y.," leading horticulturists. Among Canadian co-workers I wish to acknowledge aid given me by Messrs. Dunlop and Brodie of Montreal, Mr. R. B. White of Ottawa, and Mr. L. Woolverton, M.A., editor of the "Canadian Horticulturist." I have also received from Mr. J. C. Chapais, St. Denis, P.Q., Assistant Dairy Commissioner of the Dominion, interesting and valuable notes on the progress of his experimental orchard, which I hope to use in connection with other information now being collected. The experience gained from Mr. Chapais's experimental orchard at St. Denis, Que., will be of much value to fruit growers in the Lower St. Lawrence. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to record the faithful services rendered by Mr. Wm. Taylor, who, as foreman of the horticultural department, has at all times exhibited commendable zeal, care, and perseverance in carrying on the various lines of work entrusted to his care.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Yours obediently,

JOHN CRAIG,

*Horticulturist.*

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### NATIVE PLUMS.

Up to the present very little attention has been given in Canada to the cultivation and improvement of our native plums. Few lines in horticulture, offer greater inducements, however. Comparatively little has been accomplished in the United States by systematic effort, yet since the introduction of the Wild Goose plum about forty years ago, more than 150 varieties have been named and disseminated. This

remarkable increase in number of varieties is only surpassed by the marvellous progress made in the development of the American grape.

The value of the native plum has not yet been recognized to any extent, except in sections where the severity of the climate precludes the easy or profitable culture of varieties belonging to the *Prunus domestica* class. Without doubt, however, there are improved varieties of our native plums which may be profitably grown in all portions of the Dominion, including the most favoured localities. There is a wide variation in regard to the hardiness of these varieties, due principally to climatic conditions prevailing in the place of origin. Thus De Soto, belonging to the *Americana* group and originating in Wisconsin, may be taken as the type of hardiness, while Pottawattamie of the *Chickasaw* family, and introduced from Tennessee, is not hardy at Ottawa.

Up to the present year the botanical status of American plums has been very unsatisfactory. An excellent monograph by Prof. L. H. Bailey, recently published by the Experiment Station of Cornell University, N.Y., has been a great assistance in placing these fruits on a sound scientific basis, and will prove of lasting benefit to those who study the native plum and its variations, from the standpoint of systematic botany.

Formerly our cultivated native varieties were grouped under three wild types, (1) *Prunus Americana*, Marshall, the plum of the north and west. (2) *Prunus angustifolia* or *P. chickasa*, Mich., native of the middle and southern States, and (3) *Prunus maritima*, Wangheim, known as the beach plum of the south. Much confusion existed, however, as many of the cultivated forms could not be satisfactorily assigned to any of these original types. As a result of Prof. Bailey's labours, aided by Prof. Sargent, we shall recognize hereafter another class under the name of *Prunus hortulana*, Bailey. This species is made up of what was formerly known as the Wild Goose group, which in the past was generally referred to the *Chickasaw* tribe. This group now occupies an intermediate position between *P. Americana* and *P. Chickasa*. To these three groups belong practically all our cultivated native varieties in Canada, and from them we may expect important additions to our lists in the future.

As already stated *P. Americana* by reason of its natural distribution extending all over the northern part of the continent to Manitoba, and part of the North-west Territories, contains in its variations the hardiest forms of the plum known to cultivators. These are suitable for culture in the coldest parts of the Dominion, and where nothing in the way of fruits, except the Choke (*P. Serotina*) and Pin cherry, (*P. Demissa*) obtain, it is safe to plant improved forms of the native plum *Prunus Americana*.

On account of this wide distribution touching as it does, Manitoba in the north and Texas in the south, there is much variation in the hardiness of the individuals making up the species, and this, as already intimated, is an important point for the consideration of intending planters.

The following cultivated varieties belong to *Prunus Americana* and have been on trial at the Experimental Farm for the past three years. The illustrations given of these fruits have been engraved from photographs of fruit grown here this season.

*Cheney*.—Fruit large, roundish oblong, skin thick, of a dull red color, mottled with yellow. Flesh fairly firm and sweet; quality good. Stone medium size adhering to the flesh. Tree a very vigorous grower, the terminal branches needing shortening annually; remarkably prolific. Ripe at Ottawa the first week of September. This variety originated as a wilding near LaCrosse, Wis.

## Experimental Farms.

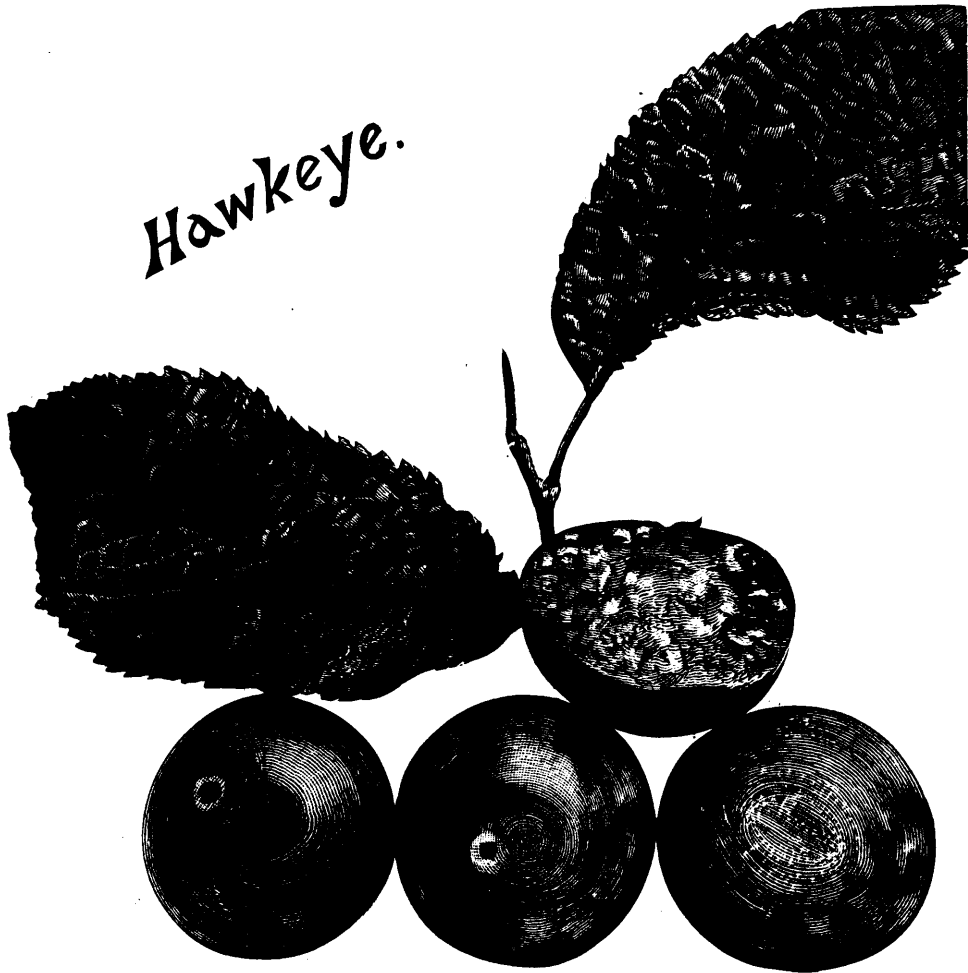
*De Soto*.—(Fig. 3.) Fruit medium, to large, round, oblong, sometimes pointed dark red with a beautiful purplish bloom. Skin thick, flesh juicy, entirely free from astringency. Stone medium size. This is undoubtedly one of the best of the late red plums. Ripening about Sept. 15th. Found wild at De Soto, Wis. Although it was introduced by Elisha Hale of Lansing, Iowa, nearly thirty years ago it has not received the attention which a plum of its excellent qualities deserves.



(Fig. 3.)

*Forest Garden*.—Fruit medium size, round or slightly egg shaped. Skin thick, yellow, overlaid with darker mottlings, and a light lilac bloom. Flesh yellow, tender with some astringency; fairly good; stone separates readily from the flesh. This tree is a difficult one to manage in orchards, being a rampant grower, throwing out horizontal branches which are apt to break when heavily laden with fruit or during wind storms. Like Cheney the young points of growth need shortening annually.

*Hawkeye*.—(Fig. 4.) Fruit almost round, dark red with lilac coloured bloom, suture indistinctly marked. Flesh deep yellow, firm, juicy. Stone large flat, parts readily from the flesh, equal to De Soto in quality. Ripe Sept. 20th. A valuable late variety which originated under cultivation, and was introduced by Mr. H. A. Terry, Crescent City, Iowa.



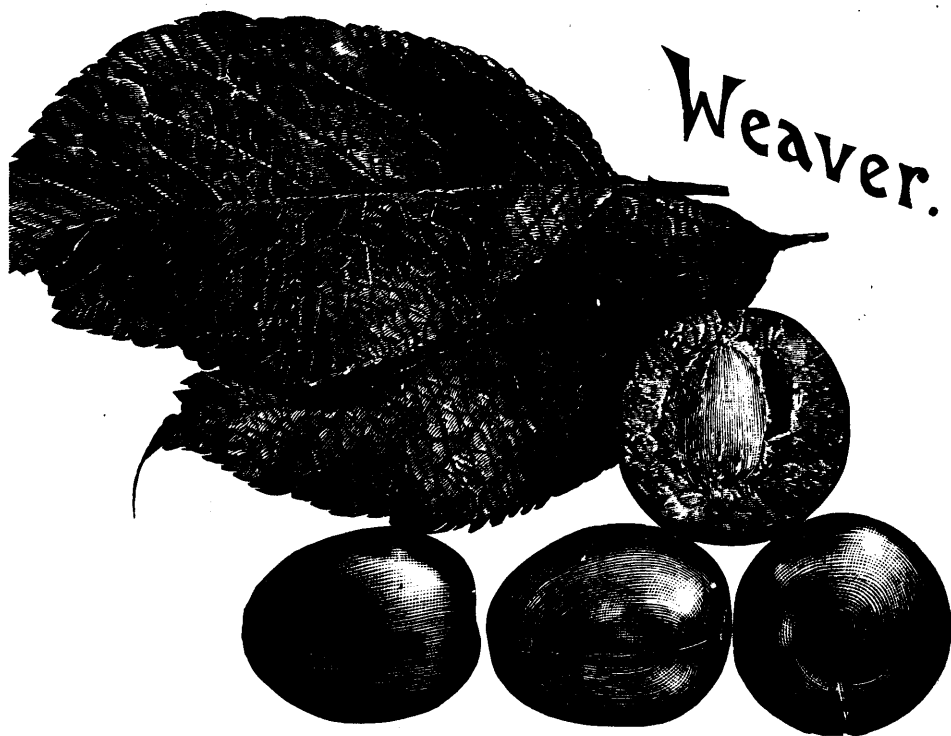
(Fig. 4.)

*Ida*.—Fruit medium size, oval, with slight suture; skin thick, dark red in colour. Flesh yellow, with little juice; unusually firm for a red plum. Stone, medium size, almost free; fair quality. Hangs well to the tree, and becomes quite sweet and sugary. Ripe soon after the middle of September. Tree hardy and a free grower; originated in Illinois.

*Rollingston*.—Fruit large, reported very large in some sections; round, flattened at both ends. Skin deep yellow, almost covered with red and purple mottlings. Flesh yellow, firm, good quality. Stone medium to small; cling. Ripens about the middle of September. Found by O. M. Lord, on the banks of Rollingston Creek, Minnesota, and by him introduced into cultivation. This is valuable chiefly on account of its earliness.

## Experimental Farms.

*Van Buren*.—Designated by Prof. Bailey as variety *mollis* of *P. Americana*. The tree is true to the type, but the fruit seems quite distinct, and is among the few red plums having the stone perfectly free. Fruit medium size, roundish oval; skin, thick, yellow with a pink blush. Flesh yellow, sugary, sweet and melting. Picked September 25th this year. It showed a tendency to crack. Not as hardy as any of the preceding. Originated in the State of Iowa.

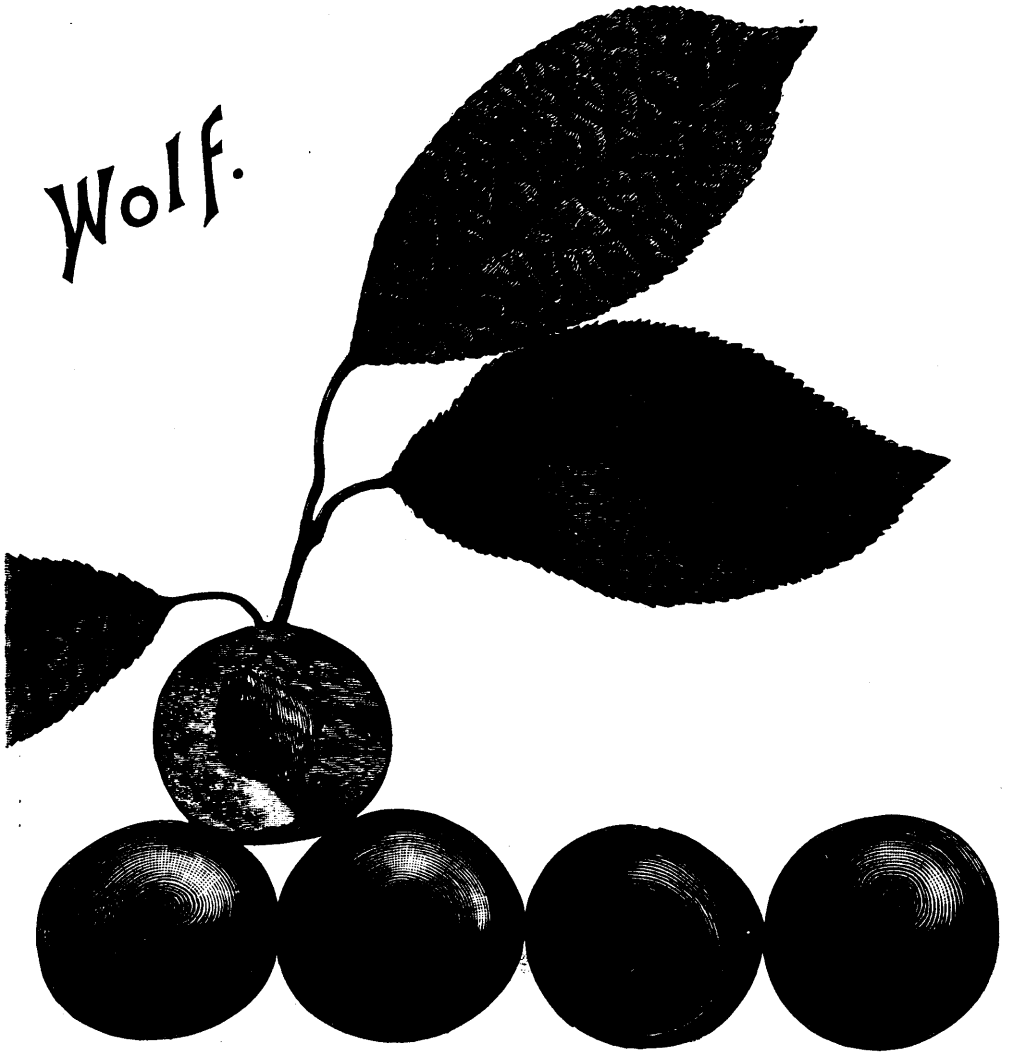


(Fig. 5.)

*Weaver*—(Fig. 5.) Three trees of this variety planted in 1888, have borne fruit the past three seasons, the last two years very heavily. Fruit large, oblong, flattened, dark red, overlaid with a purplish bloom. Suture well marked; stone long, narrow and flat; semi-cling. Ripens at Ottawa about the end of September. Originated in Northern Iowa, and was introduced by Ennis & Patten, Charles City, Ia., in 1875. This, I believe, will be valuable wherever it will ripen. During the recent meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers Association at Brantford, the fact that another plum has been introduced in many portions of Ontario under the name of *Weaver*, was fully demonstrated. The variety fruiting in and about Grimsby, Ont., ripens early in August, whereas the true *Weaver* is one of the latest of the *P. Americana* family.

*Wyant*.—Tree has failed partially at Ottawa. Fruit of *Van Buren* type, firm meaty entirely free. Probably more valuable for the South. Prof. Budd describes this as a "free stone variety of great value."

*Wolf*.—(Fig. 6.) Fruit round, medium to large, dark red covered with dense purplish bloom. Flesh yellow, tinged with red, firm, good quality. Stone separates readily from flesh, a more attractive variety than De Soto, but hardly equal in quality. Tree perfectly hardy, quite distinct from other varieties, having the young shoots heavily covered with a thick pubescence; originated under cultivation in Iowa about 40 years ago. This variety has been widely planted in recent years.



(Fig. 6.)

*Yosemite Purple*.—A good tree bearing fruit of fair size and quality, but ripening with Rollington which it does not equal in quality.

*Yellow Yosemite*.—This is quite similar to the last in appearance, but is a little later in ripening.

The above list includes the best varieties belonging to *P. Americana* which have been fruited at the Central Farm.

## Experimental Farms.

### VARIETIES RECOMMENDED.

Among those which can be recommended to planters where the finer varieties of *P. domestica* fail, are *Cheney*, *De Soto*, *Rollingston*, *Wolf*, *Weaver* and *Hawkeye*, and if a free stone is desired, *Ida*, *Wyant*, or *Van Buren* may be added.

### CHICKASAW PLUMS (*P. Chickasa*.)

Accepting Prof. Bailey's classification as correct, I find that none of the varieties of *P. Chickasa* have proved hardy at Ottawa.

*Newman*,—which originated in Kentucky some years ago, is one of the best known and most justly popular of this class. It is hardy in Central New York and would probably succeed in Western Ontario. Fruit large, good quality, ripening very late sometimes not before the middle of October.

*Pottawattamie*.—This highly extolled variety seems to be deserving in many sections of the high measure of praise accorded it. Fruit medium to large, round, light red in color, of good quality. It was introduced by J. B. Rice, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, to whom it came from Tennessee among a lot of Miner plums; not hardy at Ottawa.

*Wild Goose Tribe*.—*P. hortulana*, Bailey; none of this class are hardy outside of peach growing districts. *Garfield*, *Moreman* and *Wayland* are the most valuable.

*Miner* has been included as a variety of *P. hortulana*, but it differs so much in general appearance and hardness of tree as to lead me to believe it to be more nearly related to *P. americana*. This is the oldest native plum known under cultivation. It was raised from seed in Tennessee nearly eighty years ago, and has been widely distributed throughout the Western States. Trees planted eighteen years ago at Abbotsford, Que., are hardy, but as a rule have only given medium crops every other year; ripens early in October. These trees have yielded fuller crops the last few years since being surrounded by seedlings of the Wisconsin wild plum.

*Forest Rose* belongs to the Miner group but has nothing special to commend it.

*Diseases*. (See Plum spot p. 102.) They are all more or less liable to attacks of *Septoria*, "shot hole" fungus, but are generally freer than varieties of *P. domestica*. Varieties of *P. Chickasa* have exceptionally bright, healthy peachlike foliage. As there are no such things as curculio or knot proof plums, except in a relative degree we may expect to have to fight enemies common to plums when these are planted as with the old varieties.

*Propagation*.—Varieties of the *Americana* and *Miners* should as far as possible be grown on the stocks of their own type. It is sometimes difficult however, to distinguish scion from stock when these are used. The Chickasaws and Wild Goose Tribe succeed admirably on peach or Marianna stocks and these are preferable to trees on their own roots, on account of their sprouting habits.

*Orchard Planting*.—Some of the above varieties, Miner and Wild Goose for example, have generally borne larger crops when intermingled with other varieties of plums, for the purpose of more perfect fertilization. While it is not necessary to follow this plan with all varieties—as Wolf and De Soto are always reliable—yet it is a safe principle to practice and one which will generally repay the planter.

### POINTS IN FAVOUR OF NATIVE PLUMS.

1. Hardiness and productiveness.
2. Their wide range of adaptability to climatic conditions, and to light as well as heavy soils.
3. Their value for culinary purposes.
4. Their comparative exemption from disease, and the ease with which they can be propagated.

### A PARTIAL FRUIT LIST FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

During the year a large number of letters have been received from beginners in fruit growing, asking for information in regard to the best varieties of large and small fruits. As a considerable proportion of these inquiries have come from the Province



of Quebec, I deem it advisable to insert a brief list of the most reliable varieties of large and small fruits suitable to the climate of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.

**APPLES**—*Summer*—Yellow Transparent, Duchess, Red Astrachan.

*Autumn*—Alexander, Wealthy; McIntosh Red; Golden White or Titovka (not Tetofsky).

*Winter*—Pewaukee, Golden Russet, La Rue, Arabka, Longfield, Royal Table.

**PEARS**—Flemish Beauty, Beurre d'Anjou, Gliva Kurskaya.

**PLUMS**—Glass Seedling, Blue Damson, Rollingson, De Soto, Wolf.

**CHERRIES**—Minnesota Ostheim, Montmorency, Riga No. 18, Wragg, Orel

No. 25.

**GRAPES**—Moore's Early, Herbert, Rogers 17 (black), Lady Hayes, Jessica (white), Delaware, Lindley, Vergennes (red).

**GOOSEBERRIES**—Downing, Pearl, Houghton.

**CURRENTS**—White Grape, Red Grape, Moore's Ruby, Versailles (white and red), Lee's prolific, Black Naples (black).

**RASPBERRIES**—See next page.

**BLACKBERRIES**—Agawam, Snyder, Stone's Hardy.

**STRAWBERRIES**—Crescent, Wilson, Warfield, Haverland, Bubach.

The above list is only intended to serve the purpose of a guide to beginners in fruit growing within the area mentioned. It is wise in all cases to note carefully in order to ascertain extent of and select from the varieties which have been most successful nearest to the locality, in which fruit growing is to be commenced.

## RASPBERRIES.

Few of the many new varieties placed upon the market within the last four or five years possess merit over those already in cultivation. Of a large number tested here, and observed elsewhere, I will mention a few which seem to be decidedly promising; others are mentioned in order to correct opinions of their value which may have been over-estimated. In most cases further trial is needed before their actual value can be determined.

*Thompson's Early*.—Ripens here usually the second week in June. Is of medium size, round, bright red and attractive. Its earliness seems to be its principal good point. Although hardy it has not been productive.

*Columbia*.—This has not fruited at Ottawa yet, and I speak of it as seen growing at the New-York Experiment Station, at Geneva, where I was very much impressed with the vigour of the plant, quality and size of the fruit. It has also received favorable commendation at the hands of the able editor of the *Rural New-Yorker*. It is believed to be a cross between the Cuthbert and Gregg, and is intermediate in many characteristics, the fruit being purple and the cane striking root from the tips. Crosses of this parentage, by Mr. Saunders, exhibit the same peculiarities in regard to colour of fruit and method of propagation; it therefore is of the Shaffer type, but the berry is certainly firmer and of better quality, and I am told is a great bearer. This variety originated with Mr. J. T. Thompson, of Oneida, N.Y., who, I believe, controls the stock at present.

*Heebner*.—Is a large red berry of the Clark and Hornet type, in quality it is first class, but not firm enough for distant shipment. It has been on trial at Ottawa for the past four years, having been planted in 1888 by the former Horticulturist (Mr. Hilborn), now of Leamington. The cane is not quite as hardy as Cuthbert but the fine quality of the fruit should give it a place in all amateur collections.

*Herstine*.—Is another variety which can be recommended for home culture, but is not sufficiently vigorous and productive for market. It is also deficient in pollen, and incomplete fertilization resulting in partially developed berries is occasionally noticed. Herstine and Heebner need winter protection in this locality.

*Hansell*.—As an early market variety I am inclined to think that this has been underrated. It ripens with or before the earliest, and continues giving fair pickings throughout the raspberry season. The berry is of medium size, firm and attractive, bright colour of fair quality. The past two years it has yielded better than Turner.

## Experimental Farms.

The cane is not such a strong grower as Turner—needing and paying by increased returns for heavy manuring—but is generally vigorous and quite hardy.

In answer to letters asking for a list of the most desirable varieties for home use the following have usually been recommended :—

For Market	{	Red.	Hansell. Very early.
			Marlboro. Hardy, attractive, poor quality.
			Cuthbert. Fairly hardy, productive firm, late, good quality.
		Purple.	Shaffer. Specially valuable for canning.
			Mam. Cluster. Early.
Black caps.	Hilborn. Medium early, productive.		
	Gregg. Late.		
Yellow : Golden Queen. Good quality.			
For Home use	{	Red.	Turner. Early, hardy, good quality.
			Heebner. Medium; needs protection in this vicinity, fine quality.
			Hornet. Late, needs protection in this vicinity, fine quality.
			Cuthbert. Good quality, fairly hardy.
		Purple.	Shaffer, canning,
			" Columbia, for trial.
		Black caps.	Doolittle. Early.
Hilborn, Medium.			
Gregg. Late.			
Yellow : Brinckle's Orange. Must be protected in winter.			
Golden Queen. Succeeds in the north.			

## TWO NATIVE GRAPES.

*Gibb.*

This name has been given to what appears to be a variety of the Canadian Frost Grape, (*Vitis riparia*) which is now cultivated at Abbotsford and St. Hilaire, Que. It seems to have originated as a wilding in the orchard of Mr. Magloire Dery, St. Hilaire, and was brought to Abbotsford about thirty-five years ago by Mr. N. C. Fisk, who planted it in a corner of his garden near a sugar maple. It grew thriftily, soon reaching the top of the tree, and at the present time covers the original tree and two other good sized trees which stand adjacent to it. Since planting this vine, it has not been cultivated or pruned; it has never been injured by winter, and the fruit has always ripened before frost each year. The flavour, however, is not injured by light frosts. \* The vine may be described as a fair representative of the wild type *Vitis riparia* of which we have cultivated varieties in a number of seedlings raised by the late Chas. Arnold, of Paris, Ont.



Fig. 7.—In figure 7 two bunches of this grape are shown natural size. Bunch small, rather loose, sometimes shouldered; berry about the size of Clinton, black, with a

\* Cuttings were sent to the Experimental Farm four years ago by the late Chas. Gibb, who thought highly of it as an arbor grape.

## Experimental Farms.

thick purplish bloom; pulp melting, juicy; seeds few and small; very good. Ripens with or a few days later than Delaware.\*

*La St. Hilaire*.—This variety originated with the late Alexis Dery at the place from which it takes its name, and it is thought by Mr. F. L. Dery who forwarded the sample examined, to surpass the Gibb as a wine grape, and to be more productive. In a letter accompanying samples of fruit of both varieties Mr. Dery says, "the sample of *La St. Hilaire* sent you is the fruit of a well cultivated and well pruned vine. When properly cared for they will bear from twenty-five to thirty pounds per vine, planted 6x6 feet and trained arbor style on four posts connected by slats." Bunch and berry closely resemble Gibb in appearance. The pulp is tougher with a marked acidity.

The above varieties are noted here because of their probable value for cultivation in the colder sections under ordinary methods, as well as being ornamental and useful in covering arbors or verandahs; and covering stone piles or stone fences, after the method practised by the Rev. Robt. Hamilton, Grenville, and Mr. J. M. Fisk, of Abbotsford, Que., the latter of whom has propagated the Gibb to some extent.

### TREATMENT OF FUNGOUS DISEASES.

The excessive rainfall and the humidity of the atmosphere during June and the first half of July rendered the season a particularly favourable one for the development of parasitic fungi, and at the same time increased the difficulty of successfully treating these pests by the ordinary methods of spraying. The almost continual rainfall during the spraying season no doubt prevented many persons who had made arrangements to spray their orchards, from carrying into effect their good intentions.

It should be remembered, however, by every fruit grower that in order to obtain well-developed fruit, the foliage must be healthy, and able to perform all its functions; and further that it is easier in a rainy season by spraying to destroy the form of the fungus attacking the leaf than that attacking the fruit. This may be due to the fact that the spraying compound is not as easily washed off, the more or less hairy surface of the leaf as it is from the comparatively smooth skin of the fruit. By thus preserving the foliage in a healthy condition, not only is the fruit of the current year more fully developed, but the growth of the season more perfectly matured and better fitted for the production of good fruit the following year.

#### APPLE SCAB.

(*Fusicladium Dendriticum*, Fekl.)

Experiments were undertaken to test the comparative efficacy and cost of Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate and dilute Bordeaux mixture (3 lbs. of copper sulphate and 2½ lbs. of lime) as a remedy for "apple scab." Paris green was added to each mixture at the time of the second spraying.

Conclusions may be summarised as follows:

1. During a rainy season such as the last one, dilute Bordeaux mixture adheres to the foliage better than the Copper Carbonate, and on this account generally gives better results.
2. Bordeaux mixture is more difficult to prepare and apply than Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.
3. A comparison of the cost of ammoniacal copper carbonate and the diluted Bordeaux, is considerably in favour of the latter.

\* Mr. J. M. Fisk, writing of a vine covering a large stone pile on his farm, says, "it was planted about 1875, never has received any cultivation, and for several years back has borne annually about 25 lbs. of fruit which has been sold at 5 cents a pound in St. Hyacinthe as a wine grape; a slight frost improves the quality. I have never seen the least indication of its being injured by our cold winters, not even that part of the vine which entwines itself among the branches of the apple trees near the stone pile, and is exposed to all the changes of temperature of this climate varying from 95° in summer to 30° below zero in winter. On this account I think it will be valuable for the North-west, and for covering arbors."

4. When spraying on a large scale is contemplated, the Copper Carbonate should be prepared according to directions given at p. 146, in the report for 1891. This method will materially lessen the cost of the material.

5. It will pay every fruit grower to spray annually, using judiciously either of the above fungicides.

In this connection, I deem it of importance to append the experience of Mr. R. Brodie, a progressive fruit grower, of St. Henri de Montréal, who writes as follows:

"Our experience in spraying with fungicides this year has been very unsatisfactory on account of so much wet weather, at the time of making the applications. One orchard was sprayed three times with Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate, but it rained a few hours after each application.

There was no apparent difference between these apples and others which had not been sprayed. One day's picking gave 11 bbls. No. 1, 30 bbls. No. 2, and 20 bbls. of culls. Another orchard was also sprayed three times. It rained almost immediately after each of the first two applications, but after the third application there was no rain for ten days. The yield of one day's picking was 10 bbls. No. 1, 10 bbls. No. 2 and 5 bbls. culls. In the case of those trees not sprayed in this orchard they were so badly spotted, that we did not sort them, but merely shook them off the trees.

Another young orchard, favourably situated in a dry airy position, we did not spray, and found them so badly spotted that we shook them off instead of hand picking. Even though the trees were young and vigorous and situated on an airy hill top, they were spotted worse than any on the farm. The season was too unfavourable to make a comparative test of Bordeaux mixture and Copper Carbonate, but so far I think the Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate is the best and much easier applied than the Bordeaux mixture as the lime in the latter is apt to choke up the nozzle."

#### GOOSEBERRY MILDEW.

(*Sphaerotheca mors-uvae*, B. & C.)

It is gratifying to note among fruit growers the increasing interest taken in the cultivation of the English gooseberry. Hitherto its cultivation has been restricted to localities peculiarly favoured in regard to soil and climate. As a general rule, it has proved unprofitable on account of its susceptibility to mildew of the foliage and fruit.

The efficacy of spraying as a remedy, has now passed the experimental stage, and I have endeavoured during the past season to determine which of the fungicides, found to be effective in preventing the spread of the disease, could be recommended as the most advantageous. The following agents were used:—

1. Potassium Sulphide—(Liver of sulphur.)
2. Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.
3. Dilute Bordeaux mixture.

#### Results.

1. No mildew appeared on the fruit of any of the sprayed plants.
2. Plants treated with the Bordeaux mixture had healthier foliage and retained it longer than those treated with Potassium Sulphide, or Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.

It should be explained, however, that the dropping of the foliage was due in a great measure to the presence of the "shot hole" fungus (*Septoria ribis*), a disease which appeared to yield more readily to the Bordeaux treatment than to the other fungicides.

The experience of a number of correspondents on this subject has been very interesting, and I append an instructive letter from Mr. W. W. Dunlop, formerly secretary of the Montreal Horticultural Society.

OUTREMONT, 9th November, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your request, I send some notes of my experience during the past season in spraying, for the prevention of gooseberry mildew. I

## Experimental Farms.

have some twenty English varieties, planted five years ago, and previous to this summer have perceived no traces of mildew on any, with the exception of the Industry. The fruit of this variety has been more or less affected each year and offered me the past summer an opportunity to test the efficacy of the fungicides, recommended in your bulletin. Before the blossoms had fallen, and while the fruit was just forming, I examined my bushes and found that the Industry was already badly attacked. I was surprised at this early development of the fungus, as my previous experience had not led me to expect it until the berries were of a much larger size. Spraying was at once commenced with Potassium Sulphide, one pound to fifty gallons, and carbonate of copper, two ounces (dissolved in one quart of ammonia) to twenty-five gallons of water. As the weather was threatening, only forty bushes were treated the first day, and frequent rain prevented the treatment of the others till some days later. As soon as the weather became settled, the whole of the bushes received two more sprayings at intervals of a week, and I was soon able to perceive with what result.

Both the solutions used appeared to have hurt the foliage to a certain extent, causing in some cases a loss of from 20 to 30 per cent of same, which resulted in a diminished size of the fruit. The progress of the mildew on the bushes first treated was arrested to such an extent that about 90 per cent of the first of these was marketable. There was little difference between those treated with the Potassium Sulphide and the carbonate of copper solution.

The fruit on the bushes treated at a later date, was a total loss.

The injury to the foliage I attribute to two causes. Firstly, a too liberal use of the solution, which was applied with an instrument not having sufficient force to form a good spray and the bushes were thus drenched, not sprayed. Secondly, the application of the fluid to the underside of the leaves which are probably more sensitive than the upper or glazed surface. As it appears necessary, however, to spray the leaves from under to get at the fruit, I am under the impression my solutions were too strong.

From the above practical test, I have been led to the following conclusions:—

1st. That the application of either of the above mentioned fungicides of a proper strength, and before the mildew has developed promises to be attended with success.

2nd. That after the mildew has attained a certain stage of development, the fungicides mentioned have no power to arrest its progress.

Trusting that the experiments now being conducted by yourself and others may lead us again to the successful cultivation of this fine fruit, the English gooseberry.

I remain, yours truly,

W. W. DUNLOP.

The relative cost of Bordeaux mixture and Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate have already been compared and it only remains to add, Potassium Sulphide can usually be purchased at from 30 to 40 cents per pound.

### GRAPE MILDEW AND ANTHRACNOSE.

Two diseases of the grape are more or less prevalent in this vicinity.

1st. Grape mildew (*Peronospora viticola*).

2nd. Anthracnose or Bird's-eye rot (*Sphaceloma ampelinum*).

They have both been already referred to in the annual reports of the Horticulturist.

As pointed out in the past, No. 1 is amenable to the Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate treatment. The Farm vineyard was sprayed with this fungicide the past season, except three vines each of a few varieties which are peculiarly subject to mildew. These were reserved to compare the efficacy of dilute Bordeaux mixture and Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate. The vines were sprayed three times, the first application being made on May 18th, the second on June 10th, and the third on July

18th. In the case of Noah and Pearl, which in the past have been most seriously affected, the results of the treatment were as follows:—

Noah.	{	Dilute Bordeaux mixture,	1 vine,	11 lbs. grapes.
		Am. copper carb.,	1 do	18 do
		Untreated,	1 do	3½ do
Pearl.	{	Dilute Bordeaux mixture,	1 do	4 do
		Am. copper carb.,	1 do	3½ do
		Untreated,	1 do	½ do

2nd. (*Sphaceloma ampelinum*) "*Bird's-eye rot*," when applied to the fruit, and "*Anthracnose*," when applied to the vine. The attention of grape growers is again drawn to this fungus, not with the object, I regret to say, of reporting a successful treatment of the disease, but to give such a description of its outward appearance and method of attack as will be of assistance to growers in identifying it. In my report for 1891, I said: "Treatment was commenced this fall by carefully burning all rubbish and trimmings, and spraying one half of the vines with a strong solution of Copper Sulphate, and the other half with Iron Sulphate. Next spring, on the vines being uncovered they will be again treated with the copper and iron solution, followed by Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate."

This course of treatment was carefully followed out, but proved quite ineffectual in preventing the spread of the fungus. I shall be glad to obtain the experience of others in treating this disease.

The name *Anthracnose* is usually applied to the stage of the disease when it is attacking the growing vine. It appeared on Creveling about 1st June, in the farm vineyard this season, and soon afterwards on Lindley, Brant, Eldorado, Owasso and Massasoit.

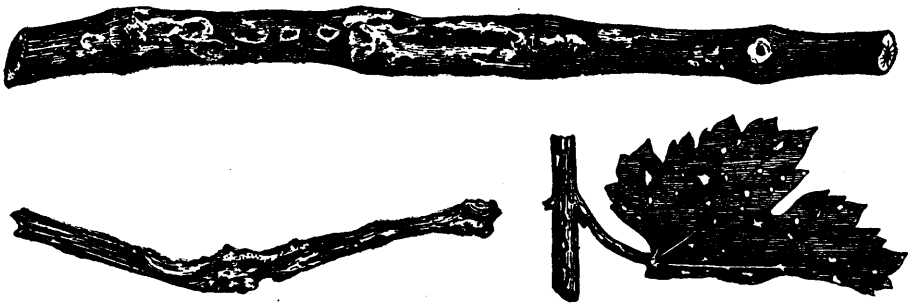


Fig. 8.—Showing Anthracnose on cane and foliage.

Affecting the young shoots, leaf petioles and flowers clusters (see Fig. 8). In general appearance it very much resembles the anthracnose of the raspberry cane, causing the same kind of irregular pits and blotches on all green and growing parts of the vine. After its first appearance the disease spreads very rapidly, and attacking the petioles and the leaves, soon gives the vine a defoliated and unhealthy appearance. In describing the disease on the fruit I draw from Prof. Scribner's excellent work on "Fungous diseases of the Grape and other Plants." "*Bird's-eye rot* first appears as a dark reddish-brown or nearly black speck, on any part of the berry. These specks gradually increase in size to  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch, usually preserving a somewhat rounded outline. Their centres soon take on a grayish hue, the dark-brown colour being confined to a narrow line bordering the spots. Sometimes there appears within the dark-coloured border, a band or ring of bright red or vermilion when the spot suggests the name '*Bird's-eye-rot*.' (See Fig 9.)

Figures used in illustrating this article have been kindly supplied by Prof. F. L. Scribner, Knoxville, Tenn.

## Experimental Farms.

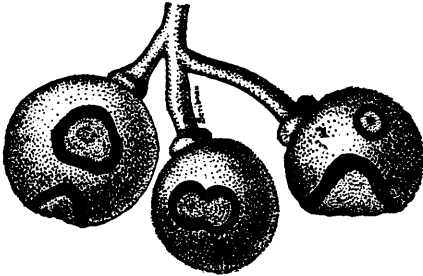


Fig. 9.

dence of the spots left, is a gray or brown scurf covering the surface."

"If attacked upon one side when quite small the continued growth of the healthy portion will often cause the diseased side to crack open, laying bare the seeds. The latter are sometimes pushed out by this unequal growth."

"Unlike the downy mildew or fungus of the black rot, the growth of this is limited to the outer layers of cells, developing between the cuticle and the epidermis, or just underneath the latter."

Prof. Scribner says further that: "The spores germinating upon the surface of the berry, send a germ tube through the cuticle or epidermis, beneath which the fungus vegetates for a time, developing into a kind of parenchymatous or cellular growth, which at length breaks through the epidermis. From the now exposed portions of the fungus there arise numerous short branches, called basidia, on which the spores or reproductive bodies are borne."

This more or less superficial growth would naturally lead to the conclusion, as Prof. Scribner observes, that its accessibility to remedies should render the treatment a comparatively easy task. Such however has not been my experience.

A formula for treatment quoted by Prof. Scribner as being recommended by "Le Progrès Agricole," a French agricultural journal, is as follows:—

Water .....	3 gallons.
Sulphate of iron.....	7 lbs.
Sulphate of copper.....	2 do
Sulphuric acid.....	1 gill.

This solution is to be applied to the vines two or three weeks *before* vegetation starts in the spring. A mixture of this strength and composition would probably be very injurious at any time after growth had commenced, so that in making the application a considerable degree of care and judgment should be exercised.

A system of close pruning is now being adopted on affected vines in the farm vineyard, and spraying frequently at short intervals will be resorted to next season.

Where vines are badly affected they should be rooted up and burned, as they soon become centres from which the disease spreads to other vines.

### A DESTRUCTIVE DISEASE AFFECTING NATIVE PLUMS.

(*Cladosporium carpophilum*, V. Thümen.)

During the past two years many complaints have been received from farmers and fruit growers with regard to a disease which has caused their native plums to shrivel and drop quite suddenly, when almost mature. In many sections during the past season the crop has been an entire failure from this cause. As the disease appears to be spreading, it would seem that in the near future, very active measures should be instituted to check its increase.



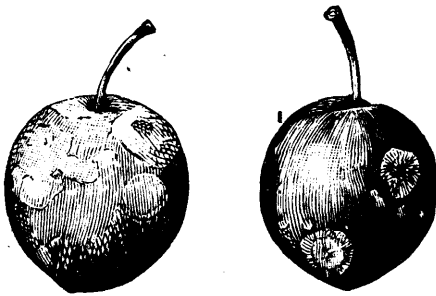


Fig. 10.

*pophilum* which is frequently abundant on peaches, especially on the later varieties. So injurious is it to certain varieties that Dr. Smith<sup>2</sup> finds that it not only injures the appearance of the fruit somewhat, but when very abundant the flavour also. I have heard growers in Texas speak of it as nothing serious, but to my mind there is no question that it greatly lessens the crop, and also causes a cracking of the fruit as Dr. Smith finds, making it especially subject to the attacks of plum rot (*Monilia fructigena*)."

"Several other species of *Cladosporium* are troublesome to various cultivated plants."\* \* \*

"The apple scab (*Fusicladium dendriticum*) is a fungus closely related to this plum fungus<sup>3</sup> which without doubt will seriously threaten plum culture."

"The spots are visible in half ripe plums as small pale greenish, or yellowish patches not larger than a pin head. They increase in size, becoming in some cases half an inch across. Some of the older spots may become confluent, forming one large more or less radiating patch. Patches may also be formed in nearly mature plums. In older specimens which have been kept moist for some time the spot becomes darker in color, almost black, more irregular and somewhat raised."

"Microscopic examination of the affected portions of the plum shows a nearly colourless mycelium creeping over the surface of the fruit, or vegetating between the cuticle and the remainder of the epidermal cells. In the darker portions occur the septate hyphæ. These occasionally come through the cracks in the cuticle. In older material a dense stroma of short brown hyphæ, appears between the cuticle and cellulose layers of the epidermal cells. The small spores are oval in shape pointed at the end usually two-celled, and are borne at the end of the conidiospore, or laterally. (See fig. 11. They germinate readily when placed in water."\*

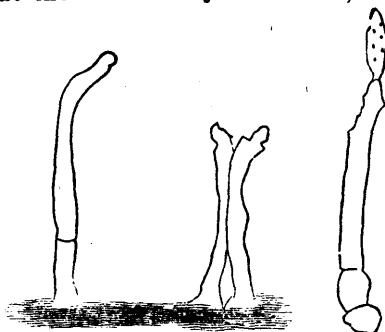


Fig. 11.

Pottawattamie (*Prunus angustifolia*), Miner (*Prunus hortulana* var. *mineri*) Maquoketa, De Soto, Rollington, Speer, Chippeway, Black Hawk, Hen Plum (*Prunus*

1. Meeting of Iowa Academy of Sciences September 5, 1890.

2. Journal of Mycology, Vol. V., p. 32.

3. See Bailey. The cultivated native plums and cherries, Bull. 38, Cornell University, Agrl. Experiment Station, p. 54. Pammel, Jour. of Mycology, Vol. VII., p. 99.

\*NOTE.—Fig. 9 shows fruiting branches of the fungus coming from the surface of the plum, somewhat irregular at the end where the spores were attached. The figure to the right shows a single fruiting branch with an attached spore at the end and several cells at the base. Greatly magnified—Original. L. H. P.

## Experimental Farms.

*Americana*), and Sloe plum (*Prunus spinosa*). Mr. F. C. Stewart reports this fungus at Greenfield, Iowa, on wild and cultivated plums, in some cases it ruined half the crop. I have also seen it very common on wild plums at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Mr. Stewart also found it at Marshalltown, Iowa. Mr. Geo. W. Sturtz reports it at Plainview, Nebraska, and Mr. John Wragg at Waukee, Iowa; and my friend Mr. Craig, of Ottawa, Canada, writes me that it was common in Minnesota on cultivated Cheney, De Soto, Rollington and Speer; that it also occurs on the common wild plum and cultivated varieties in Canada; also in Virginia on *P. Americana*. It did not appear at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1891. From this it will be seen that this fungus has become widely distributed and destructive and is certainly on the increase. It did not appear to any extent this year at Ames, except upon a few Chickasaw and sloe plums, as plums fruited but little. I have not seen it attacking (*Prunus domestica*) at Ames. The *Cladosporium* has become in this section a serious enemy also to cherries, first noticed in 1891, when it destroyed from 2 to 10 per cent of the crop. Its first appearance on cherries is marked by a pale coloured spot not larger than a pin head, which increases in size, and finally is olive green in colour. As in plums a crack is frequently found extending across the patch. The cherries become also badly shrivelled in many cases besides being somewhat bitter and sour. We noticed the following varieties affected in 1891, Cerise d'Ostheim, Spate Amarelle, Shadow Amarelle, and Wagner; and in 1892 although the cherry crop was small, the disease appeared on many cherries. My assistant, Mr. Stewart, has furnished me with the following list: Lutovka, Shadow Amarelle, Schatten Amarelle, and Spate Amarelle. It will be noticed that this list only contains Russian varieties, as most of the cherries grown on the college grounds are from Russia. Early Richmond, however, growing not far from the college was not affected by the disease; it may have appeared in other places, but I have not heard of any, or at least specimens were not sent to me."

"Experiments with fungicides would have been instituted this season, but the plum and cherry crop being almost a failure, no experiments could be carried out."

"*Treatment recommended.*—As this fungus works very much in the same manner as apple scab, there is no reason why the fungicides used for that disease should not prove effective. But treatment should begin as soon as the petals have fallen, and should be continued till nearly the ripening period."

In addition to the remedies recommended by Prof. Pammel, I would suggest the use of a weak solution of Copper Sulphate, say 1 oz. in 25 gallons of water. I shall be glad to receive any additional data regarding the progress, spread, and life history of this fungus. It is of special importance to fruit growers in the Ottawa valley, where we are debarred by climatic conditions from growing many of the European family of plums bearing fruit of finer quality, but less vigorous and hardy in tree.

It may be mentioned that this is a new disease, and although it has received considerable attention from economic botanists during the last three or four years, was only described by Felix Von Thümen in 1887.

### PLUM ROT.

(*Monilia fructigena*, Pers.)

The appearance of this parasite on cultivated plums is too well known to need an extended description. It is not so generally understood that it also attacks cherries, apricots and peaches. In the case of early peaches, it is very destructive; a number of specimens were received the past summer, showing it to be quite prevalent in peach-growing districts. The presence of the disease is not often noticed till the affected fruit has begun to turn brown, and is covered by patches of grayish frosting. This grayish appearance is caused by numberless spores, borne upon the ends of the vegetative portion—mycelium—of the fungus which infests the tissues of the fruit. This disease also attacks the twigs and sometimes stems of bearing trees, causing a kind of twig and bark blight.

*Treatment.*—Owing to the method of attack, and the fact that the presence of the disease is not noticed till well established in the tissues of the fruit, early treatment is above all other considerations most essential. Prof. Bailey writing in

"Garden and Forest," says that fruit growers in the vicinity of Geneva, N.Y., secure paying results by spraying with the copper compounds. I am not aware that any experiments have been conducted in the Dominion which may be accepted as conclusive. Mr. Murray Pettit, of Winona, Ont., kindly furnishes me with his experience in treating plum rot during the past season. He writes: "The sprayed trees were Lombards, planted in orchard, alternately with apple trees. They were considerably shaded and had rotted badly the two previous seasons. This spring they again showed the appearance of rot while quite small. I at once gave them a thorough spraying with sulphate of copper, 2 oz. to 40 gallons of water. This application was repeated in six days. Both sprayings were done at the most fortunate periods with regard to rain. I had very little rot in comparison with other seasons." This, as Mr. Pettit justly remarks, is only the experience of one season, and should not be accepted as conclusive evidence of the efficacy of this remedy. I would recommend a rather stronger solution of copper sulphate than the above—say 2 oz. to 30 gallons of water.

#### ANTHRACNOSE OF THE BEAN.

(*Colletotrichum Lindemuthianum* Sacc.)



FIG. 12.

The annual loss from the above cause to farmers and market gardeners in this vicinity for the past three or four years has been very considerable. The following experiments were suggested by the results of laboratory investigations conducted by Dr. B. D. Halsted, an eminent authority on fungous diseases of plants, of the State Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N.J. Dr. Halsted states that the fungus "most frequently attacks the pods of the bean, when they are only partially grown, and causing the formation of deep dark pits, materially lessens the yield of salable beans from the field infested. Fig. 12 shows seed beans and a young bean plant attacked with anthracnose. The disease spreads rapidly from pod to pod in the market place, as has been shown by repeated inoculations in the laboratory, where under the most favourable conditions, a spot may be established upon an otherwise healthy plant in thirty-six hours." (See annual report, N. J. Expt. Station, 1891, p. 284.) Acting on the belief that the seed beans themselves furnished the principal means for the perpetuation of the anthracnose from one season to another, samples of infested seed were soaked in copper solutions of varying strength. Plants raised from soaked seed showed very little anthracnose in comparison with other seed untreated.

Dr. Halsted obtained the best results from seed soaked for one hour in a solution of "three ounces of Copper Carbonate and one quart of ammonia to 4½ gallons of water."

The following experiments were designated to show, (1) the effect on the germinating power of seed beans of soaking them in solution of copper carbonate and copper sulphate; (2) to test the efficacy of soaking seed beans in the above solutions to prevent "anthracnose" or "pod spotting."

The experiment comprised the treatment of 48 samples, each containing 100 seed beans. These were sown in rows, each 25 feet in length. When the pods were fully formed but yet green, they were picked and sorted, the first grade consisting of *sound pods*, the second of pods *slightly spotted*, and the third of those which were *badly spotted*.

The subjoined tabular statement gives the solutions used; the length of time which each sample was soaked; and the result of each treatment.

NOTE.—I am indebted to Dr. D. B. Halsted for the use of Fig. 12.

# Experimental Farms.

## SEED Beans treated for Anthracnose.

Variety.	Solution used.	How long soaked.	Germinated.	Healthy pods.	Slightly spotted pods.	Badly spotted pods.	Average of healthy pods.	Average germinated.
	<i>Sulphate of Copper.</i>		per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.	per ct.
Mohawk	1 oz. to 1 gall.	1 hour.	80	75	17.5	7.5	64.9	61.2
Long Yellow	1 " 1 "	1 " "	90	56.93	34.09	9.09		
Flageolet	1 " 1 "	1 " "	56	75	15	10	60.8	54.3
Golden Wax	1 " 1 "	1 " "	20	52.68	26.31	21.01		
Mohawk	1 " 1 "	1 " "	70	49.51	29.70	20.70	65.2	58
Long Yellow	1 " 1 "	1 " "	84	75	15	10		
Flageolet	1 " 1 "	1 " "	40	80.1	13.3	6.6	69.9	60.2
Golden Wax	1 " 1 "	1 " "	25	38.8	29	32		
Mohawk	1 " 1 "	1 " "	60	80	20		65.2	58
Long Yellow	1 " 1 "	1 " "	92	65	30	5		
Flageolet	1 " 1 "	1 " "	65	65.76	10.10	14.14	69.9	60.2
Golden Wax	1 " 1 "	1 " "	15	50.1	33.3	16.6		
Mohawk	1 " 1 "	1 " "	73	80.14	19.86		43.7	84
Long Yellow	1 " 1 "	1 " "	81	79.61	12.93	7.46		
Flageolet	1 " 1 "	1 " "	48	77.20	12.86	9.94	43.7	84
Golden Wax	1 " 1 "	1 " "	40	43	23.8	34.2		
Mohawk	Untreated			35.16	43.63	21.21	43.7	84
Long Yellow			95	62.97	22.22	14.81		
Flageolet			75	41.15	27.21	37.64		
Golden Wax			82	35.9	23.9	20.9		
	<i>Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.</i>							
Mohawk	1 oz. to 1 gall.	1 " "	75	78.96	13.15	7.89	58.79	77.5
Long Yellow	1 " 1 "	1 " "	95	33.66	46.23	20.10		
Flageolet	1 " 1 "	1 " "	75	68	16	13.00	71.68	74.22
Golden Wax	1 " 1 "	1 " "	65	54.56	22.72	22.72		
Mohawk	1 " 1 "	1 " "	83	88.88	11.11	.01	64.6	73.75
Long Yellow	1 " 1 "	1 " "	86	80	17.14	2.86		
Flageolet	1 " 1 "	1 " "	63	71.44	17.85	10.71	79.1	73.13
Golden Wax	1 " 1 "	1 " "	65	46.43	25	28.57		
Mohawk	1 1/2 " 1 "	1 " "	76	89.86	7.83	2.30	64.6	73.75
Long Yellow	1 1/2 " 1 "	1 " "	91	50.76	28.92	20.30		
Flageolet	1 1/2 " 1 "	1 " "	80	61.04	13.14	25.82	72.6	51.3
Golden Wax	1 1/2 " 1 "	1 " "	48	57.78	20	22.22		
Mohawk	1 1/2 " 1 "	1 " "	75	95	5		79.1	73.13
Long Yellow	1 1/2 " 1 "	1 " "	82	80	15	5		
Flageolet	1 1/2 " 1 "	1 " "	66	80.97	14.28	4.75	81.6	54.2
Golden Wax	1 1/2 " 1 "	1 " "	60	60.61	24.24	15.15		
Mohawk	2 " 1 "	1 " "	45	78.97	17.85	3.57	72.6	51.3
Long Yellow	2 " 1 "	1 " "	92	62.5	31.25	6.25		
Flageolet	2 " 1 "	1 " "	50	90.52	6.32	3.16	81.6	54.2
Golden Wax	2 " 1 "	1 " "	20	58.54	9.51	21.91		
Mohawk	2 " 1 "	1 " "	33	85.53	14.47		75.4	45
Long Yellow	2 " 1 "	1 " "	85	82.06	10.25	7.69		
Flageolet	2 " 1 "	1 " "	35	84	12	4	82.8	43.1
Golden Wax	2 " 1 "	1 " "	65	75.1	15.6	9.3		
Mohawk	3 " 1 "	1 " "	30	96	4		75.4	45
Long Yellow	3 " 1 "	1 " "	89	67.85	25	7.14		
Flageolet	3 " 1 "	1 " "	46	85.72	7.14	7.14	82.8	43.1
Golden Wax	3 " 1 "	1 " "	15	52.19	26.08	21.71		
Mohawk	3 " 1 "	1 " "	32	92.42	6.06	1.51	82.8	43.1
Long Yellow	3 " 1 "	1 " "	83	84.70	9.18	6.12		
Flageolet	3 " 1 "	1 " "	18	80.1	13.3	6.6	82.8	43.1
Golden Wax	3 " 1 "	1 " "	40	74.1	17.3	8.6		

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

*Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.*—1. The best results with regard to freedom from spot were often correlated with a low germinating percentage.

2. The results in almost every case were favourable to the Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate treatment.

3. Seed soaked for half an hour in 1 oz. to 1 gallon of water gave the lowest percentage (58 per cent) of healthy pods, and the highest (77 per cent) germinating percentage.

4. Seed soaked for one hour in a solution of 3 oz. to 1 gallon gave the highest percentage (82 per cent) of healthy pods, and the lowest (43 per cent) germinating percentage.

5. As a general rule the percentage of healthy plants was in inverse ratio to the percentage of germination; showing the fungicidal effect of strong solutions, as well as their weakening effect on the germinating power of the seed.

6. The most satisfactory results were obtained by soaking the seed for one hour in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of copper carbonate, dissolved in a pint of ammonia, and diluted with water to one gallon. This gave 79 per cent of healthy plants, with a germinating power of 73 per cent, as against 43 and 84 per cent respectively for the untreated.

*Copper Sulphate.*—1. The best results were obtained by soaking the seed for one hour in a solution of  $\frac{1}{2}$  an oz. to 1 gallon of water, which gave a return of 69 per cent of healthy pods; vitality of seed, 60 per cent.

2. The average results were considerably lower than with the ammoniacal carbonate of copper treatment.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Seed beans can be treated for anthracnose cheaply and advantageously by soaking in copper compounds.

2. Soak the seed beans for one hour before planting, in a solution made by dissolving in a pint of ammonia  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of carbonate of copper, and diluting with water to one gallon.

3. When carbonate of copper is not easily obtained, use copper sulphate (blue vitriol) one-half ounce to each gallon of water.

## AN EXPERIMENT SHOWING THE EFFECT OF ADDING LIME TO INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

It has been claimed that the addition of lime to spraying compounds containing arsenites has allowed of stronger applications of the latter being made than could otherwise be used without danger of injuring the foliage. This assumption, apparently well founded, has been the means of extending the use of Paris green and Bordeaux mixture—which is composed in part of lime—as a combined insecticide and fungicide.

The foliage of stone fruits, as plums and cherries, has been found to be more susceptible to injury from Paris green than the foliage of apple trees. The experiment here outlined was designed to throw light on the following points.

1. The possibility of applying together Paris green and Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate by the addition of lime, without injury to the foliage of fruit trees.

2. The maximum strength which Paris green can be safely applied to the different varieties of stone fruits by the addition of lime.

Some of the detailed results are set forth in the accompanying tabular statement.

## Experimental Farms.

### FUNGICIDES and Insecticides used and Varieties sprayed.

Formulæ.	CHERRIES.			PLUMS.					PEARS.	
	Early Richmond.	Osthelm.	Reine Hortense.	De Soto.	Early Red.	Lombard.	Duane's Purple.	Glass Seedling.	Lutovka.	Double Beurré.
1 { Paris Green, 1 oz. Lime, 1 lb. Water, 25 galls. }	No injury.	No injury.	No injury.	No injury.	No injury.	Very slight injury.	No injury.			
2 { Paris Green, 2 oz. Lime, 2 lbs. Water, 25 galls. }	No injury.	No injury.	No injury.	Very slight injury.	No injury.	Slight injury.		Very slight injury.	Slight injury.	
3 { Paris Green, 3 oz. Lime, 3 lbs. Water, 25 galls. }	No injury.	No injury.	No injury.	Slight injury.	No injury.	Considerably injured.		Slight injury.	Slight injury.	No injury.
APPLES.										
Formulæ.	Duchess.			Wealthy.	Tetofsky.	Yellow Transparent.	McMahon's White.	Canada Baldwin.	Northern Spy.	
4 { Copper Carbonate, 2 oz. Ammonia, 1½ lbs. Paris Green, 2 oz. Lime, 1 lb. Water, 25 Galls. }	No injury.	No injury.	No injury.	No injury.	No injury.	No injury.	No injury.			
5 { Same as No. 4, but without Lime }	Very slightly injured.	Very slightly injured.	Very slightly injured.	Very slightly injured.	No injury.	Slightly injured.	No injury.	Slight injury.	Slight injury.	Slight injury.
6 { Copper Carbonate, 3 oz. Ammonia, 1 quart. Paris Green, 2 oz. Lime, 1 lb. Water, 25 galls. }	No injury.	No injury.	No injury.	No injury.	No injury.	Slight injury.	No injury.			No injury.
7 { Same as No. 6, but without Lime }	Slight injury.	Slight injury.	Considerable injury.	Considerable injury.	Slight injury.	Slight injury.	No injury.	No injury.	Slight injury.	Slight injury.

Two sprayings were made in each case, about a week apart during the second half of June, when the leaves had obtained full size and while growth was still taking place. The results obtained point to the following conclusions:—

1. That the foliage of some varieties is more susceptible to injury from the application of fungicides and insecticides than others.

2. That in the case of apples, 2 oz. of Paris green can be safely added to the ordinary formula of Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate—3 oz. of Copper Carbonate to 25 gallons—when lime at the rate of 1 lb. to 25 gallons is added to the mixture.

3. That the benefit arising from the addition of lime to mixtures of Paris green and water (see table, mixtures No. 1, 2 and 3) is not so apparent when used for insecticidal purposes on plums and cherries, as in the case of combined fungicides and insecticides (see mixtures Nos. 4 and 5 in table.)

4. That the Lombard plum is exceedingly susceptible to injury; and in spraying this variety for curculio, Paris green, stronger than 1 lb. to 400 gallons of water should not be used. Other varieties do not appear to be equally susceptible to injury.

It would appear from the foregoing that the foliage of some varieties of cherries is not injured when sprayed with Paris green with the addition of lime, using the form<sup>r</sup> as strong as 1 lb. to 125 gallons. This is much stronger than necessary however.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF HARDY ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS, AND DECIDUOUS TREES, INCLUDING CUTTINGS OF POPLARS AND WILLOWS.

The work during the year in this branch has consisted in making to Manitoba and the North-west a distribution of a limited number of varieties of the hardiest known native or foreign ornamental shrubs and evergreen conifers; also an assortment of cuttings of European willows and poplars, which by reason of their hardiness and rapidity of growth seemed specially adapted to the needs of the North-west.

The primary objects of the distribution were as follows:—

1. To test the relative adaptability of certain ornamental shrubs and evergreen trees to the climate and soil of Manitoba and the North-west; to encourage and assist settlers who wished to beautify, as well as shelter their homes.

2. To provide farmers in the prairie region with the means of obtaining in a short time, wind-breaks for stock yards and gardens, in addition to shelter belts, which are of great service in growing from seed, other varieties of forest trees less vigorous. The poplars and willows, it is hoped may give valuable assistance towards fulfilling these desirable ends.

#### ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND CONIFERS.

Of these, there were 983 packages distributed, which were made up of plants grown at the Central Farm. Manitoba received 550 packages; 375 were sent to the North-west Territories, and 58 to other provinces. Each package contained:—

- 30 Riga pine, *Pinus Sylvestris* var. *Rigaensis*.
- 3 Austrian pine, *Pinus Austriaca*.
- 1 Scotch pine, *Pinus Sylvestris*.
- 5 Norway spruce, *Picea excelsa*.
- 2 Black walnut, *Juglans nigra*.
- 1 White lilac, *Syringa alba*.
- 1 Common barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*.
- 1 Josikea lilac, *Syringa Josikea*. Alternated with,
- 1 Sweet briar, *Rosa rubiginosa*, and
- 1 Caragana, *Caragana arborescens*.

The Riga pines comprising the largest share of these packages were well grown stocky plants raised from seed obtained in 1889 by Prof. Saunders from Russia, which were collected in one of the Government forests situated north of Riga. To facilitate early and prompt shipment in the spring the young trees were taken up

## Experimental Farms.

the fall previous, and stored in an improvised cellar or cave. They were given the best care possible, under the circumstances, and were sent out apparently in fair condition. In nearly every instance they arrived at their destination in a more or less mouldy state, and consequently very few survived.

It would appear that the germs of fungus growth were present in an incipient stage, when the trees were taken from the cellar in the spring, and only needed the conditions offered by the moist confinement of the mail package to spread the infection. The loss of a large portion of these desirable young trees is much to be regretted.

From reports I gather that most of the shrubs have done well.

### POPLARS AND WILLOWS.

Of these there were distributed 918 packages; 280 were sent to Manitoba and 638 to the Territories. In the making up of these, cuttings of the following varieties were used, from 75 to 100 composing each package.

#### POPLARS.

- Populus certinensis.
- “ nolesti, Riga.
- “ nolesti.
- “ Lindleyana.
- “ pyramidalis.
- “ bereolensis.
- “ Simonsii.
- “ Caroliniana.
- “ No. 10.
- “ No. 11.
- “ Petrovsky.

#### WILLOWS.

- Salix Voronesh.
- “ laurifolia (from France.)
- “ acutifolia.
- “ Wisconsin Weeping.

Appropriate directions for planting and the after care, were mailed to each recipient of the cuttings and shrubs.

These cuttings are of promising hardy varieties which have been introduced from East Europe within the last few years.

They have been selected for the reason that they have proved hardy on the Experimental Farms at Brandon, Man., and Indian Head, N.W.T., and are believed to be specially adapted to the requirements of those farmers residing on the plains of Manitoba and the North-west.

The ease and rapidity with which they can be multiplied gives them additional value. From their quick growth they will be found most useful in providing the shelter needed for starting the cultivation of less hardy but more enduring kinds, of slower growth.

The value of this work will be much enhanced if accurate records are kept of each variety by the individuals receiving them. The close resemblance of many of the poplars will necessitate careful labelling. Reports will be expected when sufficient time has elapsed and experience gained, to give value to the conclusions reached.

Cuttings may be taken from the young trees at the close of the second season's growth. These should be buried in the ground and protected from severe frost during winter. They may be planted the following spring four feet apart, with a view to the formation of shelter belts. With a slight degree of care and attention, a large plantation can thus be readily secured.

That this line of work is meeting with the hearty approval and co-operation of the farmers of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, is demonstrated by several hundred voluntary reports which have come from the recipients of the *Forest* and



*Fruit trees distributed during the past three years. The following letters are fair examples of the many which have been received, and illustrate some of the difficulties and successes experienced by the North-west farmer in growing trees.*

CLARE, ASSA., N. W. T., 2nd May, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to report on the forest tree seedlings, and fruit trees which I received from the Central Farm last spring. The two Saccharine apples came out well in spring. I tied a bundle of straw round them for a protection at first; they grew about two feet last season. The two White Grape currant bushes died. But one of the Red Dutch currant wintered without protection and is looking very healthy. The Duchess apple trees are both dead. The rhubarb never came up, but the asparagus did very well, also the rose bush. As for the forest tree seed you sent me I am satisfied I have a return of 90 per cent of young trees. The Russian mulberry is a total failure with me.

In regard to the Houghton gooseberry it will be a success in this country if it is protected in winter with something which will retard early growth in the spring. Of the forest trees received in 1891, there are:—

- 10 Green ash, living.
- 10 White ash “
- 25 Box elder “
- 2 Soft maple, growing well.
- 20 American elm “
- 6 Manitoba elm “
- 2 Black cherry, both dead.
- 2 Black walnut “
- 2 Honey locust “
- 5 White birch, growing well.
- 3 Canoe birch “
- 4 Riga Pine, dead.
- 4 Norway spruce, 3 growing.
- 1 Arbor vitæ, doing well.

The cherry pits you sent me have not germinated yet, but may sprout this spring. This has been a hard winter to raise fruit trees. The jack rabbits if not fenced out, make serious depredations in our small fruit plantations. We have not been successful so far with strawberries on account of the drouth. I am afraid they will be difficult to grow successfully. I am trying grape vines this spring, and 25 red and white currants. I put out 24 improved currants last spring and I only lost four of them. I am also trying to grow crab apples from seed.

Yours truly,  
JOHN BEGGS.

YORKTON, ASSA., NORTH-WEST TERRITORY,  
20th September, 1892.

SIR,—Last winter I sent you a report on the seedling forest trees I had received from the Experimental Farm, and promised to give you a further report this season. I am sorry to say that the majority of them were winter killed. The following is a list of the survivors, which have all made good growth this season, and will, I hope, now stand the climate:—

Box elder.....	2
White ash.....	4
Green ash.....	2
Manitoba elm.....	10
the full number received of this variety.	
American elm.....	1
Mountain ash.....	2
White birch.....	5
also the full number received of this variety.	
Norway spruce.....	2

## Experimental Farms.

I also received a bag each of box elder (Manitoba maple), and ash seeds, which I sowed early in May, 1891. The maples came up early, and made an average growth of about eighteen inches; none of them were winter killed, and they now stand from three to four feet high. The ash seed was late in coming up, and only about two-thirds germinated and made little growth; but this year in spite of terrible drought the young trees have done well. None were winter killed. I also received a packet of rhubarb and asparagus seed. From the rhubarb seed I got 14 plants, which I transplanted this spring as soon as they began to show above ground, and last week I pulled stalks from these seedlings measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference and 14 inches in length.

The asparagus did very well, and this spring I set out two beds, thirty feet long, three rows of plants to each bed, set a foot apart each way; and then I had enough plants to give a neighbour sufficient for a large bed. It has made a strong, healthy growth this season in spite of the drought.

Of the trees received this spring I have but a poor report to make, as they were in very bad shape when they arrived, only one Norway spruce, and one Riga pine survived.

Of the shrubs "Caragana" has made a marvellous growth.

"Josikea lilac" did fairly well, white lilac and Barberry both died.

With the poplar and willow cuttings received this spring, the result in a few instances has been very good; in other cases not so good, and with some a complete failure.

The following is a list of the cuttings that grew:—

Populus bereolensis.....	7 very strong.
Populus certinensis. ....	5 " "
Salix Voronesh.....	17 very varied in growth.
Salix acutifolia.....	1 very strong.

At present all the cuttings have several shoots; in some cases they are over eighteen inches in length, and I should like to know if all the shoots should be trimmed off but one.

[If needed for a garden wind-break it is advisable to grow them in bush form, otherwise trim to a single stem.—J. C.]

Yours respectfully,  
CHAS. E. F. LOWE.

BEECHHEAD FARM, VIRDEN, MAN.,  
Sec. 6, 75 R, 16 W.,  
Ninette P. O., Man.

SIR,—Enclosed you will find in a tabular form the result of trial of forest and fruit trees received from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, spring, 1890. The result is not very satisfactory, owing to the dryness of the early part of the summer of 1890, also the early fall frosts coming before the young wood was matured. This is a great drawback even to the hardiest of trees in this vicinity.

Box elder, made good long shoots, slightly killed back.

White elm—made good shoots, which were killed back to previous years' wood.

White and green ash— do do

Houghton gooseberries—made, fair shoots, killed back to old wood.

Cuthbert raspberry has a dozen canes from 15 to 20 inches high.

Butternuts, Black walnut, Kentucky coffee tree, and Mulberries, may not survive this winter, as the growth is weakly.

Duchess apple, Red and White currants, are the only things that stood the winter without injury.

I received in spring of 1889 a parcel of Butternuts, none of them have germinated yet. I planted them according to instructions; I also received a parcel of box elder seed this last spring, 1891, and the plants have made but short growth. I have planted box elder seed for several seasons, and it does very well if the seed has

been thoroughly ripened before the fall frosts. I also grew Mulberries and butternuts some years ago, kept them three winters and then lost them.

I desire to lend a helping hand in the matter of tree culture in this North-west country. Until we get shelter belts of the more hardy varieties of forest trees, those less hardy will not be a great success, unless in the more favoured situations.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

	Planted, Spring 1890.	Alive, Fall 1890.	Alive, Fall 1891.
Box elder .....	26	20	20
White elm .....	24	18	18
White ash .....	10	3	3
Green ash .....	10	6	3
Soft maple .....	5	2	
Hard maple .....	2		
Black walnut .....	5	4	1
Cotton wood .....	3	1	1
Honey locust .....	2	2	
Black locust .....	2	2	
Kentucky coffee .....	1	1	1
Apple, Tetofsky .....	1		
do Duchess .....	1	1	1
Gooseberry, Houghton .....	2	2	2
Currant, Red Dutch .....	2	1	1
do White Grape .....	2	1	1
Black raspberries, Mammoth Cluster .....	2		
do Shaffers .....	2		
do Gregg .....	2		
Raspberries, Cuthbert .....	2	1	1
do Hansell .....	2		
do Turner .....	2		
Butternut .....	2	2	2
Red cedar .....	1		
Russian mulberry .....	5	3	2
	118	70	57

Soil, black loam with yellow clay subsoil; ground level; a little shelter from east and north, none from west.

Yours respectfully,  
JAMES BELL.

NELSON, MAN., Nov. 29th, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—I herewith submit to you a report on the growth of the fruit and forest trees you sent me last spring. I am greatly delighted with the growth of the poplar and willow cuttings. Pop. Lindleyana made the fine growth of over 5 feet, from a cutting in one year. Pop. nolesti, certinensis, pyramidalis and nolesti Riga all made a fine growth of from three to four feet. Only four died out of the thirty received. I am equally pleased with the willows, all of the forty Voronesh but one, grew three to four feet; of Wisconsin weeping, only one is alive; Salix acutifolia all alive, growth three to four feet. Laurifolia, I rank among the ornaments of life; the foliage appeared to be mildewed when they arrived here. The White and Josikea lilac are firmly established; the Sweet Briar grew well from the first and was much admired. Of the fruit trees sent I am sorry to report the death of the Lutovka Cherry. Bessarabian looks fine and has made a growth of nine inches. The Baba Pear was sickly all summer, and I have my doubts about it growing next spring. Apple trees are all alive and went into winter quarters with well ripened wood, Hare Pipka and Blushed Calville best in that respect. Sugar Sweet made the most vigorous growth, twenty-five inches; Saccharine four inches. Altogether they are a fine, healthy lot of trees and I am proud of them.

Yours respectfully,  
A. P. STEVENSON.

## Experimental Farms.

### SUMMARY.

From the experience gained thus far in testing the adaptability of varieties of forest trees, and the best means of obtaining shelter belts in the North-west, I deem it advisable to make the following recommendations:—

1st. Rely mainly on native trees.

2nd. Grow these from seed obtained from the nearest point to the intended place of planting.

3rd. Procure when possible cuttings of Russian poplars in the fall, bury them in the earth over winter; setting them deeply in the spring in mellow ground. These are for rapid growing wind breaks and for fuel.

4th. Having a wind break of Manitoba maple, ash, elm, or Russian poplar, begin planting such hardy small fruits as red and white Dutch currants, not omitting the native black currant, Houghton gooseberry, Philadelphia and Turner raspberries; and if the grower is prepared to give special attention in the matter of winter protection and supplying the necessary amount of moisture in summer, plant Captain Jack and Crescent strawberries. With irrigation and protection from the winds these can be grown successfully.

# REPORT OF THE CHEMIST.

(FRANK T. SHUTT, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.)

OTTAWA, 14th January, 1893.

WM. SAUNDERS, Esq.,  
Director, Dominion Experimental Farms,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the sixth annual report of the Chemical Department of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

As the relation of the science of chemistry to agriculture becomes better known throughout the Dominion, the value of chemical data is more and more appreciated. The publication and dissemination of reports and bulletins (which are now largely copied by the Canadian press) and the yearly addresses delivered at the agricultural conventions and farmers' institutes, have served to awaken a fresh interest in farming throughout the length and breadth of the land. As a natural result of this awakening—of this desire for more exact knowledge regarding the composition and value of soils, fertilizers, cattle foods and dairy products, the demands made upon this department have greatly increased over those of previous years.

This is most encouraging to myself and must be gratifying to those who inaugurated our Experimental Farm system, but at the same time it points emphatically to the necessity of enlarging our staff of skilled workers at no distant date, if the chemical branch of agricultural investigation is to keep pace with the requirements of our farming interests.

As an instance of the growing demands made upon our time, I would state that nearly 1,500 letters have passed between myself and correspondents during 1892. Many of the enquiries (which relate to all the branches of agriculture) entail analytical work, and others require answers that necessitate considerable research. The preparation and delivering of addresses at various conventions held by dairy-men and fruit-growers, as well as at ordinary farmers' institutes, consume much time, this branch of my work having greatly developed of late.

Our work, otherwise, consists of experimental research in connection with the Farm system and the solution of such other problems suggested by farmers that are considered of sufficient importance to merit our attention and study.

Besides the matter here reported upon, there are several lines of research still in progress, chief among which may be mentioned the analysis of Canadian grasses and fodder plants and the amelioration of the alkaline soils found in parts of Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

The present report, for convenience of reference, is divided into three parts, as follows:—

**PART I. FODDERS.**—Complete analyses of thirty-seven fodders made during the year are given, and the relative values as feeding stuffs added. The list comprises both "coarse" or "bulky," and "concentrated" foods. Under the former the nutritive value of beans and sunflowers is reported upon. This will be especially interesting at the present time, in view of the proposed introduction of these crops to be used in conjunction with Indian corn in the silo. In the "concentrated" fodders are to be found most of the grains and milling products used on the farm, and in this connection particular attention may be called to the value of frozen wheat as determined by chemical analysis.

**Part II. FERTILIZERS.**—The first chapter treats at some length of farm-yard manure, and details some experiments regarding loss of fertilizing constituents on exposure.

## Experimental Farms.

Samples of superphosphate of lime, bone meal, bone char screenings, fish manure, and codfish bone, have all been analysed and are here reported upon. Several specimens of marl and of soot have also been examined, and their values as fertilizers are here given.

PART III. MISCELLANEOUS EXPERIMENTS AND ANALYSES.—The results of some original work in composite testing by the Babcock method, whereby the amount of labour and time may be materially lessened, are here stated. As there is now a general desire to adopt the basis of fat content for the valuation of milk, the consideration of the modification here suggested will be of peculiar interest and importance to farmers and dairymen.

The analyses of well waters from farmers' homesteads here find a place, and attention is again called to the necessity of a pure water supply on the farm.

Further experiments in the prevention of smut in wheat are detailed. The results obtained corroborate, on the whole, those reported in 1890 and 1891. Further research as to the effect of lime with bluestone has also been made. Our conclusions appear in tabular form.

The use of corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) in dilute solutions as a fungicide and the results of some experiments in the preservation of potatoes by 2 per cent sulphuric acid conclude this part.

I again desire to acknowledge the valuable help rendered by the assistant chemist, Mr. Adolph Lehmann, B.S.A., and, by my thanks here tendered, wish to give public recognition to his ability and industry. His devotion to the work of the department and the skill he has displayed have alone enabled me to complete successfully the chemical operations, the results of which are given in the present report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK T. SHUTT,

*Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.*

Chemical Laboratories,  
Central Experimental Farm,  
Ottawa.

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### PART I.

## FODDERS.

Cattle foods, according to their composition, fall into two great classes, between which, however, there is no fixed line of demarcation.

The first class includes the coarse or bulky fodders. These are mainly the following:—

Grass and hay, corn fodder and ensilage, straw and roots. Many of these possess a large percentage of water—as in the case of grass, ensilage and roots—and are further characterized by their “dry matter” being comparatively poor in albuminoids and fat. In many, also, the fibre amounts to one-half, or even more, of the dry matter.

The second class comprises the concentrated fodders. Chief among these are the seeds of the cereals and leguminosæ (oats, barley, wheat, peas and beans) and the bye-products of milling and other industries, such as bran, shorts, oil cake, the refuse from starch factories, brewers' grains, &c. They are rich in albuminoids, fat and carbohydrates, and, as a rule, do not contain much fibre nor water, and hence serve to supply in a ration those elements of nutrition which the coarse fodders possess only in small quantities.

The first mentioned fodder crops are usually raised by the farmer in sufficient quantities for his own stock, while, for many reasons, it often happens that a large proportion of the concentrated feed stuffs must be purchased, and this is more especially the case with the dairyman and stock raiser. Since the coarse fodders, though serving a very important function in all rations, are not economical nor efficient to

feed alone, but must be supplemented by those of a richer character, a knowledge of the composition of fodders, and of the relative value for feeding purposes of their several constituents becomes necessary. This is the more evident as the market price of the concentrated fodders fluctuates, and is based, not upon their feeding value, but upon the relation of supply and demand.

In former reports we have dwelt at length upon the functions of the different food constituents in the animal system; it will therefore suffice now to briefly state the more essential facts in this connection.

*Albuminoids.*—A collective name applied to the nitrogenous organic substances. They are the most valuable of all fodder constituents. They are essential to the formation of muscle, cartilage and the tissues generally, and of the animal fluids, blood and milk. Though their principal office is repairing waste and making new tissue, they also serve to develop heat and energy when fat and the carbo-hydrates are lacking or in insufficient quantities. Whether animals are laying on flesh, producing wool or milk, or working, a supply of albuminoids is necessary, and experience has shown that economic feeding chiefly consists in obtaining them at a minimum cost and feeding them in sufficient quantities.

*Fat.*—This ingredient has a high nutritive value, and in this respect ranks next to the albuminoids. By its combustion it generates the greater part of the heat of the body. Further, it is readily transformed into fatty tissue in the animal.

*Carbohydrates.*—Consist of sugars, starch, gums and allied substances, and form a large percentage of the organic matter of plants. They are readily assimilated and oxidized in the animal system, producing much heat and energy.

*Fibre.*—Compared with the constituents already discussed, fibre has a low nutritive value. It forms the woody parts of the stems and leaves of plants and of the hull or husk of seeds. As a rule the fibre becomes harder and less digestible as the plant approaches maturity.

*Ash or Mineral Matter.*—This contributes to the formation of bone and supplies the tissues throughout the body with the minute quantity of mineral matter they require. It also replaces those saline substances daily excreted.

The question of economic feeding is intimately related to that of maintaining and increasing the fertility of the soil. This becomes evident when we remember that the greater portion of the fertilizing elements (chiefly nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid) of a food, are returned in the manure. It is for this reason that a ration with a high percentage of albuminoids gives a manure rich in nitrogen and *vice versa*. Unless manure or artificial fertilizers are bought, a large percentage of the produce should be fed on the farm. The soil may then be expected to yield lucrative crops and at the same time not deteriorate.

Again, economic and efficient feeding can only result from the application of a knowledge of the composition and feeding value of our principal fodders and a due consideration of their market prices, which latter it may be added is not always in accord with nutritive value. It is to afford this knowledge that during the past year some of the principal fodders, both "coarse" and "concentrated," have been examined in our laboratories—the results of which are set forth in the following table. The constituents are recorded in percentages and in pounds per ton.

# Experimental Farms.

## ANALYSES OF FODDERS, 1892.

FODDER.	LOCALITY.	WATER.		ALBUMINOIDS.		FAT.		CARBOHYDRATES.		FIBRE.		ASH.		DRY MATTER.	
		Per cent.	Lbs. per ton.	Per cent.	Lbs. ton.	Per cent.	Lbs. ton.	Per cent.	Lbs. ton.	Per cent.	Lbs. ton.	Per cent.	Lbs. ton.	Per cent.	Lbs. ton.
1 Oats, ground.....	C. E. Farm, Ottawa	12.68	253.6	10.44	208.8	3.22	64.4	59.93	1199.6	10.79	215.8	2.94	58.8	87.32	1746.4
2 Barley ".....	"	13.75	275.0	9.12	182.4	1.89	37.8	67.75	1355.0	5.09	101.8	2.40	48.0	86.25	1725.0
3 Wheat " No. 1 Hard.	Manitoba	9.08	181.6	13.83	276.6	2.02	40.6	71.51	1430.2	1.94	38.8	1.61	32.2	90.92	1818.4
4 " frozen, A.	"	14.75	285.0	13.50	270.0	2.22	44.4	64.57	1291.4	3.31	66.2	1.65	33.0	85.25	1705.0
5 " " B.	"	11.14	222.8	13.69	273.8	2.57	51.4	66.57	1331.4	4.32	86.4	1.71	34.2	88.86	1777.2
6 Pease.....	C. E. Farm, Ottawa	15.00	300.0	23.69	473.8	.85	17.0	50.16	1003.2	7.87	157.4	2.43	48.6	85.00	1700.0
7 Ind. Corn, Pearce's Prolific.	From Pearce & Co., London, Ont.	14.14	282.8	9.56	193.2	4.13	82.6	68.75	1375.0	1.92	38.4	1.40	28.0	85.86	1717.2
8 " Longfellow.....	"	13.78	275.6	9.69	191.8	4.19	83.8	69.17	1383.4	2.14	42.8	1.13	22.6	86.22	1724.4
9 " Thorough bred	"	16.03	320.6	9.06	181.2	3.05	61.0	68.80	1376.0	2.03	40.6	1.03	20.6	83.97	1679.4
10 Wheat Bran.....	Yarmouth, N.S.	8.42	168.4	15.22	304.4	4.27	85.4	56.68	1133.6	9.81	196.2	5.60	112.0	91.58	1831.6
11 Corn.....	"	7.19	143.8	10.75	215.0	8.60	172.0	57.83	1156.6	11.91	238.2	3.72	74.4	92.81	1856.2
12 Rice Meal.....	Victoria, B.C.	11.47	229.4	11.34	226.8	12.75	255.0	50.31	1006.2	6.95	139.0	7.18	143.6	88.53	1770.6
13 Straw, Ont, B. T.	C. E. Farm, Ottawa	6.78	135.6	3.31	66.2	2.54	50.8	40.15	803.0	42.01	840.2	5.21	104.2	93.22	1864.4
14 " " "	"	7.11	142.2	3.11	62.2	2.74	54.8	37.10	742.0	44.34	886.8	5.60	112.0	92.89	1857.8
15 " " "	"	6.93	138.6	3.32	66.4	2.17	43.4	37.63	752.6	44.07	881.4	5.88	117.6	93.07	1861.4
16 " " "	"	7.99	159.8	5.88	117.6	1.69	33.8	38.00	760.0	42.09	841.8	4.35	87.0	92.01	1840.2
17 " " "	W. R.	8.31	166.2	5.50	110.0	1.93	38.6	38.38	767.6	41.95	839.0	3.93	78.6	91.69	1833.8
18 " " "	"	7.84	156.8	3.29	65.8	1.74	34.8	37.12	742.4	45.24	904.8	4.77	95.4	92.16	1843.2
19 Straw, Barley, P. P.	"	7.85	157.0	3.90	78.0	2.17	43.4	38.48	769.6	42.46	849.2	5.17	103.4	92.15	1843.0
20 " " "	"	7.83	156.6	4.02	80.4	2.17	43.4	40.68	813.6	40.39	807.8	4.91	98.2	92.17	1843.4
21 " " "	"	10.61	212.2	3.85	77.0	2.00	40.0	37.33	746.6	43.56	871.2	5.60	101.8	89.39	1787.8
22 " " "	"	8.18	163.6	3.48	69.6	2.42	48.0	38.32	766.4	43.56	871.2	4.04	80.8	91.82	1836.4
23 " " "	D. C.	8.84	176.8	3.99	79.8	3.16	63.2	38.31	766.2	41.78	835.6	3.92	78.4	91.16	1823.2
24 " " "	"	8.26	165.2	3.69	73.8	2.72	54.4	39.50	790.0	41.98	839.6	3.85	77.0	91.74	1834.8
25 Straw, Wheat, C. T.	"	7.82	156.4	5.64	112.8	1.38	27.6	36.53	730.6	44.56	891.2	4.07	81.4	92.18	1843.6
26 " " "	"	8.29	165.8	4.48	89.6	1.74	34.8	38.19	763.8	43.64	872.8	3.66	73.0	91.71	1833.2
27 " " "	"	8.34	166.8	6.21	124.2	.96	19.2	35.98	719.6	44.46	889.2	4.05	81.0	91.66	1833.2
28 " " "	R. G.	7.98	159.6	3.16	63.2	2.88	57.6	38.05	761.0	44.75	895.0	3.18	63.6	92.02	1840.4
29 " " "	"	7.87	157.4	3.56	71.2	2.01	40.2	36.07	721.4	47.29	945.8	3.20	64.0	92.13	1842.6
30 " " "	"	8.00	160.0	3.73	74.6	1.94	38.8	37.12	742.4	45.38	907.6	3.83	76.6	92.00	1840.0
31 Beans, whole plant, Broad Windsor	"	84.52	1690.4	2.82	56.4	.62	12.4	5.89	117.8	4.84	96.8	1.31	26.2	15.48	309.6
32 " " "	"	84.50	1691.8	3.33	66.6	.63	12.6	5.67	113.4	4.11	82.8	1.04	32.8	15.41	308.2
33 Beans, English Horse	"	89.24	1784.8	2.75	55.0	.73	14.6	2.26	45.2	3.71	74.2	1.09	21.8	10.76	215.2
34 " " "	"	86.15	1723.0	2.69	53.8	.66	13.2	4.17	83.4	4.98	99.6	1.35	27.0	13.85	277.0
35 " whole plant, Telephone.....	"	83.81	1676.2	2.99	59.8	1.00	20.0	6.79	135.8	3.70	74.0	1.71	34.2	16.19	323.8
36 Sunflowers, stalks and leaves	"	84.45	1689.0	.96	19.2	.87	17.4	6.12	122.4	5.67	113.4	1.93	38.6	15.55	311.0
37 " " head with seeds.	"	75.62	1512.4	2.35	47.0	4.86	97.2	7.88	157.6	7.94	158.8	1.35	27.0	24.38	487.6



## CONCENTRATED FODDERS.

## No. 1. OATS.

The percentage of hull, which in the case of the oat is consumed by the animal with the kernel, is usually from 30 to 35. Some difference in composition exists between the varieties of oats, chiefly due to the fact that the amount of the hull is dependent largely upon the variety. The less hull, the higher the albuminoids. Compared with the other cereals we notice (1) that in albuminoids (the most important and valuable of all the constituents) oats stand higher than barley and lower than wheat, and (2) that oats are richer in fat than either of the last mentioned cereals. Experiments have shown them to have a very uniform digestibility, and experience has proved them to be the best food, in conjunction with a proper amount of bulky fodder, for working horses. These excellent qualities are no doubt largely due to the loose, mealy character of the ground grain, which allows the digestive fluids to act freely.

## No. 2. BARLEY.

The more plump and better coloured grades of barley must be considered too expensive for feeding, since they command a high price for malting purposes. It often happens, however, that unpropitious weather during harvesting, and other circumstances, cause a more or less shrivelled and badly coloured grain. It may be found more economical to feed such grain than to sell it. The percentage of albuminoids in such barley is higher than in that of the best malting grades, and hence it is more valuable as a food. Speaking of barleys as a class, their albuminoids and fat are lower than in the other cereals. Barley does not contain as much hull as oats, hence its amount of fibre is much less, though still greater than that in wheat. Owing to this lack of hull principally, the practice of grinding barley and mixing it with cut clover is widely adopted. This gives greater bulk to the fodder and thus furnishes an increased surface of the concentrated portion of the feed to the solvent action of the digestive secretions.

## No. 3. RED FIFE WHEAT.

This represents the average composition of Red Fife wheat from Manitoba, classed No. 1 hard. The high percentage of albuminoids and the small quantity of water point emphatically to the high feeding value of this grain. The unrivalled reputation which this wheat bears for flour production, naturally makes it too valuable to use as a cattle food. Its analysis is inserted here for the sake of comparison with the analyses of frozen wheat—two of which immediately follow.

## Nos. 4 AND 5. FROZEN RED FIFE WHEAT.

It sometimes happens that early autumnal frosts in Manitoba and the North-West Territories deteriorate large quantities of wheat. This has hitherto been sold by the farmers at a great sacrifice, as the millers value it at an exceedingly low figure for their purposes. From experiments tried at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by Mr. Jas. W. Robertson, Agriculturist, it has been proved that frozen wheat may be used profitably for the fattening of swine, (See Bulletin 16). The analyses here given were made on the same wheats as used in those experiments, and are therefore of particular interest.

First, it will be noticed that frozen wheat contains more water than wheat properly and favourably matured. This is as might be expected, since the development of the frozen grain is arrested while it is yet more or less in the doughy state. The albuminoids, though somewhat lower, have not suffered materially. They still exceed the percentage found in soft fall wheats. Other and noticeable features are that the carbohydrates are 5 per cent to 6 per cent lower and that the fibres somewhat higher in the frozen wheat, than in the No. 1 hard. Considered from the standpoint of composition, I think we may conclude that frozen wheat as a cattle food does not rank as much inferior to well ripened and mature grain.

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### No. 6. PEASE.

Pease are characterized by a very high percentage of albuminoids, approaching one quarter of their weight. They are remarkably poor in fat, and possess less carbohydrates than the cereals. For these reasons, it becomes necessary to supplement them with some more bulky and less nitrogenous fodder, in order that a proper ratio of the various constituents may be maintained, the digestive fluids allowed to act freely, and the health of the animal not impaired.

### NOS. 7, 8 AND 9. INDIAN CORN.

These are the analyses of the grain of well known varieties. The merits of corn meal as a feeding stuff are widely recognized. It produces much animal heat and possesses special value as a fattener. In the United States it is very extensively used for all classes of animals; over certain large areas it forms almost exclusively the "concentrated" fodder employed.

With the exception of malting barleys, corn ranks lower in albuminoids than the cereals, and possesses, according to our analyses, a larger percentage of water. In fat, however, it is richer.

Like other foods of a similar concentrated character, it should be fed in a ground condition, and be supplemented with more bulky food. It may here be noted that experiments have demonstrated that a greater proportion of a concentrated fodder is digested when the same is fed in a ground condition and mixed with cut hay or similar fodder, than when given whole and alone; and further, that the health of the animal is also the better maintained thereby.

### No. 10. WHEAT BRAN.

According to the method of milling used, the composition of bran will vary within slight limits. The present analysis, however, may be considered an average one. It supports the general belief that bran has a high nutritive value. The percentage of albuminoids in bran exceeds that in the whole grain, owing to the gluten granules lying more particularly in the outer coat of the kernel. In fat also, it is richer than the whole wheat. It possesses a larger amount of fibre, as might be expected. Careful experiments have shown that in digestibility bran is equal to the grains; its use, therefore, rather than that of these more costly foods, must be considered economical. It has *special merits as a milk producer*, and is consequently fed with advantage to milking cows.

### No. 11. CORN BRAN.

This is a bye-product formed in the milling of Indian corn. Compared with wheat bran it is seen to be richer in fat, but considerably poorer in albuminoids. It is about equal to it as regards soluble carbohydrates, but possesses somewhat more fibre.

### No. 12. RICE MEAL.

This sample was sent by a correspondent in Salt Spring Island, B.C., who says that the rice comes direct from China, and is ground at Victoria. He further adds that it is extensively used as a food for hogs and cattle in his neighbourhood, owing to the very high price of oats, pease and other grains.

The whole grain—hull and kernel—is evidently ground, since the meal is of a yellowish colour, and contains pieces of the husk. It is in a very satisfactory degree of fineness.

From the analysis, I should judge it to be a valuable food. Though it does not quite equal wheat bran in albuminoids, it is seen to contain a higher percentage of fat.

## COARSE FODDERS.

## STRAW.

There now follow analyses of eighteen samples of the straw of the cereals; oats, barley and wheat. Two varieties of each have been examined, the samples being taken at three different stages in the growth of the plant.

The composition, and hence the value, of straw is dependent upon many factors, and according to circumstances, varies within comparatively wide limits. These factors are, chiefly, the richness of the soil, the manner of sowing, the maturity of the plant when cut, and climatic conditions during harvesting.

Good straw is a valuable fodder, but should never be used alone. As regards digestibility it is not much inferior to other coarse feeding stuffs. It is not, however, rich in albuminoids or fat, and consequently can only form a portion of any economical cattle ration. The nutritive ratio (that is the proportion of digestible albuminoids to the other digestible constituents taken together) of good straw varies from 1:25 to 1:30. Since in a properly balanced ration, this ratio is between 1:5 and 1:6, the mistake often made in feeding straw alone is apparent.

Nos. 13, 14 and 15,	oat straw, variety,	Black Tartarian.
" 16, 17 and 18,	" "	White Russian.
" 19, 20 and 21,	barley straw, variety,	Prize Prolific.
" 22, 23 and 24,	" "	Danish Chevalier.
" 25, 26 and 27,	wheat straw,	Campbell's Triumph.
" 28, 29 and 30,	" "	Rio Grande.

## SUNFLOWERS AND BEANS.

The analyses Nos. 31 to 37 are of certain new fodder crops, cut in the green condition. They consist of sunflowers and three varieties of beans. In the case of the former, the analyses of the stalks and leaves (taken together) and of the heads with seeds, are given separately. With the beans, the whole plant (leaves, stalk and pods) was analysed.

These crops were grown on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, during the past season by Mr. Jas. W. Robertson, Agriculturist, with a view of using them as ensilage. Corn ensilage is too poor in albuminoids to allow it to form more than a part of any ration; the bean plant ensilage, if in good condition and palatable to cattle, would furnish a large proportion of these important constituents, as it comes nearer to the composition of a complete food. With regard to the sunflowers, their value was more or less conjectural, as no analysis of these could be found, though it was well known that their seeds contained a large quantity of oil.

## BEANS.

## Nos. 31 AND 32. THE LONG-POD OR BROAD WINDSOR BEAN.

Cut, August 11th. Grown on light sandy soil, in rows *per se*. The plants were about three feet high and the pods half mature.

No. 32. The same plant taken August 13th, but grown in rows with corn. The plants were about three feet high and in pod.

For a green fodder, and one containing nearly 85 per cent of water, it is remarkably rich in albuminoids. No deterioration in value by growing with the corn is seen to have taken place, but rather the reverse, the albuminoids being somewhat higher and the fibre lower in those plants grown with the corn.

## No. 33. THE ENGLISH HORSE BEAN.

Grown on light soil, in rows with corn. Height of plant when cut about three feet. In flower.

It is of the same general character as those already considered, but contains more water and less fibre, doubtless owing to the fact that it was taken at an earlier period of growth.

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## No. 34. THE ENGLISH HORSE BEAN.

Grown under exactly similar circumstances to No. 33, but cut at a later period of growth, viz., when the plant was about three feet six inches high and the pods about one-third matured.

It consequently contains more dry matter than No. 33, and possesses a higher percentage of fibre.

## No. 35. THE TELEPHONE BEAN.

Grown with corn, in rows. Cut while in pod and quite green, on 27th September. From its composition and succulent character, it is undoubtedly valuable fodder.

A ton of good corn ensilage contains from 35 lbs. to 40 lbs. of albuminoids; a ton of bean ensilage, from 55 lbs. to 70 lbs. A mixed ensilage from corn and beans, therefore, will have a much higher feeding value than one from corn alone.

The use of such a mixed ensilage would effect a considerable saving in the meal portion of the ration, since the albuminoids would thereby be largely supplied.

## SUNFLOWERS.

Three plants were cut, on 9th September, at about one inch from the ground. The stems were still quite green and apparently succulent. The following weights and measurements were then taken.

	Lbs.	oz.
Stalks and leaves.....	6	10
Heads with seeds.....	3	11
Seeds alone.....	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Receptacle and petals.....	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Feet	in.
Height.....	6	10
Diameter of heads.....		8 $\frac{3}{4}$

## No. 36. SUNFLOWER STALKS AND LEAVES.

These contain but very little nutriment, being low in albuminoids and fat and containing a large percentage of water. Though still green their fibre was of a woody nature. Their food value is exceedingly low.

## No. 37.—SUNFLOWERS—HEADS WITH SEEDS.

A marked difference is to be noted between this analysis and the previous one. The water is 10 per cent less, the albuminoids nearly three times higher, and the fat six times greater than in the stalks and leaves.

The "heads with seeds" would not furnish an ensilage as rich in albuminoids as that from beans, yet in this respect it would be considerably more valuable than that from corn alone. In fat, however, the "heads with seeds" ensilage is very much richer than that of either corn or beans.

Granting that the fibre of the "heads with seeds" is fairly digestible, the indications are that a well balanced and nutritious ensilage may be made by mixing the three crops, corn, beans and sunflower "heads with seeds" in the silo. The first would supply the large bulk of the carbohydrates, the second, the albuminoids chiefly, and the last, fat and albuminoids.

## PART II. FERTILIZERS.

The factors that conduce to luxuriant growth and plentiful harvests are (1) an abundant supply of available plant food in the soil, and more especially of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; (2) a right mechanical condition of the soil; and (3) favourable climatic influences. It is in connection with the first of these that we shall here consider briefly the relative merits of some materials of manurial value examined in the laboratories during the past year. To all who are anxious to progress towards a greater and more economical crop production, the fundamental importance of the subject will commend the careful perusal of this chapter.

For the present purpose, it may suffice to note that of all the constituents necessary for plant growth and development, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the most essential, since continuous cropping exhausts the soil more particularly of soluble, and hence of available, forms of these ingredients. Organic matter, lime, sulphuric acid and many other substances are not only useful but indispensable, but for the reason just stated may be considered of secondary importance.

Nitrogen as it exists free in the atmosphere can only be utilized, as far as is known, by certain plants known botanically as the Leguminosæ, to which pease, beans, clover, &c., belong. Under favourable conditions such plants have the power of utilizing large quantities of free nitrogen and storing it in their tissues. Hence their value as a crop to be turned in as green manure. Other farm crops must depend upon the supply of nitrates in the soil for their nitrogen. The nitrates are soluble and readily absorbed by the rootlets. The nitrogen of a soil may exist in many forms (organic, as in vegetable and animal matter, and inorganic, as in salts of ammonia, &c.), but before such can become of value to plants it must be converted into a nitrate. This is constantly being brought about in the manure pile, in the compost heap and in the soil, by certain microscopic plants under proper conditions of warmth and moisture. The decay or fermentation of nitrogenous organic matter (vegetable and animal) is always accompanied by the production of nitrates. It is worthy of note in this connection, that the presence of lime in the soil has been proved to assist in this nitrate production.

Phosphoric acid and potash are the results of disintegration and decomposition of the rock from which the soil was originally derived. By the chemical changes brought about in the soil and by the solvent action of the fluids exuded from plant rootlets, small quantities of these constituents are constantly being converted into soluble forms fit for plant nutrition.

In considering the relative value of a manure therefore, we must take into consideration (1) the amounts or percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained; (2) the degree of solubility in which these constituents exist; (3) the composition and character of the soil; and (4) the crop to be manured.

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### FARM-YARD MANURE.

By farm-yard manure is generally understood the mixed dung and urine of horses and cows, together with the litter used in bedding these animals.

Its value primarily and principally depends upon the amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained in it. It must not, however, be lost sight of that much benefit ensues from the setting free of other inorganic elements used by plants, such as lime and magnesia, and also that the decomposition of the organic

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matter of the manure gives rise to carbonic acid, which assists in rendering available plant food locked-up in the soil. These sum up the value of farm-yard manure from a chemical standpoint.

Farm-yard manure, however, plays a very important part in the improvement of tilth, in ameliorating the mechanical condition of a soil. The size of the soil granules, the ability to retain a proper degree of moisture and temperature—all indispensable factors of a fertile soil—are in many instances largely the outcome of judicious manuring.

It is, however, the intention here to consider only the composition of the manure and the various causes which effect its value as a direct supplier of plant food.

The composition of farm-yard manure in the fresh state depends upon :

1. The proportion of horse to cow manure.
2. The proportion of the litter (usually straw) to the excrements.
3. The quantity and quality of the food used.
4. The age and function (milk, wool producing, &c.,) of the animal.
5. The care with which the liquid portion is retained in the manure.

1. That there should be a marked difference in composition between the excrements of carnivorous and herbivorous animals—the former containing more nitrogen than the latter—might naturally be expected ; but that the dungs of the various farm animals differ much in quality is a fact not as yet widely recognized.

The following tables show the average composition of the mixed excrements, of the horse, cow, sheep and pig, in the proportions in which they are produced, without litter. These data have been obtained from sources, chiefly Continental. They cannot be regarded as absolute, but while they may be subject to considerable variation, the relative value of one manure to another is maintained.

COMPOSITION of the Mixed Excrements (Boussingault).

	NITROGEN.		PHOSPHORIC ACID.		POTASH.	
	Per cent.	Per ton.	Per cent.	Per ton.	Per cent.	Per ton.
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Horse, mixed excrements.....	705	14.1	25	5.0	134	2.68
Cow " " .....	547	10.9	08	1.6	304	6.08
Sheep " " .....	71	14.2	25	5.0	87	17.4
Pig " " .....	37	7.4	28	5.6		

A study of this table will show horse manure and sheep manure to be very similar in the amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid they contain, being richer in these elements than those from cows and pigs, with the exception of phosphoric acid in the case of the latter. It is also worthy of note that cow and horse manure supplement one another, the former being rich in potash, the latter in nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Together they form a complete manure, furnishing in good proportions the three essential constituents of plant food.

The following table has been compiled by Heiden, a celebrated German authority. It gives the averages of a very large number of analyses.

## COMPOSITION of the Mixed Excrements (Heiden.)

	NITROGEN.		PHOSPHORIC ACID.		POTASH.	
	Per cent.	Per ton.	Per cent.	Per ton.	Per cent.	Per ton.
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Horse, mixed excrements.....	6	12.0	3	6.0	5	10.0
Cow " " .....	34 to 44	6.8 to 8.8	1	2.0	8	16.0
Sheep, " " .....	9	18.0	5	10.0	1.0	20.0
Pig " " .....	5 to 6	10.0 to 12.0	1	2.0	5	10.0

From these averages it is also seen that the composition of farm-yard manure is materially affected by the proportion of cow to horse manure it contains.

2. There are many materials used for litter: peat, moss, dried leaves, sawdust and other substances; but since wheat straw is almost universally used, it will suffice here to show how the amount employed affects the composition of the resultant manure.

## COMPOSITION OF WHEAT STRAW.

	Per cent.	Lbs. per ton.
Nitrogen.....	55	11.0
Phosphoric acid.....	61	12.2
Potash.....	86	17.2

Owing to the power that straw has to resist fermentation, its fertilizing elements cannot be considered as valuable, pound for pound, as those in dung and urine. This refers more particularly to its nitrogen. Some practical farmers consider the manurial value of straw as almost entirely dependent upon its mineral constituents. Straw, however, forms an excellent litter: in its two-fold function it furnishes a clean and warm bed for the animals, while at the same time it absorbs and retains their liquid excrements. Consequent upon its tubular structure, there are few other bedding materials that can equal straw in its ability to absorb liquids.

3. Carefully conducted experiments have demonstrated that the fertilizing elements (nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash) of a food, save those which are used in the formation of milk, wool or increase of live weight, are voided in the solid or liquid excrements. The amounts so eliminated from the system represent a very large percentage of those present in the food, and this is true even in the case of rapidly growing animals and of those in full milk. The quality of the manure, therefore, is dependent upon the quality of the food. Poor feed makes poor manure; a scanty ration—or one in insufficient quantity—results in a small amount of manure. A fodder rich in fertilizing elements will produce manure more valuable than that obtained from stock fed on a poorer ration. Thus the manure from cattle wintered on straw is worth very much less per ton than that from liberally fed stock.

4. In the preceding paragraph we have seen that a certain small percentage of the fertilizing elements of food is used in the animal system for the manufacture of products, such as milk and wool and for the increase of weight through the formation of animal tissues. This percentage fluctuates with the age and function of the animal. As it varies the percentage eliminated in the dung and urine vary,

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for the more the animal takes out of the food, the less there is to go into the manure. Young and growing cattle develop bone and muscle, making large demands upon the nitrogen and mineral constituents of the food. Cows in milk also require like material to produce the daily output. Supplied with food of a like quality, adult cattle, producing no milk and not gaining in weight, yield the richest manure, since in merely maintaining life the fertilizing constituents may be said to be entirely eliminated in the dung and urine.

5. The fact that urine has a much greater manurial value than the solid excreta cannot be too strongly emphasized. The neglect of many of our farmers to thoroughly appreciate this truth is only too apparent.

Our purpose here will be served if we consider the composition of the urine and of the dung from the horse and cow. The following figures may be taken as representing averages, and record the number of pounds of each constituent in one ton.

Constituent.	HORSE.		COW.	
	Urine.	Dung.	Urine.	Dung.
Nitrogen.....	30.4	11.2	21.0	8.7
Phosphoric acid.....		7.0		2.4
Potash.....	18.5	2.0	27.2	.8

If we assign to these constituents the following values: Nitrogen, 17c. lb.; phosphoric acid, 7c. lb.; potash, 5½c. lb.; the above data show that:

One ton horse urine is worth.....	\$6.20
One ton horse dung is worth.....	2.50
One ton cow urine is worth.....	5.07
One ton cow dung is worth.....	1.69

Since the plant food in urine is more readily fermented and available than in the solid excrement, the difference in favour of the liquid manure is really greater than appears by these figures.

It will be well at this juncture to consider the composition of the liquid which drains from the manure heap, since in part at least, it is derived from the urine. It is highly colored, often quite black, strongly alkaline and effervesces vigorously with acids. On analysis, three different samples were shown to contain in 1,000 parts the following:—

	A.	B.	C.
Nitrogen.....	.511	1.14	1.60
Phosphoric acid.....	.104	.038	.10
Potash.....	2.660	1.980	4.90

Since all this plant food is in solution, the great value of this liquid and the economy in preserving it will be apparent.

If the manure heap has been exposed to heavy and constant rains, the composition of its drainage water\* may not be equal to those quoted above; on the other hand, there are undoubtedly many instances where the drainage water is still more valuable. Taking these figures as fair averages, we can readily imagine the large amount of plant food lost annually on some farms.

\* It will be noticed that this drainage water is very rich in potash—much more so than in nitrogen or phosphoric acid. It has generally been supposed that leaching manure results chiefly in a loss of nitrogen; recent experiments have shown that it is the potash which suffers the greatest loss.



This liquid has an especial value besides the one just cited. It possesses large quantities of carbonate of ammonia and carbonate of potash. These are capable of acting as a solvent upon the nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous solid portions of the manure, setting free for plant use both nitrogen and mineral matter. It is also a favourable medium for the development of those ferments whose function it is to decompose or rot the manure.

COMPOSITION OF BARNYARD MANURE.

In connection with some experiments that will be detailed in a subsequent paragraph, the composition of two samples of mixed (horse and cow) manure made on the Central Experimental Farm, was ascertained this year. One sample was taken after fermentation, and the heap had become cold; the other while the fermentation was at its height.

The analyses are as follows:—

ANALYSES of farm-yard manure, mixed (horse and cow), Central Experimental Farm.

No.	Condition.	Water.	Organic matter.	Ash or Mineral matter.	Nitrogen.
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	Well rotted; after fermentation.....	80.88	14.17	4.95	5.15
2	Rotting; during fermentation.....	79.27	17.38	3.35	4.90

Calculating the amount and value of these fertilizing constituents, we obtain the figures in the subjoined table.

AMOUNT and Value of chief fertilizing Constituents in Farm-yard Manure, per ton of 2,000 lbs., Central Experimental Farm.

No.	NITROGEN.		POTASH.		PHOSPHORIC ACID.		Total value. \$ cts.
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	
	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	
1	10.3	1 75	15.9	0 87	8.5	0 60	3 22
2	9.8	1 67	13.6	0 75	6.0	0 42	2 84

For the sake of comparison, I append a number of analyses, the work of several agricultural chemists.

ANALYSES of manures.

	Pounds per ton.		
	Nitrogen.	Phosphoric acid.	Potash.
Manure, fresh.....	7.8	3.6	9.0
“ rotted.....	10.0	5.6	10.6
“ well rotted.....	11.6	6.0	10.0
“ from Rothamsted.....	12.8	4.6	6.4
“ “ Tremblaine.....	7.2	16.4	.....
“ “ Swiss farms.....	7.6	4.4	.....

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The percentage composition of the mineral matter of those samples of manure (C. E. F.) above referred to, is now given. As, in addition to potash and phosphoric acid, lime, magnesia and iron are all required by plants, this table will be of interest in showing how far these elements are supplied in ordinary manure.

COMPOSITION of Ash (Mineral matter) of Farm-yard Manure, Central Experimental Farm.

No.	Insoluble residue.	Lime, Oxide of iron and Alumina.	Magnesia.	Potash.	Phosphoric acid.
1	48.60	17.02	4.05	16.17	8.65
2	44.19	16.29	4.42	20.07	9.03

### LOSS OF NITROGEN, AS AMMONIA, FROM MANURE.

When stables and cow houses are badly kept or there is a deficiency of litter, ammonia is abundantly developed, and, as it is extremely volatile, much is lost. This ammonia is formed by the fermentation of the urine—carbonate of ammonia being produced at the expense of its urea, the nitrogen-holding compound of urine. While carbonate of ammonia is volatile, it is also extremely soluble in water, and hence it is that the greatest escape of this valuable material occurs when the manure heap is allowed to become dry. In order to rot manure and render available its plant food, this conversion, to a greater or less extent, must take place, and for this, moisture and warmth are requisite. If the heap be kept constantly moistened, preferably with its own drainage fluid (or if necessary with water only) no appreciable loss of ammonia need be feared. Manure must not, on the other hand, be kept in such a soaked condition that the air cannot permeate it, else (as we shall see later on) but little fermentation can ensue. These are the principles to be followed in the economical fermenting of manure.

When well rotted manure is spread on the field, preparatory to being ploughed in, it cannot of course have this care bestowed upon it. Does it then when so lying on the field lose any of its ammonia? To answer this question, the experiments about to be described were made this summer.

Two samples of manure were taken, as before stated; one during fermentation and while the heap was very hot—the other after fermentation had apparently ceased and the heat had subsided. Careful estimations of their nitrogen were at once made. These two samples were then spread in a thin layer on panes of glass and exposed to the sun every day for a month, under shelter from rain. As the layers were comparatively thin, no fermentation took place after the experiment was begun, while the manures soon becoming hard and dry. Any loss, then, that might occur would result from the volatilization of ammonia formed in the manure before the experiment. As far as the answer to our question is concerned these conditions are the same as those after the spreading of the manure in the field—since, in the latter case, previous fermentation would be arrested, and fertilizing material washed from the manure by the rain would be received and retained by the soil. Any loss that might occur through volatilization on the field should also take place on the glass plates of our experiment. At the end of the month the amounts of nitrogen in the samples were again taken, with the results set forth in the following table, which also shows the value of the manure in nitrogen before and after the experiment.

## NITROGEN in Farm-yard Manure, Central Experimental Farm.

No.	Manure.	Per cent.	Amount per ton in pounds.	Per cent lost on exposure.	Value at 17c. per lb.
					\$ cts.
1	Well rotted ; after fermentation.	Before exposure. ....	515	10.3	1 75
		After " .....	505	10.1	1 72
2	Rotting ; during fermentation.	Before exposure. ....	490	9.8	1 67
		After " .....	466	9.3	1 58

We may therefore safely infer that the loss of ammonia through volatilization on the field is extremely small.

## THE APPLICATION OF MANURE.

Whether manure should be applied and ploughed in while fresh rather than in a rotted or semi-rotted condition, must depend upon the character of the soil and the crop to be raised. With light soils that easily exhaust, it is certainly good practice to apply the manure in a semi-rotted condition. Light soils very often are not sufficiently moist to promote active fermentation. Again, they leach easily and therefore it should be the aim to manure for the coming crop, rather than to permanently improve the soil. And lastly, the season of growth on such soils is comparatively short, and therefore the plants should be given their food in an easily soluble condition that they may make the greatest development in the shortest time. Heavy clays and loams, on the other hand, often give better results from fresh than from rotted manure—especially when the saving of labour is taken into consideration. Such soils are retentive of plant food; they do not allow their fertilizing constituents to easily leach away. The soluble products of fermentation of the manure in the soil form a reserve fund for future crops. Further, such soils often form a suitable medium for fostering fermentation and are themselves improved in their mechanical condition or tilth by the fermentation process and the presence of the litter.

## THE CAUSES, CONDITIONS AND RESULTS OF FERMENTATION.

Fermentation in the manure heap is brought about by the agency of microscopic plants known as Bacteria. They require for their development and multiplication, organic matter, warmth and moisture. These bacteria are of two kinds (1) aerobic, or those requiring the oxygen of the air for their existence; (2) anaerobic, or those which can develop in an atmosphere destitute of oxygen. As the conditions for their development are different, so are the compounds produced by their life functions. The manure at the top of the heap is freely permeated by air. It is here that the aerobic ferments set up a combustion of the material, which is burnt by union with the oxygen of the air in the interstices forming carbonic acid, and much heat in consequence is generated. Lower in the heap, the heat decreases, since there the aerobic ferments cannot live for want of air. The anaerobic ferments that thrive at the bottom of the heap produce but little heat and disengage marsh gas as well as carbonic acid. In the first instance, the soluble carbohydrates of the litter and dung—gum and sugar—are burnt; in the lower part of the heap, the cellulose or fibre is principally decomposed.

Bacteria are present in both the solid and liquid portions of manures, but as it has been already stated, it is more especially in the latter that they find a favourable medium for their growth. Drenching the manure heap with the drainage liquid, therefore, not only affords the necessary moisture to retain the ammonia, but also introduces ferments which act beneficially.

## Experimental Farms.

We have hitherto considered the action of the bacterial ferments on the non-nitrogenous compounds of manure. It now remains to be stated that the nitrogen of urine and dung is converted into ammonia and finally into nitrates by their agency. The alkaline solution so produced is able to dissolve unattacked nitrogenous substances both in the litter and dung, and thus prepares for assimilation much plant nourishment otherwise valueless.

### SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

“Superphosphate” is the result of treating bones or mineral phosphate with sulphuric acid. By this process the phosphoric acid hitherto existing in an almost insoluble condition is rendered soluble and immediately available for plants. The value of a sample of superphosphate depends therefore, not only upon the total phosphoric acid it contains, but also upon the proportion soluble in water. “Reverted” phosphoric acid is not so valuable for immediate plant nutrition as the “soluble,” though it is much more available than the insoluble form.

The following analyses show the composition of two brands that we have used for experimental purposes and found satisfactory:—

#### ANALYSES of Superphosphates.

Name of Brand.	Water.	Insoluble rock matter.	Soluble phosphoric acid.	Reverted phos. acid.	Insoluble phos. acid.	Total phos. acid.
“Plain” superphosphate .. . . . . .	9.13	6.12	7.72	1.62	3.00	12.34
“No. 1” superphosphate .. . . . . .	5.91	11.51	10.78	1.97	3.89	16.64

Grain crops as a rule are benefitted by application of superphosphate, especially in conjunction with manure containing nitrogen. It has also been found exceedingly useful in quantities from 150 to 300 lbs. per acre, as a top dressing for turnips and other root crops.

### BONE MEAL.

Bone meal, or finely ground unburnt bones, consists chiefly of phosphate of lime and organic matter—the latter containing much nitrogen.

Commercial samples possess from 17 per cent to 25 per cent of phosphoric acid and from 2 per cent to 4 per cent of nitrogen, according to the purity of the meal.

The following analyses are of two Indian bone meals used on the Central Experimental Farm last season. They purport to have been imported from India—serving as ballast on the voyage. They are both finely ground, a matter of great importance --No. 5 being somewhat the finer of the two.

#### ANALYSES of Indian Bone Meals.

	No. 4.	No. 5.
Moisture .. . . . . .	7.75	5.90
Organic matter .. . . . . .	24.09	19.76
Mineral matter soluble in acid .. . . . . .	57.42	51.75
Mineral matter insoluble in acid .. . . . . .	10.74	22.59
	100.00	100.00
Phosphoric acid .. . . . . .	22.05	18.07
Nitrogen .. . . . . .	3.29	2.42

Assigning the values for phosphoric acid and nitrogen fixed by the Inland Revenue Department for these ingredients in bone meal, we obtain the following:—

	No. 4 per ton.	No. 5 per ton.
Phosphoric acid at 6c. per lb. . . . .	8 cts. 26 46	8 cts. 21 68
Nitrogen at 14c. per lb. . . . .	9 21	6 77
	35 67	28 45

In the presence of moisture and warmth, bone meal is decomposed in the soil, the nitrogen and phosphoric acid becoming converted into assimilable forms for plant food. This fermentation goes on best in fairly open soils and proceeds but slowly in heavy clays, which exclude the air necessary for the process.

As bone meal possesses no potash (an essential element of plant food), wood ashes or some other potash fertilizer may be mixed with the meal before application. Excellent results are obtained by this method.

Superphosphate gives more immediate returns than bone meal, owing to the fact that the greater part of its phosphoric acid is soluble in water; the effects of an application of bone meal are, however, more lasting.

For turnips and other root crops, bone-meal is considered a valuable top-dressing; for wheat, however, and short-seasoned crops, superphosphate is usually preferred.

#### BONE-CHAR SCREENINGS

If bones are burnt with access to air, white Bone-ash results; when, however, they are heated out of contact with air (as in an iron retort) certain volatile substances are given off and bone-black, known also as Bone-char or bone charcoal, remains behind. This bone-char consists of bone ash (phosphate of lime, principally) and carbon or charcoal—the latter being from the incomplete combustion, of the organic matter of the bones. The nitrogen of the organic matter is given off (as ammonia, principally) during the heating of the bones.

Bone-char, owing to its porous character and decolourizing power, is largely employed in sugar refineries. After it has been used for clarifying the solution of brown sugar, it is known as "spent" bone-black, and is sold as a source of phosphoric acid for use in agriculture. Fresh bone-char, from its method of production, contains little or no nitrogen. "Spent" bone-char however may possess comparatively large quantities of this element. If blood is used in the sugar refinery, the nitrogen in the char will vary from 5 per cent to 15 per cent; if blood is not used, it is much lower, the nitrogen being obtained only from the organic impurities of the sugar. From 5 per cent to 1 per cent in the latter case is usually present.

The following sample of bone-char screenings was forwarded by Mr. E. C. Cole, of Moncton, N.B., and was obtained from the Moncton Sugar Refining Company. It is the screening from the char used for filtering purposes, and was sold at \$20 per ton. "Spent" char is also sold by the same firm at about the same price.

#### ANALYSIS of Bone-char Screenings.

Moisture.....	1·10
Organic and volatile matter.....	12·32
Mineral matter soluble in acid.....	84·40
Mineral matter insoluble in acid.....	2·18
	<hr/>
	100·00
Phosphoric acid .....	33·78
Nitrogen.....	4·14

## Experimental Farms.

Allowing 3 cents per lb. for phosphoric acid, and 8 cents per lb. for nitrogen, this material is worth \$20.96 per ton.

The phosphoric acid in bone-char is scarcely equal in value for agricultural purposes to that in bone-meal, since there is no nitrogenized organic matter to set up fermentation in the soil, and thus render it available.

### FISH MANURE.

The refuse accumulating at fish canning factories, packing-houses and ports from which fish are shipped, is known as fish scrap, fish waste, or fish manure. Nitrogen and phosphoric acid are its chief constituents of value. Though necessarily of variable composition, fish refuse may always be considered a strong and forcing manure, fermenting easily, and readily yielding its fertilizing elements to the growing crop.

The sample here reported upon was made at Digby, N.S., seven or eight years ago. It was forwarded for analysis by P. Innes, Esq., Kentville, N.S.

#### ANALYSIS OF FISH MANURE.

Moisture .....	29·40
Organic and volatile matter.....	20·28
Mineral matter soluble in acid.....	49·01
Mineral matter insoluble in acid.....	1·31
	100·00
	100·00
Nitrogen.....	2·39
Phosphoric acid .....	4·70

Valuing the nitrogen at 12 cents per lb., and the phosphoric acid at 6 cents per lb., one ton of the above is worth \$11.37.

It may be applied as a top dressing, or lightly harrowed in. It should prove especially valuable for grain crops and grass. Used in conjunction with wood-ashes (or other form of potash) an efficacious fertilizer for all classes of farm crops would result. Decay and partial decomposition renders the plant food in this material more readily available.

When the soil is light and easily leached, it is not economical to apply soluble and concentrated manures in large quantities at once. A better practice is to apply them in small amounts and often, and if possible to the growing crop.

### COD FISH BONE.

This waste product was forwarded by Gen. J. W. Laurie from Cape Negro, N.S., with a request for a report as to its value for manuring purposes. Regarding its occurrence, he writes: "I was struck with the large quantity of cod fish bones lying on the beach where our fishermen dress their fish. These bones are stripped of all flesh by the flies and bleached by the sun and weather." The sample received and analysed was a large back-bone, clean, white and dry. It was quite brittle and was easily pounded to a tolerably fine condition. This was then put through a mill to further reduce it. Its composition is as follows:—

#### ANALYSIS OF COD FISH BONE.

	Per cent.
Moisture.....	5·79
Organic matter.....	37·48
Mineral matter soluble in acid.....	55·13
Mineral matter insoluble in acid.....	1·60
	100·00
	100·00
Phosphoric acid.....	22·41
Nitrogen.....	5·18

In the raw and untreated condition the finely ground fish-bone, according to the above analysis, may be valued as follows :—

	Per ton.
Phosphoric acid, 448·2 lbs., at 5½ cts .....	\$24 65
Nitrogen, 103·6 lbs., at 12 cts.....	12 43
	<hr/>
Total.....	<u>\$37 08</u>

These figures may be taken as representing a trade valuation; the exact agricultural value is dependent upon many factors, such as condition of soil, the climate, the crop to be raised and so on.

Its application without previous treatment, save being ground to a fine condition, would be followed, undoubtedly, by an increased crop yield, since by the action of soil-fermentation the nitrogen and phosphoric acid would slowly be rendered soluble. If, however, it is wished to obtain its beneficial effects the first season, the fish-bone should be fermented in the compost heap or treated with sulphuric acid. The former method is much to be preferred, as the use of the strong acid is dangerous in the hands of the inexperienced. The most suitable materials for composting the fish-bone are good farm-yard manure, or a mixture of lime and wood-ashes. The heap may be covered with muck or good earth, and kept moist. By this treatment the bones are broken down and in the course of a few months a concentrated and valuable manure results.

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MARL.

Eight samples of this natural fertilizer, analyzed during the past year, are here reported upon. Four were from Ontario, three from Quebec and one from Nova Scotia.

An inspection of the subjoined table will show that great variation in composition, and hence in value, exists between them.

## Experimental Farms.

### ANALYSES of Marls, 1892.

No.	Locality.	Sender.	Water.	Organic matter.	Insoluble residue.	Oxide of iron and Alumina.	Carbonate of lime.	Phosphoric acid.	Nitrogen.	Remarks.
1	Ste. Adelaide de Pabos, Que...	Rev. J. Dechamplain...	.42	3.60	2.76	1.84	88.36	None	.907	An excellent specimen.
2	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	8.77	24.27	11.00	2.00	52.83	"	.907	Contains 25 per cent organic matter, with nearly 1 per cent nitrogen.
3	Lot 12, Junction Gore, Gloucester Township, Ont. ....	Alf. Brown. ....	.52	4.20	72.81	7.83	15.44	"	.907	A poor sample, insoluble matter too high.
4	Ste. Geneviève, Que. ....	J. A. Chauret. ....	1.04	7.12	.94	.21	90.06	"	.907	A very good sample.
5	Kinmount, Ont. ....	Henry Coben. ....	1.68	10.55	.75	.39	87.11	"	.907	"
6	Woodville, Ont. ....	Wm. Grant. ....	16.23	12.72	3.60	1.10	66.53	"	.907	Of good average quality.
7	Hants County, N.S. ....	S. J. Jenkins. ....	10.16	22.87	19.55	3.35	42.15	Traces	.670	Contains also organic matter.
8	Wellington, Ont. ....	W. P. Niles. ....	66.02	5.53	1.36	. . . . .	. . . . .	"	.670	Possesses large percentage of water, otherwise pure.



The chief agricultural value of marl lies in the fact that it supplies lime to the soil. Carbonate of lime—the form in which it exists in marl—is not caustic and cannot therefore injure vegetation nor destroy organic matter in the soil, as an over application of freshly burnt lime is apt to do. Carbonate of lime is dissolved by the carbonic acid of rain water and becomes plant food. It also acts beneficially in freeing other constituents, rendering them available. It is principally of service, however, in favouring the development of those micro-organisms of the soil which convert nitrogenous material into soluble nitrates—the condition or form of nitrogen which plants can use and convert into their tissues. So much so is this the case that soils otherwise rich do not yield maximum crops if lime is wanting or deficient in quantity. Fertile soils always contain lime. Experience corroborates science in the value of the application of lime or marl to soils rich in humus.

The well-known and beneficial action of lime and marl on plastic clays, as well as on peat and sandy soils, has been treated of at length in former reports.

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### SOOT.

This material has long been in use in Europe as a top-dressing for pasture and the cereals—more especially wheat. As such it bears an excellent reputation. Its chief fertilizing value lies in the amount of nitrogen it contains, though it also possesses (as a rule) small quantities of potash and phosphoric acid. The greater part of the nitrogen exists as salts of ammonia, a soluble and valuable plant food. Soot is somewhat variable in its per cent of nitrogen, and samples obtained under different circumstances have often widely different values. The causes for this are numerous. Pure soot is not easily procured; it is generally mixed to a greater or less extent with ashes or earth. Its richness in nitrogen is dependent not only on the kind of fuel (coal, wood, &c.) burnt, but also on the manner in which such is burnt. A slow fire, a weak draft and a good condensing chimney are conducive to a soot rich in nitrogen; while a bright fire, a strong draft and a short chimney will give only a small quantity of soot of poor quality.

A sample forwarded by Mr. E. McArdle, St. Catharines, Ont., was found on analysis to have the following composition:—

#### ANALYSIS OF SOOT.

Moisture .....	2.50
Organic and volatile matter .....	53.66
Mineral matter soluble in acid .....	10.32
Mineral matter insoluble in acid .....	33.52
	<hr/>
	100.00
Nitrogen .....	1.04
Potash .....	.22
Phosphoric acid.....	Heavy traces

Besides its role as a fertilizer, it is said by many gardeners to act beneficially in preventing the attacks of insect pests.

As a top-dressing, it may be applied at the rate of 25 to 50 bushels per acre to the young crop.

Assigning the following values:—Nitrogen, 17 c. per lb.; potash, 6 c. per lb.; the soot examined is worth \$3.90 per ton.

## Experimental Farms.

### PART III.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPERIMENTS AND ANALYSES.

### THE BABCOCK METHOD FOR ESTIMATING BUTTER-FAT IN MILK.

That the *chief* value of milk, whether for consumption, the creamery or the cheese factory, lies in the amount of butter-fat it contains, is a fact that has become during the past few years more and more widely recognized.

Following naturally upon the acceptance of this fact there has arisen the endeavour, on the part of both the purchaser and vendor, to adopt the method of valuing milk according to its richness in fat. All interested in the great milk industries are realizing that quality as well as quantity must be taken into consideration if the sale of milk is to be put upon an equitable and business-like basis. As a means towards that end it is necessary that there should be forthcoming a reliable and easily-worked process for determining the percentage of fat in milk. Such a process we have in the "Babcock test." In Bulletin 12 of the dairy series, issued last year, we established by chemical proof the accuracy and reliability of this method, showing that while it is one that can be worked in the dairy and cheese factory, its results are such that all confidence may be placed in them as a basis for the valuation of the milk examined.

The chief drawback against the general adoption of this test in dairies has been the fact that it involved a considerable expenditure of time, since every patron's milk had to be examined daily. An alternative was offered in the use of corrosive sublimate or potash, which, being added to the milk, preserved it from decomposition. Such use allows a composite sample to be obtained, which can be examined by the Babcock method at the end of the week. There are several objections to the use of these preservatives, chief among which is the danger of using in a dairy such poisonous chemicals. The percentage of fat found in the composite sample multiplied into the total pounds of milk supplied by the patron during the week and divided by 100, gives the number of pounds of butter-fat.

An effort has been made in our laboratories to so modify the test that, while the use of chemicals and the second sampling of the milk are avoided, the examination of the milk of each patron need only be made weekly. Our efforts in this direction have been successful. It is found that when one-sixth ( $\frac{1}{6}$ ) of the amount of milk recommended in the Babcock method is taken—the successive sixths for a week being run into the same test bottle—the same percentage of fat is obtained as by averaging the percentages of fat found by testing the milk daily. We have abundance of chemical proof to support this statement, but the insertion here of the data of three series of experiments will suffice.

## SIX DAYS' Composite tests by the Babcock Method.

First series.			Second series.			Third series.		
—	Quantity of Milk.	Per cent of Fat.	—	Quantity of Milk.	Per cent of Fat.	—	Quantity of Milk.	Per cent of Fat.
	c. c.			c. c.			c. c.	
Monday .....	17.6	3.4	Monday .....	17.6	3.5	Monday .....	17.6	5.1
" .....	17.6	3.3	" .....	17.6	3.6	" .....	17.6	5.0
Tuesday .....	17.6	3.7	Tuesday .....	17.6	3.3	Tuesday .....	17.6	5.4
" .....	17.6	3.6	" .....	17.6	3.2	" .....	17.6	5.4
Wednesday .....	17.6	7.3	Wednesday .....	17.6	5.4	Wednesday .....	17.6	3.4
" .....	17.6	7.2	" .....	17.6	5.4	" .....	17.6	3.4
Thursday .....	17.6	2.9	Thursday .....	17.6	4.7	Thursday .....	17.6	3.7
" .....	17.6	3.0	" .....	17.6	4.7	" .....	17.6	3.6
Friday .....	17.6	9.1	Friday .....	17.6	3.4	Friday .....	17.6	4.9
" .....	17.6	9.2	" .....	17.6	3.4	" .....	17.6	4.9
Saturday .....	17.6	3.0	Saturday .....	17.6	4.6	Saturday .....	17.6	3.6
" .....	17.6	3.0	" .....	17.6	4.6	" .....	17.6	3.6
Average of above .....		4.9	Average of above .....		4.15	Average of above .....		4.33
Monday to Saturday inclusive, composite test .....	2.93	4.8	Monday to Saturday inclusive, composite test .....	2.93	4.2	Monday to Saturday inclusive, composite test .....	2.93	4.4
	2.93	4.9		2.93	4.2		2.93	4.4

It is thus apparent that by the use of a pipette which delivers ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) one-sixth of the amount ordinarily employed, namely, 2.93 c.c., the testing may be done once a week. The above figures show that this very large economy in time and labour is not accompanied by any sacrifice in accuracy. A large number of composite tests have lately been made, and sufficient data have accumulated to prove that the curdling and souring of the milk in the test bottle, which usually takes place on the third day, does not affect the accuracy of the test.

## BICHROMATE METHOD.

Since the above work was finished, there has appeared in "Biedermann's Central Blatt für Agriculturchemie" an article by J. A. Alén, a chemist of Gothenburg, Sweden, upon the preservation of milk by means of potassium bichromate. This salt, when present only in small quantities, will prevent milk from coagulation for many weeks. The total solids and fat may be estimated in the preserved sample with accuracy. This opened up a new field for investigation in connection with the testing of composite samples. With the assistance of Mr. C. F. Whitley, of the Dairy Commissioner's staff, I have been enabled to test this method and to report as follows upon its efficiency: From 3 grains to 7 grains of this chemical are put in the bottle to hold the daily samples.\* Into the bottle (there must be one for each patron) is run daily a small quantity of the milk supplied. Before the daily addition of the milk, that already in the bottle is gently shaken up, so that the risen cream may again be thoroughly mixed throughout the sample. At the end of the week the ordinary pipette full (17.6 c.c.) may be withdrawn and the fat estimated by the usual Babcock method. The sample bottle should be kept in a cool place, but there is no necessity to place it on ice. This method has given most satisfactory results, as the following table will show:—

\*From our work here I find that the amount of bichromate used may vary within comparatively wide limits without the efficacy of the test being interfered with. I should advise purchasing the chemical in the powdered condition, then ascertaining the measure in a small spoon of say 10 grains. The bichromate may then be measured into the bottles instead of weighed, and thus a saving of much time effected.

## Experimental Farms.

### PERCENTAGE OF FAT.

Composite Sample (6 days).	Bichromate and Babcock Test.	Average of Daily Analyses by Gravimetric Method.
Sample A. ....	3.70	3.625
“ B. ....	3.55	3.505
“ C. ....	4.85	4.830

The above represents the results of three weeks trial, but subsequent work has confirmed the great accuracy here depicted.

The treated milk is perfectly fluid at the end of five weeks, and allows of a perfect sample being then taken.

Potassium bichromate is a red crystalline salt, easily soluble in water and milk. It imparts a deep orange red colour to the sample, so that there is no mistaking the latter for pure milk. It thus has a decided advantage over corrosive sublimate or potash, which do not colour the milk. It is poisonous, but not in so marked a degree as the substances just mentioned. In the quantities used (3 to 7 grains), it cannot be said to present any danger.

Commercial potassium bichromate is quoted at 14 cents per lb. This is sufficient for about 1,000 composite samples. By its use the testing of the milk is only necessary once a week, thereby saving a large expenditure of time and labour over the method now in vogue.

In working this method, I would advise the taking of the milk sample from the weigh can by means of a tube, open at both ends, of about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The tube is placed in the can, the upper end closed with the finger and withdrawn. The contained milk is then allowed to run into the patron's sample bottle. In this way not only is a thoroughly representative sample obtained, but a proportionate amount of the milk daily supplied by each patron is secured. This is consequently more accurate than when an equal quantity is taken daily, as the results obtained give exactly the pounds of fat in the week's milk of each patron.

### EXPERIMENTS ON THE PREVENTION OF SMUT IN WHEAT.

This is now the third year of experiment, the results of previous work having appeared in former annual reports. Very briefly, our conclusions up to 1892 were (1) that, while iron sulphate (1 lb. to 8 gall.) in no way injured the vitality of the wheat germ, it was useless in destroying smut spores; and (2) that copper sulphate (1 lb. to 8 galls.) was efficacious in killing the smut, though when the solution was allowed to remain in contact with the seed for a long time, the vitality of the wheat was affected, the extent of the injury depending on the period of treatment. It was further stated that the small amount of loss in vitality was not to be compared with the advantage of having wheat free from smut, which follows the use of bluestone.

The experiments of the past year consisted in ascertaining the effect of different treatments (1) on the vitality of the germ and (2) on the prevention of smut.

The solutions used were all of the same strength: 1 lb. to 8 gallons.

In the case of the "agricultural bluestone" and copper sulphate, duplicate quantities of seed after treatment were dipped in lime water. It was hoped that by this means the injurious action of the salt of copper on the germ would be neutralized, while its effect as a fungicide would not be impaired. In all these trials the seed was immersed and thoroughly stirred for five minutes in the solutions under experiment.

The following table shows the effect of the different treatments upon the wheat germ:—

EFFECT of Smut Preventives on the Vitality of Wheat, 1892.

Variety of Wheat. 200 grains.	Treatment.	Sown.	23rd March.	24th March.	25th March.	26th March.	28th March.	1st April.	Total.	Per- centage of strong plants.	Per- centage of weak plants.
Red Fife	Untreated	1892	163	176	179	182	183	183	183	91.5	84.5
	Iron sulphate	1892	95	154	162	167	171	172	172	86.	77.
	Agricultural bluestone	1892	95	156	175	180	188	192	192	96.	84.5
	and lime water	1892	168	190	192	192	194	194	194	97	92.
Saxonka	Copper sulphate	1892	58	93	126	137	147	159	159	79.5	67.
	“	1892	89	130	151	169	178	178	178	89.	81.
	“	1892	159	183	190	191	192	192	192	96.	90.
	“	1892	136	174	184	185	189	190	190	95.	88.
Red Fife	Untreated	1892	76	155	171	176	180	184	184	92.	82.
	Iron sulphate	1892	48	121	151	162	176	180	180	90.	77.5
	Agricultural bluestone	1892	111	155	170	178	180	184	184	92.	69.
	and lime water	1892	28	60	85	107	134	153	153	76.5	76.
Saxonka	Copper sulphate	1892	72	108	134	149	163	167	167	83.5	55.5
	“	1892	103	143	170	180	184	187	187	93.5	65.5
	“	1892	140	166	176	176	180	184	184	92.	84.
	“	1892	76	155	171	189	189	189	189	94.5	9.5

## Experimental Farms.

From these data it will be observed (1) That the copper sulphate used alone or with iron sulphate (as in agricultural bluestone) lowers the percentage of vitality, corroborating previous results; (2) That the subsequent immersion in lime water of wheat treated with copper solutions lessens the injurious effect of the copper salts, not only in reducing the number of plants destroyed, but also in increasing the percentage of strong plants; (3) That the iron sulphate, as in previous experiments, as a rule does not affect the vitality of the wheat.

These treated wheats were then sent to Mr. Bedford and Mr. Mackay at the Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head. Plots 10 feet by 10 feet were sown with them at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to the acre. At the time of harvesting, the number of smutty heads and of good heads in each plot were counted.

On account of causes not under direct control, considerable irregularity marks the results. They, however, show :—

1. That sulphate of iron is not efficacious in destroying smut spores.
2. That sulphate of copper treatment is the most efficacious of all in preventing the development of smut.
3. That "Agricultural Bluestone" occupies, usually, a position between these two salts in reducing the amount of smut.
4. That the subsequent immersion in lime water of seed treated with copper sulphate and "Agricultural Bluestone," lessens the effect of these salts as smut preventives.

From these experiments and those of previous years, I conclude that copper sulphate solution is by far the most efficacious for killing the smut spores, and that it is doubtful, taking all things into consideration, whether the subsequent immersion in lime water is advisable.

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## WELL WATERS.

The work of analysing samples of well waters from farmers' homesteads has been continued, and seventeen waters are here reported upon. From the remarks in the last column of the table it will be noticed that in the large majority of instances the waters were seriously polluted and dangerous for use.

ANALYSES OF WELL WATERS, 1892.  
Results Stated in Parts Per Million.

Number.	Name.	Locality.	Date.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrates.	Chlorine.	Total Solids at 100° C.	Solids after ignition.	Loss on ignition.	Oxygen absorbed at 80° F.		Phosphates.	Report.
											In 15 min.	In 4 hrs.		
1	Caron, S.	Lachenaie, Que.	April 16	1.94	.14	.....	620.0	1,582.0	1,504.0	78.0	.....	.....	Traces.....	A very dangerous water to use.
2	Carpenter, F. M.	Stoney Creek, Ont.	July 5	None	10.7	5.428	275.0	1,416.0	1,165.0	250.0	.472	1.028	h. traces...	Probably contaminated.
3	Anderson, S.	Harbord, Ont.	" 6	.01	295.2	93	13.0	410.0	200.0	120.0	2.556	5.188	.....	Not a good water. Too much vegetable matter.
4	Patterson, Wm.	Almonte, Ont.	" 11	.08	12	2.141	22.5	426.0	290.0	136.0	.6736	1.0892	h. traces...	A very suspicious water.
5	St. Louis Dam.	Rideau Canal, Ont.	" 11	10	435	None	.5	192.0	98.0	94.0	.5	26769.5052	h. traces...	A very bad water.
6	Anderson, S.	Harbord, Ont.	" 11	14	.07	.....	6.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Condemned for drinking purposes.
7	Michaels, Gustav.	Balgonie, N.W.T.	Aug. 2	.....	.....	.....	70.0	4,328.0	3,460.0	868.0	.....	.....	.....	Unfit for use. Large amount of ep-som salts.
8	McCuaig, Duncan.	Drumconnor, Man.	" 6	.005	.065	6.05	18.5	342.0	320.0	40.0	.....	.....	Traces.....	Second-class water.
9	Popham, Stewart.	Brandon, Man.	" 19	.09	125	468	3.5	374.0	264.0	110.0	.908	1.864	.....	Unsafe for drinking purposes.
10	Cummings, Wm.	Hallville, Ont.	Sept. 15	.02	11	7.62	86.0	797.0	542.0	255.0	.....	.....	.....	Shows contamination. Dangerous to use.
11	Ross, H. C.	Cummings' Br., Ont.	" 15	.03	175	.041	.8	326.0	262.0	64.0	1.188	2.344	.....	No sewage pollution.
12	Hunt, Richard	Summerside, P. E. I.	" 10	.004	198	4.71	24.0	216.0	114.0	102.0	.060	.132	Traces.....	Not first-class. Too much organic matter.
13	Hunt, Richard	" "	" 10	.05	.032	3.13	32.0	238.0	150.0	88.0	.492	.906	" "	A "fair" water.
14	Hunt, Richard	" "	" 10	.056	12	6.10	96.0	548.0	450.0	98.0	.548	1.132	" "	Suspicious and probably dangerous.
15	McGregor, Wm.	Windsor, Ont.	Oct. 6	.03	135	.041	2.5	115.0	95.0	20.0	.240	5.80	" "	Not first-class.
16	McGregor, Wm.	" "	" 6	.032	.090	.0527	2.4	136.0	114.0	22.0	.232	.580	" "	" "
17	McGregor, Wm.	" "	Nov. 15	.14	145	.054	2.8	126.0	100.8	25.2	.423	.804	h. traces...	Not a safe water. Sewage pollution indicated.

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I am led to believe that more attention is now being paid to the purity of the water supply on farms than heretofore, but it still seems necessary to emphasize the danger that exists in drinking (or using for cattle) water contaminated with sewage.

The practice of digging the well where it may act as a cesspool to the stable, barnyard or privy is most reprehensible, and, I am sorry to say, has not yet been discontinued in some parts. In light, sandy soils the distance that such drainage will travel has been proved to be much greater than is ordinarily supposed.

That continued sickness in a family, and more especially typhoid fever, diarrhoea and diseases of an allied character, is often due to water receiving excremental filth I have been repeatedly able to show.

The necessary instructions for taking and shipping samples of water for analysis are sent to farmers on application.

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### EXPERIMENTS TO ASCERTAIN THE VALUE OF DILUTE SULPHURIC ACID FOR CHECKING THE SPROUTING OF POTATOES.

The quality of potatoes for culinary use is seriously affected in spring by sprouting. Despite great care, this often takes place, materially deteriorating the value for table use of large quantities of potatoes annually.

A statement has been widely circulated of late in the press of Canada setting forth a so called successful treatment for the prevention of this sprouting. This treatment consists in immersing the potatoes in a two per cent (2 per cent) solution of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) for some time, and then rinsing with cold water. This, it is claimed, will effectually prevent the "eyes" from sending forth shoots.

In order to ascertain the validity of this statement, a series of experiments was inaugurated in the spring of the present year, with the following results:—

**EXPERIMENT 1,** February 25th, 1892. Variety of potato, Early Ohio. The potatoes showed no signs of immediate sprouting and were in good condition. They were immersed in a solution of sulphuric acid of the recorded strength, in which they were allowed to remain 17 hours. The potatoes were then rinsed with cold water, spread out to dry and put in large, wide-mouthed glass bottles.

*Result.*—On standing, the potatoes became covered with pink spots, or patches, which after a few days shrivelled. Decomposition soon set in at these places. After about two weeks a few of the eyes began to sprout. On cutting the potatoes, litmus paper showed that the acid had thoroughly permeated the tuber. The appearance of the potatoes was entirely destroyed for market purposes.

*Variety.*—Chicago Market. Treated as above throughout.

*Result.*—The potatoes were more shrivelled than the Early Ohio. Many of the eyes were deeply pitted and decomposed, yet one or two, apparently unaffected, sprouted after two weeks. Examination showed that the acid had completely permeated the tissue of the potato. The potatoes were not fit for use.

**EXPERIMENT 2.**—Variety, State of Maine. Immersed for four hours in the acid solution. Subsequent treatment was identical with that in the former experiment.

*Result.*—Potatoes became slightly pitted with pink spots. Sprouting greatly-retarded, but beginning after nine days.

**EXPERIMENT 3.** Variety, Beauty of Hebron. Immersed for two hours. Subsequent treatment, the same as before.

*Result.*—Potatoes showed a few pink spots upon drying, Sprouting evidently retarded, but beginning after one week.

**EXPERIMENT 4.**—Variety, Empire State. Immersed for one hour. Subsequent treatment, the same as before.

*Result.*—Potatoes but very slightly affected by the acid; sprouted readily.

**EXPERIMENT 5.**—Variety, Thorburn. Immersed for twenty minutes. Subsequent treatment, the same as before.

*Result.*—Potatoes were not apparently affected by the acid; sprouted readily.



Summarizing these results we find that immersion for 17 hours did not kill all the eyes, though the potatoes as a whole were much affected by the acid, destroying them entirely for table use. Immersion for 4 hours injured the potatoes somewhat, but sprouting, though retarded, finally set in. Treatment for 2 hours but slightly affected the appearance of the potatoes, but was valueless in preventing sprouting. Shorter periods of treatment did not injure the potatoes, but the acid was then not efficacious in killing the eyes. Sprouting took place after 20 minutes immersion as readily as in untreated tubers.

*Conclusion.* Under the conditions stated above, there can be no doubt that 2 per cent sulphuric acid is valueless in preventing the sprouting of potatoes.

In these experiments no effort was made to preserve the treated potatoes from the light; future trials will be made in order to ascertain to what extent light is instrumental in promoting the sprouting of treated potatoes. It is also proposed to treat the potatoes in the autumn instead of in the spring, as it is possible that the eyes would then be more easily killed.

### MERCURIC CHLORIDE (CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE) AS A FUNGICIDE.

Some months ago the editor of the "Canadian Horticulturist" forwarded to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, a letter from one of his correspondents who asked of what value this chemical was as an insecticide and fungicide? We had had no experience with it, nor could any literature on the subject be found. With a view, therefore, of obtaining an answer to the question, a series of experiments was inaugurated, the results of which are here given. These experiments have necessarily been of a preliminary character, but they have given some interesting results and serve to indicate the direction for future work.

One of the essential characteristics of a successful fungicide or insecticide is that it shall not be injurious to the foliage to which it is applied. The first step therefore was to investigate the effect of solutions of corrosive sublimate of different strengths on the foliage of certain plants and trees.

Mercuric chloride is a white, crystalline salt, soluble in about fourteen (14) times its weight of cold water. In its physiological action it is "corrosive, irritant and highly poisonous." These properties would lead us to suppose that solutions approaching saturation would be highly injurious to foliage as well as destructive to insect life. It is an antiseptic of great value, and its well known power in preserving animal tissues from the growth of moulds and bacteria would suggest it as a useful agent in destroying or preventing the development of parasitic fungi.

Solutions of two strengths were made and experimented with.

A.—1 part of corrosive sublimate to 500 parts of water by weight (2½ drms. to 1 gall.)

B.—1 part of corrosive sublimate to 1,000 parts of water by weight (1¼ drms. to 1 gall.)

#### *First Series of Experiments:—*

The following plants were selected, Hydrangea, Abutilon, Coleus, Geranium and Fuchsia, which at the time of experiment were in the green-house. An atomizer, which made the solution as fine as mist, was employed for the spraying.

*Hydrangea.*—Sprayed with solution A. Shortly after drying it was noticed that both leaves and flowers were becoming brown. The sprayed parts soon shrivelled and died, presenting in the course of a few days a burnt or scorched appearance.

Solution B was then tried. On drying from the first application, no injury was apparent. The plant was then sprayed a second time—the foliage in the interim not having been watered. Patches of small brown spots now appeared on the leaves a short time after drying. The life of the sprayed leaf was not however visibly affected.

*Abutilon.*—Sprayed with solution A. Small brown patches appeared after second spraying, but the vitality of the leaves appeared to be unimpaired.

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With solution B. No injury could be detected until about one week after second spraying (ten days after first application), when a few brown, film-like spots appeared; otherwise the leaves were healthy and vigorous.

*Coleus*.—Sprayed with solution A. The leaves soon showed signs of scorching, the injury extending to the destruction of the cell substance. Death of the treated leaves and their falling off soon followed.

With solution B. The leaf was injured by the first application, though not seriously. After the second spraying, at an interval of three days, the injurious effect of the corrosive sublimate was more apparent. Sprayed parts finally died.

*Geranium*.—With solution A. Almost immediately on drying the foliage became brown, as if the leaves had been badly scorched. The leaf shrivelled, died and dropped in the course of a week.

With solution B. Very little injury appeared at first, but after the second application the injury was most marked. The sprayed foliage eventually died and dropped.

*Fuchsia*.—Sprayed with solution A. Very slight injury, if any, could be detected—even after several sprayings.

With solution B. The leaves appeared perfectly healthy and normal after repeated applications.

### *Second Series of Experiments:—*

The effect of the trial solutions was then ascertained on the foliage of certain fruit trees, as follows: Apple, pear, plum and cherry. These were all young trees, from four to six feet high, and were in nursery rows. They were all sprayed twice with both solutions (A and B), an interval of three days intervening. No injury to the foliage resulted in any case.

### *As an Insecticide:—*

As the thin film of poison would lie on the surface of the leaves, we should expect it to be most efficacious in the case of those insects that eat away the substance of the leaf. To those, like the plant lice, that pierce the epidermis and suck the juice it could only act as an irritant (perhaps to the extent of destroying) at the time of spraying. A colony of mealy-bugs was sprayed several times, but only succumbed after prolonged treatment.

No experiments have as yet been made to test the efficacy of corrosive sublimate directly as a fungicide, a suitable opportunity not having offered itself.

*Conclusions.* With the limited data at our command it is not advisable to speak too definitely as to the future usefulness of this compound as an insecticide and fungicide. Some inferences, however, may, I think, safely be drawn. The foliage of different plants evidently varies widely in ability to withstand the corrosive action of this compound. A solution which is very injurious to one plant is often quite harmless to another. The green-house plants, with one exception, were all affected by solution B (though some, not disastrously so), while the fruit tree foliage was uninjured.

From the properties of this salt (corrosive sublimate) and the result of our work, I am, however, not hopeful for its success as an insecticide. I do not think it can safely be applied in solutions sufficiently strong to act in this rôle.

I am more sanguine for its usefulness as a fungicide, and future experiments may show that solutions even more dilute than "B" may be used to advantage in checking or destroying fungus life.

## REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST AND BOTANIST.

(JAMES FLETCHER, F.R.S.C., F.L.S.)

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SIR,—I have the honour to hand you herewith a report upon some of the more important subjects which have been brought under my notice officially during the past season. The only new insect pest of importance which requires special mention here is the Cattle Horn-fly (*Hæmatobia serrata*, R. Desv.), upon which under your instructions I prepared a bulletin (C. E. F. No. 14) in September last. This has been distributed to our correspondents both in English and French, and I trust that the farmers of Canada will recognize the great importance of using every effort to stamp out this small but formidable foe. Enquiries concerning insects, for the most part this year, have been with regard to enemies of field and fruit crops. In the division of Botany, some interesting experiments have been carried out as to the best means of preventing loss from the disease known as Potato-rot. The collection in the Botanic Garden has been increased by about fifty species, chiefly willows, poplars, oaks and birches. A border for perennials has also been begun, and clumps of about forty of our native Michaelmas-daisies, golden-rods and other plants have been established. Large numbers of specimens have, as usual, been sent in for identification, both of insects and plants.

*Field Crops.*—Cereal crops have on the whole been somewhat freer from insect attacks than usual. The Hessian Fly and the Wheat-stem Maggot were sent in from a few localities. In the Ottawa district the former was sought for carefully, but in vain. Last year, through the kindness of Professors Riley and Forbes, I was favoured with a consignment of Hessian Fly "flax seeds" infested by a parasite which has done good service in Europe by reducing the numbers of this often undetected foe. These arrived in good condition, and were liberated at Ottawa in a field known to be infested. Although no specimens could be found of the parasite or its host, I am still hopeful that the parasite may have established itself, and that the benefit of the experiment may become evident later. The strange injury to oats by the common Red-legged Locust (*Melanoplus femur-rubrum*, De G.), which has been frequently noted, in which the flowers and grains are cut off from the panicles and dropped to the ground, has been again reported by the Hon. G. W. Allan, from his farm near Barrie, Ont. Grain crops were somewhat injured in eastern Ontario by the Devastating Cut-worm (*Hadena devastatrix*, Brace). Corn was less attacked, as far as I have received reports, than for many years previously. The only cut-worm that was sent in frequently was the Red-backed Cut-worm [*Agrotis (Carneades) ochrogaster*, Guen]. I was able to clear up part of the life history of this species during the past season. Eggs laid by a female caught in the field during October, 1891, hatched only on April the 20th following. These were full grown, and pupated June 10th, the first moths appeared July 20th. This is a large caterpillar, exceeding  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length when full grown, and attacks almost all succulent vegetation.

The Pea-weevil has been unusually destructive, and were it not that there was a larger acreage than usual put in to this crop, there would have been a considerable shortage in Ontario. Bean plants in most districts were severely injured by Anthracnose [*Colletotrichium Lindemuthianum* (Saccardo and Magnus) Brios. and Cava.], and experiments were carried out by Mr. Craig on the beans grown in the horticultural

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department, with a view of discovering a remedy. These will be found in his report on page 104.

Root maggots of cabbages, onions, radishes and turnips have been, perhaps, the most troublesome pests of the year. For garden application Hellebore tea and Keroseene Emulsion applied at the roots have been successful, but for field practice no adequate remedy has so far been discovered.

The Colorado Potato-beetle (*Doryphora 10-lineata*, Say) made its appearance as a serious pest of potatoes in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Paris Green is undoubtedly the best remedy for this enemy, and, when it is used with proper care, no danger of poisoning need be apprehended. It is poisonous, of course, very poisonous; but so are many other substances which it is necessary to use. No possible ill results to human beings can follow its use upon plants, from their absorbing its poisonous principles into their tissues. A predaceous bug (*Podisus cynicus*, Say), which was found feeding upon the Colorado Potato-beetle, by Mr. A. J. McNeill, of Little Sands, P.E.I., was also sent to me by correspondents at London, Toronto and Ottawa.

Turnips were comparatively little injured by the Flea-beetle; but late in September the Turnip Aphis (*Aphis rapæ*, Curtis) made its appearance in a few localities in alarming numbers; specimens were received from Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Eastern Ontario. Turnips on the Central Experimental Farm were brought to me on the 4th of November, which had been heavily infested, but the pests had been entirely destroyed by the fungus *Empusa aphidis*, Hoffm., the whitened and swollen dead bodies being in conspicuous masses at the bases of the leaves.

The Zebra caterpillar of *Mamestra picta*, Harr., was very numerous in the vicinity of Ottawa. It appears to be literally omnivorous, attacking plants of all orders. It was very destructive to young spruces, asparagus and peas, cabbages, clovers, etc., and was sent in several times as an enemy of potatoes. Late in the season, as recorded further on, the eggs were largely destroyed by parasites.

The Celery caterpillar, *Papilio Asterias*, Fabr., was sent in from various places in Ontario and Quebec, where it was destructively abundant upon celery, carrots and parsnips. Of those bred, most of the specimens were found to be parasitised by the Ichneumon fly *Trogus exesorius*, Brullé.

A caterpillar which occurred in undue numbers all through the eastern portions of the Dominion was the so-called "Salt-marsh Caterpillar" (*Leucarctia aceræ*, Dru.) This insect is widely distributed and occurs all over Canada. The caterpillars, known as "Woolly Bears," feed upon most low plants, and are occasionally, when abundant, injurious in gardens to beans, lettuce, cabbage, etc.; but their favourite food plants seem to be useless weeds, such as lamb's quarters, dandelion, etc. A consignment of caterpillars sent to me by Mr. C. H. Wright, of Middleton, Ont., was found to be infested with the infectious fungous disease *Empusa grylli*, Fres., var. *aulicæ*. Experiments made with the object of propagating this disease apparently failed.

**Fodder Crops.**—Hay and all fodder crops were excellent in most of the provinces, the spring having been exceptionally favourable. Grass insects received some attention. The injury known as "silver top" was remarkably prevalent, and is due to several insects, principally, I think, as suggested by Prof. Osborn, to small leaf-hoppers, perhaps also to a Thrips, and also in the stems of some of the larger grasses to the Wheat-stem Maggot. In the experimental grass plots, the larva of *Hydræcia cataphracta*, Grote, the Tomato-stem Borer, was very abundant in the young stems of *Phalaris arundinacea* and *Elymus Canadensis*. The same caterpillar was also more than usually destructive, burrowing in the stems of many herbaceous plants, such as tomatoes, potatoes, lilies, sunflowers, &c. There was doubtless much unrecognized injury to grass lands from the attacks of the Devastating Cut-worm and the American Frit-fly underground, and a true Thrips upon the leaves. A severe attack upon marsh grass lands by an insect which has never before, in my experience, been noticeably, injurious, was that of *Otenucha Virginica*, Charp., which was reported to me by Mr. Amos Vernon, of Minudie, N.S. The caterpillars are interesting, from their very different colouration during the last moult, when they are

yellowish white, and the preceding ones, when they are black and white, with yellow ornamentation.

*Fruit Crops.*—There has been as usual much inquiry with regard to the common pests of the orchard and garden, such as the Tent Caterpillars, the Oyster-shell Bark-louse, the Red-humped Caterpillar of the Apple, the Woolly Aphis, the Grape-vine Leaf-hopper, and the Cherry-slug.

The Eye-spotted Bud-moth did not occur nearly so widely nor so abundantly as last season. The Cigar Case-bearer, mentioned in my report for 1891, at page 196, has been named by Prof. Fernald, of Amherst, Mass., *Coleophora Fletcherella*. This insect which was first sent some years ago from Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, appeared in enormous numbers in 1891 in the orchard of Dr. D. Young, at Adolphustown, Ont. Dr. Young has carried out careful spraying experiments both with hot and cold Kerosene Emulsions and different strengths of Paris Green. He has found this a difficult pest to eradicate, but has succeeded best with the Kerosene Emulsion used in spring when the caterpillars are active. An outbreak of the Apple Bucculatrix at St. Catharines, Ont., was kindly brought to my notice by Mr. W. J. Hambly, of the Toronto *Mail*, and specimens of twigs from infested trees, which have been sent to me, without any letter, show that the insect occurred in very great numbers. From specimens received, coming from widely separated districts, I fear that the Pear-leaf Blister is spreading. The almost invisible elongated white mites which cause the blisters on the leaves, pass the winter in the scales of the buds of pear trees. The best remedy is to spray infested trees, just as the buds are opening, with Kerosene Emulsion.

A new attack of some interest upon apple buds and blossoms is reported from Nova Scotia by Col. Wm. M. Blair, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, at Nappan, N.S. This is by the click-beetle, *Corymbites carcinus*, Germ. I have, on two occasions previously, received these beetles from Nova Scotia as occurring upon apple blossoms, but with no statement as to their injuries. Col. Blair, however, writes to me on the 1st of June: "I send you herewith some beetles which are destroying the foliage of our trees. They are on every tree in hundreds and seem to suck the leaves as soon as they appear. They fall to the ground at the slightest shake. When the flowers open, they attack those also, and many other plants and shrubs, in fact, they are on almost everything that has a leaf." Prompt spraying with Paris Green was recommended and the collection of the beetles by beating the foliage over a beating-net or an inverted umbrella.

The enemies of the grape-vine were abundant in western Ontario, but their attacks were most noticeable upon the Virginian Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). The caterpillars of the Beautiful Wood-nymph and the Lesser Grape-vine Sphinx in many places, stripped this ornamental creeper of its foliage; both, however, were much reduced in number by parasites.

The Raspberry-cane Girdler (*Oberia bimaculata*, Oliv.) was the chief enemy of the raspberry in the Ottawa district, and specimens of its work came in from other parts of Ontario and Quebec.

*Paria sex-notata* was again this year a most serious pest of raspberries at St. Catharines, Ont. Mr. Martin Burrell writes: "My old enemy *P. sex-notata* has revisited me this spring in greater numbers than ever. I sprayed with Paris Green, 4 ounces to 40 gallons, but the foe still 'bobbed up serenely.' Of a quarter of an acre of my raspberries not a score of canes have leafed out. I am not the only victim this year, as several of my neighbours have been seriously injured by the beetles." This insect, like the Rose-beetle (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*, Fabr.), appears to be very difficult to treat, even Paris Green having much less effect than much milder poisons with other insects. It is the perfect insects which destroy the young growth at the time of flowering. The grub passes its life under ground, living upon roots.

Red and white currants, where neglected, have been defoliated by the Imported Currant Saw-fly. Paris Green early in the season and White Hellebore after the fruit has formed are safe and effective remedies. Fruit infested by the Currant Weevil (*Anthonomus rubidus*, Lec.) was sent by Mr. W. S. Duggan, from Murray Bay, Que.,

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where it had reduced largely his crop of red currants. This weevil can generally be found every year at Ottawa in small numbers but nearly always in white currants. All infested fruit ripens before the main crop and should be destroyed before it drops from the branches.

**Forest Trees.**—The most noticeable attack of the year to forest trees was by the Fall Web-worm (*Hyphantria cunea*, Dru.) and where the webs were not removed upon their first appearance in August, at which time it would have been an easy matter, the disgusting webs filled with excrement, remain as unsightly witnesses of negligence. *Lophyrus abietis*. Harr, the Spruce Saw-fly, attacked Norway spruces in Winnipeg and western Ontario. It was also injuriously abundant upon native spruces in the Muskoka district. The Larch Saw-fly, *Nematus Erichsonii*. Hart., continues its ravages in the tamarack swamps of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Already thousands of acres of native larch have been killed. Two other imported saw-flies are now being studied at Ottawa, where they have developed during the last four years as serious pests. *Fenusa varipes*, St. Farg. (*melanopoda*, Cam.) and *Nematus pallidiventris*, Fallen. The former of these is a small black saw-fly,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in length or a little more, which inserts its eggs beneath the epidermis of the upper surface of the young leaves of the European alder. The larvæ mine within the leaves and give them a very blotched and withered appearance. When full-grown, they eat their way out and fall to the ground, beneath the surface of which they pass the pupal stage. There are two and perhaps three broods in the season. So far no parasites have been detected. Owing to their habit of feeding within the leaves a practical remedy is difficult to devise. *Nematus pallidiventris* is a species found in Northern Europe and was probably introduced with willows from Russia. In all its stages it somewhat resembles the Imported Currant Saw-fly and is easily checked by spraying with Paris Green.

**Weeds.**—There has been much correspondence on this important subject, of which I treated at some length in my last report. The most serious imported agricultural pest is a member of the Mustard family. *Sisymbrium sinapistrum*, the "Tumbling Weed" of the settlers around Indian Head, N.W.T. This is a large coarse annual or biennial, according to locality. In Europe, where it is native, it is, according to D. Rapin, an annual in the valley of the Rhône, and, according to Dr. M. Seubert, a biennial in the valley of the Rhine. The same difference exists in Canada; a plant observed on a railway bank at Ottawa passed the winter and threw up its flowering spike in June. In the North-west, however, it is a true annual. Mr. Mackay writes: "It starts in the spring from seed, and if let alone, will ripen its seed at the same time as mustard, or about wheat harvest. If cut off above the ground, it will throw out shoots, which, if let alone, will ripen seed before frost comes, if the first cutting is early enough. If not, the shoots will go on growing until the first frost destroys it. It does not start in the spring from the autumn growth, as you suggest, for that is entirely dead. One seed produces one stock which lives and dies the same season." The normal size of this plant in Europe is about two feet high, but a large specimen sent to me entire by Mr. Mackay for the purpose of counting the seeds was more than twice that height, with numerous branches covered with long pods. All of these were counted: each pod contained an average of 120 seeds in two ranks and gave the enormous total of one and a half millions of seeds from the one plant. These when threshed out weighed 150 grammes (nearly  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.) The seeds are very small, about half the size of the seed of timothy, and dark reddish brown in colour. There is no doubt but the introduction of this pernicious weed into the North-west Territories is a most serious matter, and it is gratifying to know that farmers there are paying so much attention to this subject and using every effort to stamp out noxious weeds. The large number of specimens which have been sent to me for identification by farmers, weed inspectors and others, are proof of this.

Of plants which have developed locally as aggressive weeds, in addition to the above, the following may be mentioned, and tend to show that almost any plant under special circumstances may become a troublesome pest: *Camelina sativa*, *Neslia paniculata*, *Iva xanthiifolia*, *Iva axillaris*, and *Corydalis aurea* in Manitoba;

*Cuscuta trifolii*, from Ashcroft, B.C., and from western Ontario, *Hieracium aurantiacum*, extending from the Eastern Townships into Vermont, and *Lepidium campestre*, from Stoney Creek, Ont.

The subject of "Loco" weeds has been brought forward by the poisoning of sheep and lambs in Manitoba, but no specimens were forwarded, and nothing definite was ascertained. It would be well if the owners of sheep runs would send specimens of any plants belonging to the Pea family with upright (not creeping) stems which they may find on the runs, when sheep have been poisoned.

*Meetings.*—I have during the year attended five Farmers' Institute meetings, at Cowansville, Que., Brantford, Picton, Carp and Galetta, Ont. At the request of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Arts of Ontario, I attended a meeting of a committee of the Provincial Legislature, and gave evidence as to the best time to spray fruit trees to destroy insect pests, without running the risk of poisoning bees, which are of so much importance to fruit-growers in fertilizing blossoms, as also of course in making honey.

*Acknowledgments.*—I beg again to express my thanks to many who have rendered me valuable assistance in making observations and sending me prompt notice of the occurrence of injurious insects and fungous pests. I wish particularly to acknowledge my indebtedness to Prof. C. V. Riley, Dr. George Vasey, and Mr. B. T. Gallo-way, of Washington, and Prof. John Macoun, of Ottawa, for many favours in the identification of specimens and for the loan of illustrations; also to Dr. J. Hamilton, of Allegheny, Pa., for the identification of coleoptera, and Prof. Byron D. Halsted, of New Brunswick, N.J., of fungi.

Donations have been received from the following:—

- Prof. John Macoun, seeds of native plants.
- T. N. Willing, Calgary, N.W.T., seeds of native plants.
- W. E. Saunders, London, Ont., specimens of native plants.
- W. Scott, Ottawa, specimens of native plants.
- J. Dearness, London, Ont., specimens of native plants.
- Dr. J. E. White, Toronto, collection of roots of native plants.
- J. R. Anderson, Victoria, B.C., collection of roots of native plants.
- Prof. W. J. Beal, Agricultural College, Mich., grass seeds.
- J. S. Pearce & Co., London, Ont., grass seeds.
- Sutton & Sons, Reading, England, grass seeds.
- Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., Paris, France, clover seeds.
- Hon. C. F. Cornwall, Ashcroft, B.C., roots of *Lewisia rediviva*.
- J. B. Olcott, South Manchester, Conn., fine sod of *Festuca*, Olcott No. 1.
- W. H. Holland, Norquay, Man., root of *Physalis grandiflora*.
- Pro. H. Garman, Lexington, Ky., seed of Kentucky grown *Poa pratensis*.
- R. E. Purver, Riverside, B.C., specimens of insects.

On April 11, Mr. J. A. Guignard, B.A. and B.L., B. Sc. of the University of France, was appointed Assistant Entomologist and Botanist, and with his valuable assistance, I am gradually clearing off the large amount of back work which had accumulated during the past four years. Mr. Guignard's knowledge of European languages, added to his scientific attainments, has rendered his appointment one of much value in the successful conduct of my department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FLETCHER,

*Entomologist and Botanist.*

DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY.

THE HOP-VINE BORER, "THE COLLAR-WORM OF THE HOP."

(*Hydræcia immanis*, Guen.)

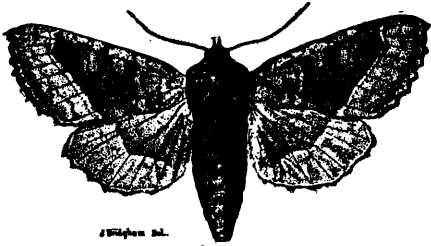


Fig. 13. The Hop-vine Borer. *Hydræcia immanis*.

The larvæ are, when full-grown, large fat caterpillars,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, of a dirty white colour, with reddish-brown heads and having the body spotted with black bristle-bearing tubercles. The dark bands which were conspicuous in the young larvæ are now almost obliterated and quite so in some specimens.

In June, 1889, my attention was drawn to this insect by Mr. Wellington Boulter of Picton, Ont.; and from several hop growers, I learnt that the ravages in some sections of Prince Edward County were considerable every year. Since that time and with the assistance of Mr. S. J. Cotter, Secretary-treasurer of the Dominion Hop-Growers' Association, I have worked out the life history of this pest.

The first notice I find in literature of the Hop-vine Borer is by Dr. Bethune, in the Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for 1872, page 33, where a detailed description is given of some larvæ which were found injuring hops by gnawing the stems at the crown. Canadian entomologists have from time to time tried to identify that insect. I have now no doubt that the larvæ described were of *H. immanis*. In the *Canadian Entomologist*, vol. XIV, 1882, p. 93, is an interesting article by C. R. Dodge, entitled "The Hop-vine Borer," in which the author describes correctly the habits of the larvæ and gives much valuable information with regard to the injuries committed by them. Mr. Dodge does not give the name, but unhesitatingly pronounces it to be identical with those described by Dr. Bethune. Dr. Lintner in his Second Report, 1885, p. 41, says of this insect: "Our first knowledge of its true character was that obtained from Prof. J. H. Comstock, who at the annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario, held at Montreal during the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in August 1882, exhibited several examples of the insect, which he had succeeded in breeding from the 'Hop-grub.' We know of no publication by Prof. Comstock of his study of this insect."

In Bulletin 4, Division of Entomology, Prof. J. B. Smith, published an extensive report of some observations made by him in New York State, under the direction of the Entomological Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Prof. Lintner in his article above referred to, which appeared in 1885, reproduces the salient points of previous records, and also adds some further notes of interest.

The ravages of this insect have been long known to hop growers in New York and New Jersey States, as well as the main features of its life history.

It is, however, by no means a common insect in Canada. The moth occurs rarely at Ottawa, and I have specimens from Toronto and London, Ont. The larvæ are described by Dr. Bethune as occurring in large numbers at Erindale, Credit, Ont. In Prince Edward County, where the cultivation of the hop has become an important industry, this enemy has been allowed to increase so much that it is now a serious drawback to the lucrative cultivation of the hop.



"August 4th.—I enclose you some objects which I find down in the ground in my hop hills. What are they, and what will they bring forth? The grubs in my hop-yard are very numerous, and doing a great deal of damage. Please give any information you can."—JAMES CRAWFORD, *Bethel, Ont.*

The objects sent by Mr. Crawford were the chrysalides of *H. immanis*, from which I bred some moths, and one specimen of *Ichneumon jucundus*, Brullé.

*Life-history.*—The eggs are greenish white, rounded above, flattened beneath, finely striate from the apex to the base. They are laid singly on the young shoots of the hop as soon as they appear above the ground. The growth of the shoots is very rapid at this time of the year, and they are about 3 feet high before the work of the young caterpillars is noticed.

The young caterpillars are very slender, pale in colour, with dark longitudinal lines, and dotted with black bristle-bearing tubercles. They at once eat their way into the vine and stop its growth, causing what are known as "bull-heads," among the hop growers of Prince Edward County, but "muffle-heads" in New York State, according to Prof. Smith. The cause of these bull-heads is, the central shoot being destroyed, growth is checked for a time, but two shoots are produced from the joint next below the injury. When the caterpillar is about half an inch in length it eats its way out of the shoot and lets itself down to the ground, and Prof. Smith states, "entering the stem at the surface of the soil feeds upwards, interrupting the growth of the vine and lessening its vitality. The larva now changes colour, and becomes dirty white with a strong deep reddish tint, apparently proceeding from beneath the surface of the skin, and with numerous black spots. As the vine grows, it becomes hollow and hardens, and the more rapidly as the free flow of sap is interrupted. The larva, now about an inch in length, and still slender, burrows downward to the base of the vine at its junction with the old stock, and eating its way out completes its growth as a subterranean worker. It is in this state that it is best and most widely known as the hop 'grub,' and the ravages caused by it are the most noted." (U. S. Div. of Ent., Bul. 4, p. 35.)

According to Mr. Cotter's observations, the young caterpillars for the most part, leave the tips of the vines before the end of May, but occasional specimens may be found in the tips, even to the middle of June. They become full grown by the first week in August, so that for two months these larvæ are a constant drain on the vitality of infested plants. The injury to the stems by the large caterpillars is apparently, in comparison with their size, small. A wound is eaten into the side of the stem; the caterpillar lies in the ground close to this, and must, I judge, subsist almost entirely upon the sap. When full fed it assumes the chrysalis form in the ground close to the roots of the hop plants. This is from 1 to 1½ inches in length, dark brown in colour, elongated and heavy in shape, with a double spine at the blunt posterior end. It remains in the chrysalis condition from five to seven weeks, and the moths are found on the wing during September and October. They pass the winter in a torpid state, probably beneath leaves and rubbish. Several specimens kept alive in a breeding cage remained constantly on the bottom and took advantage of any small object to hide beneath it. The moth itself, although very inconspicuous when on the ground or among leaves, is a beautiful creature when examined closely, from the contrast of the shades of colour and the velvety appearance of the central area of the wings. The moth measures 1½ to 2¼ inches across the expanded wings. The general colour is a rosy brown, which is paler at the extremities of the wings; the central portion is much darker, being shaded with dark velvety bronze, and is marked with two large pale spots known as the orbicular and reniform. The fore wings are divided into three areas by narrow, oblique, transverse lines, edged exteriorly with pale pink. The hind wings are paler in colour, crossed in the middle by a slightly darker line. The sexes are similarly marked, but can be distinguished by the larger abdomen of the female and a conspicuous fan-shaped brush at the extremity of the abdomen of the male.

This moth has been placed in the three different genera, *Gortyna*, *Apamea* and *Hydræcia*, by different writers. Prof. Riley writes me lately: "As regards *immanis*,

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I think that we should follow Prof. Smith's new catalogue in retaining it in *Hydracna*. I have always referred it to this genus." In view of this opinion, I have therefore used that generic name. This question is discussed at some length by Prof. Lintner in his First Report, page 115.

*Remedies.*—It will probably be found that the most effective remedy is the collecting by hand and destroying the young grubs before they leave the tips of the vines. An attacked shoot has a characteristic appearance which is recognized at sight by an experienced eye. When thinning and tying the vines such can be easily removed and the young caterpillar destroyed by crushing it. In Prince Edward county this must be done before the last week in May, and as the vines have to be trimmed and the shoots chosen for tying to the poles about that time, very little extra labour will be entailed.

Mr. Dodge, in his article above referred to, says as follows:—"Next to the crushing process, a useful remedy is to hill the hops as soon as possible and give the yard a thorough cultivation. The hilling causes fibrous roots to put out above the operations of the grub and save to some extent the crop." On the other hand, he speaks most highly of a method recommended by a New York grower of hoeing away the earth from the vines about the first of June, applying fertilizers to the roots and not hilling up till the end of July. Prof. Smith recommends this same treatment of exposing the roots, but says that five or six days, early in June, will be a sufficiently long time. The idea of baring the roots is to render them harder and more unattractive to the caterpillars, while hilling them up is to induce a free growth of secondary rootlets to repair injury and strengthen the vines.

I hope to induce some of our Canadian hop-growers to try careful experiments with different methods of treatment next year. At a meeting of the Dominion Hop-growers' Association, which I attended at Picton, Ont., in May last, I learnt that a kind of herring which is thrown up in large quantities on the lake shore, had been used as a fertilizer for hops, and that where this had been done the Collar-worm was far less abundant. On this point Mr. Cotter writes to me, Dec. 22nd:—"With regard to fish as manure for hops and to prevent attacks of the Collar-worm, Mr. Mathew Benson, ex-president of our association, tried it, and he believes it is a success. I have also tried ashes, and believe, as Mr. Benson does, that they are good—ashes in the fall, fish in the spring. I would state that my crop has never been so heavy since 1885 as it was this year, but great discretion had to be exercised in applying the manures best adapted for the different soils. My advice would be: Ashes for sand and fish for heavy soils, to fight the Collar-worm and not get too much growth of vine."

"Dec. 26.—A bull-head may be made into a good runner, if required, by nipping off one shoot at the crotch. Some growers have tried fish against the Collar-worm, and they say it works well, but I have had no experience with them. Wood ashes applied in the fall before manuring are very good."—JAMES CRAWFORD, *Bethel, Ont.*

I am of the opinion that the virtue of the fish as a preventive of Collar-worm attack is due chiefly to the offensive odour of the putrefying fish at the time the young caterpillars fall to the ground to attack the root. The ashes probably act only as a fertilizer, and would not have much value as a deterrent.

Mr. Dodge and subsequent writers on the Hop-vine Borer draw attention to the good services of skunks in destroying the caterpillars. Mr. Dodge says: "All growers speak most favourably of the friendly offices of these much despised animals in the hop-yard. They seem to have acquired the digging up process to perfection—far better than the hop-grower—as they are able to dig around the hills without the least injury to the vines. In Juneau County, Wisconsin, this little fellow—with an appetite for juicy grubs only equalled in degree by the pungency of his perfume—is the only positive remedy, as he works about the hop-hills or roots, cleaning out the worms in a few nights. One grower says: 'I have seen ten acres where not a dozen hills would escape their little noses.'

"It is worthy of note that in a majority of cases the growers report the borer as the most injurious insect in the hop-yard, not excepting the hop-aphis."

## THE RED TURNIP-BEETLE.

*(Entomoscelis adonidis, Fab.)*

*Attack.*—A showy scarlet beetle with three black stripes down its back, a black patch on the collar and black legs; two-thirds the size of the Colorado Potato-beetle, but narrower in outline, eating the leaves both as larva and perfect beetle of turnips, radishes, and cabbages.

During the past season, I have received further reports concerning the injuries of the Red Turnip-beetle to turnips and other plants of the cress family in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and I again draw attention to it, as I am convinced that unless it is watched carefully, it may, with the increased cultivation of crops suitable as its food, develop into a serious agricultural pest, in the same way as was the case with the Colorado Potato-beetle, when potatoes were grown in large quantities in the districts which were its native home. In response to a request made in my last annual report, I have received eggs and living specimens, male and female, from several correspondents and have thus been enabled to examine the larvæ hatched from some of these eggs, and observe them through all their stages.

The depredations do not appear to have been so severe this season in some of the districts where they were most serious last year.

"August 9.—We have very few of the Red Turnip-beetles this year."—REV. F. R. HOLE, *Minnedosa, Man.*

"August 29.—The beetles are not so numerous as last year. They have only worked on radishes, but I think they are going to multiply, although no eggs have been laid yet."—JOSEPH A. SMITH, *Saskatoon, N. W. T.*

"September 1.—I send you by mail to-day a few Red Turnip-beetles, which have appeared on my white turnips. I have a few rows of white turnips in three different parts, within an area of four acres, and on each of the plots the beetles are to be found. Some Swede turnips are growing between two of the rows of white, but I do not find any of the beetles on these, nor upon some mangels growing alongside the turnips. The beetles seem to be the most troublesome on the driest land, and where the turnips are smallest. This would appear to be their breeding season, as many of them are in pairs."—WILLIAM LINDSAY, *Elkhorn, Man.*

"September 20.—In reading your report for 1891, I was specially interested in the account of the Red Turnip-beetle which has this year completely ruined my crop of Swede turnips. My experience with them is quite different from that of the majority of your correspondents, as my radishes which were growing only ten or twelve yards from the turnips were almost untouched; also a few rough leaved white turnips which were growing amongst the Swedes were scarcely touched. Last year I did not see one on the place. I herewith enclose what I presume are the eggs of the beetle; these I found after diligent search very lightly covered with soil. The eggs are deposited in masses slightly stuck together, but a very light shake seems to separate them. I have never seen any grubs on the turnip leaves. Is it possible that they remain under ground? Two or three days ago I noticed a gravid female crawl under a sod. I marked the spot, and this morning uncovered her; she was dead, and scattered around her were a number of eggs. In one spot there was a cluster as described above."—C. E. F. LOWE, *Yorkton, N. W. T.*

"September 27.—I have discovered the eggs of *Entomoscelis adonidis*, I think, by thousands. I first found them on the surface of the ground under some dried up radishes (thinnings of the crop), which had been thrown aside. Following up the clue thus given, I found them under almost any slight covering, and sometimes only under a shade which did not amount to an actual covering. I also found them a quarter of an inch or so under the surface of the ground by the roots of rough-leaved turnips and radishes. I think the eggs were not placed there, so that the young larvæ might be near suitable food on hatching, but that they are laid almost promiscuously under any slight cover or shelter. Where the beetles are plentiful the eggs are so also in proportion, and where the beetles are scattered widely apart as among grass or stubble the eggs are not found; but this is only, I believe, because the search is more difficult. The eggs are laid wherever the beetles happen to be

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during the month of September and some of the females doubtless lay much earlier."—THOS. COPLAND, *Saskatoon, N. W. T.*

The above facts with regard to the egg-laying habits of this insect in a state of nature were precisely the same as I myself observed with several pairs kept in confinement for over a month upon growing turnips. Enormous numbers of the small reddish brown eggs were laid from time to time by the females, in loose masses of from 5 or 6 to 80. These were generally tucked beneath any small object on the surface of the ground or occasionally into the folds of a dead leaf on the ground. The usual habit, however, in nature is probably that the eggs are laid in clusters beneath sods or in cracks or other openings in the soil. Eggs laid in September were kept in my office quite dry until November, when they were slightly dampened, and on the second day afterwards the small larvæ appeared. This was probably due to the artificial heat of the office. In nature the eggs would not have hatched until next spring. The larvæ have fed readily upon all kinds of cruciferous plants offered to them. When first hatched garden cress was the only plant available and they took to it at once. Some seedlings of rape and the small shoots from the crowns of Swede turnips then formed their food until some radishes sown on the day the eggs hatched, were sufficiently advanced to feed them. This was for about a fortnight, since which they have been fed entirely upon radish leaves, and they seem to be perfectly healthy. They are very shy and drop from the leaves at the slightest disturbance, and this, I think, must be the reason why they have been overlooked by my correspondents.

The insect takes its scientific name *adonidis* from one of its food plants in Europe, *Adonis autumnalis*, a plant belonging to the *Ranunculaceæ*. It is, therefore, possible that it may feed naturally in the North-west upon some of the many plants of that order or upon wild *Crucifera*, and thus have escaped notice in the larval stage. The eggs hatch early in spring and most cultivated cruciferous crops as turnips and cabbages are not planted until long after the young larvæ would have starved on cleanly cultivated land. On wild plants the larvæ would, of course, easily escape the notice of ordinary observers, and the presence of the insect would only be recognized when the perfect beetles flew to the fields from their breeding places and began destroying the crop. When once seen the larvæ will be easily recognized by the uniform dull black colour. It is also very advisable that farmers in Manitoba and the North-west Territories should know what it looks like, as soon as possible, so as to watch it carefully and keep it in check. The same insect occurs in Europe where it has occasionally shown its powers of doing injury. Prof. Riley has kindly referred me to the literature of this subject from which it appears that the larva was reported in Hungary in 1865 as having been very injurious to rape. In a description of the larva written for the "Annales de la Société Entomologique de France," 1890, II. pp. 177-179 by P. Lesne, it is reported as injuring the same crop in Roumania as follows: "The eggs, of the form and colour of the seed of Cameline \* (gold of pleasure) but smaller, are laid in autumn. The larvæ appear the following spring, soon after the last frosts, when the winter colza (rape) is beginning to germinate, that is to say, the latter half of March. Larvæ and adults are very injurious to colza in Roumania, and in certain years whole crops are destroyed by them. Unfortunately it is very difficult to fight this species, especially in countries where at the least 100 hectares (247 acres) are given to the culture of rape. Droughts favour its multiplication, while cold and rainy weather greatly retard it."

*Remedy.*—As soon as the beetles appear upon turnips or radishes, the foliage should be sprinkled with Paris Green and water, 1 lb. to 100 gallons. From the fact that the eggs are laid in largest numbers on land where a crop has been attacked, of course, a similar crop should not be grown there the following season. If the black elongated larvæ are found abundantly on wild plants, these should be sprayed freely with Paris Green and water.

*The Egg.*—When first laid, orange red in colour, turning darker gradually until it is dark brown, elongated, oblong, sometimes slightly curved, 1.30 mm. long by

\* *Camelina sativa*. False Flax.

·60 mm. wide. Surface minutely granular roughened; under the microscope, closely reticulated or mottled with small white circular marks in the centre of each of which are from 1 to 7 dark brown dots of the same colour as the intervals between the circles. These circular marks are not quite close enough together to give them a polygonal appearance; they vary in size, the largest being about three times as big as the smallest. The eggs are laid in clusters loosely agglutinated together and deposited beneath clods or in crevices of the soil.

*The Larva*.—When just hatched, orange with black spots turning black in 24 hours, wedge-shaped, 2 mm. long, (2·55 mm. when extended); head black, ·75 mm. wide, slightly wider than the anterior segments. Each segment bears 2 dorsal transversal rows of black tubercles, from 6 to 8 in each row and each one bearing a long slender bristle, which expands into a small knob at the apex. Thoracic shield, large, covering the whole upper surface of segment 2, and bearing about 20 bristles. Just above the stigmatal line, on each of segments 3, 4 and 5, is one large dark bristle-bearing tubercle; below the stigmatal line on each side is one series of large tubercles; one on each segment, each of which bears 2 or 3 bristles. There are also 2 ventral series of rather smaller tubercles. From 9th segment, the body tapers rapidly to the end. Antennæ conspicuous, protruding beyond the cheeks.

After first moult, length 3·25 mm. (4 mm. when extended); body slug-shaped, flattened beneath, full and rounded above, not decidedly narrow at the collar as in the Colorado Potato-beetle, abruptly truncate in front, tapering behind to the prehensile bilobed anal joint. Head, sub-rotund, transverse, slightly depressed at apex. The whole body velvety black, of a reddish brown shade in some specimens, particularly beneath the spiracles, covered with transverse rows of elongated piliferous tubercles, three rows to each segment, composed respectively of 8, 6 and 6 tubercles in the first, second and third rows. Each segment is divided transversally into two folds, the anterior bearing the first two rows of tubercles and the posterior the third row. The tubercles of the second and third rows are much larger than those of the first. All the tubercles, the head, and the thoracic and anal shields, are shining black and covered closely with short blunt fuscous bristles, each tubercle bearing many bristles. Thoracic feet and spiracles, black. Underside, dull greenish black. Thoracic shield, large, covering the whole upper surface of segment 2, deeply impressed and roughened on each side. Below the spiracles is an infrastigmatal series of very large conical tubercles, and beneath this again a supraventral series, half the size of the above. On the ventral surface are five series of tubercles, the central series occurring on every segment. There is a narrow slightly depressed dorsal groove running from the apex of the head the whole length of the body, distinct and pale where it crosses the thoracic shield and the third and fourth segments.

After second moult, length 5 mm. (7 mm. when extended); ornamentation and colour, the same as in previous stage.

Mature larva, length about 12 mm. The body and appendages as described above.

After the second moult, the colour gradually changed as the larvæ matured. The ground colour above the spiracles retained its velvety appearance, but on the underside the skin seemed thinner and more translucent, the orange juices of the body showing through it and giving a dull orange hue to that portion. This was much more apparent in some specimens than in others. One or two pale specimens were distinctly bi-coloured, black above and yellow beneath; but the general appearance of the mature larva should be described as an elongated narrow grub, black above, yellowish beneath, and half an inch in length by one-eighth of an inch in width. In confinement the larvæ fed both day and night. They were comparatively active, but dropped from the food plant at a slight disturbance. Beneath segments 9, 10 and 11, counting the head as the first segment, are three pairs of small bag-like translucent extensile pseudopodia or false feet. These are used as prolegs, and appear to be extended at will from median slits in the ventral surface. In walking, these organs and the anal bilobed process are distended with the fluids of the body and seem to be of equal value in progression with the thoracic feet.

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*The Pupa*:—length, 6 mm. by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  at widest part; bright orange. The wing, leg and antenna cases, honey yellow; head, folded down on the breast. Wing cases, bearing each three longitudinal striæ. Spiracles, round and fuscous. Dorsal vessel, conspicuous as a dark stripe. Metathorax, bearing a shallow median dorsal groove. Thorax and a median transverse ridge on each segment of the abdomen, closely covered with short bristles.

When full grown, the larvæ buried themselves in the earth of the breeding jar to a depth of about an inch from the surface, and changed at once in small smooth cavities to orange pupæ, of a shape very similar to that of other Chrysomelidæ, which is well shown in Prof. Riley's figure of the Colorado Potato Beetle first published in his first Missouri Report, fig. 46 c., page 101. In the pupa of *E. adonidis* the abdomen is more pointed at the apex, than shown in the figure.

In the above instance, the eggs hatched in my office on November 18th, 1892; some larvæ were full grown and buried about January 1st, 1893, and several beetles emerged January 30th.

### WESTERN BLISTER-BEETLE.

(*Cantharis Nuttalli*, Say.)

*Attack*.—Large handsome beetles, one inch long, with plum-coloured, purple or green wing cases, glossed with gold. Head, thorax and body metallic green, with the same golden sheen as the wing cases. Feelers, dull black; legs, dark purple. These insects appear suddenly upon beans and vetches in July and devour the foliage rapidly.

Occasionally reports are received of injuries done by the above named beetle, but during the past season these have been unusually numerous, as shown by the following quotations from some of my correspondents.

"Feb. 4th.—There is in this country, a beetle varying in colour, which is blue or changing violet-green or blue with golden lustre, about an inch long by a quarter of an inch wide, which feeds on leguminous plants and is very fond of both the tender leaves and flowers of Windsor Broad Beans. I will send you specimens next summer.

"July 18.—I send you herewith a few of the beetles with their favourite wild food-plant.\* They made their first appearance about July 1st. On July 4th it was very hot and they came in swarms, attacking the bloom of Windsor Broad Beans, which in some gardens they completely destroyed in a few hours. I partially saved my crop by hand-picking, gathering nearly two quarts from the beans. These beetles are sure to be a serious pest if they attack anything else.

"Aug. 22.—The season of the *Cantharis* is quite over now."—THOMAS COPLAND, *Saskatoon, N. W. T.* †

"July 5.—Yesterday I noticed a large number of beetles feeding vigorously on my patch of Windsor Beans. The beans were in full bloom and the insects were just beginning to feed on the blossoms. To-day, the whole patch is destroyed. I send two pairs of the insects for identification and any other information you can give me. They first devoured all the blossoms and are now feeding on the more tender leaves. I have not discovered them feeding on anything but the beans yet, but fear they may try the taste of other garden stuff. I had not seen any this year until yesterday, and although I have noticed a few in other years, they have done no damage that I have seen. Are they known to do much damage to vegetation, and if so, what is the best way to destroy them?"—GEORGE L. SMITH, *Saskatoon, N. W. T.*

"July 19.—I send you specimens of beetles which have totally eaten up some Horse Beans which were growing splendidly, and to all appearances would do well in this country and be a paying crop. But if these pests are native and likely to turn up every year, there would not be the slightest use in trying to grow them, as the beetles were literally black on the plants. Can you tell me what they are and if they are liable to come every year?"—CHRIS. HALLIDAY, *Winlaw, Assa.*

\* This was *Vicia Americana*, a wild vetch.

† Prof. Saunders found this insect extremely abundant in August upon cultivated tares growing upon the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, N. W. T. They were so numerous that the crop was materially reduced by their devastations. They were not found upon any other crop at that time.

The actual life history of this interesting insect has never been worked out, but from what is known, chiefly through the studies of Prof. Riley, of the life history of allied insects, there is every probability that during its larval state it lives on the eggs of different kinds of Locusts.

At the last meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists at Rochester, N.Y., Mr. L. O. Howard stated that the experience of farmers in the Western States had been similar to ours, and that different species of blister-beetles had been sent to the department with reports of damage from various parts of the country. He suggested that their extraordinary abundance was probably due to the large numbers of grasshoppers last year. Prof. Forbes also said on the same occasion that some years ago in Illinois these beetles had been exceedingly and destructively abundant, following a season of great abundance of grasshoppers. Judging from the past, there is little fear, I think, that this beetle will appear in destructive numbers every year. In looking over all the reports received concerning the depredations of this insect, I find that they are all dated early in July, so that the time of injury would seem to be limited to a few weeks, and if a sharp watch were kept for its appearance, the ravages could be controlled either by sweeping the crop with a net mounted on a handle or by beating the beetles into a pan containing some water with a little coal oil on the top. Where the area attacked was too large for this, spraying promptly with Paris Green, 1 lb. to 100 gallons of water, would destroy them.

The Western Blister-beetle is hardly likely to be a general feeder upon garden produce although some specimens received living were kept alive for some time and fed upon clover and pea-vines. They did not however seem to relish these plants.

### THE BIRCH BUCCULATRIX.

(*Bucculatrix Canadensisella*, Chamb.)



Fig. 14. *Bucculatrix Canadensisella*: a, part of attacked birch leaf; b, pseudo-cocoon; c, larva; d, head of same; e, anal segments of same; f, anal segment of pupa; g, cocoon with extended pupa skin; h, moth—all enlarged. (Kindly lent by Prof. C. V. Riley.)

*Attack*.—Numerous, slender pale greenish caterpillars, when full grown,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in length; body, slender, tapering to each end, sparsely covered with fine bristles, the sutures between the segments deeply impressed; eating out portions of either the upper or lower sides of birch leaves, and leaving the epidermis of the opposite surface intact. The injuries become noticeable in August when the trees begin to assume a rusty or burnt appearance and many of the leaves fall prematurely. This attack may be recognized by the presence on the leaves of small white circular flat webs, which are spun by the caterpillars, as temporary shelters during the time that they are casting their skins. These have been styled cocoonets by Mr. V. T. Chambers (Can. Ent. XIV, p. 145); but are more properly called pseudo-cocoons by the Editors of *Insect Life* (Vol. V, p. 16). The true cocoons are spun later and are oblong, flattened beneath and longitudinally ribbed with about eight prominent ridges, a little over  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch in length, of a pale greenish yellow at first, but afterwards dark brown, of the colour of the twigs, on which they may be very rarely found in winter.

For the last three years the birches of all kinds in the vicinity of Ottawa, but particularly on the wooded slope surrounding Parliament Hill, have been much disfigured by this insect. Upon the Experimental Farm, the attack was most severe

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in the case of the varieties of *Betula alba*, but our native birches, *B. papyrifera* and *B. lutea*, have been hardly less injured.

The caterpillars were so numerous that five or six would be frequently found upon a single leaf, and the effect of their depredations was soon perceptible after they were first observed. They were particularly partial to the beautiful pendulous cultivated variety of the European birch, known as the Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, which is in the opinion of many the most beautiful ornamental tree grown.

The only remedial treatment tried was spraying the trees with a weak Paris Green mixture. This was found to be quite effective.

With regard to the life history of this genus, Mr. Chambers says as follows (Can. Ent., XIV, p. 154):—"The larvæ of several species of *Bucculatrix* are known in Europe; but in this country until now (1882), Dr. Clemens's 'mere mention' of the larva of *B. pomifoliella*, Clem., is all that has been published. Briefly, the larval habits of the genus may be thus summarized. The larva, while very young, mines in leaves, and leaving the mine, it feeds externally, moulting once in a little cocoonet, and again in a singular ribbed cocoon where it passes the pupa stage."

Further on in the same article, the detailed description of *B. ambrosiæfoliella* shows that the egg, a minute colourless globule, is deposited on the upper surface of the leaf, and the larva, after leaving it, mines inside the leaf, where, in three or four days, it passes the first moult. After this it leaves the mine and feeds externally until the time for the next moult, when it spins beside a rib a thin sheet of white silk; beneath this it spins a small circular cocoonet, in which the body of the caterpillar is doubled into a horse-shoe shape and the second moult is passed. Emerging from the cocoonet, the caterpillar feeds externally for a few days, when, either on or near the plant, it spins the ribbed cocoon in which it passes the pupa state.

In confinement, the cocoons are nearly always spun upon the leaves, but it is very rare to find them in that position in nature. The only cocoons which I have found upon the trees, were spun on the sides of twigs, where they bore a close resemblance in colour and shape to the winter buds. From the small number, however, three only, upon a tree where thousands of the larvæ had occurred, it seems unlikely that this is the usual position of the cocoons, and it may be that they drop to the ground and spin on low plants or other objects. In confinement, the moths emerged from cocoons kept all the winter in a warm office, in the beginning of January, but none were observed out of doors until July, nor was there any trace of a spring brood of caterpillars.

The cocoon is an object of great beauty and of no less interest when the caterpillar is observed building it. I was fortunate enough to detect a caterpillar in the act of beginning its cocoon, and was able to watch the process of construction. The insect lay extended on the leaf moving only the forepart of its body. A mat was first spun on the surface of the leaf, then the foundations of the ribs were begun of silk, which hardened almost instantly after exposure to the air. Little by little these were continued, and the meshes of an open net-work stretched between them, the caterpillar all the while retreating backwards as the structure advanced. The nut-like frame was gradually enlarged, until the middle was reached, and then tapered off toward the other end, up to four-fifths of the total length. So far the work has all been done from the outside. The little builder now crawls inside the frame work, and turning round, protrudes its head from the open end, begins again in the same way as it had first started the cocoon, and continues until the two portions touch. These are then joined together by silken threads spun from one to the other inside. The caterpillar is now completely enclosed in an open framework, and, as Mr. Chambers points out, if the larva ceased to spin at this stage, the cocoon would belong to the same class as those of *Plutella cruciferarum*, and a few others which pupate in an open net-work. But it immediately begins to spin the oval true cocoon inside this, and soon becomes invisible, and the cocoon darkens in colour.

In the article above referred to by Mr. Chambers, "Notes on the larva of *Bucculatrix ambrosiæfolia*" (Can. Ent. XIV, p. 153), an extremely interesting account of the insects of this genus is given and also a detailed description of the building of



the cocoons which he had watched under the microscope, together with a figure illustrating the way in which the longitudinal ribs are built up and strengthened little by little to support the transverse thread.

There are still some points of interest in connection with this little insect which require further study. I have found upon the leaves small mines which I presume were made by the caterpillars in their first stage, but I have not actually found the larvæ of *B. Canadensisella* in these mines, nor discovered the eggs. It is important to find out the usual location of the cocoons in which the insects pass the winter. *B. pomifoliella*, which is occasionally injurious to the foliage of apple trees, and was this year very abundant at St. Catharines, Ont., spins its elongated whitish cocoon on the twigs of apple trees.

In the autumn of 1889, I found large numbers of the cocoons of another species shaped somewhat like those of *B. Canadensisella*, but rather longer and pure white in colour. These were attached to dead grass leaves and the fruiting stems of a moss, under sugar maples. It seems possible that these may have fed upon the leaves of the trees and fallen to the ground when ready to spin. I hope next season to work out completely the life history of the Birch Bucculatrix. I append a description of *B. Canadensisella*.

Moth small, wings expanding  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch. General colour, bright brown, the wings crossed with silvery white bars, three of these run from the outer edge about half way across the wings obliquely towards the apex, and there are two shorter subtriangular blotches on the inner margin of each fore wing. These latter, when the wings are closed, form two white dorsal saddles, the anterior of which is slightly the larger, and is followed closely by a tuft of raised black scales. At the extremities of the fore-wings are also several raised black scales a few of which are separated into an apical spot by an irregular narrow white band. The cilia of the fringes are pale brown. Head white; frontal tuft dark brown in the centre; antennae brown, slender, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long. Thorax brown with margins including the bases of the fore-wing, white. Leg and body pale fuscous silvery.

Fig. 14 showing the various stages of the Birch Bucculatrix has been kindly lent for use in this report by Prof. C. V. Riley, and was originally used to illustrate an article by Dr. A. S. Packard, the most complete yet written on the species, which appeared in *Insect Life*, vol. V. p. 16.

#### ON AN EGG PARASITE OF THE CURRANT SAW-FLY.

(*Trichogramma*, sp.)

Under the above title Professor Lintner published in his Second Report, 1885, an interesting account of a minute parasite which he had discovered in 1867 and again in 1882, attacking the eggs of the Imported Currant Saw-fly in the State of New York. This injurious saw-fly, the larva of which is usually known to Canadian fruit-growers as the "Currant Worm," is a pest which demands constant attention throughout the summer, and although the ordinary applications of Paris Green early in the season and White Hellebore later on when the fruit is formed, are perfectly efficacious, cheap and simple; yet, there is hardly a district where plantations may not be found stripped of every leaf during some part of the season. It is not well enough appreciated by fruit-growers that if the leaves be stripped from a bush either by fungous or insect enemies, even after the crop is gathered, they suffer much loss thereby; for without leaves the bush cannot store up nourishment to support the crop of the next year, and although there might be abundance of flowers, the fruit will drop without maturing from bushes which were stripped the year before. In view of the above, the discovery and distribution of a parasite which would keep in check such a redoubtable enemy, becomes an important matter.

I was therefore very much pleased on the 10th of last June to find upon the leaves of a gooseberry bush in the the garden of Mr. R. Montford, at Galetta, near Arnprior, Ont., eggs of the Imported Currant Saw-fly, which showed evident signs of containing parasites. Instead of presenting the usual translucent white appearance, they were shining jet-black and showed the shape of the pupa of the parasite within.

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Some of the eggs contained two parasites in different stages of development when half the egg was black and the other half paler. Only a few eggs could be found on the occasion of my visit, but later, through the kindness of Miss Montford, I received a much larger supply of parasitised eggs, some of which were distributed to different gardens in the vicinity of Ottawa. I soon found, however, that the friendly parasite was already present in strong force and I collected parasitised eggs in all the gardens I had opportunities to visit. The specimens bred by Prof. Lintner were identified as *Trichogramma pretiosa*, a species originally described by Prof. Riley (Can. Ent. 1879, pp. 161-162) from specimens reared from the eggs of the cotton moth (*Aletia argillacea*, Hüb.). As the specimens bred at Ottawa this year did not seem quite to agree with the description, some of them have been submitted to Prof. Riley, together with several specimens bred from the eggs of another introduced saw-fly which has appeared in injurious numbers upon Russian Willows at Quebec and Ottawa. His report upon them is as follows:—

“So far as can be seen from the dry specimens of the two *Trichogrammas* from *Nematus ribesii* and *N. pallidiventris*, they are the same, but no satisfactory examination can be made of specimens in this condition. *Trichogramma*, like *Aphelinus*, and the other little yellow-coloured, thin-skinned Chalcidids, should be mounted when fresh in balsam. It is a most difficult thing, however, to distinguish between the species of the genus.” I exhibited some of these specimens at the Rochester meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists, and Mr. L. O. Howard then told me that the genus was a most discouraging one, that he had examined carefully under high powers of the microscope some hundreds of specimens, but could find no good characters by which to separate the species; the apparent characters, viz., in the arrangement of the little hairs on the wing and the number of cells in the uncus of the stigmal club are worth nothing, and vary in individuals reared from the same batch of eggs. He agreed with Prof. Riley that the only thing to do was to wait until abundant material had been collected, when probably characters for separation of the species would be found, but it would only be by careful study and a survey of the entire field.

### SOME OTHER USEFUL PARASITES.

In addition to the above record, some other equally interesting parasites came under my notice during the past season, a few of which I will mention to show the good offices performed by others as well as these minute and almost invisible insects.

The different species of *Trichogramma* are minute, four-winged, yellow insects, varying from about one hundredth to one twenty-fifth of an inch in length, with front wings broadly expanded towards the apex and ornamented with lines of hairs radiating from the base. The hind wings are narrow and more deeply fringed than the other pair. They are parasites on the eggs of many kinds of insects, frequently more than one specimen emerging from a single egg.

PARASITE OF AN IMPORTED WILLOW SAW-FLY (*Nematus pallidiventris*, Fallen).— In 1891 the Rev. T. W. Fyles, of South Quebec, recorded (Can. Ent., XXIII, p. 135) the first occurrence of this saw-fly in America. He had reared it from specimens found upon a lately imported Russian willow growing in his garden. In September last this same species was found abundantly ovipositing upon the leaves of terminal shoots of *Salix laurifolia* in the botanic garden at the Central Experimental Farm. The eggs are inserted beneath the epidermis of the lower side of the leaves in open clusters of from about half a dozen to one hundred. Each egg is separate, and causes a comma-shaped swelling. The eggs hatch in about ten days, and the voracious larvæ soon strip the shoots, entirely consuming the leaves as they work down from the top. They rest when half grown on the edges of the leaves, the curved bodies standing out like a heavy fringe. They are dark green dotted with black, somewhat like the larvæ of the Imported Currant Saw-fly, to the perfect insect of which this also, although brighter-coloured, bears a considerable resemblance. Great numbers of the egg-clusters, upon examination, showed the dark colour indicative

of the presence of parasites within the eggs. Leaves enclosed in jars, gave, a month later, specimens of the *Trichogramma* very similar to the species bred from the Imported Currant Saw-fly.

PARASITE OF THE TIGER SWALLOW-TAIL (*Papilio Turnus*, L.)—The following instance will illustrate the very small size of the parasites of the genus *Trichogramma*, and the good work they are capable of performing will be shown below under "Parasites of the Zebra Caterpillar." On July 11, I found a single egg of *Papilio Turnus* upon a low bush of *Amelanchier Canadensis*, T. and G. at Nepigon. This egg was shining black in colour, so was carefully enclosed in a small glass bottle to secure the parasites. In due time they began to emerge, and at length no less than forty-one specimens came out from the one egg, which only measured 1 mm. in height by 1.10 mm. in breadth. The species has been identified by Prof. Riley as *T. intermedium*. How., a species closely resembling *T. minutum*, Riley, which was originally described from the eggs of *Limenitis Disippus*, a common butterfly.

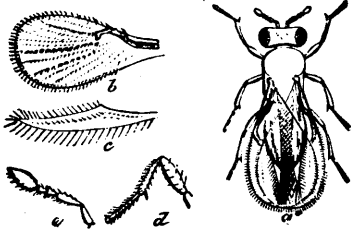


Fig. 15. *Trichogramma minutum*, Riley.

In Mr. Scudder's "Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada," is recorded an instance where seventy-nine specimens of *Trichogramma minutissimum* were bred from five eggs of this same butterfly, making an average of sixteen to each egg. Prof. Lintner states that six specimens of *T. minutum* have been reared from a single egg of *L. Disippus*.

PARASITE OF THE VANCOUVER ISLAND OAK-LOOPER (*Ellopia somnaria*, Hulst.)—The oak trees in the vicinity of Victoria, B.C., have been for many years periodically stripped of their foliage, for a few years in succession, by myriads of the larvæ of the above named insect; then for a few years the trees are exempt from injury. This has been noticed by many of the citizens of Victoria and there has been much speculation as to the cause of the sudden disappearance of the marauding hosts. From material kindly sent to me, and with the valuable assistance of Mr. W. H. Danby, of Victoria, I have been able to discover several of the causes which periodically check the undue multiplication of this pest. The most effective of these is a fungous disease which has been identified by Prof. Roland Thaxter, as *Sporotrichum globuliferum*, Spegazzini as recorded in my last report. This attacks the insect in all stages of development.

From the chrysalides, Mr. Danby and I have bred numerous specimens of a yellowish Ichneumon fly (*I. cestus*, Cress.) which is easily recognized. The length is about three-eighths of an inch, and the whole body is yellowish orange with one black band across the abdomen. Besides this, a new species of *Pimpla* was bred from pupæ sent to me by Mr. Danby. This has since been named by Mr. W. H. Harrington, *Pimpla ellopixæ*, Har. (Can. Ent. XXIV. p. 99).

The above-named parasites reduced the numbers of the caterpillars last year enormously, but there was yet another enemy awaiting them. *E. somnaria* passes the winter in the egg state, tucked beneath mosses or flakes of bark. Very few eggs were to be found on the bark last winter and nearly every specimen of such as were discovered in two large consignments of bark sent by Mr. Danby, were found to be parasitised by a minute black Proctotrypid which Prof. Riley informs me is an undescribed species of *Telonomus*. Only one egg produced a caterpillar which was bred to maturity in my office upon a growing oak seedling.

PARASITES OF THE ZEBRA CATERPILLAR (*Mamestra picta*, Harris).—I know of no plant or shrub which this bright coloured caterpillar will not attack and it is frequently a source of considerable injury. It was sent in from several localities during the summer as a pest upon cabbages and potatoes. During September I found upon a plot of Bokhara Clover (*Melilotus alba*, Lam.) hundreds of clusters of the eggs of *Mamestra picta*, many of which showed from the colour that they were parasitised. The eggs were laid in a neat close patch, entirely covering the under-

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side of a leaflet right up to the edges. When parasitised they were of a dark leaden hue. Several of these egg-patches were enclosed in glass jars and in a few days thousands of specimens of a species of *Trichogramma* and about an equal number of a tiny black parasite, were found in the jars, the former of these was named by Prof. Riley *T. pretiosa* and the latter *Telonomus* (new species). Of the large number of egg-patches of *M. picta* which were collected, not one per cent gave the caterpillars of the moth, owing to the attacks of these parasites.

PARASITE OF THE LESSER GRAPE-VINE SPHINX (*Ampelophaga myron*, Cram.) AND TOMATO SPHINX (*Protoparce celeus*, Hüb.).—During the past summer, both of the above caterpillars were unusually abundant in western Ontario; very few however, apparently came to full growth, on account of the attacks of the small Braconid, *Apanteles congregatus*, Say. The eggs of this insect are laid by the female fly within the body of a caterpillar by means of a needle-like ovipositor, with which she pierces the skin. Sometimes as many as 200 eggs are laid in a single caterpillar (207 cocoons of this parasite were actually counted on a large specimen of the Tomato Sphinx found in London, Ont.) The young maggots upon hatching feed on the fatty parts of their victim and, when full-grown, force their way through its skin, and work themselves out as far as the last joint of their bodies, when they begin spinning their



Fig. 16—Cocoons of *A. congregatus* on Sphinx caterpillar.

small white cocoons, which stand on end and present the appearance of fig. 16. From these eventually the small active black four-winged flies emerge. Besides several parasitised specimens of the Lesser Grape-vine Sphinx, which I received from correspondents, there were also some caterpillars of the Tomato Sphinx sent in for report. Mr. W. W. Hilborn, of Leamington, Essex Co., Ont., says: "I am glad to learn what you write with regard to the parasite of the Tomato worm. Never until this season, has the caterpillar of the Sphinx moth done much injury. This year both tomatoes and potatoes have suffered. In some places whole fields have been destroyed. I have about three-quarters of an acre of early tomatoes that have been injured very much, although we hand picked the caterpillars every day for some time. A week or two ago we found a few which were parasitised like the one I sent you. We did not disturb any of the caterpillars which were thus affected and now there are hundreds of them, In fact, there are now (21st August) very few that are not parasitised. I sincerely trust that this parasite will continue its good work." I found on enquiry that practically the same state of affairs as is described by Mr. Hilborn, existed over a large district in western Ontario. I give herewith a figure from which the appearance of a sphinx caterpillar bearing the cocoons of the beneficial parasite is plainly shown. It will be well if all who see such will endeavour to restrain what appears to be an instinct in man, to destroy everything belonging to the animal world, which they do not understand or which they are not afraid of.

## DIVISION OF BOTANY.

### POTATO-BLIGHT AND POTATO-ROT.

The disease known as Potato-rot (*Phytophthora infestans*, de By.) is now well established in all the potato growing countries of the world and causes more loss to the potato crop than all the other sources of injury combined. In rainy seasons it is considered inevitable by most farmers, as a result of the wet conditions alone. This, however, is not the case, and it is important to have it well understood, as soon and as widely as possible, that this disease is due to the attack of an easily recognized vegetable organism belonging to the class of fungous parasitic plants, and further that careful experimentation has proved the possibility of preventing a large proportion of the loss by a systematic treatment with certain chemical mixtures as described below.

Many letters of inquiry having been received from farmers in all the eastern provinces of Canada, I considered it advisable to write the following letter, copies

of which were sent to several of the leading newspapers for publication early in July.

There are some facts which should be kept constantly in mind. 1. The Potato-blight of the leaves and the Potato-rot of the tubers are both due to the same cause. 2. This cause is a fungus which can be controlled. 3. The dry-rot seen in potatoes when they are planted in the spring as seed, produces both the blight on the leaves in August and the wet-rot of the tubers in autumn. 4. No potatoes containing patches of dry-rot should be planted as seed.

#### REMEDY FOR POTATO-ROT.

" OTTAWA, July 7th, 1892."

" To the Editor of———.

" SIR,—There are few diseases of field crops which are the direct cause of more loss to the farmers of Canada than that which is known under the different names of 'Potato-rot,' 'Potato-blight' or 'Potato-rust.' My object in writing this letter is to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that a practical and simple remedy has been discovered, and that the best time for applying it is during the latter half of this month.

" This disease of the potato is due to the attacks of a parasitic fungus, known by the name of *Phytophthora infestans*. The life history of this fungus is briefly as follows: The fungus passes the winter inside the potato tuber and is planted with it in the spring. As soon as the potato throws out its shoots, the parasite grows with it, running up through the tissues of the stems, and from about the end of July produces beneath the leaves an abundance of spores, or seed-like bodies. These are exceedingly minute, but are produced in such numbers that they frequently give a frost-like appearance to the under sides of the leaves. When these spores are produced on the leaves the appearance known as 'rust' shows itself in the shape of dark brown spots, which are caused by the drying up of the tissues, from the parasite having used up their contents. From the rust stage all future infection takes place. Some of the spores are carried by the wind and falling upon the leaves of other adjacent plants, produce more rust spots, while others falling to the ground are washed beneath the surface, and reaching the forming tubers produce the rot stage. The wet-rot, as seen in autumn in the tubers, is the form of this disease which is best known, but Potato-rot is really a dry rot which kills the tubers, and in autumn the wet-rot follows as a result of decay. In winter the disease occurs in the tubers, as patches of hard, whitish, diseased tissue.

" In this district the rust stage does not generally appear until about the first of August and this is the first evidence that blight is present in the field. As a rule the dark spots appear only on a few leaves at first, but if the weather be favourable the disease spreads rapidly from spores carried by the wind from these centres of infection, so that a large field may become diseased in a few days, and as a result the crop of potatoes ruined.

#### REMEDY.

" Careful experiments have shown that by spraying the potato haulms at the time the rust first appears, with the mixture of sulphate of copper and lime, known as the 'Bordeaux mixture,' the rust or blight on the leaves can be stopped, and as a consequence a large proportion of the rot in the tubers can be prevented.

#### BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper sulphate .....	6 pounds.
Lime, fresh.....	4 pounds.
Water .....	45 gallons.

" To make Bordeaux mixture—Take six pounds of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) powdered, and dissolve it in one gallon of hot water in a wooden tub (iron must not be used, as the vitriol would attack it.) Slake four pounds of lime in sufficient water

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to make a thin whitewash. Strain this through a fine sieve or a sack to remove all lumps. When both liquids are cool, pour the lime-wash into the copper sulphate solution, stirring it all the time. Now add enough water to make forty-five gallons, and the mixture is ready for use. It is best to prepare the mixture some time before required, but it must be kept covered to keep out all dust and rubbish.

"To apply this mixture to the foliage, undoubtedly the best and cheapest way is to use a proper spraying pump and nozzle, but if these are not on hand, good results which will well repay the trouble, may be obtained by applying the mixture with watering cans supplied with fine roses. There are several different kinds of spraying pumps in the market. Perhaps the most convenient for this work is a force pump attached to a barrel on wheels, to be drawn through the field by a horse. Smaller machines, known as Knapsack Sprayers, consist of a reservoir containing a small force pump, which can be carried upon a man's back. Both of these kinds of pumps can be purchased for about \$10 to \$20. It will be necessary to spray the fields two or three times to protect the crop thoroughly. There is no danger of injuring the foliage with the above mixture, as it is only half the strength of the original formula which is generally used.

"A great advantage of this mixture is that Paris Green, the only practical remedy for the Colorado Potato-beetle, can be applied at the same time. To do this, mix from a quarter to half a pound of Paris Green with a little water so as to make a thick paste, and then add it to the 45 gallons of Bordeaux mixture; that is, it is used in exactly the same strength as with plain water.

"These mixtures must be kept constantly stirred while being used, as both the lime in the Bordeaux mixture and the Paris Green sink quickly to the bottom of any mixture if left undisturbed."

The above recommendation was carried out here on the Central Experimental Farm amongst other experiments, Paris Green being added in the proportion of 1 lb. to 90 gallons of the Bordeaux mixture, and on the whole it produced as good results as any of the several mixtures tested. The insects which gave most trouble at Ottawa this season were, the Colorado Potato-beetle (*Doryphora 10-lineata*, Say). The Cucumber Flea-beetle (*Epitrix cucumeris*, Harris.) which eats small holes in the surface of the leaves, and Professor Jones, of Vermont, thinks it thus makes a starting point for the fungus *Macrosporium solani*, to injure the tissues. Later in the season the Large Red-headed Flea-beetle (*Systema frontalis*, Fab.) caused injuries similar to those of the last named enemy. All of these were kept in check by the Paris Green and Bordeaux mixture combined.

Having had considerable correspondence with Prof. L. R. Jones, Botanist to the State Agricultural Experiment Station at Burlington, Vermont, about the best means of controlling this disease, a series of joint experiments was planned, to be carried out contemporaneously at Burlington and Ottawa, with the same mixtures and as far as possible, with the same varieties of potatoes. The results of these experiments will be very useful for comparison with later work; but owing to unforeseen circumstances it is unadvisable to give now the full details of this year's experiments at Ottawa. These circumstances were, in the first place a very great inequality in the character of the soil in different parts of the field where the plots were measured off for trial; a severe and prolonged drought set in during the month of July and lasted till the 28th of that month, so that many of the varieties in poorer parts of the field were injured beyond recovery. This drought was more severe on account of following a very wet June. Again the Potato-rot was far less prevalent last season in this immediate district than usual, so that although there was practically no rot among the sprayed potatoes, neither was there any worth mentioning among those which were not treated.

I may however state that the general results were most encouraging, and the effect of the different treatments was conspicuously apparent upon the block of sprayed potatoes, which occupied the middle of the field, as compared with those which surrounded them, and which had been left unsprayed. Untreated vines had lost every vestige of foliage by the beginning of September, while some of the sprayed varieties remained perfectly green up to the time the crop was dug, on October 8th.

The defoliation this year of unsprayed vines was probably due more to the attacks of another disease caused by the fungus *Macrosporium solani*, and of insects, than by the true Potato-blight. Upon sprayed vines, however, these were not nearly so injurious, and although after all the unsprayed vines had been defoliated the insects congregated in myriads upon the still green leaves of the sprayed plots, and many of the plants were little by little eaten away, enormous numbers of the insects were found dead which had paid for their meal with their lives. The importance of the foliage being preserved as long as possible, was shown by the far larger crop of those varieties which held their leaves longest, and this not so much in the number of tubers as in their size. Two varieties which were remarkable for their power of resisting all enemies were "Holborn Abundance," and the "State of Maine." The following varieties were also noticeable, McIntyre, Empire State, St. Patrick, Clark's No. 1, Burpee's Surprise, White Star, Mammoth Prolific.

### LAWN GRASSES AND FODDER PLANTS.

The experiments in testing the value of various foreign and native fodder plants, have been carried on in accordance with the plan already treated of at some length in previous reports. During the past season about one hundred and fifty different species and varieties were cultivated at Ottawa, and notes taken of their yield per acre, nutritive value, hardiness and suitability for agricultural purposes. One hundred and sixty-one collections containing seeds of thirteen of the most promising varieties of grasses, in all 2,173 samples, were distributed to be tested in the different provinces of the Dominion. In addition to the above, twelve larger samples of the valuable Austrian Brome grass were sent out for testing on a larger scale. The grass plots proved an attractive feature of the farm work to the large number of farmers and botanists who visited the Central Farm. An interesting addition was made to the collection of fodder plants, in the shape of all the different varieties of clovers of which seeds were advertised for sale by seedsmen in this country and in Europe. These were all sown last spring and made a good growth for the first year; but it remains to be seen how they will pass the winter.

Attention was also given to the important question of Lawn Grasses, with regard to which perhaps more enquiries are received than any other subject connected with grasses. An interesting bed was laid out in the shape of "a grass mosaic," sown in the pattern of the "Union Jack." The plan was suggested to me by Mr. J. B. Olcott, of South Manchester, Conn. A plot two rods long by half a rod wide, was used for the purpose. First of all a wide St. George's cross (one foot wide) was sown in the centre with Hard Fescue (*Festuca duriuscula*); lying over this, the two centres meeting, was a St. Andrew's Cross of half the width (six inches), sown with Sheep's Fescue (*Festuca ovina*), and the eight angular spaces lying between the limbs of the two crosses were sown with different grasses. These were chosen so as to give the greatest variety of colour. In the very centre where the crosses met a small patch of another grass was planted. The object of this experiment was to show the inadvisability of sowing lawns with mixtures containing a large number of different varieties of grasses. What is required in a lawn is a sward of uniform colour and even texture. This cannot be secured if many varieties are sown together. When examined, grasses will be found to vary very much indeed, both in colour and the nature of their leaves, as to width, fineness and rigidity. This fact was well illustrated by the plan adopted, which attracted the favourable notice of many visitors. The satisfactory conclusion was arrived at that for good lawns in Canada, no grass could compare with the common June grass of our roadsides (*Poa pratensis*, L.), also called "Kentucky Blue-grass," or Spear grass, and in Europe, Smooth Meadow-grass. For a permanent bright colour, evenness of growth and softness of texture, as well as its iron-clad hardiness and power to withstand abuses, this grass has no equal. It was, too, almost invariably proclaimed the best in appearance, by all who were asked for an opinion, whether they knew the different grasses or not. The seed is easily procured, is cheap and is nearly always clean,

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as it ripens its seeds before most of the weeds which grow among grasses. Enough seed for a good large lawn can be gathered in an hour by the roadside at the end of June by anyone who will take the trouble to do so. After a week this will be dry enough to rub out all the seed, which may be sown at once. For a successful lawn, the soil should be of good depth and well drained. The surface should be ploughed, levelled, and rolled smooth in autumn. In the spring it should be again rolled, the seed sown and then lightly rolled or raked in. The seeding should be thick, in the proportion of as much as 3 to 3½ bushels of June grass to the acre, to which ¼ lb., of White Clover may be added. If the soil be moist, about half the above quantity may be made up of one of the many fine-leaved forms of *Agrostis* or Bent grasses, such as *A. stolonifera*; but the colour of this latter is of a decidedly different shade of green, and it must be done with the idea that the Bent grass, if more suitable to the soil, is ultimately to supplant the June grass. In the mosaic mentioned above the following grasses were used.

1. Hard Fescue (*Festuca duriuscula*), dark blue-green (hair-like leaves).
2. Sheep's Fescue (*Festuca ovina*), yellowish green (hair-like leaves).
3. Wood Meadow grass (*Poa nemoralis*), intense vivid green.
4. June grass, Kentucky Blue-grass (*Poa pratensis*), bright green.
5. Red Top (*Agrostis vulgaris*), pale green.
6. Squirrel tail (*Hordeum pratense*), pale glaucous green.
7. *Eatonia Pennsylvanica*, bright yellow-green.
8. Wire grass, Canada Blue-grass (*Poa compressa*), dark purplish green.
9. Water Bent grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*), pale yellowish green.
10. Meadow Foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*), darker green than No. 5.
11. *Agrostis scabra*, glaucous variety, pale green (hair-like leaves).

The recognition of the colours and varying textures of grasses suggests many ornamental uses for these plants, such as the permanent marking out of tennis courts or other ornamental patterns on lawns.

### CHESSE (*Bromus secalinus*, L).

In my annual report for 1891, I stated that at the request of one of my correspondents I had planted 100 grains each of Chess seed and Fall wheat, with the purpose of proving that, in the first place, Chess would come true from seed and produce seed from which Chess and nothing else could be grown; and secondly, that no adverse treatment could produce a plant of Chess from a grain of Fall wheat. As stated, 100 grains each of Chess and Fall wheat were sown in September, and each grain was marked with a small picket. I had a witness present with me during the whole sowing operation, according to agreement. In addition to the 100 grains, a single row 8 feet long and 2 inches wide was also sown of each kind of seed.

*Chess*.—The Chess seed all germinated and appeared above the ground in the autumn of 1891. In the spring of 1892 it grew rapidly, as soon as the snow water, which lay on it for a fortnight, soaked away. The flowering panicles appeared May 27, and the seed was ripe by the end of July. The single row was cut down twice and continued throwing up flowering spikes until September.

*Fall Wheat*.—Most of the seed germinated and appeared above the ground in the autumn of 1891.

During the winter of 1891–92 the snow was shovelled off half the bed three times, so as to expose the young plants to the weather. In the spring, water lay on half this plot for a fortnight after the snow melted. In April half the single row was stamped down into the muddy ground with the heel of my boot and the other half was cut off close to the ground with shears. After this the plot was left alone.

### RESULTS.

*Chess*.—Nearly every grain grew and produced a strong plant of Chess with many stems which bore an abundance of seed.

*Fall Wheat*.—Many plants of the 100 were drowned out by the water lying on them in spring; 42, however, grew and all produced Fall wheat. Of the single row,



both the plants which were stamped into the muddy soil and those which were cut down, grew equally well with the others and all produced Fall wheat.

To the above record I will add that of a single row of Chess sown in the spring of 1892, only one plant produced flowers that year. The plants went into the winter in healthy condition and will doubtless flower next spring.

In view of the above, I repeat again what I said last year; "There is only one remedy for Chess—to sow clean seed-wheat in clean land." If this be done there will be no trouble with Chess. Some thousands of farmers had this experiment brought under their notice during the season, and I trust that some of them may have been convinced that Chess cannot be grown from the seed of Fall wheat, whatever adverse circumstances it may pass through, any more than a rose can be grown from an onion seed. An illustration of the absurdity of the contention frequently put forth at Farmers' Institute Meetings, that Chess is a bastard grain and, therefore, cannot produce seed, is the fact that it is now largely grown in Oregon and Washington States as a hay grass. It is claimed to have a special value from growing on land-impregnated with alkali and unfit for the cultivation of Timothy. Mr. W. Tasker, of Ladner's Landing, B.C. writes. "I received some rye grass seed from Canada four years ago and found the following summer that it was nearly all Chess. I cut it for hay and the horses ate it well. Later, I was at Salem, Oregon, at the State Fair and saw the same grass among others labelled "Brome Grass." In speaking to the Manager of the Experimental Farm he told me that it made fair hay and if sown in the fall on land which turns white, a good crop of hay could be cut the following summer. It occurred to me that this meant alkali land. I afterwards learnt that it was a good deal cut and when Timothy was worth \$10 per ton, it was worth \$8. It is from three weeks to a month earlier than Timothy. When I came home from Oregon I gathered enough seed to sow half an acre. It yielded well and I harvested enough to sow nine acres of fallow with Chess and Red Top, and twenty acres of Chess and Timothy sown only on the surface, the other was harrowed in. The hay has the appearance of being good. I would not recommend sowing Chess where Timothy will do well, but in the North-west where there is Alkali in the soil it might be well to try it. Chess can be sown in the fall, a crop of hay reaped the following June, and the land then fallowed. I sow at the rate of 50 or 60 lbs. to the acre. Some complain of having Chess in their Timothy, I told one man he could get rid of it by cutting before the Chess had seeded when it will be done with, as it is only an annual; but if it is cut very early it will grow again from the roots, like oats cut for hay. Feeding off with sheep will finish it. When grown with Timothy, if left until the latter is ready, the Chess seed has fallen to the ground. Chess is hardier than Fall wheat. I had some last winter which was covered 8 inches deep with salt water for 3 days, and yet it came through all right. I never heard of Chess growing from Fall wheat or of killing pigs by the moon until I came to America."

The following letter containing much valuable information on this subject, has been received from Professor Moses Craig, Botanist of the Oregon State Agricultural College, in reply to an enquiry:—

"CORVALLIS, Oregon, 15th November, 1892.

"In reply to your letter of enquiry regarding the use of Cheat as a forage plant, I would say that in this (Benton) county, Chess (meaning mainly *Bromus secalinus*, L., though *B. racemosus* and *B. sterilis* are occasionally mixed with the above), grows well, and is considered by most farmers to be as good as Timothy, selling readily for the same price—\$12 a ton. This applies mainly to the hill regions, as in the valleys other grasses can be profitably grown.

"It endures the dry dusty summers much better than Timothy (*Phleum pratense*, L.), and is often sown in 'slashes' or freshly cleared and burned over land, where it makes a good stand. In the ranches of the Cascades when mixed with Wild Oats (*Avena fatua*, L.), it forms the entire food of cattle.

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"Perhaps I can best answer your questions by giving the views of my correspondents:—

E. P. Williams, Lane County, says:—I sow Cheat for fodder, and find it excellent for all kinds of stock.

J. Bagley, Polk County, says:—Very good hay for cattle and sheep.

S. P. Reeder, Washington County, says:—Cheat grass makes good hay for horses or cattle.

C. D. Steen, Linn County, says:—Wild Oats and Cheat make good hay if cut green.

E. F. Messner, Josephine County, says:—Chess makes good hay for horses, sheep and cattle.

Wm. Miller, Lane County, says:—I feed Cheat to horses and cattle, and consider it a fair quality of hay.

J. D. Hayes, Josephine County, says:—Chess makes fair hay for cattle.

J. G. McCune, Linn County, says:—I consider Chess of great value as hay for horses and cattle.

Ernest Eggerth, Umatilla County, says:—Have used it to feed stock and horses. Cheat hay made when in bloom makes good hay, but not equal to Timothy.

G. R. Stephenson, Multnomah County, says:—I consider it of no value.

S. W. Miles, Polk County, says:—Wild Cheat not of as much value as the tame hay.

L. P. Williams, Clackamas County, says:—Wild Oats and Chess may have some value as feed if cut early enough, but as they open before Clover and Timothy, their value is limited."

"I think that Chess grows *much better* on 'white land' or soil impregnated with alkali than does timothy and other tame grasses. In regard to the time of sowing Cheat for pasture, some sow in the fall, giving a spring pasture, others sow in the spring for late summer pasturage. For hay the seed is usually sown in October.

Opinions differ regarding the value of Cheat, but in the mountains, foot-hills, and on white land, large quantities are annually saved for hay, and for these localities there is nothing to take its place except Wild Oats.

In the valleys no one raises it, as other grasses will give better returns there."

I have reproduced the above letter in full, as it contains much that may be of use to British Columbian and North-western farmers.

## REPORT OF THE POULTRY MANAGER.

(A. G. GILBERT.)

To WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Esq.,  
Director Dominion Experimental Farms,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the fifth annual report of the Poultry Department for the year ending 15th January, 1893. In my last report, which extended to 29th February, attention was given to the effect of a morning warm ration on a certain number of fowls. The ration was composed of :—

	Lbs.	Oz.
Bran.....	2	8
Shorts.....	$\frac{2}{2}$	8
Ground meat.....	1	8

with clover hay and a small quantity of coarse sand and fine ground oyster shells mixed, with the object of preventing eggs being laid with soft shells, or no shells at all.

It had been noticed in previous years that the laying stock were most addicted to the vicious habits named during the month of March. Consequently, careful attention was paid to the layers during that period, and it was found that the vices were not indulged in to the same extent as formerly. This may have been owing to the mixing of the oyster shells and coarse sand in the soft feed, but no definite conclusions could be arrived at from one observation. The same ground is being gone over this season with certain additions to the rations of last winter, which are noted elsewhere.

### SOME OBSERVATIONS AND THEIR RESULTS.

It was observed, however, that the fowls in the pens containing the lesser number were freer from vice than the more crowded ones, thus showing the benefit of room and comparative range. The importance of farmers giving their laying stock as much room as possible was impressed upon them in my last report in the following words :—“The layers do better when they can enjoy as much freedom as possible. Many farmers have their poultry houses so arranged that with very little trouble or expense they can allow their fowls access to a barn, stable or enclosed shed, where gravel, sand, coal ashes or other substances may be found for the hens to scratch in. Fowls so situated are not likely to give way to egg or feather eating, or laying eggs with soft shells or no shells at all.” The experience of the past season confirms this. The observations of the past few years also lead to the conclusion that in constructing winter habitations for fowls it would be a good plan to have half of the floor of the pen covered with straw litter and the other half with coarse sand and gravel, or half wooden flooring and the other half dry earth. Placing the earth on the board floor would be more likely to keep it dry, which is absolutely necessary. Experience with earth, on board floors, has shown that it would not be necessary to remove the earth for three or four months, provided it was occasionally raked over and a small quantity added at the same time.

### A TEST OF DIFFERENT BREEDS.

A good opportunity was afforded of trying different breeds in enforced confinement when the breeding house was completed at the end of February last, but the construction of the outside runs was unavoidably postponed for some months later. The house

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contained 12 pens 8 x 5 feet each, and they were calculated to hold five or six females and one male. The following were placed in the building:—

- Pen 1.—White Leghorns: 7 pullets, 1 cockerel.
- “ 2.—Black Minorcas: 5 hens, 1 cockerel.
- “ 3.—Andalusians: 5 pullets, 1 cockerel.
- “ 4.—Plymouth Rocks: 7 pullets, 1 cockerel.
- “ 5.—Wyandottes: 5 pullets, 1 cockerel.
- “ 6.—Houdans: 5 hens, 1 cockerel.
- “ 7.—Black Hamburgs: 6 hens, 1 cockerel.
- “ 8.—Langshans: 4 hens, 1 cockerel.
- “ 9.—Buff Cochins: 5 hens, 1 cockerel.
- “ 10.—Red Caps: 3 pullets, 2 hens, 1 cockerel.
- “ 11.—Coloured Dorkings: 4 pullets, 1 hen, 1 cockerel.
- “ 12.—Golden Polands: 3 hens, 1 cockerel.

The results desired to be gained by observation of the breeds named in close confinement were:—

1. The breed to first develop vice.
2. What that vice might be.
3. What breeds stood the close confinement best.
4. To find a remedy, if possible, for any vice developed.

When the fowls were placed in the house the floor of the pens was covered with straw litter, but some of the heavier breeds became so palpably out of condition that a change of some kind became necessary. The straw litter was removed and coarse sand and fine gravel substituted. This had a beneficial effect, as the condition of the stock quickly improved. Vegetables, grit, &c., &c., had been supplied to the different pens.

### RESULTS OBSERVED.

The first to develop any vice were the Black Minorcas, which after laying well for two months began feather eating.

They were followed soon after by the Andalusians which displayed the same vice. This breed did not lay, meanwhile, as many eggs as the former.

The Black Hamburgs, Wyandottes and Red Caps followed and it became evident that change of treatment was at once necessary, or all would go the same way. The Red Caps, Dorkings, Buff Cochins and Houdans were removed to a larger pen, with outside run, and the Black Minorcas were allowed out to run at large, but, as it was the breeding season only one pen of fowls could be allowed out at a time. The worst cases were let out oftener than the others. As soon as the fowls got out they ceased the vicious habit. It was noticed that while the Minorcas picked feathers vigorously they did not eat eggs, but this may have been owing to a nest box of improved pattern and which kept the eggs more secluded than those formerly in use. Or, it may have been owing to the gravel and grit always on the floor.

### THE REMEDY.

The only effective remedy found was to let the fowls outside. It was plainly evident that the long winter confinement in the one house protracted in the more limited space of the second was the cause of the feather picking. This experience goes to show that while meat, grit, vegetables, &c., are absolutely necessary at all times, and are no doubt deterrents up to a certain date, that close confinement will eventually end disastrously,—another strong argument in favour of as much freedom as possible, under all circumstances, to both laying and breeding stock. It may be noticed that no bone food of any sort was used, although ground meat was given at stated intervals. Some time ago a mill for cutting green bones was procured and the bones so cut (not ground) are being fed at regular intervals. It will be interesting to note the effect, as much has been claimed for a “green bone ration,” one of the claims being the prevention of feather and egg eating.

## SOME OBSERVATIONS.

Briefly stated, the observations noted were :—

1. Six Black Minorca hens after laying well for some months were the first of 15 breeds to develop feather picking.
2. The replacing of the straw litter on the floor of the pens by earth, had a good effect.
3. The earth on the board floor, occasionally raked over and renewed kept remarkably clean for 5 months.
4. The most of the droppings were deposited during the night on the platforms under the roosts. These platforms were cleaned every morning and folded up against the partitions, so allowing more scratching room.
5. Keeping the pens scrupulously clean seemed to teach the fowls cleanly habits.
6. The earth when removed was a valuable manure.
7. That close confinement may be borne for a longer or shorter period, according as the essentials are supplied, but eventually ends disastrously.
8. The only remedy found was allowing the fowls outside range.
9. When it is impossible to allow the fowls, in winter, to shed, barn or other scratching ground, put fewer in a pen.

## A CONTRAST.

In the pen next to the Black Minorcas were six White Leghorn pullets (yearling hens in May). Under the same conditions they laid well, six eggs per *diem* being occasionally gathered from them. They developed no vice and kept in excellent condition although evidently anxious to get out. This result was as surprising as it was unexpected for belonging to the nervous, high flying, Spanish class, it was not anticipated that they would stand the strain as well as the heavier Asiatic breeds. Perhaps this one case should not be taken as a criterion.

## BREEDING PENS MADE UP.

The different breeding pens were made up as follows :—

Breeds.	Number in Pen.	When Mated.
Langshan .....	4 hens, 1 cockerel .....	March 5.
Andalusian .....	5 pullets, 1 cock .....	do 8.
Golden Poland .....	3 hens, 1 do .....	do 9.
Plymouth Rock .....	7 pullets, 1 cockerel .....	do 17.
Brahma .....	7 hens, 1 do .....	do 17.
White Leghorns .....	7 pullets, 1 do .....	do 25.
<i>Crosses.</i>		
4 Plymouth Rock hens..... } 3 Brahma hens..... }	White Leghorn, cock .....	April 8.

Other breeding pens were made up as stated in another page describing the behaviour of certain breeds in close confinement. The Buff Cochins are omitted from the list, as the pen was broken up, owing to the death of two hens and the cock. The Plymouth Rock cockerel also died but another fine bird was purchased and placed in the pen. Such was the demand for eggs during the hatching season that extra pens had to be made up of White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks; and still all the orders could not be supplied. The following birds were purchased in order to infuse new blood :—1 Brahma, cockerel; 1 Langshan, cockerel; 1 White Leghorn, cock; 1 Plymouth Rock, cock. The new breeds added to the stock were Red Caps, Coloured Dorkings and Golden Polands.

## Experimental Farms.

### Eggs set and Chickens Hatched.

When Eggs were Set..	Description of Eggs.	No. of Chicks hatched.	When Hatched.	Remarks.
March 25...	11 Red Cap .....	7	April 15...	
do 28...	7 do 7 Coloured Dorking.....	5	do 18...	
April 19...	12 Plymouth Rock .....	10	May 10...	
do 23...	13 Andalusian .....	12	do 12...	From Toronto.
do 30...	13 Crosses White Leghorn and Brahma..	5	do 20...	
do 30...	13 Buff Cochin .....	4	do 20...	Imported.
May 12...	9 Crosses, 4 White Leghorn.....	9	June 2...	
do 16...	13 Black Minorca.....	11	do 6...	From Guelph
do 16...	do .....	8	do 6...	do
do 22...	do .....	7	do 11...	
do 23...	13 Plymouth Rock .....	9	do 13...	
do 24...	13 White Leghorn .....	5	do 14...	
do 27...	13 Crosses White Leghorn and Brahma..	8	do 17...	
do 27...	6 Brahma, 7 Langshan .....	7	do 17...	
do 31...	6 White Leghorn, 7 Langshan .....	13	do 21...	
June 4...	13 Langshan .....	9	do 25...	
do 9...	7 White Leghorn, 6 Wyandotte.....	8	do 30...	
do 13...	6 White Leghorn, 5 G. Polands, 2 Wy.	10	July 4...	
do 14...	7 Black Minorcas, 6 Brahma .....	8	do 5...	
do 18...	7 Wyandottes, 6 Plymouth Rock .....	2	do 9...	
do 18...	5 B. Minorcas, 5 Brahma, 3 G. Poland.	11	do 9...	
do 22...	7 Wyandottes, 6 Brahma.....	4	do 13...	
do 29...	7 Langshans, 6 Golden Polands.....	9	do 20...	

It will be seen from the above that some of the eggs procured from a distance hatched remarkably well. As instances may be mentioned, 26 Minorca eggs from Guelph, and 13 Andalusian eggs from Toronto, the former giving 23 chicks, and the latter 12. In another case, but later in the season, 15 of the farm eggs resulted in 14 chicks. On the other hand, 13 Buff Cochin eggs from the United States yielded only 4 chicks. As a rule, eggs which come from, or go to a long distance, do not give satisfactory results.

#### THE SITTERS—A FEW POINTS.

Full instructions as to the proper management of the sitting hens will be found on page 209 of 1890 report, copies of which can be had on application. A short summary may be useful to those who have not read previous reports.

1. For an early sitter select a medium sized hen.
2. In the early part of the season give 11 eggs. More are apt to be chilled, unless the nest is in a very warm place.
3. If possible set two hens, about the same time. On the fifth or sixth day test the eggs, remove the unfertile ones and give the remainder to one hen, resetting the other.
4. The nest should be made of cut straw, and placed in a quiet spot away from the laying stock. It should be well dusted with carbolic disinfecting powder.
5. China eggs should be placed in the nest, and the sitter allowed to remain on them for two days before the valuable eggs are given to her.
6. Meanwhile the carbolic disinfecting powder has probably rid the body of any vermin.
7. During the hatching period, the nest and hen should occasionally be dusted with disinfecting powder.
8. The sitters and eggs should be examined every morning, to see if all is right.
9. Should an egg be broken in the nest, the others ought to be at once taken out, gently washed in luke warm water and replaced under the sitter. If soiled, the nest straw should be replaced by clean stuff.

10. Machines for testing eggs can be procured at a cheap price from an incubator maker, or a drawing of one may be had from a poultry paper, and a local tinsmith can easily do the rest.

#### CARE OF THE YOUNG CHICKS.

The proper care of young chicks is most important and indispensable to their quick maturing, as market fowls or early layers. And yet few farmers push their young stock with the proper food and frequent feedings absolutely necessary to make plump chickens for market. It is poor economy to hatch out a number of chickens and allow them to die from want of care, proper housing or food, and yet the money lost to the farmers of the country every year from all the causes mentioned is very great. With a little exertion a better quality of poultry could be put on the market by the farmers, and superior quality would soon result in better price. It may be said that young chickens demand close and frequent attention. May not the same be said of every department of the farm? With this difference that poultry will make a quicker return from date of hatching than any other live stock on the farm. With proper management the cockerels should be marketable in three to four months, and in five to five and a-half months the early pullets should be layers at a time when eggs are high in price. And such results should be obtained in many cases with food, much of which would otherwise be wasted. The proper care and management of chickens from time of hatching to maturity has been gone into at length in 1890 report, page 212. For the information of those who have not seen that report, the following brief recapitulation may be given:—

1. After hatching out, the chickens should remain undisturbed in the nest for 24 hours.
2. Their first feed should be stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, and stale bread crumbs. This may be continued some days.
3. Weather permitting, the hen and brood should be placed in a dry coop on the grass, where the chicks can get at and into the latter.
4. If kept indoors the chicks must be kept on earth, or on boards covered with earth. If not so kept, disaster will follow.
5. After being kept on the bread and milk diet for a week, granulated oatmeal or small particles of cracked corn may be added. At the end of two weeks whole wheat may be fed, but not before.
6. Care should be taken that the chicks are in no way stunted during the first five weeks of their existence. They should be pushed at all times but require particular attention during the period named.
7. Young stock require frequent but light feeding. It must be remembered that a stunted chicken will never make a good market fowl.
8. The earlier hatched, the sooner will the pullets lay.
9. The aim should be to have the pullets laying while the hens are moulting. A supply of new laid eggs all the year round will so be secured.

One of the obstacles in the way of obtaining early chickens is the difficulty of obtaining early sitters. This may be overcome by the use of a good incubator. As artificial incubation becomes simplified and results more certain, so will it become more generally adopted. Again, if the farmer's hens laid as well during the winter season, as they ought to do and will do, if properly managed, there would be more early sitters.

#### GROWTH OF THE CHICKENS.

The experience of the past five years shows that the Plymouth Rock cockerels make the most rapid growth of any breed so far tried. A cross of Brahma-Dorking during the past season grew quickly and attained large size making 4 lbs. in 3 months and 15 days. The following weights show the progress made by the breeds mentioned.

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Five cockerels hatched on the 10th May weighed on the 2nd August following:—  
2 lbs. 07 ; 2.05 ; 2.02 ; 2.01 ; 1.10.

The same birds weighed on the 14th September, 5 lbs. ; 4.11 ; 4.06 ; 4.04 ; 3.07.

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## BUFF COCHINS.

Three cockerels hatched on the 20th May weighed 2 lbs 03 ozs.; 1.15; 1.15 on 2nd August.

## LANGSHANS.

Three cockerels hatched on the 20th June weighed on the 17th September 3 lbs; 2.07 lbs. and 2.12 lbs. On the 20th December the same birds weighed 6.03 lbs., 6.02 lbs. and 6 lbs.

## CROSSES.

The following will show the progress made with the crosses named:—

Brahma-Dorking Cockerel—Hatched on 18th April; weighed on 2nd August, 4 lbs.; on 6th September, 5 lbs., 14 oz.; on 18th October, 7 lbs., 12 oz. This has been the most satisfactory cross so far made.

White Leghorn-Brahma cross—Two cockerels hatched on 20th May, weighed on 15th September 3 lbs., 7 oz., 3 lbs. 6 oz.; on 28th October, 5 lbs.; 4 lbs., 15 oz.; on 20th December, 6 lbs., 4 oz.; 6 lbs.

The pullets of the last named cross promise to make large fowls and excellent layers. A pullet hatched on 20th May laid her first egg on the 4th December. On the same day a pullet of the same age, but of the White Leghorn-Plymouth Rock cross, also laid her first egg. The females of the White Leghorn-Plymouth Rock cross have been found hardy fowls and good winter layers. The Brahma cross is being tried for the first time.

## JULY CHICKENS.

Taken as a whole the progress of the chickens was very satisfactory. In no case did a Plymouth Rock, Brahma, Langshan or White Leghorn chick die. All exhibited vigour and hardiness from their hatching. Careful note was taken of the progress of the chickens hatched in July. They were slower to get on their legs than the earlier ones, and despite care, good feeding and precautions against lice, several wilted away and died. In some cases it was a difficult matter to rid the ailing chicks of lice, indeed the latter seemed to take to the weaklings. There can be no doubt that July chicks have a trying ordeal to undergo, for they have to withstand the intense heat of the midsummer months on one hand and the chill fall rains on the other. The early hatched chicks are the most profitable for the farmer. The hatching of late chickens should be avoided, but when impossible to do otherwise the growing stock should be kept under trees in preference to any other kind of shade.

## BEGINNING OF WINTER LAYING.

The hens went into winter quarters at the end of November. Most of them appeared to be over their moulting by that time. During their moulting the hens had a free run and were generously fed. An Andalusian pullet hatched on the 12th of May was the first to lay, on the 21st November. A Plymouth Rock pullet, hatched on the 10th May, was next to follow on the 24th of the same month. A pullet of the White Leghorn-Brahma cross, hatched 2nd June, laid first egg on 14th December. A pullet of the White Leghorn-Plymouth Rock cross, hatched on the same day as last named, laid on the same day.

The first hens to lay after moulting were the White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Andalusians, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Wyandottes and Red Caps, in the order named.

## AN EXPERIENCE OF COLD WEATHER.

The day before last Christmas was remarkable for the weather becoming exceptionally cold. With few variations the low temperature has continued to date, 14th January. On one occasion the thermometer registered 30 below zero, and the cold was accompanied by a piercing north-west wind. In the farm poultry houses the cold was severely felt, the lowest point marked by the thermometer on the 24th December was as follows:—

Main poultry building	20 below freezing.
No. 2 do do	22 do do
No. 3 do do	24 do do



During the cold period mentioned the Black Minorcas, Andalusians, Plymouth Rocks, Red Caps and the White-Leghorn-Brahma Crosses laid the most eggs. This goes to strengthen the statement made in report of last year "that the breeds which are often stated to be the most unsuitable to cold climates do really lay the best." But if eggs are wanted in winter the laying stock must be kept in a temperature where their combs will not freeze. Better still, if they can be kept where the water will not freeze. It may be said that few farmers have fowl houses wherein the water will not freeze. But the farmers, as a rule, do not give the attention required to make their poultry revenue makers, in winter. When they do, they will find that the same reason and system is required to attain success in this branch, as is demanded by every other. What would be said of the farmer who would give as an excuse for not having potatoes during the winter that he allowed them to stay out until frozen. And how many crops of eggs are lost from the hens standing out until injured by cold. An important point to remember is that, when the laying stock are kept in cold quarters, the food which should go into eggs, goes to keeping up the animal heat. Again, the vegetable food is frozen so that it cannot be eaten, and the droppings remain solid until mild weather permits of their removal. Space will not permit further remarks on the subject, but comfortable quarters for the laying stock are necessary if the farmer wishes to be successful in obtaining eggs at a time when they are highest in price.

RATIONS FOR LAYING STOCK.

The following are the rations for the laying stock :—

*Morning Warm Ration.*—5 lbs. shorts ; 2½ lbs. pea meal ; 2 lbs. corn meal : 2 lbs. ground meat ; 2 lbs. oats ; with boiled vegetables occasionally mixed. At times fine ground oyster shells were added.

*P. M. Ration.*—20, 24 or 26 lbs of wheat.

Vegetables, such as mangels, turnips and carrots were regularly supplied.

This ration was fed to the following stock.

LIST OF POULTRY.

The poultry at present on hand numbers :—

Breeds.	Cocks.	Cockerels.	Hens.	Pullets.
Brahmas.....	1	9	6	16
Red Caps.....	1	5	5	6
Langshans.....	1	11	3	8
Plymouth Rocks.....	1	3	11	9
White Leghorns.....	1	12	17	12
Wyandottes.....	1	2	9	6
Buff Cochins.....	—	2	3	1
Andalusians.....	2	3	11	7
Black Minorcas.....	1	13	4	13
Mixed.....	—	1	29	—
Coloured Dorkings.....	—	—	3	—
Golden Polands.....	1	2	3	4
Houdans.....	—	—	11	1
White Leghorn—Brahma Cross.....	—	4	—	6
do P. Rock do.....	—	1	—	1
Black Hamburgs.....	—	—	4	—
	10	68	119	90
				119
				68
				10
Wild Geese.....				287
				6
Total.....				293

# Experimental Farms.

## DISEASES OF POULTRY.

During the year numerous enquiries were made by letter, and in person, by those living in the neighbourhood, as to numerous ailments from which their stock were suffering. In many cases the symptoms described were difficulty of breathing, clogging of the nostrils, swollen head, emaciation, &c., &c., all of which are symptoms of roup. As has been emphasized in previous reports, in all cases of this disease, it is better to kill the ailing fowl and burn or bury its remains, or the others will surely be contaminated. Roup often follows cold, but is sometimes inherited, and in such cases shows itself first in the weaklings. Often times before the symptoms of the disease are detected, several fowls are suffering from it, and the curing of them is at all times wearisome, and in many cases impossible. It will rarely pay a farmer to attempt to cure a fowl sick with roup, for if he is successful such recovered fowls usually breed poor stock and it is not desirable to raise weakling chickens, or to breed from the same, should they struggle to mature growth.

### SUMMARY.

The following summary of information given in previous reports will be useful to those who have not read them:—

Select the best layers for the winter pens.

Supply the layers with bones, oyster shells and vegetables.

Kill the drones for they eat the profit made by the good layers.

Get out as many chickens as possible in time for the early grass.

When properly managed poultry and small fruits are said to be a paying combination.

Keep the layers, if possible, in a temperature where the drinking water will not freeze.

With proper care the cockerels should be fit for market in three to four months; and the pullets become layers in five to six months.

The laying stock should be supplied in winter with all the material necessary for making the eggs.

The best layers will generally be found to be the most active ones.

The Black Minorcas are rapidly coming to the fore as winter layers.

Where the water is kept from freezing, it is of special advantage to the hens with large combs.

In cold poultry houses the food instead of going into eggs goes to keep up the animal heat.

Fowls divided into small colonies lay more eggs than when crowded together.

Keep no layer over two years, for it then moults so late that all future profit is eaten up before it commences to lay.

Intelligent and systematic management is as necessary in the poultry department as it is in every other line of business.

### EGGS DIFFERENT IN COLOUR AND WEIGHT.

As large eggs are in demand for shipment it is well to know the difference in the eggs laid by the breeds as named and some of which are among the best known to farmers.

**BLACK MINORCAS**—Large white eggs—Hen's eggs weighing  $2\frac{2}{8}$  to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  ozs. each; per dozen 1 lb. 11 ozs.; pullet's eggs each 2 ozs.; per doz. 1 lb. 7 ozs.

**ANDALUSIANS**—Large white eggs—Hen's eggs each weighing  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ; per doz. 1 lb. 11 ozs.

**WHITE LEGHORNS**—Large white eggs—Hen's eggs each  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ; per dozen 1 lb. 10 ozs. to 1 lb. 11 ozs.; pullet's eggs each  $1\frac{9}{10}$  oz.; per dozen 1 lb.  $7\frac{7}{8}$  ozs.

**HOUDANS**—Large white eggs—Hen's eggs each  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ; per dozen 1 lb. 11 ozs. to 1 lb. 13 ozs.

**BRAHMAS**—Large dark coloured eggs—Hen's eggs  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. each; per dozen 1 lb.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. to 1 lb. 13 ozs.

**BUFF COCHINS**—Large dark coloured eggs—Hen's eggs vary in size, some going as high as  $2\frac{1}{4}$  ozs., others  $1\frac{3}{8}$  each.

**WYANDOTTES**—Medium sized dark coloured eggs—Hen's eggs weighing 1 lb. 9 ozs. per dozen; pullet's eggs each 2 ozs.; per dozen 1 lb. 7 ozs.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**—Eggs of large or medium size according to strain—Hen's eggs each  $2\frac{3}{8}$  ozs.; per dozen 1 lb. 9 ozs. to 1 lb. 11 ozs.; pullet's eggs each 2 ozs.; per dozen, 1 lb.  $6\frac{1}{8}$  ozs.

**RED CAPS**—White or lightly coloured eggs of medium size. Single egg, 2 ozs.; per dozen 1 lb.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. to 1 lb. 8 ozs.

Visitors were more numerous during the past than in any previous year. The letters received and the questions asked in them by farmers, have greatly increased in number and indicate growing interest in the poultry department as a means of revenue.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. GILBERT,  
*Manager Poultry Department.*

Central Experimental Farm,  
Ottawa, 15th January, 1893.

# Experimental Farms.

## EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

REPORT OF W. M. BLAIR, SUPERINTENDENT.

To WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Esq.,  
Director Dominion Experimental Farms,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report of the operations on the Experimental Farm for the Maritime Provinces at Nappan, N.S., during the year 1892.

### WHEAT.

The winter of 1891–92 was mild with only a few days sleighing. The spring was dry and cold extending into June, with a very warm and dry July. In consequence of this drouth the roots and vegetables were a light crop, about two-thirds of an average.

Seeding commenced on 21st April, this being the earliest period since we commenced farm work here, and with fine harvest weather, excepting the first week of August, nearly all crops were gathered in good condition.

### MANURE.

The barnyard manure available during the past year was supplemented with about 200 dollars worth of special fertilizer, such as superphosphate and ground bone, and in every instance there has been a marked increase of crop where these were applied to the land.

### HAY.

Hay on the marsh land was a light crop while that on the upland was heavy; on the former there was about 42 tons of English and 20 tons of Broadleaf, and on the latter there was about 50 tons. This was all secured in good condition.

### WHEAT.

Eleven varieties of winter wheat were sown on clover sod ploughed under on plots of one fortieth of an acre each. A statement of the results are given below.

#### WINTER WHEAT.

Seed sown.	Name.	Date of Sowing.	Harvested.	Yield per acre.	Lbs. per bushel.	Condition when cut.
Lbs.				Bush.		
3	Tasmania	Sept. 9	August 1	50	61½	Long bright straw; some lodged.
3	Canadian Velvet Chaff	do 9	do 6	50	60	Medium straw; some rust.
3	Manchester	do 9	do 5	50	61½	Stiff straw; some rust.
3	Martin's Amber	do 9	do 8	45	60	do do
3	Democrat	do 9	do 5	42½	61½	Stiff bright straw.
3	Golden Cross	do 9	do 1	40	60½	Stiff red straw.
3	Volunteer	do 9	do 1	40	61	Long red straw; some rust.
3	Early Red Clawson	do 9	do 5	40	60	Stiff bright straw.
3	Royal Red	do 9				Entire failure.
3	White Queen	do 9				do

The Royal Red and White Queen were two varieties imported from England selected as among the best of the many fine sorts recently offered.

## SPRING WHEAT.

Fifteen varieties of spring wheat were sown, as stated below, in plots of one-twentieth of an acre each. Four and one-half pounds of seed was sown on each plot, with the results given.

Names.	Sown.	Harvested	Yield	Weight	Condition when cut.
			per Acre.	per Bushel.	
			Bush.	Lbs.	
Rio Grande.....	April 27.	Aug. 27.	30	60	Long, stiff, bright straw.
White Connell.....	do 27.	do 29.	35	58½	Long, stiff straw; some rust.
Gehun.....	do 27.				
Saxonka.....	do 27.	do 27.	20	59	Medium straw, stiff; very rusty.
Defiance.....	do 27.	do 27.	25	55	Long, stiff, bright straw.
Campbell's Triumph.....	do 27.	do 25.	25	59	Medium stiff straw; some rust.
Ladoga.....	do 27.	do 25.	20	59	Long, stiff straw; some rust.
Pringle's Champlain.....	do 27.	do 25.	20	58	Long, stiff, bright straw.
Wellman's Fife.....	do 27.	do 31.	35	57	do do
White Delhi.....	do 27.				
Campbell's White Chaff.....	do 27.	do 25.	30	56	Long, stiff straw; some rust.
White Russian.....	do 27.	do 25.	30	58	Long, stiff, bright straw.
Colorado.....	do 27.	do 22.	35	60	Long, stiff straw; some rust.
Australian.....	do 27.	do 22.	25	54	do very rusty.
Red Fern.....	do 27.	do 25.	30	58	Very long, stiff, bright straw.

## BARLEY.

Sixteen varieties of barley were grown in plots of one-twentieth acre each. Four and three-quarter pounds of seed were sown on each plot, with the results stated below.

Names.	Sown.	Harvested	Yield	Weight	Condition when cut.
			per Acre.	per Bushel.	
			Bush.	Lbs.	
Duck-bill.....	April 28.	Aug. 17.	45	49	Medium strong and bright straw.
Rennie's Improved.....	do 28.	do 8.	50	49	Large, coarse, stiff and bright straw.
Prize Prolific.....	do 28.	do 17.	50	48½	Short, weak straw; some rust.
Odessa.....	do 28.	do 8.	60	46	Medium soft straw; bright.
Danish Chevalier.....	do 28.	do 23.	45	47	Short, soft, bright straw.
Kinver (Webb's).....	do 28.	do 23.	25	48	Very short, soft, bright straw.
Oderbruch.....	do 28.	do 9.	55	48	Medium soft, bright straw; much lodged.
Mensury.....	do 28.	do 13.	50	45	Medium bright; a little sinutty.
Baxter's Six-rowed.....	do 28.	do 8.	45	47	Medium soft and bright straw.
Goldthorpe.....	do 28.	do 23.	45	47	Large, bright and soft straw.
Two-rowed Naked.....	do 28.	do 13.	35	59	Very short, fine straw; some lodged.
Guymalaye.....	do 28.	do 16.	46	57	Medium coarse, stiff straw; some rust.
Thanet.....	do 28.	do 16.	53	50	Short, weak straw; much rust.
New Golden Grains.....	do 28.	do 17.	60	49	Medium weak straw rusty; some lodged.
Saale.....	do 28.	do 22.	40	50	Medium stiff, straw bright.
Golden Melon.....	do 28.	do 22.	53	49	do do

# Experimental Farms.

## OATS.

Thirty-four varieties of oats were also grown in plots of one-twentieth acre each ; four and a quarter pounds of seed being sown in each case excepting in that of Rennie's New Oat, on this plot only three pounds of seed was sown from which the following results were obtained :—

Name.	Sown.	Harvested	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bush.	Condition when cut.
			bush.	lbs.	
Giant Cluster . . . . .	April 29.	Aug. 29.	75	35	Large, stiff, bright straw.
Abundance . . . . .	do 29.	do 22.	85	36	do do
Early Etampes . . . . .	do 29.	do 20.	75	34	Very short, stiff, dark straw.
Prolific California . . . . .	do 29.	do 20.	65	33	Coarse, stout and bright straw.
Black Brie . . . . .	do 29.	do 31.	65	36	Large, stiff, bright straw.
Doncaster Prize . . . . .	do 29.	do 22.	75	35	do do
Improved Ligowo . . . . .	do 29.	do 17.	75	36	Long, fine, stiff bright straw.
Joanette . . . . .	do 29.	do 20.	80	35	Short, stiff, bright straw.
American Beauty . . . . .	do 29.	do 20.	85	35	Long, stiff, bright straw.
Prolific Black Tartarian . . . . .	do 29.	do 22.	70	35	do do
Victoria Prize . . . . .	do 29.	do 15.	65	39	Long, bright straw, much lodged.
Rennie's New . . . . .	do 29.	do 17.	55	34	Very short, stiff, bright straw.
Flying Scotchman . . . . .	do 29.	do 13.	70	37½	Long, stiff, bright straw.
Rennies Prize White . . . . .	do 29.	do 12.	55	40½	Short, stiff, bright straw.
Banner . . . . .	do 29.	do 20.	60	34½	Long, stiff, bright straw.
Cream Egyptian . . . . .	do 29.	do 19.	50	41	Long, coarse straw.
English White . . . . .	do 29.	do 14.	55	40	Medium, soft, bright straw, much lodged.
Early Blossom . . . . .	do 29.	do 20.	60	37	Long, stiff, bright straw.
White Russian . . . . .	do 29.	do 23.	70	39	do do
Improved Black Tartarian . . . . .	do 29.	do 23.	60	37	do do
Holstein Prolific . . . . .	do 29.	do 23.	85	33	Long, coarse, bright straw.
Challenge (Webb's) . . . . .	do 29.	do 14.	55	41½	Short, soft, bright straw ; some lodged
Prize Cluster . . . . .	do 29.	do 16.	40	40	Medium, weak and bright straw ; some lodged.
Early Archangel . . . . .	do 29.	do 17.	55	39½	Stout, strong, bright straw.
Early Gothland . . . . .	do 29.	do 23.	50	37	Medium, stiff, long, bright straw.
Bonanza . . . . .	do 29.	do 15.	55	41½	Long, soft, bright straw ; some lodged
New Zealand . . . . .	do 29.	do 29.	70	36	Large, stiff, bright straw.
Poland White . . . . .	do 29.	do 16.	60	40½	Long, coarse, soft straw, much lodged
Hazlett's Seizure . . . . .	do 29.	do 16.	45	40½	Medium, stiff, bright straw.
Rosedale . . . . .	do 29.	do 23.	40	38	Large, bright, stiff straw.
American Triumph . . . . .	do 29.	do 29.	55	34	Large, soft, bright straw.
Early Racehorse . . . . .	do 29.	do 15.	60	41	Medium, stiff, bright straw.
Welcome . . . . .	do 29.	do 16.	65	40	Large, bright, stiff straw.
Canadian Triumph . . . . .	do 29.	do 15.	65	42	Large, bright, medium stiff straw ; lodged.

## EARLY AND LATE SOWING.

In order to test the relative value of early and late sowing, a field was laid off in plots of one-tenth of an acre each, and sown at six different times, commencing on 27th April, one week intervening between each sowing, the same kind of grain in all cases being sown. There were two plots each of Wheat, Barley and Oats. The following table gives the results :—

## WHEAT sown at different times.

Nine Pounds on each Plot.	Sown.	Harvested.	Yield per Acre.	
			bush.	Weight per Bushel.
1—Pringle's Champlain.....	April 27.....	Aug. 23.....	30	61
Campbell's White Chaff.....	do 27.....	do 23.....	22½	60
2—Pringle's Champlain.....	May 4.....	Aug. 24.....	27½	60
Campbell's White Chaff.....	do 4.....	do 24.....	20	58
3—Pringle's Champlain.....	May 11.....	Aug. 31.....	22½	59
Campbell's White Chaff.....	do 11.....	do 31.....	17½	55
4—Pringle's Champlain.....	May 18.....	Aug. 31.....	12½	54
Campbell's White Chaff.....	do 18.....	do 31.....	12½	50
5—Pringle's Champlain.....	May 25.....	Sept. 2.....	17½	57
Campbell's White Chaff.....	do 25.....	do 2.....	12½	52
6—Pringle's Champlain.....	June 1.....	Sept. 5.....	10	50
Campbell's White Chaff.....	do 1.....	do 5.....	10	47

## OATS sown at different times.

Eight and a-half Pounds on each Plot.	Sown.	Harvested.	Yield per Acre.	
			bush.	Weight per Bushel.
1—Prize Cluster.....	April 27.....	Aug. 17.....	37½	41
Banner.....	do 27.....	do 23.....	67½	37
2—Prize Cluster.....	May 4.....	Aug. 19.....	45	40½
Banner.....	do 4.....	do 24.....	67½	36
3—Prize Cluster.....	May 11.....	Aug. 22.....	42½	39½
Banner.....	do 11.....	do 27.....	75	35
4—Prize Cluster.....	May 18.....	Aug. 27.....	40	35
Banner.....	do 18.....	Sept. 1.....	55	32
5—Prize Cluster.....	May 25.....	Aug. 29.....	32½	38
Banner.....	do 25.....	Sept. 3.....	55	32
6—Prize Cluster.....	June 1.....	Aug. 31.....	35	34
Banner.....	do 1.....	Sept. 5.....	55	30

# Experimental Farms.

BARLEY sown at different times.

9½ Pounds of Seed being used on each Plot.	Sown.	Harvested.	Yield per Acre.	Yield per Bushel.
			bush.	
1—Baxter's six-rowed .....	April 27 .....	Aug. 8 .....	42½	48
Carter's Prize Prolific .....	do 27 .....	do 15 .....	35	49
2—Baxter's six-rowed .....	May 4 .....	do 8 .....	42½	49
Carter's Prize Prolific .....	do 4 .....	do 17 .....	47½	48
3—Baxter's six-rowed .....	do 11 .....	do 10 .....	55	46
Carter's Prize Prolific .....	do 11 .....	do 27 .....	42½	45
4—Baxter's six-rowed .....	do 18 .....	do 18 .....	40	44½
Carter's Prize Prolific .....	do 18 .....	do 29 .....	50	43
5—Baxter's six-rowed .....	do 25 .....	do 20 .....	35	41½
Carter's Prize Prolific .....	do 25 .....	Sept. 3 .....	32½	45
6—Baxter's six-rowed .....	June 1 .....	Aug. 27 .....	30	40
Carter's Prize Prolific .....	do 1 .....	Sept. 10 .....	25	46

## PEASE.

Twenty-five varieties of pease were sown in small plots, one pound of seed being used in each case, the following were the results obtained:—

Names.	Sown.	Harvested.	Remarks.
Duke of Albany .....	May 3 .....	Aug. 15 .....	Medium yield.
Telephone .....	do 3 .....	do 14 .....	Fair yield.
Champion of England .....	do 3 .....	do 14 .....	do
Steele Bros.' Extra Early .....	do 3 .....	do 2 .....	Medium good yield.
Extra Early Brittany .....	do 3 .....	do 12 .....	Good yield.
Laxton's Supreme .....	do 3 .....	do 12 .....	do
Early Blue Imperial .....	do 3 .....	do 15 .....	Fair yield.
Ringleader .....	do 3 .....	do 2 .....	Good yield.
Sratagem .....	do 3 .....	do 4 .....	Poor yield.
Laxton's Alpha .....	do 3 .....	do 5 .....	do
First and Best .....	do 3 .....	do 2 .....	Good yield.
Blue Peter .....	do 3 .....	do 2 .....	Fair yield.
Horsford's Market Garden .....	do 3 .....	do 13 .....	Good yield.
American Wonder .....	do 3 .....	do 2 .....	do
Bliss' Abundance .....	do 3 .....	do 8 .....	Fair yield.
Kentish Invicta .....	do 3 .....	do 7 .....	Yielded well.
Extra Early Star .....	do 3 .....	do 2 .....	Fair yield.
Early Kent .....	do 3 .....	do 3 .....	do
Tom Thumb .....	do 3 .....	do 2 .....	Poor yield.
Pride .....	do 6 .....	do 15 .....	Heavy yield.
Kennie's No. 10 .....	do 6 .....	do 15 .....	Very heavy yield.
Prince Albert .....	do 6 .....	do 13 .....	Heavy yield.
Mummy .....	do 6 .....	do 15 .....	do strong growth
White Marrowfat .....	do 6 .....	do 15 .....	Good yield.
Crown .....	do 6 .....	do 12 .....	Heavy yield.



## MIXED GRAIN.

Tests conducted for the purpose of ascertaining the results as to quantity and weight of the products from sowing different mixtures of grain, to determine which mixture will give the largest amount of feed per acre.

Seven acres of poor land was selected for the purpose and divided into one acre plots, this land had a dressing of one barrel of Archibald's Fertilizer per acre.

The following table gives the quantity and kinds of seed per acre and the returns :—

Total Number of bush. Sown per acre.	Varieties.	Sown.	Harvested.	Bush. per acre.	Weight per bush.
2½	{ Pease, 1½ bush. .... Wheat, ½ do .....	May 6	August 18	11½	Lbs. 58
2½	{ Pease, ½ bush. .... Wheat, 1 do .....	do 6	do 17	19	43½
3	{ Oats, 1½ bush. .... Barley, 1½ do .....	do 6	do 17	18½	41
3	{ Pease, ½ do .....	do 6	do 18	23½	41
2½	Pease.....	do 6	do 19	19½	62½
3	Oats.....	do 6	do 18	26	38½
2½	{ Wheat, ¾ bush. .... Barley, 1 do .....	do 6	do 18	16½	37
	{ Oats, 1 do .....				

## CROSS-BRED WHEATS.

Six varieties of cross-bred wheats received from the Central Farm at Ottawa were sown with the following results:—

Amount of Seed Sown.	Varieties.	Sown.	Harvested.	Lbs. per Plot.	Condition when cut.
2 ounces.	Carleton.....	May 5	August 24	1½	Long bright weak straw.
2 do	Ottawa.....	do 5	do 24	2½	Medium stiff straw, rusty.
2 do	Alpha.....	do 7	do 24	¾	Long stiff straw, some rust.
2 do	Prince.....	do 7	do 24	2	Medium stiff straw, rusty.
2 do	Beta.....	do 7	do 24	1½	Short stiff straw, rusty.
4 do	Abundance.....	do 7	do 24	4½	Long stiff straw, rusty.

# Experimental Farms.

## TURNIPS.

Fourteen varieties of Turnips were sown on 26th May, consisting of three rows, 30 inches apart and 66 feet long, of each kind. Duplicate plots of the same varieties were sown on 8th June. The following table gives the results:—

Varieties.	1st Plot Sown.		2nd Plot Sown.		1st Plot Pulled.		2nd Plot Pulled.		1st Plot Weight.	2nd Plot Weight.
	May 26.	June 8.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 18.	Lbs.	Lbs.		
Rennie's Prize Purple Top Swede	May 26.	June 8.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 18.	500	445		
Rennie's Elephant, or Giant King	do 26.	do 8.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	340	235		
Bangholm Purple Top Swede	do 26.	do 8.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	480	470		
Carter's Elephant Swede	do 26.	do 8.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	380	427		
Carter's Prize Winner	do 26.	do 8.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	470	470		
Sutton's Champion Purple Top	do 26.	do 8.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	500	417		
Hartley's Bronze Top	do 26.	do 8.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	360	336		
Mammoth Purple Top	do 26.	do 8.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	475	450		
Bronze Top Extra	do 26.	do 8.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	375	365		
Jumbo, or Monarch	do 26.	do 8.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	370	325		
Steele Bros. Select Purple Top	do 26.	do 8.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	430	375		
Marquis of Lorne Purple Top	do 26.	do 8.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	335	312		
Rennie's Novelty Swede	do 26.	do 8.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	450			
Davey's Swede	do 26.	do 8.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	525			

The last named Turnip was from a small quantity of seed kindly sent me by Mr. Davey, the English delegate who visited the farm last year in company with Mr. McQueen. These gave the heaviest crop. He also sent at the same time a small package of mangels, but these latter did not yield as well as some other sorts tried. See Statement of Mangels.

## MANGELS.

Thirteen varieties of Mangels were sown in plots of three rows each, 66 feet long with 30 inches between each row. These were sown on 26th May, and a duplicate plot of each kind was sown on 8th June, with the following results:—

Varieties.	1st Plot Sown.		2nd Plot Sown.		1st Plot Pulled.		2nd Plot Pulled.		1st Plot Weight.	2nd Plot Weight.
	May 26.	June 8.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 17.	Lbs.	Lbs.		
Pearce's Canadian Giant	May 26.	June 8.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 17.	420	495		
Carter's Warden Prize Yellow Globe	do 26.	do 8.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	335	355		
Mammoth Long Red	do 26.	do 8.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	495	465		
Gate Post or Long Red	do 26.	do 8.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	270	265		
New Giant Yellow Intermediate	do 26.	do 8.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	512	385		
Golden Fleshed Tankard	do 26.	do 8.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	335	270		
Red Fleshed Tankard	do 26.	do 8.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	175	190		
Red Globe	do 26.	do 8.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	329	330		
Berkshire Prize	do 26.	do 8.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	300	220		
Red Globe Oberndorf Extra	do 26.	do 8.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	250	220		
Rennie's Mammoth Long Red	do 26.	do 8.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	367	325		
Yellow Globe Select	do 26.	do 8.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	280	187		
Yellow Globe (Davey's)	June 8.	do 8.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	do 17.	300			

## CARROTS.

Twelve varieties of carrots were sown on 27th May in three rows 66 feet long, and 24 inches between the rows, with duplicate plots of each sown on 8th June. The results are stated below:—

Varieties.	1st Plot Sown.		2nd Plot Sown.		1st Plot Pulled.		2nd Plot Pulled.		1st Plot Weight.	2nd Plot Weight.
	May 27.	June 8.	June 8.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 14.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Guerande or Oxheart.....	May 27.	June 8.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 14.	455	277	
Improved Short White .....	do 27.	do 8.	do 14.	do 14.	do 14.	do 14.	do 14.	395	30	
Giant White Belgian.....	do 27.	do 8.	do 14.	do 14.	do 14.	do 14.	do 14.	475	280	
Manitoba White Intermediate.....	do 27.	do 8.	do 14.	do 14.	do 14.	do 14.	do 14.	500	350	
Danver's Orange.....	do 27.	do 8.	do 14.	do 14.	do 14.	do 14.	do 14.	375	140	
Carter's Orange Giant.....	do 27.	do 8.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	325	240	
Pearce's Improved Half Long White.....	do 27.	do 8.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	350	300	
Giant Short White Vosges.....	do 27.	do 8.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	400	215	
Mammoth Smooth White.....	do 27.	do 8.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	470	295	
Early Gen.....	do 27.	do 8.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	415	315	
Chantenay.....	do 27.	do 8.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	395	290	
Iverson's Champion White.....	do 27.	do 8.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	do 15.	485	280	

## SUGAR BEETS.

Four varieties of sugar beets were sown in 3 rows, each 66 feet long and 30 inches between the rows with the results given below:—

Varieties.	Sown.		Pulled.		Weight of Plot.
	May 27.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 19.	Lbs.
Brabant.....	May 27.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 19.	132
Kruger.....	do 27.	do 19.	do 19.	do 19.	113½
Klien Wanzleben.....	do 27.	do 19.	do 19.	do 19.	225
Vilnorin's Improved.....	do 27.	do 19.	do 19.	do 19.	118½

# Experimental Farms.

## POTATOES.

Forty-six varieties of potatoes were planted in 2 rows, each 66 feet long. Date of planting, character of growth and yield are given below :—

Varieties.	Planted.	Dug.	Sound.	Rotten.	Remarks.
Rural Blush . . . . .	May 27	Sept. 20	93	..	Growth strong ; medium tuber ; late.
Chicago Market . . . . .	do 27	do 20	74	11	Growth medium ; long tuber ; late.
Brownell's Winner . . . . .	do 27	do 20	77	8	Growth strong ; medium long tuber ; late.
Halton Seedling . . . . .	do 27	do 20	72	13	Growth weak ; small round tubers ; early.
Thorburn . . . . .	do 27	do 20	110	17	Growth weak ; medium smooth tuber ; late.
Early Rose . . . . .	do 27	do 19	107	17	Growth weak ; medium tubers ; early.
Algoma . . . . .	do 27	do 19	102	11½	Growth weak ; medium tubers ; early.
Richter's Schneerose . . . . .	do 27	do 20	120	..	Growth strong ; large, round tubers ; late.
Early Eating . . . . .	do 27	do 19	61	..	Growth weak ; small round tubers ; late.
White Star . . . . .	do 27	do 20	99	..	Growth weak ; small round smooth tubers ; early.
Beauty of Hebron . . . . .	do 27	do 19	115	11	Growth strong ; medium tubers ; early.
Rose's New Giant . . . . .	do 27	do 19	83	4	Growth strong ; long large tubers ; late.
Clarke's No. 1 . . . . .	do 27	do 20	85	10	Growth strong ; medium long smooth tubers ; late.
Stray Beauty . . . . .	do 27	do 19	161	..	Growth strong ; large medium tubers ; early.
London . . . . .	do 27	do 19	114	10	Growth weak ; medium tubers ; early.
Crown Jewel . . . . .	do 27	do 20	71	20	Growth strong ; round tubers ; early.
Acadian . . . . .	do 27	do 19	101	..	Growth strong ; large flat tubers ; late.
Lee's Favourite . . . . .	do 27	do 19	110	18	Growth weak ; medium tubers ; early.
Early Maine . . . . .	do 27	do 19	83	..	Growth weak ; small tubers ; early.
Rural New Yorker No. 2 . . . . .	do 27	do 20	67	..	Growth strong ; long round smooth tubers ; late.
Richter's Improved . . . . .	do 27	do 20	93	..	Growth strong ; medium smooth tubers ; late.
Wonder of the World . . . . .	do 27	do 20	90	..	Growth weak ; long flat smooth tubers ; late.
Burbank Seedling . . . . .	do 27	do 20	93	4	Growth weak ; long round smooth tubers ; late.
King of Earlies . . . . .	do 27	do 20	45	..	Growth strong ; small round tubers ; late.
Delaware . . . . .	do 27	do 20	113	..	Growth strong ; large round tubers ; late.
Early Puritan . . . . .	do 27	do 19	122	..	Growth strong ; long tubers ; late.
Great Eastern . . . . .	do 27	do 19	104	13	Growth strong ; long round tubers ; late.
Conqueror . . . . .	do 27	do 20	86	4	Growth strong ; round smooth tubers ; late.
Scherburn's Late Rose . . . . .	do 27	do 19	99	14	Growth medium ; small tubers ; late.
Mammoth Prolific . . . . .	do 27	do 19	79	2	Growth strong ; medium tubers ; late.
Early Callao . . . . .	do 27	do 20	60½	..	Growth strong ; small round tubers ; early.
Centennial . . . . .	do 27	do 20	76	..	Growth strong ; large round tubers ; late.
Late Goodrich . . . . .	do 27	do 20	76	..	Growth strong ; large round tubers ; late.
Compton's Surprise . . . . .	do 27	do 20	117	..	Growth strong ; small rounds smooth tubers ; late.
Muchonic . . . . .	do 27	do 20	102	..	Growth strong ; large round tubers ; late.
Large Callao . . . . .	do 27	do 20	56	7	Growth weak ; small round tubers ; late.
Black Montana . . . . .	do 27	do 20	93	..	Growth medium ; large round tubers ; late.
Richter's Elegant . . . . .	do 27	do 20	143	..	Growth strong ; long pink tubers ; early.
Rosy Morn . . . . .	do 27	do 20	109	12	Growth strong ; medium tubers ; early.
Empire State . . . . .	do 27	do 20	66	..	Growth strong ; large smooth tubers ; late.
Silver Dollar . . . . .	do 27	do 20	111½	6	Growth strong ; medium tubers ; late.
Early Sunrise . . . . .	do 27	do 19	118	10	Growth strong ; large smooth tubers ; early.
Sugar . . . . .	do 27	do 19	73	4	Growth medium . small round tubers ; late.
Dakota Red . . . . .	do 27	do 20	92	6	Growth strong ; large round smooth tubers ; late.

## FLAX.

Two plots of flax were sown, Russian and White; the latter was a failure; the former gave 12 bushels per acre, and was found to be a valuable food for calves and horses, either scalded with hot water and mixed with feed, or ground and mixed.

## VETCHES.

A plot of White Vetches were sown for seed, with the following results—the land was poor and weedy:—30 lbs. of seed sown 6th May, harvested 15th August, gave 6 bushels. Weight per bushel, 62 $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs.

## BUCKWHEAT.

Two varieties of buckwheat were sown, with the following results:—

Varieties.	Sown.	Harvested.	Remarks.
Silver Hull.....	June 9.	Sept. 2.	7 bush. sown; 54 bush. harvested.
Japan.....	do 9.	do 2.	10 lbs. sown; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do

## MILLET.

Nine varieties of millet were sown, and also one of Canary seed. The former did fairly well. The canary seed grew and ripened well, and appears to be well adapted to this climate. The following are the results:—

Varieties.	Sown.	Harvested.	Remarks.
Hungarian Millet.....	May 30.	Sept. 29.	Fair growth; filled out medium well.
Branching do.....	do 30.	do 29.	Strong growth; filled out well.
Round White Millet.....	do 30.	do 29.	Weak growth; filled out fairly well.
California Green Millet.....	do 31.	do 29.	Weak growth.
Red Millet.....	do 31.	do 15.	do filled out and ripened well.
Choice Round White Millet.....	do 31.	do 15.	Strong growth do do
Italian Millet.....	do 30.	Oct. 3.	Very strong growth; not filled out.
Black Millet.....	do 30.	Sept. 15.	Strong growth; filled out and ripened well.
Golden Wonder.....	do 30.	Oct. 3.	Very strong growth; poorly filled out.
Canary Seed.....	do 31.	Sept. 15.	Medium strong growth; filled out well.

## SUNFLOWERS.

A plot of sunflowers were sown, which made a strong growth and ripened well Sown 8th June, harvested 12th October.

## Experimental Farms.

### CORN.

Thirteen varieties of corn were sown in two rows each, in hills three feet apart each way and 66 feet long, with the results as given below :—

Varieties.	Sown.	Har- vested.	Weight per plot.	Remarks.
			Lbs.	
Snut Nose Flint. . . . .	June	7 Sept. 26	230	Tasselled, Aug. 26 ; silked, Sept. 10 ; in late milk, Sept. 26.
Mammoth Sweet. . . . .	do	7 do 28	420	Tasselled, Sept. 20 ; silked, Sept. 28 ; ears just forming.
Red Cob Ensilage. . . . .	do	7 do 28	450	Tasselled, Sept. 24 ; no silk ; no ears.
Angel of Midnight . . . . .	do	7 do 26	280	Tasselled, Aug. 22 ; silked, Aug. 30 ; soft glazed, Sept. 26.
Longfellow . . . . .	do	7 do 26	195	Tasselled, Sept. 5 ; silked, Sept. 25 ; in late milk, Sept. 26.
Pride of the North. . . . .	do	7 do 26	265	Tasselled, Sept. 2 ; silked, Sept. 15 ; in early milk, Sept. 26.
Crosby's Early Sugar. . . . .	do	7 do 26	200	Tasselled, Sept. 2 ; silked, Sept. 22 ; soft glazed, Sept. 26.
Mitchell's Extra Early . . . . .	do	7 do 26	50	Tasselled, Aug. 2 ; silked, Aug. 22 ; hard glazed, Sept. 26.
Mammoth Southern Sweet. . . . .	do	7 do 28	440	Tasselled, Sept. 24 ; silked, Sept. 28 ; no ears.
Thoroughbred White Flint. . . . .	do	7 do 28	280	do Sept. 17 do do 28 do
Cinquantine . . . . .	do	7 do 26	80	do Aug. 20 do do 2 ; hard glazed, Sept. 26.
North Dakota . . . . .	do	7 do 26	195	Tasselled, Aug. 30 ; silked, Sept. 13 ; in early milk, Sept. 26.
Pearce's Prolific. . . . .	do	7 do 26	280	Tasselled, Sept. 1 ; silked, Sept. 22 ; soft glazed, Sept. 26.

There was also planted one acre of corn in hills three feet apart each way, one half of this was planted with Pearce's Prolific and one half with Longfellow. This acre gave 19,730 lbs of corn well wilted.

Another acre was planted in rows three feet apart and thinned out to 5 and 6 inches between the plants, one half being planted with Pearce's Prolific, the other half with Longfellow as above, this acre gave 25,770 lbs of corn well wilted.

### BORDEAUX MIXTURE FOR THE PREVENTION OF POTATO ROT.

A thorough test was made of the Bordeaux Mixture as applied to potatoes for the prevention of rot, the first application was made on July 25th and the second on August 25th. For this purpose a plot consisting of five varieties, embracing both early and late kinds was selected. This plot was divided across the middle ; one half was treated and the other was left untreated.

This mixture is made by dissolving 3 pounds of Blue Stone, in eleven gallons of water, and slacking 2 pounds of Lime in water and after it is well slacked strain out the coarser particles through a coarse cloth and mix the creamy fluid with the other liquid, —a thin salt bag makes a good strainer,—this is applied with a sprayer to the plants when they are about one foot high, and again just about ten days or a fortnight later. The plants so treated kept green until the frost struck them, while the others not treated withered and dried up. The whole plot was treated with Paris green twice for the prevention of the potato bug. The weight of tubers both rotted and sound are given below

	NAMES.	TREATED WITH BORDEAUX MIXTURE.		NOT TREATED.	
		Sound.	Rotted.	Sound.	Rotted.
Oct. 8	Early Sunrise. . . . .	115 lbs.	0 lbs.	118 lbs.	30 lbs.
do 8	Acadian. . . . .	180 do	0 lbs.	194 lbs.	13 lbs.
do 8	Muchonic. . . . .	283 do	0 lbs.	272 lbs.	13½ lbs.
do 8	Sugar. . . . .	119½ do	0 lbs.	79½ lbs.	8 lbs.
do 8	Dakota Red . . . . .	191 do	0 lbs.	133 lbs.	2 lbs.

## BEANS.

Nineteen varieties of beans were planted in small plots, the date of planting and harvesting and character of growth is stated below. The Early Mazagan proved to be a much better variety than the Broad Windsor, being a larger cropper and earlier.

Varieties.	Sown.	Har-vested.	Condition when Picked.
Giant Red Wax.....	June 8.	Sept. 30.	Growth poor; very few ripe.
Henderson's Bush Lima....	do 8.	do 30.	do medium; none ripe.
Black Wax.....	do 8.	do 30.	do medium; none ripe; good early table variety.
Crystal White Wax.....	do 8.	do 30.	do medium; very few ripe.
Yellow Six Weeks.....	do 8.	do 30.	do strong; all ripe; second best cropper.
Early Garden Cluster Wax..	do 8.	do 30.	do strong; none ripe; best early table variety.
Dwarf German Black Wax....	do 8.	do 30.	do medium; one half ripe; good cropper.
Cranberry.....	do 8.	.....	Very poor.
Yosemite Mammoth Wax....	do 8.	Sept. 30.	Growth medium; none ripe.
Dwarf German White Wax....	do 8.	do 30.	do medium; nearly all ripe; good cropper.
Mammoth Red German Wax..	do 8.	do 30.	do medium; one half ripe.
Broad Windsor.....	do 8.	Oct. 12.	do strong; none ripe.
Red Speckled.....	do 8.	.....	Very poor.
Flageolet Wax.....	do 8.	.....	do
Royal Dwarf Kidney.....	do 8.	Sept. 30.	Growth medium; one half ripe; good cropper.
Early Dun Coloured.....	do 8.	do 30.	do strong; all ripe; best cropper.
Early Mazagan.....	do 8.	Oct. 12.	do very strong; some ripe.
Canadian Wonder.....	do 8.	Sept. 30.	do medium; few ripe.
Golden Andalusian Wax....	do 8.	.....	Very poor.

The beans and pease are not taken into consideration in general statement of quantity of grain.

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF CROPS.

In addition to the plots of grain already referred to which gave 451 bushels, there were 11 acres in oats which gave 499½ bushels, and 4 acres in buckwheat that gave 54 bushels of grain, and in addition to the plots of roots already mentioned there were 4 acres in turnips which yielded 2,820 bushels, making in all, including plots of roots, about 3,920 bushels. There was also 2 acres devoted to green crop for summer feed for cattle, and 3 acres to small fruits, grasses and forest trees.

Nine acres of land was underdrained this year, making in all 69 acres of the farm now drained. All the drains are proving satisfactory.

Road making has also been carried on this year, as time from other work would permit.

## BUILDINGS.

Three new buildings have been erected this year, one for swine, another for storing carts, waggons, implements and tools of all kinds, one end of which is fitted up for poultry, with roomy yards adjoining. A part of the third building is used for light carriages, sleighs, harness, etc., and a part for a workshop which is very useful in stormy weather for cleaning harness, sorting and cleaning grain, etc. The upper story of this building is used as a store room for samples of grain, etc.

These buildings were much needed and are very convenient, and with the additional accommodation they have given we have been able to remove the remaining old buildings previously used for storing purposes.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The system of water supply has been completed, and so far has proved satisfactory. This was accomplished by digging a large well on the higher upland some 2,000 feet from the buildings and stoning it up. Into this well the water from several small springs near by was conducted by means of tile. The water from this well, which is 25 feet above the barnyard level, is carried by a 1¼ inch galvanized iron pipe to the barn and stable, with ½ inch pipe in the dwelling house. Thus far the supply of water has been ample and continuous.

## Experimental Farms.

### CATTLE.

The cattle bought last year for fattening purposes were sold in April for the St. John, N.B., market.

No steers have been purchased this year to fatten, but some experiments are being carried on in feeding a few yearlings of different grades raised on the farm. With a few exceptions the cows have done well and there is a good increase of promising young stock.

### ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

The trees and shrubbery planted last year with a few exceptions came through the winter well and made a good growth this season. Those that failed were replaced in the spring, and when the fall came were strong and healthy.

The young forest trees in the nursery are growing rapidly, especially the Manitoba Maple or Box Elder, many of which are now  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, from seed planted in May, 1891.

### SMALL FRUITS.

All the small fruits did well this year. Insects were rather troublesome, but constant attention with hellebore has kept them in check.

### FRUIT TREES.

The young orchard of apple trees is doing well, a few trees had to be replaced this year also some of the plums and pears that died during last winter.

The orchard has been extended by the addition of apple, plum, cherry and pear trees which, with a small addition the coming spring, will fill the ground at present allotted for orchard purposes. Some of the trees produced fruit this season, and all made a good strong growth. The Wagener, Scott's Winter, Jonathan, Haas, Maiden's Blush, Tetofsky and Longfield gave some good specimens. The Longfield produced a heavy crop, so much so that much of the fruit, when forming, had to be picked off, even then the limbs in some instances broke under the weight of apples; the limbs are long and slender and the wood appears to be soft.

### EXHIBITIONS.

Some of the products of the farm was shown at New Glasgow and Sackville exhibitions. The exhibit consisted of grain in straw and bottles, and also potatoes. A large collection has been arranged for the Chicago exposition, consisting of grain in straw and in bags. A large quantity of roots and vegetables, partly the growth of the Experimental Farm and partly collected from farmers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, has been shipped to Chicago. Four hundred and nineteen sample bags of grain and potatoes were distributed among farmers for test from here during the year.

### MEETINGS ATTENDED.

I attended the annual meetings of the New Brunswick Farmers and Dairyman's Association, at Fredericton, on March 24 and 25; also the Dairyman's Association, at Amherst, on 29th and 30th of March; a public meeting, at Amherst, on 4th April; a farmers' meeting at Pugwash, on April 8, one at Wallace, on April 9; also attended a meeting of farmers at River John, Pictou county, on 28th and 29th of June, and two meetings of farmers in Cumberland county, during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. BLAIR,

*Superintendent.*



# EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR MANITOBA.

REPORT OF S. A. BEDFORD, SUPERINTENDENT.

BRANDON, MAN., 24th December, 1892.

To WM. SAUNDERS, Esq.,  
Director Dominion Experimental Farms,  
Ottawa.

SIR.—I submit herewith my fifth annual report of the experiments undertaken and the work accomplished on the Brandon Experimental Farm during 1892. Although five small plots of grain were sown on this farm on the 6th of April, seeding was not general until the 14th of that month, or fully a week later than the average season. On the 26th of April, after nearly all the wheat was sown here the weather again turned cold, and heavy snow fell, delaying further seeding until 7th May, from that date until the end of June the weather was favourable and growth rapid. On 30th June the thermometer dropped to 3 below freezing, injuring many of the tender vegetables, and discolouring the blades of oats and wheat. This frost, and the following two weeks of excessive dry weather is no doubt answerable for the shortness of straw so general throughout the northern and central parts of the province. From the 15th July to 20th August the weather was in every respect favourable to the growing crops, but from the 20th to the 29th of that month it was excessively hot, so much so that the ripening grain had not sufficient time to fill properly, and much of it, especially that on poorly farmed, weedy land produced a small yield and a shrunken kernel. Frost sufficient to injure grain was not experienced on this farm until 13th September, when all but two plots were harvested. Although the yield of grain throughout the province this year is below the average, the quality is excellent, and millers agree that the sample, though small in the berry, is the best milling wheat grown here for years. The returns per acre on the Experimental Farm during the past year were not equal to that of 1891, still the yields are fair, and the almost total absence of injury from wind or frost makes the year one of the most successful for experimental purposes since the farm was established.

In accordance with your instructions that the work of the farm should as much as possible follow certain lines each year, and a considerable area of land on the farm being in excellent condition this spring for the accurate testing of varieties of grain, special attention has been paid to this, and some other portions of the work curtailed. During the year a total of 169 plots have been sown with wheat, with oats 102, and 86 plots with barley, field pease, &c. The season being particularly free from storms and injurious frosts, a large amount of reliable data has been obtained regarding the numerous varieties tested. Having now the results of tests made during three seasons, I would suggest that the sowing of a large number of the least promising of the varieties be discontinued, and that special attention be paid to the cross-bred sorts originated on the several Experimental Farms, and to any other new varieties that may be obtained.

## WHEAT.

As usual this cereal has received a large share of attention, no less than 103 plots being devoted to a test of different varieties. Having three distinct characters of soil available and in excellent condition for wheat, a number of the most promising sorts were sown in triplicate—one series of plots being in the south-east corner of the valley portion of the farm on stiff clay loam, similar to much of the land found in the Red

## Experimental Farms.

River valley, the second series were sown on rich black loam of somewhat lighter character, while the third series were on upland prairie, soil a gravelly loam. The soil chosen for the first two series was remarkably uniform, and the results therefore may be regarded as reliable, the upland, although selected with every care, was slightly undulating, and for that reason was not quite uniform in character.

The following varieties of wheat were grown here for the first time this year, and a slight description of them may prove useful.

Emporium, a heavily bearded wheat, is similar in appearance to the Eureka and Red Fern, and as these three varieties of wheat mature in the same number of days and yield about the same, they are no doubt identical.

Goose Wheat is a variety well known in Ontario, but is not generally grown here, it is a bearded wheat with a large heavy head; it matures altogether too late for this country, and should it ripen in a favourable season, the quality of the grain would make it objectionable.

Democrat Spring is somewhat similar to Goose Wheat, and like it of doubtful quality and late in maturing.

Black Sea is a long strawed bearded wheat, five days earlier than Red Fife, but has not equaled it in productiveness; being early, it should, however, be tested another season.

Bearded Red is a stiff-strawed bearded variety, not at all productive this year; it is early and should be given another trial.

### TEST OF VARIETIES OF WHEATS ON CLAY LOAM.

Varieties of wheat sown on stiff clay loam April 20; first crop after breaking, sown with common drill seven pecks per acre; blue-toned 1 lb. to 10 bushels; no smut or rust on any of the varieties; size of plots, one-fifth acre.

Variety.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight per Bushel.	Ripe.	Days in maturing.	Yield per Acre.	
	Inch.		Inch.		Lbs.			Bush.	lbs.
Green Mountain.....	35	Stiff.....	3	Bald.....	60½	Aug. 29...	131	41	15
Red Fife.....	45	do.....	3½	do.....	61	do 30...	132	40	32
Hungarian Mountain.....	42	do.....	3½	do.....	60½	do 29...	131	40	10
White Fife.....	43½	do.....	3½	do.....	60	do 29...	131	38	20
White Connell.....	40	do.....	3½	do.....	59½	do 29...	131	38	5
Old Red River.....	39	do.....	do	do.....	59½	do 30...	132	38	20
Colorado.....	39	do.....	3	Bearded..	62	do 22...	124	37	55
Ladoga.....	42	do.....	3	do.....	58	do 18...	120	36	20
Red Connell.....	43	do.....	3½	Bald.....	60	do 29...	131	34	15
Wellman's Fife.....	48	Fair.....	4	do.....	60½	do 29...	131	31	55
Campbell's White Chaff.....	35	Stiff.....	3½	do.....	60	do 27...	126	31	50
Eureka.....	41	do.....	4	Bearded..	60	do 24...	126	31	40
Emporium.....	39	do.....	4	do.....	58	do 24...	126	31	5
Golden Drop.....	40	Fair.....	2½	Bald.....	60	do 24...	126	30	50
Blue Stem.....	44	Stiff.....	4	do.....	60	do 30...	132	30	5
White Russian.....	42	Fair.....	4	do.....	59	do 30...	132	29	..
Carter's F.....	47	Weak.....	4½	do.....	56	Sept. 1st..	134	25	50
Hard Red Calcutta.....	25	Fair.....	2½	Bearded..	61½	Aug. 10...	112	17	45

NOTE.—The weights per bushel given here, and also with all other grain tables in my report, are not the maximum weights that the grain could be brought to, but were taken from grain cleaned to a condition fit for milling purposes only.

## TEST OF VARIETIES OF WHEAT ON BLACK LOAM.

Results of wheat tests sown on black loam in the valley, on April 22nd, land summer-fallowed the previous year, sown with Press Drill, six pecks per acre, bluestoned no smut, Blue Stem, Australian and Carters I slightly rusted, balance free from rust, size of plots one tenth of an acre.

Variety.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight per Bushel.	Ripe.	Number of days Maturing.	Yield per Acre.	
	Inch.		Inch.		Lbs.			Bush.	Lbs.
White Connell	40	Stiff	3	Bald	60½	Aug. 28	128	38	
White Fife	40	do	4	do	60½	do 28	128	38	
Pringle's Champlain	37	do	3	Bearded	61	do 22	122	38	
Red Fife	39	do	3	Bald	59	do 30	130	37	50
Hungarian Mountain	42	do	3½	do	60½	do 29	129	37	50
Blue Stem	43	do	4	do	59½	Sept. 2	133	34	20
Old Red River	38½	do	3	do	60	Aug. 25	125	33	20
Colorado	39	do	3	Bearded	60	do 23	123	33	20
Club	38	do	3	Bald	60	do 24	124	33	10
Assiniboine	47	Very weak	3	Bearded	61	do 22	122	32	10
Waugh's Delhi	36	Stiff	1½	Bald	58½	do 24	124	32	10
Green Mountain	38	do	3	do	61½	do 25	125	32	
Carters F	44	Weak	5	do	56	Sept. 3	134	31	30
Nameless	48	Stiff	6½	Bearded	60½	Aug. 25	125	31	
Defiance	41	do	3	Bald	60	do 24	124	30	40
Eureka or Red Fern	46	do	3½	Bearded	58	do 26	126	30	20
Campbell's White Chaff	35	do	3	Bald	60	do 27	127	30	10
Johnston's	33	do	4	do	55	do 26	126	30	10
Kent	38	do	2½	do	59	do 24	124	30	
Emporium	45	Stiff	3½	Bearded	58	Aug. 26	126	29	40
Ladoga	38	do	3	do	58	do 24	124	28	50
White Russian	40	do	3½	Bald	58½	do 29	129	28	30
French Imperial	47	do	3½	do	61	do 26	126	27	50
Wellman's Fife	41	Fair	4½	do	61	do 28	128	26	40
Chilian White	43	Stiff	3	Bearded	60	do 24	124	26	10
Carters I	48	Very weak	3½	Bald	55	do 30	130	25	50
Red Connell	38	Stiff	3	do	59	do 26	126	23	50
Indian Karachi	27	do	2	do	59	do 20	120	22	40
Campbell's Triumph	40	do	2½	Bald	60½	do 24	124	20	50
Golden Drop	40	do	3	do	60	do 25	125	20	00
White Delhi	19	do	2	Mixed	58½	Ag. 15 to 24		20	00
Gehun	27	do	2	Bald	60	Aug. 20	120	17	50
Club Bombay	20	do	2	Bearded	61	do 15	115	16	40
Hard Red Calcutta	28	do	2½	do	61½	Aug. 10	110	14	40

## Experimental Farms.

### TEST OF VARIETIES OF WHEATS ON UPLAND PRAIRIE.

Test of 31 varieties of wheat, sown on upland prairie, April 25th, soil light loam, summer fallow, sown with common drill seven pecks per acre, all bluestoned, no smut, Black Sea, Carters F, Goose and Gehun slightly rusted, balance free from rust.

Variety.	Length of straw.	Character of straw.	Length of head.	Kind of head.	Weight per bushel.	Ripe.	Days in maturing.	Yield per acre.	
	Inch.		Inch.					Bush.	Lbs.
Defiance	33	Stiff	3	Bald	55	Aug. 26.	123	28	30
Blue Stem	43	do	3½	do	58	do 27.	124	26	50
Red Connell	36	do	3	do	59	do 26.	123	26	40
Campbell's W. Chaff	37	do	6	do	60	do 24.	121	25	50
Old Red River	33	do	3½	do	55	do 26.	123	25	50
Club	32½	do	3	do	59	do 26.	123	25	10
Hungarian Mountain	33	do	3	do	55½	do 26.	123	24	54
White Connell	36	do	3½	do	61½	do 25.	122	24	40
Red Fife	35	do	3½	do	60	do 27.	124	24	30
Democrat Spring	40	Fair		Bearded	61	Sept. 17.	145	24	30
Carters F	39	Stiff	4	Bald	53	Aug. 27.	124	24	22
Waugh's Delhi	38	do	2	do	59	do 22.	119	24	10
White Fife	36	do	3½	do	60	do 26.	123	23	10
Johnston's	36	do	3	do	57	do 26.	123	22	30
Goose	43	do	3½	Bearded	60	Sept. 7.	135	21	52
Campbell's Triumph	31	do	3	Bald	53	Aug. 26.	123	21	50
Summer Cob	38	do	3½	do	59	do 26.	123	21	40
Black Sea	40	do	6	Bearded	61½	do 22.	119	20	10
Onega	31	do	3	do	59	do 19.	116	20	
Ladoga	38	do	3	do	60½	do 20.	117	19	40
Wellman's Fife	33	do	3½	Bald	59	do 26.	123	19	30
Chilian White	32	Fair		Bearded	60	do 25.	122	19	10
Great Western	35	do	4	do	62	do 23.	120	18	40
Karachi	29	Stiff	3	do	54	do 18.	115	18	20
White Delhi	19	Fair	3	Mixed	50	do 18.	115	18	10
Russian Hard Tag	28	do	4	Bearded	61½	do 22.	119	18	10
Bearded Red	38	Stiff	4	do	60	do 22.	119	15	30
Gehun	23	Crinkled	4	Mixed	62	do 18.	113	15	20
Soft Red Calcutta	23	Stiff	3	Bearded	62½	do 19.	116	12	30
Hard Red Calcutta	27	Fair	4	do	59	do 19.	116	12	
Club Bombay	19	Stiff	3	do	62	do 19.	116	9	10

### CROSS-BRED WHEATS.

Five cross-bred wheats, originated at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have been tested here during the year, the amount of seed was only sufficient to sow a plot of each variety eleven feet square; for that reason the yield per acre has not been given. Alpha, Carleton and Prince have been obtained by crossing Ladoga, female, with White Fife, male, Ottawa and Beta from Ladoga, female, with Red Fife, male.

For comparison an adjoining plot was sown with Red Fife at the same time.

The dates of ripening are given as closely as could be ascertained with such small plots, for owing to the large proportion of outside edge it is always difficult to get reliable dates of ripening from such small areas, The Alpha gave the best sample of grain, it is somewhat longer in the berry than the Red Fife and is quite clear and hard. All were sown on May 16th.

Variety.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Rust.	Smut.	Ripe.	Yield per Plot.
Alpha	31 inches.	Stiff	3 inches.	bald	None.	None.	Aug. 25.	3 lbs. 9 oz.
Ottawa	36 do	do	3½ do	bearded	do	do	do 22.	3 lbs. 3 oz.
Carleton	30 do	do	2½ do	do	do	do	do 26.	1 lb. 15 oz.
Prince	32 do	do	3½ do	do	do	do	do 27.	1 lb. 14 oz.
Beta	31 do	do	3 do	do	do	do	do 26.	1 lb. 7 oz.
Red Fife	32 do	do	3½ do	bald	do	do	Sept 4.	3 lbs. 7 oz.

*The use of Barnyard Manure in Growing Wheat.*

The impression is generally prevalent throughout the province that the use of barnyard manure has the effect of causing a rank growth of straw and thereby delaying the ripening of the crop. So general is this impression that many farmers avoid using manure and thousands of loads of manure are either burnt or deposited on the ice of our rivers to be carried away in spring. To test this question three plots of one-tenth acre each were selected, two of these were treated with manure and the third plot sown without manure, below will be found particulars of this experiment.

Red Fife sown with Press Drill on wheat stubble, ploughed in spring, soil gravelly loam.

Variety.	When Sown.	How treated.	Length of Straw.	Ripe.	Yield per Acre.
Red Fife.....	April 25..	Fresh manure 20 tons per acre.....	31 inches.	Aug. 19..	20 50 bush.
do .....	do 25..	Rotted do do .....	29 do ..	do 19..	21 10 do
do .....	do 25..	No manure.....	31 do ..	do 24..	20 40 do

It will be seen from the above:—

1st. That the plots treated with manure gave slightly the largest yield of grain but no longer straw.

2nd. That both of the manured plots ripened five days earlier than the unmanured. This experiment should be repeated for a number of years on varying soils, and if it is found that the use of manure generally hastens the ripening of grain it will be a great inducement for farmers to go more extensively into mixed husbandry, and to utilize all stable manure produced on the farm.

## RESULTS FROM THE APPLICATION OF SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME AND SALT TO WHEAT.

At the request of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute a test was made during the past season with superphosphate of lime and salt applied to wheat with the object of hastening maturity.

The land selected was in wheat the previous year, and was ploughed and harrowed in the fall, the superphosphate and salt were sown broadcast after the grain was well up; the weather was very dry when the fertilizers were applied, and no rain fell for some time afterwards; the season was therefore unfavourable for the experiment. This will require to be repeated a number of times before any reliable conclusion can be reached.

It will be seen that the returns were largest from the plots treated with salt, and the smaller amount of superphosphate, the date of ripening was not affected by the chemicals.

How Treated.	Variety.	Length of Straw.	Weight per Bushel.	Ripe.	Yield per Acre.
		Inches.	Lbs.		Bush. Lbs.
Superphosphate, 250 lbs. per acre.....	Red-Fife .....	31	61	Aug. 20....	18 40
do 500 do .....	do .....	30	60	do 20....	16 30
Salt, 250 lbs. per acre.....	do .....	30	60½	do 20....	18 20
Untreated.....	do .....	28	60	do 20....	16 30
Light harrowed twice.....	do .....	28	60½	do 20....	17 20
Iron harrowed once .....	do .....	33	60	do 20....	17 00
Not harrowed.....	do .....	31	59½	do 20....	16 50

## Experimental Farms.

### A TEST OF ROLLING WHEAT LAND.

It is seldom advisable to roll land here directly after sowing as it increases the risk of injury from wind storms, but many think the yield is increased if the grain is rolled when a few inches high, and it certainly levels the ground for harvesting.

This year three plots of wheat stubble land; ploughed in the fall were devoted to testing this matter.

The rolling was done with a heavily loaded iron land roller after the wheat had reached six inches high and when the surface soil was dry. None of the plots were injured by wind.

By the following tables it will be seen that land once rolled gave a slightly larger return followed by the unrolled, while the plot rolled twice gave the smallest yield: this result being somewhat contradictory the experiment should be repeated another year.

How Treated.	Variety.	Length of Straw.	Weight per Bushel.	Ripe.	Yield per acre.	
					Bush.	Lbs.
Rolled once .....	Red Fife ...	34 inches..	60½ lbs ...	August 20..	17	30
Rolled twice .....	do ..	36 do ..	60½ do ..	do ..	16	..
Unrolled.....	do ..	28 do ..	60 do ..	do ..	16	30

### SPRING AND FALL PLOUGHING VERSUS SUMMER FALLOW.

The rain-fall of the past season being somewhat below the average was favourable to wheat on summer-fallow and spring ploughing, this result is to be generally expected in this Province and no farmer should depend altogether on fall ploughing; for land worked at that season is in such a loose condition when winter sets in that a large proportion of its moisture is evaporated before Spring and the grain suffers in consequence.

Following this will be found particulars of this year's test of the above modes of preparing land.

The summer fallow was ploughed once on 22nd June, and the weeds kept down during summer by the use of a three horse cultivator.

The fall ploughed plot was harrowed as soon as ploughed and again harrowed in Spring.

The Spring ploughed plot was sown as soon as ploughed, thus promptly retaining the moisture and starting germination.

How Treated.	Sown.	Variety.	Length of Straw.	Weight per Bushel.	Ripe.	Yield per acre.	
						Bush.	Lbs.
Spring Ploughing .....	April 22..	Red Fife ...	31 inches..	61 lbs. ....	August 20..	28	10
Fall Ploughing.....	do	do ..	31 do ..	59½ do ..	do ..	16	50
Summer Fallow.....	do	do ..	39 do ..	59 do ..	August 30..	38	20

## DRILL TESTS WITH WHEAT.

Besides the usual tests of different kinds of machines for sowing grain, two plots were devoted to comparing results with chain coverers against press wheels. The work was done equally well by both coverers—neither plot suffered from wind storms—and it will be noticed that there was only a difference of 10 lbs. per acre in the yields.

It is generally thought that the press drill as now constructed makes the drills too far apart. To ascertain whether this is the case one plot was sown with drills the usual width, 7 inches, and the adjoining plot  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It will be seen that the 7-inch drill yielded 1 bushel per acre more than the  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.

This year's test of drills against broadcast machines has resulted as usual in favour of the drills. All the plots were in an exposed situation, and the press drill plot did not suffer as badly from wind as the others. This accounts largely for the difference in yield and date of ripening.

## TEST OF DRILLS.

Variety.	How Sown.	Length of Straw.	Weight per Bushel.	Ripe.	Yield per Acre.
		Inches.	Lbs.		Bush. Lbs.
Red Fife, sown April 16.....	Wheels on Superior Drill ...	40	60	Aug. 26..	38 ..
do do 16.....	Chains do .....	40	60	do 26..	37 50
do do 6.....	Press Drill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. ....	34	61	do 23..	36 40
do do 6.....	do 7 do .....	35	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 23..	37 40
do do 6.....	Common Drill, 6 inches. ....	36	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 26..	35 25
do do 6.....	Press Drill, 7 inches. ....	35	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 23..	37 40
do do 6.....	Broadcast Machine.....	27 to 36	60	do 26..	33 30

This is the fourth time on this farm that drills have been pitted against broadcast machine, with the result each time that drills have given the largest yield, hence it is evident that drill sowing is preferable on soil similar to that on the Experimental Farm.

The two experiments first mentioned should be repeated before the results are considered final.

## PREVENTIVES OF SMUT IN WHEAT.

Bearing in mind the immense losses sustained by the province, in 1891, through smut, it is unnecessary for me to point out the importance of this subject.

For the past three years experiments with smut preventives have been [made on this farm, and they all point to the advisability of using bluestone (Sulphate of copper) for this purpose.

The result of the past season's experiments only emphasise this, and it appears almost criminal for a person to neglect so simple, inexpensive and certain a remedy.

The tedious and often inconvenient mode of soaking the seed in the bluestone liquid, has been found quite unnecessary. A liquid composed of 1 pound of bluestone, dissolved in a pail (10 quarts) of water and simply sprinkled on the seed wheat is quite efficacious and permits of the seed being drilled without drying, the only care necessary is that the grain be constantly stirred while the liquid is being applied, so that all the kernels are moistened.

Tables are herewith submitted, showing the results obtained this year by using various smut preventives. The first four experiments were carried out under instructions from F. T. Shutt, Chemist for the Dominion Experimental Farms, who also prepared the seed for sowing. The remaining three tests were arranged at this farm.

## Experimental Farms.

TEST of chemicals to prevent smut, size of plots, 10 feet square ; sown broadcast on May 14th ; soil, a light gravelly loam.

Variety.	Treatment.	Smutty heads.	Good heads.
Red Fife.	Sulphate of iron	116	2,425
do	Agricultural bluestone	27	2,275
do	Sulphate of copper (bluestone).	4	2,375
do	Sulphate of copper and lime	15	2,300
do	Agricultural bluestone and lime.	72	2,800
do	Untreated.	190	2,150
Saxonka.	Sulphate of iron.	463	1,600
do	Agricultural bluestone	30	2,000
do	Sulphate of copper (bluestone).	15	2,800
do	Sulphate of copper and lime.	56	2,600
do	Agricultural bluestone and lime.	186	2,710
do	Untreated.	504	2,142
Red Fife.	Sulphate of iron	120	2,730
do	Agricultural bluestone	36	2,450
do	Sulphate of copper (bluestone).	8	2,550
do	Sulphate of copper and lime.	27	2,260
do	Agricultural bluestone and lime.	56	2,400
do	Untreated.	142	2,359

Test of bluestone as a smut preventive, size of plots one fifteenth of an acre, common drill, seven pecks per acre, bluestone liquid sprinkled on the seed, results obtained by counting the wheat heads on ten feet square.

Variety.	How treated.	Weight per Bushel.	Yield.		Smutty Heads.	Heads with no smut.
		Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.		
Smutty Red Fife.	1 lb. bluestone to 5 bushels.	59½	23	40	22	2,000
do	1 lb. do 10 do	59½	25	40	14	1,800
do	No bluestone.	58½	19	50	700	1,610

The results from these experiments may be summarized as follows :—

1. That sulphate of iron is of very little use as a smut preventive.
2. That lime used with sulphate of copper for the purpose of lessening injury to the germination of seed is of no use for that purpose, and has a tendency to destroy the effectiveness of the sulphate of copper.
3. Sulphate of copper (bluestone), is decidedly the best preventive used and is remarkably uniform in its action ; and that 1 lb. to 10 bushels is as effective as twice that amount.
4. Agricultural bluestone, although next in value to sulphate of copper is still not nearly equal to it as a preventive of smut.

### OATS.

The yield of oats this year throughout the province has been somewhat below the average, and the weight owing no doubt to the general prevalence of rust is also light.

The number of varieties of oats tested on the Experimental Farm is larger than usual and includes several kinds newly introduced from the east.

All the varieties being in the one field on apparently uniform soil and receiving similar treatment, the experiment as a comparison of varieties may be considered fairly reliable. None of the plots were injured by wind or frost, the field was in the higher



portion of the valley, and was thoroughly summer-fallowed the previous year, soil a light loam. The crop on this field being remarkably even and free of weeds was a source of interest to visiting farmers during the summer months.

The following varieties of oats were tested for the first time this year :—

Abundance, is a white branching oat fairly stiff in the straw but light in weight owing to rust ; it ripens somewhat late, the yield this year was 81 bushels per acre.

Abyssinian is also a white branching oat, it proved weak in straw but yielded 73 bushels per acre of rather light grain and suffered only slightly from the rust, it ripened in 108 days.

Siberian, a white sided or mane oat was fairly productive, yielding 72 bushels but proved very late, taking 118 days to mature : this variety had fairly stiff straw and very little rust.

White Hungarian gave the largest yield (87 bushels per acre) of any oat on the farm, it is a sided or mane oat, the straw was stiff but rusted badly and the grain was in consequence light in weight, it is a late variety.

Challenge White had very long and weak straw which rusted badly but the yield from this variety was 72 bushels per acre, weighing 37 lbs. per bushel, it ripened in 105 days, making it one of our earliest oats.

Giant Cluster, a white sided oat with stiff straw, suffered severely from rust, and was about the last oat on the farm to ripen, the yield was nearly 63 bushels per acre.

Victoria Prize, is a short bearded branching oat, fairly stiff in the straw, which was but slightly rusted ; the return from this variety was 70 bushels per acre ; it is early, ripening in 105 days.

Doncaster, a white oat with a branching head produced a stiff straw which rusted badly. This variety ripens fairly early, taking only 107 days to mature, and yielded something over 68 bushels per acre of fairly heavy oats.

White Dutch has very weak straw which rusted badly, it yielded 65 bushels per acre, the head is branching and the grain ripens quite early.

Joanette, a black oat with branching head, has thin weak straw, it gave a return of 73 bushels per acre of small light grain ; this oat did not rust to any extent, it ripened rather late, taking 111 days to mature.

Early Etampes, another thin weak strawed variety, it rusted more than the Joanette and yielded rather less, it ripened also in 111 days.

Many of these varieties are quite promising but another year's trial at least should be had before they can be intelligently compared with those generally grown in this province.

# Experimental Farms.

## VARIETIES OF OATS.

A test of varieties of oats sown with a Press Drill on 12th May, eight pecks per acre, on light black loam, summer fallowed. Size of plots, one-tenth of an acre.

Variety.	Number of Days maturing.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Kind of Head.	Length of Head.	Rust.	Weight per Bushel.	Date of Ripening.	Yield per Acre.
	Dys	Ins.			Ins.		Lbs	1892.	Bush.
White Hungarian	118	47	Stiff	Sided	10	Badly	34	Sept. 7.	87 2
Australian	118	45	Fair	Branching	9	None	32	do 7.	85 30
Banner	107	46	Stiff	do	10	Considerable	33	Aug. 27.	82 12
Abundance	110	45	Fair	do	7	Badly	33	do 30.	81 26
Golden Side	111	45	Weak	do	8	do	33	do 31.	79 14
Archangel	105	37	Fair	do	8	Little	39	do 25.	78 28
Rosedale	107	45	Stiff	½ sided	9	Slightly	37	do 27.	76 16
Potato	110	47	Fair	Sided	9	Badly	37	do 30.	74 24
Joanette	111	42	Weak	Branching	10	None	34½	do 31.	73 18
Abyssinian	108	43	do	do	10	Slightly	34	do 28.	73 18
Welcome	105	46	Fair	do	10	do	35½	do 25.	72 32
Early Etampes	111	37	Weak	do	8	do	34	do 31.	72 22
Challenge White	105	51	Very weak	do	10	Very badly	37	do 25.	72 22
Siberian	118	49	Fair	Sided	10	Slightly	38	Sept. 7.	72 16
Improved Black Tartarian	108	48	Weak	do	9	Considerable	35	Aug. 28.	72 2
Early Gothland	109	45	do	½ sided	8	Slightly	30	do 29.	72 2
Improved Ligowo	107	40	Stiff	Branching	8	do	37	do 27.	71 16
English White	106	47	Weak	do	10	do	32½	do 26.	71 16
White Russian	113	44	Very weak	½ branching	10	do	32	Sept. 2.	71 16
Black Champion	108	47	Weak	Sided	10	Considerable	35	Aug. 28.	70 30
Victoria Prize	105	44	Fair	Branching	7	Slightly	35	do 25.	70 20
American Triumph	120	56	Very stiff.	do	11	do	31	Sept. 9.	70 20
Holstein	113	47	Stiff	do	9	None	34½	do 2.	69 4
Doncaster	107	45	do	do	10	Badly	37	Aug. 27.	68 28
Glenrother	118	36	do	do	10	Considerable	34½	Sept. 7.	65 30
White Dutch	105	51	Very weak	do	10	Very badly	35	Aug. 25.	65 20
Early Blossom	115	40	Stiff	½ sided	10	Slightly	33	Sept. 4.	65 10
Cream Egyptian	96	34	do	Branching	10	do	39	Aug. 16.	65 8
Prize Cluster	100	44	do	½ sided	9	do	35½	do 20.	63 18
Giant Cluster	121	44	do	Sided	9	Considerable	34	Sept. 10.	62 32
Winter Grey	102	47	do	Branching	10	Slightly	38½	Aug. 22.	61 26
Bonanza	96	42	Very stiff.	do	8	do	40	do 16.	60
Early Race Horse	104	47	Fair	do	10	do	36	do 24.	58 8
Swedish	118	46	Stiff	Sided	11	do	29½	Sept. 7.	58 8
Rennie's Prize White	100	43	Weak	Branching	13	Considerable	36	Aug. 20.	50

## BARLEY.

Although the yield of barley here this year has not equalled that of last season the returns are still fair.

The heavy rains on July 16th succeeding a month of very dry weather, started a second growth, the grain from which did not ripen until late; this seriously injured the color and weight of the sample.

Twenty nine varieties were sown on adjoining plots in the valley; the soil of these plots was apparently alike in character and the experiment as a comparison of varieties may be taken as fairly reliable.

Twenty one of the same varieties were also sown on higher portions of the farm on gravelly loam, and this field being somewhat undulating the soil was not quite uniform; the results are however useful showing as they do how the several sorts are likely to succeed on the lighter soils of the Province.

Many varieties were badly lodged here this year, and the necessity of sowing only stiff strawed sorts was more than ever apparent, the Duck-Bill, California Prolific and Goldthorpe among the two rowed, and nearly all the six rowed varieties are of this character and should be sown in preference to those having weaker straw.

Owing to the low price of wheat, barley is at present receiving a large share of attention here and the following suggestions regarding its cultivation are offered.

1. Select clean land, summer-fallow preferred.
2. Never sow barley on fall ploughing ; it is generally too dry.
3. If on spring ploughing, plough, sow and harrow the same day, so as to retain moisture.
4. Always use a drill (press preferred) broadcasting leaves too many grains near the surface to dry out.
5. Sow pure, clean and plump seed of a stiff strawed variety.
6. When harvesting do not neglect Barley altogether for your wheat.

## VARIETIES OF BARLEY.

Results of tests of varieties of barley on black loam soil ; in valley ; sown on 20th May, with press drill, six pecks per acre ; summer-fallow ; size of plots, one-tenth of an acre.

Variety.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight per bushel.	Ripe.	Days maturing.	Yield per Acre.
	Inch.		Inch.		Lbs.			Bush. Lbs.
Goldthorpe.....	34	Very stiff.	3	2 row...	51	Sept. 3.	106	67 24
Italian.....	33	Stiff.....	3	2 do	49½	Aug. 25.	97	60 40
Swedish.....	31	do.....	4	2 do	52	do 26.	98	57 14
Sharpe's Improved.....	29	do.....	3½	2 do	51	do 26.	98	56 32
Duck-bill.....	32	do.....	2½	2 do	49½	do 25.	97	54 28
Phoenix Von Thalen.....	31	do.....	3½	2 do	52½	do 23.	95	54 08
Saale.....	32	Weak.....	4½	2 do	51	do 30.	102	53 46
Prize Prolific.....	31	Fair.....	4	2 do	50	do 26.	98	52 44
New Zealand.....	28	Stiff.....	3½	2 do	53	do 25.	97	52 34
Bestehorns.....	32	Weak.....	4	2 do	50	do 31.	103	52 24
Rennie's Improved, six-row.....		Very stiff.	2	6 do	52	do 16.	88	51 42
Prolific.....	33	Very weak	4	2 do	50	do 26.	98	51 22
Danish Chevalier.....	34	Fair.....	4	2 do	51½	do 25.	97	51 12
Thanet.....	29	Weak.....	3½	2 do	51	do 25.	97	49 28
English Malting.....	34	do.....	4½	2 do	49	do 25.	97	48 16
Peacock.....	33	Stiff.....	2½	2 do	51	do 25.	97	43 16
Beardless.....	34	Very weak	3½	2 do	50	do 29.	101	45 10
Webb's Kinver Chevalier.....	37	do.....	4½	2 do	50	do 29.	101	45 00
Odessa.....	34	Stiff.....	5	6 do	51	do 19.	91	45 00
Indian, Kangra District.....				6 do	40	Sept. 10.	113	43 18
Peerless White.....	30	Weak.....	3½	2 do	51	Aug. 25.	97	42 44
Rice or Fan.....	25to35	Stiff.....	3	2 do	49½	do 26.	98	42 14
Mensury.....	40	do.....	5	6 do	48	do 19.	91	41 02
California Prolific.....	30	do.....	2½	2 do	50½	do 25.	97	38 46
Selected Chevalier.....	33	Very weak	3	2 do	51	do 25.	97	38 26
Golden Melon.....	34	Weak.....	3	2 do	50	do 25.	97	36 02
Baxter's six-rowed.....	34	Stiff.....	4	6 do	51	do 19.	91	32 24
Spiti Valley.....	20	do.....		6 do	58	do 14.	86	27 44

# Experimental Farms.

## BARLEY ON GRAVELLY LOAM

Barley sown on gravelly loam, field undulating with a southern exposure, sown on 18th May, with a common drill, seven pecks per acre, land summer fallowed, size of plots one-tenth acre, field not quite uniform.

Variety.	Length of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Character of Straw.	Ripe.	No. of Days Maturing.	Yield per Acre.		Weight per Bushel.
	Inch.	Inch.					Bush. Lbs.	Lbs.	
Swedish.....	30	3	2 row	Fair.....	Aug. 27..	101	58	6	52
Prize Prolific.....	33	4	2 do	Weak.....	do 27..	101	51	32	49½
Sharpe's Improved.....	31	3	2 do	do.....	do 27..	101	47	34	52
Beardless.....	28	4	2 do	Fair.....	do 27..	101	44	28	51
Selected Chevalier.....	32	3½	2 do	do.....	do 27..	101	43	36	51
Danish Printice.....	31	4	2 do	Weak.....	do 27..	101	42	44	50½
California Prolific.....	23	3	2 do	Stiff.....	do 22..	96	42	34	49
Thanet.....	33	3	2 do	Weak.....	do 27..	101	41	42	51
English Malting.....	34	4	2 do	do.....	do 27..	101	40	20	50
Webb's Kinver Chevalier.....	33	3½	2 do	do.....	do 26..	100	39	28	51
Danish Chevalier.....	31	4½	2 do	do.....	do 27..	101	38	36	51½
Goldthorpe.....	33	3	2 do	Stiff.....	do 28..	102	36	42	49
New Zealand.....	32	3½	2 do	do.....	do 27..	101	36	32	52½
Golden Melon.....	31	4	2 do	Weak.....	do 27..	101	35	20	51
Duck-bill.....	30	3	2 do	Stiff.....	do 27..	101	34	28	49
Rennie's Improved.....	24	1½	6 do	do.....	do 15..	89	33	16	52
Odesa.....	30	2	6 do	do.....	do 15..	89	33	6	49½
Peerless White.....	31	3	2 do	Weak.....	do 27..	101	32	24	50½
Mensury.....	20	3	6 do	Stiff.....	do 22..	96	30	10	48½
Baxter's Six-rowed.....	30	2	6 do	do.....	do 15..	89	30	..	50
Spiti Valley, six-rowed.....	16	2	6 do	do.....	do 13..	87	19	28	58

### TEST OF DRILLS WITH BARLEY.

This year's experiments with the different kinds of Drills for sowing barley fully corroborate previous tests, and it is evident that with every acre of barley sown with a broadcast machine in this province there is a loss of from five to eleven bushels per acre. This, and the inferior seed used, is largely responsible for the comparatively small yields of barley reported from some parts of the province :—

Variety.	Kind of Drill.	Ripe.	Yield per Acre.		Weight per Bush.
			Bush.	Lbs.	
Duck-bill.....	Press Drill, wheel coverer.....	Aug. 31..	58	16	49
do.....	do chain coverer.....	do 31..	49	18	49
do.....	Common Drill.....	do 31..	52	44	49
do.....	Broadcast.....	do 31..	47	4	48

### EARLY, MEDIUM AND LATE SOWING OF GRAIN.

In accordance with instructions received from the Director a series of experiments were undertaken with a view of determining the proper date for this province to sow the different kinds of grain.

Arrangements were made to sow two plots of one-tenth acre of wheat, oats and barley every Saturday, commencing on 23rd April, a snow storm, however, prevented us sowing on the 30th of April, but with this exception the experiment as at first planned was carried out.

Red Fife and Campbell's White Chaff wheats, Banner and Prize Cluster oats, Goldthorpe and Kinver Chevalier barleys, were the varieties selected for sowing in each case.

The last two sowings of Red Fife only graded No. 1 frozen, balance was all No. 1 Hard. The last sowing of Campbell's White Chaff was also No. 1 frozen, balance No. 1 Northern.

As an evidence of the uniform character of the soil in this series of experiments I would call attention to the fact that in every instance the yield of Red Fife wheat exceeded the Campbell's White Chaff sown at the same date, and in like manner the Banner gave larger returns than the Prize Cluster, but the Campbell's White Chaff wheat and Prize Cluster oats proved earlier in every case.

It is noticeable that the combined maximum yield of the two varieties of wheat was from the sowing on May 7th, from oats sown May 28th, and barley May 21st. This is not in accordance with our usual expectation; earlier sowing generally giving the largest returns; and can only be accounted for by the late sown grain receiving more benefit from the abundant rain of July 15th, than the earlier sown plots.

A glance at the accompanying table will show a close connection between the dates of sowing and ripening, and should stimulate farmers to sow as early as possible to secure freedom from injury by frost.

## WHEAT.

Early, medium and late plots of wheat, one-tenth acre; soil, rich loam; land, summer-fallowed previous year, situated in valley, sown with Press Drill,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre.

When Sown.	Variety.	Character of Straw.	Length of Straw.	Length of Head.	Rust.	Weight per bush.	Ripe.	Days in maturing.	Yield per acre.
			Inch.	Inch.		Lbs.			Bush.
April 23.	Red Fife..	Stiff....	36	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	None.....	60	Aug. 26	125	33 20
do 23.	Campbell's White Chaff	do....	37	3	do.....	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 23	122	32 50
May 7.	Red Fife.....	do....	37	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.....	59	do 28	113	36 50
do 7.	Campbell's White Chaff	do....	37	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.....	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 26	111	35 30
do 14.	Red Fife.....	do....	38	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	do.....	59	do 29	107	37 10
do 14.	Campbell's White Chaff	do....	40	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 31	109	30 30
do 21.	Red Fife.....	do....	39	3	do.....	59	Sept. 8	110	33 30
do 21.	Campbell's White Chaff	do....	42	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Little on stalk.	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 2	104	30 50
do 28.	Red Fife.....	do....	40	3	None.....	58	do 13	108	29 40
do 28.	Campbell's White Chaff	do....	41	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Little on stalk.	56	do 6	101	24 50
June 4.	Red Fife.....	do....	38	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	58	do 15	103	28 00
do 4.	Campbell's White Chaff	do....	40	2	Stalk badly...	57	do 10	98	19 30

## Experimental Farms.

### OATS.

Early, medium and late plots of Oats, one-tenth acre ; soil, gravelly loam, summer-fallowed previous year, situated on the upland prairie, sown with Press Drill, 2 bushels per acre.

When Sown.	Variety.	Character of Straw.	Length of Straw.	Length of Panicle.	Rust.	Weight per bush.	Ripe.	Days in maturing.	Yield per acre.
			Inch.	Inch.		Lbs.			
April 23.	Prize Cluster	Stiff	41	9	Little	35½	Aug. 12	111	30.30
do 23.	Banner	do	38	9½	Considerable	33½	do 22	121	59.24
May 7.	Prize Cluster	do	41	9	Little	37	do 15	100	33.8
do 7.	Banner	do	36	9	Considerable	31½	do 26	111	70.10
do 14.	Prize Cluster	do	42	9	Little	34½	do 17	95	33.8
do 14.	Banner	do	42	9	Considerable	32	do 27	105	69.5
do 21.	Prize Cluster	do	42	9	Little	31	do 25	96	50.30
do 21.	Banner	do	45	9	Considerable	31½	do 29	100	60.10
do 28.	Prize Cluster	do	41	9	Little	33	do 25	89	55.30
do 28.	Banner	do	42	8	Considerable	34	Sept. 1	96	62.22
June 4.	Prize Cluster	Stiff	45	9	do	34	Aug. 28	85	53.18
do 4.	Banner	do	45	7	Little	34	Sept. 7	95	60.2

### BARLEY.

Early, medium and late plots of barley, one-tenth acre. Soil, gravelly loam, summer fallowed previous year, upland prairie. Sown with Press Drill. Two bushels per acre.

When Sown.	Variety.	Character of Straw.	Length of Straw.		Length of Head.	Rust.	Weight per Bushel.	Date of Ripening.	Days in Matur- ing.	Yield per Acre.
			Inch.	Inch.						
1892.			Inch.	Inch.						
April 23.	Kinver Chevalier	Stiff	32	3½	Badly	52½	Aug. 15.	114	40.20	
do 22.	Goldthorpe	do	37	3	Considerable	51	do 24.	123	50.20	
May 7.	Kinver Chevalier	do	31	4	Badly	52½	do 23.	108	50.00	
do 7.	Goldthorpe	do	39	3½	Considerable	51	do 27.	112	55.30	
do 14.	Kinver Chevalier	do	30	4	Badly	52	do 26.	104	51.32	
do 14.	Goldthorpe	do	39	3½	None	51½	do 30.	108	51.32	
do 21.	Kinver Chevalier	Weak	35	4	Badly	50	do 28.	99	51.22	
do 21.	Goldthorpe	Very stiff	38	3½	None	50	Sept. 7.	109	64.28	
do 28.	Kinver Chevalier	Very weak	31	3½	do	49	Aug. 30.	94	52.34	
do 28.	Goldthorpe	Very stiff	35	3	do	49½	Sept. 7.	102	61.2	
June 4.	Kinver Chevalier	Very weak	35	3½	do	50	do 7.	95	61.33	
do 4.	Goldthorpe	Very stiff	35	3	do	49½	do 12.	100	53.19	

### FIELD PEASE.

When we consider how well field pease have succeeded on this farm it is surprising that farmers generally do not grow them more extensively, the yield here has always been fair and the sample excellent, the ready sale and good prices obtainable for pease and their usefulness for fattening purposes should induce farmers to cultivate them more largely.

On the Experimental Farm the following treatment has been found suitable for this crop.

Sow only on soil naturally well drained.

It is useless to attempt their cultivation on weedy land, weeds grow so rank here that they soon choke the pease.

Well rotted back-setting or clean summer fallow are suitable.

Sow as deep as possible with a drill, from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre according to size of pease.

Multiplier, Crown and Prince Albert are all suitable varieties for this country.

A number of new varieties of peas have been grown here this year; among them the Potter, a medium-sized grain, and the Pride, a larger pea, are quite promising. The Daniel O'Rourke is a handsome pea and very early; the supply of seed of this variety being small, we are not able to give the yield per acre. All the varieties were sown on summer fallow with a common drill, two and a half to three and a half bushels per acre; soil a gravelly loam; size of plots one-tenth of an acre.

Variety.	When Sown.	Length of Straw.	Length of Pod.	Ripe.	Yield per Acre.
					bush.
Crown.....	May 7...	23 inches..	2 inches..	Aug. 27...	31 50
Prince Albert.....	April 25...	53 do	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	do 31...	31 40
Potter.....	May 7...	34 do	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	Sept. 1...	30 40
White Eyed Marrowfat.....	do 7...	40 do	3 do	do 1...	30 00
Multiplier.....	April 25...	50 do	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ do	Aug. 31...	29 00
Pride.....	May 7...	23 do	3 do	do 25...	28 20
Early Field.....	April 25...	28 do	2 do	do 24...	26 40
Prussian Blue.....	May 7...	35 do	2 do	do 30...	22 30
Black Eyed Marrowfat.....	April 25...	40 do	3 do	Sept. 7...	21 00
Mummy.....	do 25...	35 do	2 do	do 7...	19 40
Daniel O'Rourke.....	do 25...	35 do	2 do	Aug. 1...	.....

#### BUCKWHEAT.

Seven varieties of buckwheat were grown this year; all were sown with a Planet Junior drill, in rows one foot apart, and kept free from weeds during the season of growth. As this crop is often used for the purpose of green manure, 6 x 15 feet of each plot was weighed in the green stage.

The yield of seed was calculated from the produce of a plot 6 x 115 feet, and such large yields per acre must not be looked for from large fields grown with ordinary field culture.

Variety.	In Bloom.	Ripe.	Height.	Weight of Green Straw per Plot.	Yield of Grain per Acre.
					bush.
Rye Buckwheat.....	July 30...	Aug. 17...	46 inches..	45 lbs....	51 28
Tartarian Buckwheat.....	do 30...	do 18...	44 do	55 lbs....	50 12
Common do.....	do 26...	do 17...	46 do	40 lbs....	38 17
Silver Skin do.....	do 26...	do 15...	56 do	35 lbs....	37 1
Japan do.....	do 28...	do 20...	47 do	30 lbs....	34 18
Grey do.....	do 24...	do 16...	58 do	42 lbs....	33 3
Nepaul do.....	do 26...	do 17...	53 do	26 lbs....	31 35

#### SEED GRAIN DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of seed grain from the farm has greatly increased during the past year: 344 parcels have been sent out principally in two bushel lots, a fair price has been charged in each case, and reports are coming in daily regarding its success in different parts of the country, these will be useful for reference and will be compiled when another year's experience has been obtained.

## Experimental Farms.

### MIXED GRAIN FOR HAY AND GREEN FODDER.

The success of the experiments undertaken here last year with mixed grain for hay and green fodder attracted considerable attention, and many farmers anticipating a light yield of wild hay have this year grown large areas of this useful crop.

Last year the land used for this purpose was all summer-fallow, but realizing that farmers have very little fallow land to spare for this purpose, a change to stubble land, spring ploughed was made this year; for this reason, the yield is somewhat lighter, but is still good.

In addition to the combinations used last year it will be noticed that a mixture of wheat and pease has been tried with satisfactory results.

All were sown on May 27th, with a Press Drill, as pease and tares succeed best if grown alone, these were first sown east and west, and then the other grain north and south, although this plan gives double labour in sowing, the increased gain in fodder more than pays for the extra work.

#### MIXED grain for hay and green fodder.

VARIETY.	Pecks Per Acre Sown.	Stage when cut.	Weight per Acre.	
			Dry.	Green.
			Tons.	Lbs.
Oats—Black Tartarian.....	8	In early milk..... } Podded..... }	3	975
Tares—Large English.....	8			
Oats—Black Tartarian.....	8	In early milk..... } Podded..... }	3	925
Pease—Multiplier.....	8			
Wheat—Eureka.....	6	In early milk..... } Podded..... }	3	925
Pease—Multiplier.....	8			
Barley—Duck-bill.....	7½	In early milk..... } Podded..... }	3	300
Pease—Multiplier.....	8			
Barley, 1st cut—Rennie's six rowed.....	7½	In early milk..... } Podded..... }	2	25
Tares do —Large English.....	8			
Barley, 2nd cut—Rennie's six-rowed.....	7½	Commencing to head. } In bloom..... }	1	1,550
Tares do —Large English.....	8			
Rye, 1st cut—Spring.....	8	Late milk..... } Podded..... }	1	1,125
Tares do —Large English.....	8			
Rye, 2nd cut—Spring.....	8	In head..... } In bloom..... }	1	25
Tares do —Large English.....	8			

#### GRASSES.

The past severe winter coupled with the light snow-fall in this portion of the province was unusually injurious to nearly all the imported clovers and grasses and the following were completely killed on this farm, Sanfoin, Lucerne, Mammoth Red, Common Red, Bokhara, and Yellow Clovers.

The following cultivated grasses were also winter killed, Orchard Grass, Perennial and Italian Rye Grass.

As the cultivated Rye Grasses and Yellow Clover have now been tried on this farm for three seasons and have always been winter-killed, it may be safely concluded that they are too tender for this province.

The other varieties of clover and grasses mentioned above, stood the winter of 1890-91 without injury and should receive further trial before they are condemned for this country.



The following were quite hardy, but owing to the very dry weather in the early part of the season the return from them was light, Timothy, Bromus inermis, Hard and Sheep Fescue and White Dutch Clover.

#### NATIVE GRASSES GROWN UNDER CULTIVATION.

I have great pleasure in reporting continued success with the native grasses.

Although grown on similar soil the native varieties are found to withstand both drought and frost much better than Timothy, and have this year yielded from two to three times as much hay per acre.

The plots sown with the native grasses in 1889 are still vigorous, and it is evident that they are all true perennials and not likely to run out quickly.

In addition to the small plots sown in 1889, a number of larger plots have been sown on different parts of the farm each spring since then, these have all given large returns during the past season and proved successful on the lighter soils of the uplands as well as on the heavier loam in the valley.

As it is desirable to save as much of the seed of these grasses as possible for use on the several experimental farms and for distribution to the farmers of the North-west, only small portions of the plots were cut green for ascertaining the yield; the balance was allowed to ripen and some hundreds of pounds of seed have been obtained from them.

#### YIELD of native grasses and timothy.

Variety.	When sown.	In bloom.	Height.	Yield per acre.			
				Dry.		Green.	
			Inches.	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.
Elymus Americanus. ....	Spring 1891..	July 20 .....	48	3	1,200	7	600
Elymus Virginicus. ....	do do .....	do 29 .....	41	3	1,000	5	1,200
Agropyrum tenerum .....	do do .....	do 15 .....	47	2	1,200	4	1,800
Muhlenbergia glomerata. ....	do 1889..	do 29 .....	30	1	1,050		
Timothy .....	do 1890..	.....	30		1,025		
do .....	do 1891..	.....	41	1	720		

#### FODDER CORN.

This useful fodder plant has again given us a good return.

The field selected for this crop had a strong loamy soil and a southern exposure, the previous crop was barley, the stubble was ploughed in spring and harrowed a number of times, and a common wheat drill sowed the corn quite evenly in rows 3 feet apart and about 6 inches apart in the row. As soon as the grain was up a cultivator was run through the drills and all weeds kept down by this means through the summer, it will be seen by the accompanying table that many of the varieties gave a large return, but for this country only the early sorts should be sown.

The North Dakota Flint is one of the best for this locality, it ripens early gives a fair return of fodder, is short enough to cut with a binder and is very leafy.

Besides the plots for testing, 4 acres of the North Dakota variety was sown at the same time, and nearly all put into the farm silos; the balance has been left in cone shaped stooks in the field and its value for food in the dry state will be tested during the winter.

Answers to the numerous enquires received regarding this crop may be summarized as follows:—

1. Select an early ripening variety.
2. A field having a southern exposure if possible.
3. Plough in spring and harrow often to start and kill weeds.
4. Sow under 30 lbs. seed per acre, price here \$2 to \$3 per bushel.
5. Sow with a wheat drill in rows 3 feet apart, grains 6 inches apart in the row, test your drill on a floor or hard road before sowing.

## Experimental Farms.

6. Start the cultivator as soon as the corn is above ground.
7. Keep all weeds killed during the growing season.
8. Cut before you commence wheat harvest or you may not spare time to cut it at all.
9. If you have no silo, stook in cone shape and fence from cattle, it will heat in a stack.

### FODDER CORN.

Variety.	Tasselled.	Silk.	Early milk.	Late milk.	Stage when cut.	Height.	Leafiness.	Average No. Stooks.	Yield per acre, green.	
									Tons.	Lbs.
Rural Thoroughbred						ft. in.				
White Flint...	Aug 15	Aug 23			Silk.	8	Very leafy	6	27	1,000
Red Cob Ensilage	do 23				Tasselled..	9	Few leaves	2	26	800
Manmoth Southern Sweet	do 30				Tassel. ....	9 6	Very leafy	4	26	140
White Flint	do 11	Aug 22	Aug 31		Early milk	8 9	Leafy ....	5	23	200
Pearce's Prolific	do 4	do 14	do 31		do	8 9	do	6	22	
Longfellow	do 5	do 15	do 31		do	9	do	4	20	1,800
Smut Nose Flint	do 4	do 15	do 23		do	8 9	do	5	20	1,800
Cinquantine	do 4	do 12	do 20		do	7	Not leafy	2	20	1,800
Rustler	do 4	do 15	do 31		do	10	Few leaves	1	20	1,140
Angel of Midnight	do 4	do 15	do 20		do	8 6	Very leafy	4	20	1,140
Pride of the North	do 11	do 17	do 25		do	8	Leafy	3	19	940
Northern Dakota	do 3	do 14	do 20	Aug 31	Late milk.	8	Very leafy	7	19	940
Crosby's Early Sugar	do 11	do 17	do 25		Early milk	7	do	6	17	1,200
Dakota Gold Coin	do 2	do 12	do 22	do 31	do	9	Leafy ...	2	17	1,200
Mitchell's Extra Early Flint	July 29	do 9	do 15	do 23	Late milk.	6	Very leafy	6	17	1,200
Dakota Dent	Aug 1	do 15	do 24		Early milk	10	Leafy	2	14	600
Ride out	do 6	do 15	do 30		do	8	do	5	12	200

### MILLETS.

The seed of a very fine collection of millets was received from the Central Experimental Farm and they were sown on the 8th June in adjoining plots with a Planet Junior seed drill in rows one foot apart: they were kept free from weeds during the season of growth and all produced a heavy crop running from 48 to 75 inches in height and thick on the ground.

The accompanying table gives full particulars regarding each of these varieties.

As the bulk of the crop was required for exhibition purposes the area cut green was too small to permit of giving the yield per acre.

The following are among the most promising of the newly introduced varieties, Red Millet, a red seeded branching millet. Chana and Branching Millet are both very tall and branchy, but the Chana is fully a month later in coming in head. Choice Round White millet is a white seeded branching millet.

All the varieties formed seed here except the Chana and Italian millet, but the seed has not yet been tested for vitality and may not have fully matured.

As the question of suitable hay and fodder plants is so important for this province, I would suggest that larger quantities of seed of the more promising sorts be procured for test next season.

## MILLETS.

Thirteen varieties were sown on 8th June in rows one foot apart with a planet junior drill, soil black loam, not manured, size of plots 5 x 13 feet.

Variety.	In Head.	Ripe.	Height.	Yield per Plot.	
				Dry.	Green.
			Inches.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Branching Millet.....	July 24	Sept. 9	75	27	70
Hungarian Grass.....	do 31	do 10	51	24	65
Italian Millet.....	Aug. 30	did not ripen	40	23	75
Common Millet.....	July 31	Sept. 5	50	22	50
Red Millet.....	Aug. 2	do 2	61	21	60
Hungarian and Millet mixed.....	July 31	do 10	51	21	55
Chana from Kulu, India.....	Aug. 24	did not ripen	68	20	55
Choice Round White Millet.....	do 2	Sept. 2	64	20	50
Round White Millet.....	do 2	do 2	63	19	50
Long headed Millet or Golden Wonder.....	do 22	do 10	44	18	55
California Green Millet.....	July 31	do 5	50	17	55
Manitoba Millet.....	do 31	do 3	57	17	45
Black Millet.....	do 30	do 1	54	16	40

## SILOS.

The two silos gave good satisfaction last season, and have been again filled this year, fodder corn has been almost exclusively used for this purpose, the corn used was the North Dakota variety cut with a Massey Binder when in the early milk stage, it was allowed to wilt two days then cut into one inch lengths with a Watson cutting box and conveyed at once into the silos.

The ensilage from this year's well matured and wilted corn is found to be sweeter and every way better than that made last year from immature and unwilted corn.

A small quantity of green oats was also cut and put into the silo, but it does not make as good ensilage as corn and the yield per acre is much less.

## FIELD ROOTS.

The past season has been favourable for a large yield of all kinds of field roots, and the soil selected on the farm for the purpose being uniform, the experiment may be considered a fair test of varieties.

No manure was used with any of the roots, and the land received but one ploughing in spring, followed by several harrowings.

It is evident from the good returns which have been obtained with roots since this farm was established that there should be no scarcity of succulent food in this province during the winter for all kinds of stock, and if farmers would engage more extensively in mixed farming, it would tend to remove a large amount of the anxiety felt in the fall months regarding frost.

The Purple Top Swede has again given the largest yield, and the best shaped roots, and this variety can with safety be recommended for general cultivation here.

The yield per acre has been calculated from the results obtained from three rows of each variety of roots, one chain long.

## Experimental Farms.

### RESULT OF EXPERIMENTS WITH TURNIPS DURING 1892.

Turnips were sown in flat drills  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart. The land was in fodder corn the previous year. Two sowings were made, one on the 30th May and one on 6th June; taken up 21st October.

Variety.	YIELD FROM PLOTS SOWN 30TH MAY.			YIELD FROM PLOTS SOWN 6TH JUNE.		
	Yield per Acre.			Yield per Acre.		
	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.
Rennie's Prize Purple Top (Rennie).....	1,019	30	1,140	655	19	1,300
Hazard's Improved.....	908	27	480	572	17	320
Sutton's Champion (Pearce).....	852	25	1,120	673	20	380.
Mammoth Purple Top (Evans).....	833	24	1,980	704	21	240
Carter's Prize Winner (Pearce).....	816	24	960	836	25	160
Selected Purple Top (Steele).....	809	24	540	792	23	1,520
Bangholm's Improved Purple Top (Rennie).....	752	22	1,120	638	19	280
Jumbo or Monarch (Steele).....	733	21	1,980	704	21	240
Carter's Elephant Swede (Bruce).....	695	20	1,700	660	19	1,600
Marquis of Lorne's Purple Top (Bruce).....	675	20	500	528	15	1,680
Hartley's Bronze Top (Pearce).....	655	19	1,300	629	18	1,740
Rennie's Elephant or Giant King (Rennie).....	617	18	1,020	565	16	1,900
Bronze Top Extra (Evans).....	488	14	1,280	660	19	1,600
Novelty No. 1 (Rennie).....				884	26	1,040

### YIELD OF MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS.

The seed was sown in flat drills  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart, two sowings were made, one on May 30th and one on June 6th, the roots were pulled October 15th, the land was in fodder corn the previous year.

Variety.	SOWN 30TH MAY.			SOWN 6TH JUNE.		
	Yield per Acre.			Yield per Acre.		
	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.
Gate Post or Long Red (Bruce).....	1,460	43	1,600	1,157	34	1,420
Mammoth Long Red (Steele).....	1,302	39	120	1,205	36	300
Pearce's Canadian Giant (Pearce).....	1,245	37	700	976	29	560
New Giant Yellow Intermediate (Steele).....	1,232	36	1,920	Destroyed by cut worm.		
Red Globe (Bruce).....	1,069	32	140	829	25	1,480
Carter's Warden Prize Yellow Globe (Pearce).....	1,056	31	1,360	902	27	120
Berkshire Prize (Evans).....	985	29	1,100	866	25	1,960
Rennie's Mammoth Long Red (Rennie).....	985	29	1,100	1,064	31	1,840
Yellow Globe (select) (Steele).....	941	28	460	778	23	680
Golden Fleshed Tankard (Steele).....	910	27	600	805	24	300
Red Globe Oberndorf Extra (Evans).....	862	25	1,720	866	25	960
Red Fleshed Tankard (Bruce).....	796	23	1,760	809	24	540
Klein Wanzleben (Vilmorin).....	629	18	1,740			
Vilmorin's Improved (Vilmorin).....	616	18	960			
Kruger's seed.....	554	16	1,240			
Brabant (Vilmorin).....	429	12	1,740			

## RESULTS OF TESTS WITH CARROTS.

The seed was sown in flat drills  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart ; two sowings were made, one on 30th May and one on 6th June ; harvested 18th October. This land was in fodder-corn the previous year.

Variety.	SOWN 30TH MAY.			SOWN 6TH JUNE.		
	Yield per Acre.			Yield per Acre.		
	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.
Carter's Orange Giant (Pearce).....	462	13	1,720	283	8	980
Iverson's White (Ewing).....	462	13	1,720	288	8	1,280
Mammoth Smooth White (Bruce).....	452	13	1,120	418	12	1,080
Improved Short White (Steele).....	422	12	1,320	464	13	1,840
Chantenay (Rennie).....	408	12	480	259	7	1,540
Mammoth White Intermediate (Rennie).....	403	12	180	403	12	180
Giant Short White Vosges (Simmers).....	356	10	1,360	368	9	480
Early Gem (Rennie).....	337	10	220	349	10	940
Guerande, or Ox Heart (Steele).....	334	10	40	344	10	640
Rennie's Improved Half Long White (Rennie).....	330	9	1,800	457	13	1,420
Giant White Belgian (Steele).....	317	9	1,020	317	9	1,020
Danver's Orange (Steele).....	310	9	600	290	8	1,400

## POTATOES.

The past season has been an excellent one for potatoes, and both yield and quality are all that could be desired.

One hundred varieties were tested on this farm, and the following tables contain particulars regarding yield, earliness, &c., of seventy-six of the best of them.

Early Gem and Lizzie's Pride, two of the varieties introduced from the east this year, are most promising, being productive and of good quality.

The first twenty-two varieties are from seed sent from the Central Experimental Farm, and are being grown on uniform plots on all the experimental farms. Among them are many excellent sorts, but some of them are too late for this province.

It is probable that the production of potato starch could be undertaken with profit in this country. In some of the eastern provinces, where the yield of potatoes does not average more than one-half of that obtained in this country, the production of starch is found profitable for both farmer and manufacturer.

## Experimental Farms.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES.

Results obtained from twenty-two varieties of potatoes grown from seed originally obtained from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, planted May 27th in rows three feet apart, the cuttings placed one foot apart in the row; all were dug on Oct. 1st; the yields are calculated from the produce of one row, one chain long, no manure was used, and the previous crop was fodder corn.

Variety.	Yield per Acre.	Earliness.	QUALITY WHEN COOKED.		Growth of Plant.	Size.
			Dryness	Flavour		
	Bush.					
Clarke's No. 1.....	414	Very early....	Dry....	Good....	Strong.....	Large.
White Star.....	385	Late.....	Fair....	Fair....	do.....	Medium.
Early Puritan.....	374	Medium early.	Dry....	Good....	do.....	Large.
Halton Seedling.....	363	Very early....	do.....	Fair....	Medium.....	do
Empire State.....	352	Late.....	do.....	Good....	Very strong..	Medium.
Delaware.....	348	do.....	Fair....	do.....	do.....	Large.
Early Eating.....	348	Very early....	Dry....	do.....	Medium.....	Medium.
Early Maine.....	344	Medium early.	do.....	do.....	do.....	do
Early Rose.....	332	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do
Rose's New Giant.....	322	Very late....	Wet....	Poor....	Strong.....	Large.
Thorburn.....	304	Medium early.	Dry....	Good....	Medium.....	Medium.
Rural New Yorker, No. 2.....	282	Very late....	do.....	do.....	Strong.....	Large.
Lee's Favourite.....	278	Very early....	do.....	do.....	Weak.....	do
Chicago Market.....	264	Late.....	do.....	do.....	Medium.....	Very large.
May Queen Early.....	260	Medium early.	do.....	do.....	do.....	Small.
Vanguard.....	256	Early.....	Fair....	Fair....	do.....	Large.
London.....	256	Medium early.	Dry....	Good....	do.....	do
Rural Blush.....	245	do.....	do.....	do.....	Strong.....	do
Ohio Gunner.....	238	Very early....	do.....	do.....	Below medium	do
Early Ohio.....	231	do.....	Fair....	do.....	do.....	Medium.
Algoma, No. 1.....	223	do.....	Dry....	do.....	Medium.....	Large.
Beauty of Hebron.....	161	Medium early.	do.....	do.....	Below medium	do

Particulars of fifty-four varieties of potatoes, mostly selections from varieties grown on this farm in previous years, with some additional ones procured this year. Those marked C. E. F. are seedlings originated on the Central Experimental Farm. The date and manner of planting of this collection was the same as that last mentioned; the soil in each case was a rich black loam.

Variety.	Yield per Acre.	Earliness.	QUALITY WHEN COOKED.		Growth of Plant.	Size.
			Dryness	Flavor.		
	Bush.					
Early Gem.....	443	Medium early.	Ex. dry.	Good..	Medium.....	Large.
Early Fortune.....	421	do	Fair..	Fair..	Very strong..	do
Lizzie's Pride.....	396	Late	Dry..	Good..	Strong.....	do
Munro County.....	370	do	Fair..	do	do	do
C. E. F., No. 80.....	359	Very late	do	Fair..	do	do
New Badger State.....	359	do	Dry..	Good..	Very strong..	do
Snow Flake.....	352	Medium early.	do	do	Medium.....	do
C. E. F., No. 9.....	348	do	do	do	Strong.....	Medium.
Jackson's Improved.....	348	Very late.	Wet..	Poor..	Very strong..	Small.
Alpha Small.....	348	Medium early	Dry..	Good..	Strong.....	Large.
C. E. F., No. 116.....	344	Very late.	Wet..	Poor..	do	Small.
Wonder of the World.....	341	Medium early.	Dry..	Good..	Medium.....	Large.
C. E. F., No. 21.....	341	Late	Fair..	do	Strong.....	Medium.
Brownell's Best.....	337	do	Dry..	do	Medium.....	Large.
Richter's Schneerose.....	330	Very late.	Wet..	Fair..	Very strong..	do
Genesee Seedling.....	315	Medium early.	Fair..	do	Strong.....	do
Rosy Morn.....	311	do	do	do	Medium.....	do
Richter's Imperator.....	297	Very late.	Fair..	Good..	Very strong..	do
Sunrise.....	293	Early	Dry..	do	Medium.....	do
Crown Jewel.....	293	Medium early.	do	do	do	do
C. E. F., No. 54.....	293	Late.	Fair..	Medium	do	Medium.
Snowdrop.....	282	Medium early.	Dry..	Fair..	do	Large.
Junbo.....	278	Late.	Fair..	do	do	do
Stray Beauty.....	267	Early	Dry..	Good..	do	Medium.
Lady Finger.....	264	Very late.	Wet..	Poor..	Very strong..	do
Main Crop.....	260	do	Dry..	Fair..	do	Large.
British Magnum Bonum.....	256	do	Wet..	Poor..	do	Medium.
Thorburn's Paragon.....	256	Medium early.	Dry..	Good..	Medium.....	Large.
C. E. F., No. 120.....	253	Late.	Wet..	Poor..	do	Medium.
Steele's Earliest of All.....	253	Medium early.	Dry..	Good..	do	Large.
Thorburn's Late Rose.....	249	Late	do	do	Strong.....	do
St. Patrick.....	245	do	Wet..	Poor..	Weak.....	do
Lady Fife.....	242	do	Dry..	Good..	Strong.....	Small.
C. E. F., No. 209.....	238	do	Fair..	Fair..	do	Medium.
do 188.....	238	Medium early.	Dry..	Good..	Medium.....	do
Ammon's Early.....	238	Early.	Dry..	Good..	Weak.....	Medium.
C. E. F., No. 120.....	234	Late	do	do	Medium.....	do
Forty Fold.....	227	Very late.	Fair..	Fair..	do	do
Shah.....	223	Late	Dry..	Poor..	Very strong..	Large.
Taylor's Prolific.....	220	Medium early.	do	Good..	Weak.....	do
C. E. F., No. 5.....	220	Very late.	Wet..	Poor..	Strong.....	Medium.
Bruce.....	220	do	do	do	Very strong..	do
Rocks.....	216	do	do	do	Strong.....	do
C. E. F., No. 141.....	216	Medium early.	Fair..	Fair..	Medium.....	do
Pride of America.....	216	do	do	do	do	Large.
C. E. F., No. 95.....	201	Late	do	Good..	do	Small.
do 94.....	201	Very late.	Wet..	Poor..	Strong.....	do
do 27.....	187	Late.	Dry..	Good..	Very strong..	Medium.
Toronto Queen.....	165	Medium early.	do	do	Medium.....	Large.
C. E. F., No. 231.....	161	Late	Wet..	Poor..	Strong.....	Small.
Mayatt's Ash Leaf Kidney.....	139	do	do	do	Weak.....	Medium.
Leather Hide.....	135	do	Fair..	do	do	do
Village Blacksmith.....	128	do	do	Fair..	Strong.....	do
Cream of the Valley.....	117	do	Wet..	Poor..	do	do

# Experimental Farms.

## CATTLE.

The 15 head consisting of four breeds of cattle imported from Ontario last fall, have all kept in good health, and there has been added to the herd the following calves: one Durham, two Ayrshires, two Holsteins, two Galloways and one Grade.

For future reference an exact record is kept of the yield of milk from each cow of the dairy breeds.

The bulls of the several breeds are well patronized by neighbouring farmers, no less than 71 cows having been served during the year. A charge of two dollars is made, payable at time of service; no difficulty is found in collecting the charges, and farmers appreciate the advantage of having good stock in their neighbourhood.

### FEEDING STEERS ON FROZEN WHEAT AND BARLEY.

The large amount of feed grain in the hands of our farmers during the past year, coupled with the low prices prevailing, makes the question of its feeding value an important one.

With the object of throwing some light on this question, the feeding of a limited number of steers was undertaken last winter on this farm.

The conditions surrounding farmers here are somewhat as follows:—

Many are short of hay but have abundance of clean bright straw and chaff, and are either unwilling or lack the necessary help to grow root crops, but have generally a good supply of coarse grain or damaged wheat.

To meet these conditions the experiments in connection with steers were undertaken with a view of determining the following points:—

1st. If steers can be fattened to advantage on frozen wheat and cut straw without roots or ensilage.

2nd. What advantage, if any, would accrue from the addition of a limited quantity of roots to this ration.

3rd. Can steers be successfully fattened on a ration of barley and straw, combined with a very limited quantity of hay and roots.

The six steers used for this test were apparently Shorthorn grades, two years old, and were raised by farmers in this neighbourhood; they cost  $2\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound and sold for 4 cents per pound, live weight.

They were divided into three lots of two steers each, and fed for four and a-half months all they would eat clean of the following ration:—

#### First lot of steers—

	Lbs.
Cut wheat straw .....	20
No. 3 frozen wheat chop .....	16

#### Second lot of steers—

	Lbs.
No. 3 frozen wheat chop .....	10
Turnips .....	20
Cut wheat straw .....	15

#### Third lot of steers—

	Lbs.
Barley chop .....	11
Turnips .....	20
Native hay .....	6
Cut wheat straw .....	10

The several ingredients were spread in layers in a heap, and after being moistened were thoroughly mixed and fed the following day, in three feeds.



FEED CONSUMED.

The total amount and cost of feed consumed during the feeding period (132 days) was as follows:—

First lot of steers—

3,320 pounds cut straw .....	
2,568 " wheat chop at ½ cent per pound .....	\$12 84

Second lot of steers—

2,865 pounds cut straw .....	
1,799 " wheat chop at ½ cent per pound .....	\$ 8 99
63 bushels turnips at 5 cents per bushel .....	3 15
	\$12 14

Third lot of steers—

2,270 pounds cut straw .....	
2,382 " barley chop at ½ cent per pound .....	\$11 91
75 bushels turnips at 5 cents per bushel .....	3 75
1,320 pounds hay at \$5.00 per ton .....	3 30
	\$18 96

Lot No. 1 were "off their feed" several times, and it was quite evident that for the best results some succulent feed should be used, still if this cannot be had, we have proved that it is possible to fatten steers even on frozen wheat and straw alone.

The other two lots were always ready for their feed and their rations were evidently better relished.

Summary of Results.	First cost of Steers.	Cost of Feed.	Price sold for.	Profit.	Daily gain of each Steer.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
First lot of Steers.....	49 63	12 84	86 80	24 33	1 ⅓
Second lot of Steers.....	48 95	12 14	82 60	21 51	1 ⅓
Third lot of Steers.....	48 80	18 96	91 80	34 06	1 ⅓

The return from the frozen wheat chop fed to lot 1 was equal to 56c. per bushel, while the return from the same wheat fed to lot 2, after deducting the cost of turnips, was equal to 61c. per bushel. The same grade of wheat was selling at 30c. last winter, and is almost unsaleable at any price at this date.

CONCLUSIONS.

1st. Although not the most economical way of feeding grain, chop fed frozen wheat mixed with straw alone gave a return of 56c. per bushel, not counting cost of labour.

2nd. If turnips are added to the above ration, they not only pay their cost price but greatly increase the feeding value of the other ingredients.

3rd. Barley chop and wheat straw fed in connection with even a limited quantity of turnips and hay makes an excellent ration, and barley is a grain that we can raise in almost unlimited quantities without risk of injury from frost.

# Experimental Farms.

## APPLE TREES.

Last fall all apple trees were protected either by wrapping with tar paper or canvas and the covering allowed to remain until some time in the following May.

The past winter was an unusually severe one ; this coupled with the almost total absence of snow in this portion of the province made it particularly trying on all fruit trees, fourteen varieties were completely killed out and a large proportion of other varieties either killed outright or cut to the ground.

There are, however, a few varieties that came through the winter with little or no injury, the most promising of these are Antonovka, Summer Arabka, Anis, Red Anis and Pointed Pipka; these varieties are so free of injury that I would suggest that additional trees of these sorts be secured for filling vacancies in the fruit plots.

I regret to have to report the almost total loss of the fifty seedling apple trees from imported Russian apple seed. This plot was bare of snow all winter and the trees being too small to protect by the usual methods, nearly all were killed.

The remaining apple trees were well protected with tar paper, &c., this autumn, and as the snow-fall came early and is already quite heavy we may reasonably expect a more favourable season.

APPLE Trees formerly tall standards, now grown in bush form.

Variety.	Number of Trees Living.		Present Condition.	Present Height.	Season's Growth.
	1891.	1892.			
Antonovka .....	5	5	Good .....	46	24 inches ; hardy growth.
Arabka, summer .....	2	2	Very good .....	62	15 do extra hardy growth.
do winter .....	2	2	Fair .....	36	15 do hardy growth.
Anis .....	2	2	Good .....	40	12 do do
do red .....	1	1	do .....	36	15 do do
do mottled .....	1	1	Fair .....	42	15 do do
Aport .....	4	3	Good .....	40	24 do hardy.
Alexander .....	4	2	Fair .....	43	32 do do
Blue Pearmain .....	1	0	.....	.....	.....
Ben Davis .....	3	3	Good .....	36	16 do do
Borovinka .....	2	2	do .....	21	8 do do
Canada Baldwin .....	3	2	Fair .....	59	22 do doubtful.
Duchess of Oldenburg .....	4	4	do .....	42	16 do do
Fameuse .....	3	3	do .....	33	17 do do
Gipsev Girl .....	3	3	Good .....	57	7 do hardy growth.
Grand Duke Constantine .....	1	1	do .....	56	25 do do
Golden White .....	2	1	do .....	53	27 do do
German Calville .....	1	1	Fair .....	43	33 do doubtful.
Golden Russet .....	2	1	do .....	46	33 do kills back.
Grimes' Golden .....	1	1	do .....	43	23 do do
Hibernal .....	4	3	Good .....	36	15 do hardy growth.
Herren .....	1	0	.....	.....	.....
Haas .....	1	1	Good .....	56	30 do do
Enormous .....	1	0	.....	.....	.....
Bogdanoffs' Glass .....	1	1	Fair .....	32	2 do kills back.
Kellogg Russet .....	1	0	.....	.....	.....
Lead .....	2	0	.....	.....	.....
Livland Raspberry .....	1	1	Good .....	43	30 do do
Longfields .....	4	3	Fair .....	23	23 do killed to ground, winter 1891-2.
Mann .....	1	1	Poor .....	9	9 do do do
McIntosh Red .....	2	2	do .....	54	17 do hardy growth.
Pointed Pipka .....	2	2	Very good .....	61	21 do extra hardy growth.
Peach .....	2	2	Fair .....	42	32 do kills back.
Red Bietzheimer .....	1	0	.....	.....	.....

APPLE Trees, formerly tall standards, now grown in bush form—*Concluded.*

Variety.	Number of Trees Living.		Present Condition.	Present Height.		Season's Growth.
	1891.	1892.		Ins.		
Red Astrachan.....	2	2	Fair.....	33	14 inches ;	kills back.
Steklianka.....	2	2	Good.....	48	18 do	do
Serinkia.....	1	1	do.....	46	24 do	hardy growth.
Scott's Winter.....	1	1	do.....	44	15 do	kills back.
Switzer.....	2	2	Fair.....	63	23 do	do
Stettin Yellow.....	1	1	Poor.....	36	17 do	do
Shaker Pippin.....	2	2	Fair.....	44	14 do	do
Tetofsky.....	3	3	Good.....	43	11 do	hardy growth.
Titovka.....	2	2	do.....	36	16 do	do
Talman's Sweet.....	1	0				
Ukraine.....	2	0				
Vargul.....	1	1	Good.....	28	18 do	do
White Borodovka.....	1	1	do.....	35	14 do	do
Winter St. Lawrence.....	2	2	Very good.....	63	23 do	do
Wallbridge.....	1	0				
Wealthy.....	2	2	Good.....	62	22 do	do
Yellow Transparent.....	2	1	Poor.....	28	22 do	kills back.

APPLE Trees growing in bush form, on low stems.

Variety.	Number of Trees Living.		Present Condition.	Present Height.		Season's Growth.
	1891.	1892.		Ins.		
Anisim.....	4	4	Good.....	34	14 inches ;	hardy growth.
Autumn Streaked.....	5	3	do.....	25	15 do	extra good.
Broad Green.....	2	2	Extra good.....	35	14 do	hardy growth.
Blushed Calville.....	3	3	do.....	25	15 do	do
Christmas.....	2	0				
Cross.....	2	1	Fair.....	48	24 do	do
Crooked Spice.....	1	0				
Duchess of Oldenburg.....	10	9	Good.....	40	16 do	extra hardy growth.
Grandmother.....	8	7	do.....	49	18 do	do
Krimskoe.....	1	1	Poor.....	29	9 do	tender growth.
Koursk Anis.....	3	1	Fair.....	25	12 do	do
Koursk Reinette.....	1	1	Good.....	38	18 do	hardy.
Karabovka.....	1	1	Fair.....	24	11 do	doubtful.
Kruder.....	1	1	do.....	23	12 do	do
Kremer's Glass.....	1	1	do.....	30	14 do	do
Lejanka, or Liebig.....	13	12	Extra good.....	50	22 do	very hardy growth.
Osimoe.....	1	1	Good.....	40	10 do	hardy growth.
Orel, No. 5.....	1	1	do.....	45	17 do	do
Orel, No. 11.....	1	1		39	25 do	do
Ostrokoff's Glass.....	3	0				
Pineapple.....	3	3	Fair.....	42	13 do	hardy.
Plikanoff.....	9	9	Good.....	26	15 do	hardy.
Repolovka.....	2	2	Fair.....	31	10 do	hardy growth.
Russian Green.....	1	0				
Red Repka.....	4	3	Very good.....	60	22 do	extra hardy.
Romna.....	6	5	Good.....	40	9 do	hardy growth.
Red Anis.....	14	14	do.....	45	21 do	do
Sandy Glass.....	1	1	Poor.....	28	28 do	killed to ground, winter, 1891.
Sugar Sweet.....	2	1	do.....	21	8 do	doubtful hardy.
Silken.....	4	4	Good.....	43	23 do	hardy growth.
Simbirsk, No. 1.....	2	2	do.....	49	18 do	do
do No. 2.....	1	1	do.....	45	13 do	do
do No. 9.....	2	2	do.....	21	13 do	do
Tashkin.....	2	2	do.....	36	16 do	do

## Experimental Farms.

APPLE Trees growing in bush form, on low stems—*Continued.*

Variety.	Number of Trees Living.		Present Condition.	Present Height.	Season's Growth.
	1891.	1892.			
Tiesenhausen .....	1	1	Very good ...	42	19 inches ; hardy growth.
Titovka .....	8	6	do .....	43	18 do extra hardy growth.
Ukraine .....	3	2	Good .....	45	15 do hardy growth.
Vargulek .....	3	2	do .....	43	16 do do
White Pigeon .....	1	1	Poor .....	12	12 do killed to ground, winter, 1891.
Yellow Arcadian .....	2	1	Fair .....	21	19 do doubtful.
Yellow Anis .....	9	9	Good .....	38	24 do extra good.
Yellow Sweet .....	1	0	.....	.....	.....
Zusoff .....	2	2	.....	42	19 do

### CRAB APPLE TREES.

The experience with apples here generally has not been promising, and I am the more pleased to be able to report a fair amount of success with the hardy varieties of Crab Apples.

Five varieties survived the past severe winter uninjured, and the Transcendant, for the first time, bore a small amount of fruit.

The fruit of this variety would find ready sale here if it is found to grow successfully.

Variety.	Number of Trees Living.		Present Condition.	Present Height.	Season's Growth.
	1891.	1892.			
Transcendant .....	9	9	Extra good ...	72	27 inches ; extra hardy. fruited.
Whitney's No. 20 .....	3	3	do .....	65	20 do extra hardy.
Hyslop .....	7	7	Good .....	58	25 do hardy.
Orange .....	2	1	Fair .....	59	18 do kills back.
Early Strawberry .....	2	2	do .....	40	47 do do
Queen's Choice .....	1	1	Poor .....	33	33 do killed to ground, winter of 1891 and 1892.
Lou's Favorite .....	1	0	.....	.....	.....
Martha .....	1	0	.....	.....	.....

## PLUMS.

Of the eleven varieties of plums remaining in the fall of 1891, four varieties have been killed completely and two others have been cut to the snow line, the De Soto, Early Red, Nicholas and Native will probably prove hardy, the balance will, no doubt, succumb this winter. I am told that the fruit of the native plum varies greatly and that some of it is of excellent quality; if this is found to be the case, a selection should be made and a number of trees propagated from them.

Variety.	Number of Trees Living.		Present Condition.	Present Height.	Season's Growth.
	1891.	1892.			
Bradshaw .....	2	2	Fair.....	50	34 inches ; kills back.
Coe's Golden Drop.....	1	0	.....	.....	.....
De Soto .....	2	2	Good.....	36	12 do. hardy growth.
Early Red.....	7	7	do .....	42	32 do do
Late Red.....	1	1	Poor .....	14	12 do growing from roots.
Marianna.....	2	0	.....	.....	.....
Moore's Arctic.....	1	0	.....	.....	.....
Nicholas.....	3	3	Good.....	69	34 do extra hardy.
Otschakoff.....	2	2	do .....	33	30 do killed to snow line.
Trabische.....	1	0	.....	.....	.....
Native wild Plum.....	7	7	Good.....	72	19 do good.

## CHERRIES.

The few surviving varieties of cherries have done fairly well when the severity of of the past winter is considered, the 6 m and Koslov Bush Morello are quite promising.

Variety.	Number of Trees Living.		Present Condition.	Present Height.	Season's Growth.
	1891.	1892.			
Bassarabian.....	2	1	Fair.....	17	15 inches ; hardy growth.
Lutovka.....	5	4	Good.....	36	14 do do
6 m Cherry.....	2	2	do .....	57	18 do do
12 m do.....	1	0	.....	.....	.....
Koslov Bush Morello.....	4	4	.....	23	16 do hardy.

## SMALL FRUITS.

Although the success of most large fruits in this country is doubtful, we have the satisfaction of knowing that nearly all small fruits are hardy, free from insect enemies, and, if properly attended to, very productive. All cultivated small fruits bore abundantly this year, and the currant bushes, although young, were loaded with large fruit, and the same may be said of the hardy raspberries and Houghton gooseberries.

## Experimental Farms.

### CURRANTS.

Particulars of the currants have been arranged in tabular form as follows :

Variety.	Colour.	Size.	Flavor.	Yield of 10 bushes.
				Lbs.
Lee's Prolific.....	Black.....	Very large.....	Excellent.....	33
Champion.....	do.....	Large.....	Poor.....	13
Naples.....	do.....	Very large.....	Good.....	12
Native, large variety.....	Brown-black.....	Medium to large.....	Strong.....	
Native, small variety.....	Jet black.....	Small.....	Bitter.....	8
Raby Castle.....	Red.....	do.....	Good.....	18
Fay's Prolific.....	do.....	Large.....	do.....	12½
Victoria.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	14
Cherry.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	10
White Grape.....	White.....	Very large.....	Choice.....	12

### GOOSEBERRIES.

The Houghton has again proved to be the best variety tested on this farm, it is perfectly hardy and bore well this year ; the fruit is however quite small.

Downing has been nearly all winter-killed and is much too tender for this country.

Smith's Improved is fairly hardy, bears large-sized fruit, but is not very productive here.

Native is of course hardy, but the fruit is small and very prickly.

### RASPBERRIES.

The following list includes the most promising varieties tried on this farm :—

Turner, a red variety, medium in size, rather soft for shipping, but excellent for home use, quite hardy and with us not benefited by winter protection ; rows thinned to hills three feet apart gave larger yield than if left unthinned.

Philadelphia, dark red, medium to small, very prolific, extra hardy here.

Cuthbert, red, large, excellent flavor, not quite as hardy as the two preceding varieties, but fruit of better quality.

Marlboro, red, extra large, fine flavor, prolific, hardy.

Caroline, yellow, flavor good, rank grower, late, requires protection here.

### FOREST TREES AND SHRUBS.

Hardiness of new varieties of forest trees and shrubs received in 1891.

Mention was made in my last report of having received from the east during 1891 a number of trees and shrubs, many of them new to this farm ; below will be found full particulars of the hardiness and growth of these.

Variety.	Planted, 1891.	Alive, 1892.	Season's growth, 1892.
<i>Pyrus Aucuparia</i> .....	50	46	24 inches ; hardy.
<i>Pyrus Americana</i> .....	59	59	36 do do
Alder American.....	6	2	18 do do
Maple, hard.....	168	46	6 do half hardy.
Oak ( <i>Macrocarpa</i> ).....	10	4	Small.
Spruce, Black Hill.....	5	5	do
Red Pine.....	10		Too tender.
Beech.....	6		do
<i>Caragana Frutescens</i> .....	7	4	12 inches ; hardy growth.
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i> .....	4	4	Small ; kills back.
<i>Spiraea</i> .....	4		
do <i>Californica</i> .....	5	2	Small ; hardiness doubtful.
<i>Ampelopsis Quinquefolia</i> or (American Ivy).....	13	10	15 inches ; hardy growth.
Honeysuckle, Tartarian red.....	4	2	Small ; hardiness doubtful.
do do black.....	7	5	do do
<i>Syringa Japonica</i> .....	5		

An additional supply of fruit and forest trees, shrubs, roses, &c., were received last fall and spring. These will be reported on after passing the ordeal of a winter here.

#### AVENUES.

The Ash-leaf Maple avenues on the farm have thriven exceedingly well, only one tree having died during the year; their growth has been large, and they have preserved a uniform shape with but very little attention. I feel confident that we have excellent material for avenues in this easily obtained tree.

Two of the Ash-leaf Maple trees were attacked shortly after coming into leaf by a light green caterpillar which fed on the tender leaves; the trees were at once sprayed with Paris green and water in the proportion of about a teaspoonful of the Paris green to one part of water. This effectually destroyed the pest.

The avenue on the eastern boundary composed of Ontario White Elm, planted three years ago, has killed down every winter, and last spring Russian Poplars were planted between them; these have nearly all lived and made good growth.

The Native Spruce in the avenues are all living, and are quite ornamental.

The shelter belts on the west side of the farm have made a large growth, and already afford some protection to the farm.

#### EXPERIMENTS WITH TREES AS WIND-BREAKS.

On the treeless prairies of this province the question of wind-breaks is an important one, and it was with pleasure that I received your instructions to devote a number of suitable plots of ground to this purpose.

In the spring of 1891 twelve plots were set apart, and a number of hardy varieties of trees planted for wind-breaks.

As the native Ash-leaf Maple is the most readily obtained tree in most parts of this country, eight plots were devoted entirely to this variety, and for the purpose of ascertaining how far the influence of the shelter will extend, the plots were made of varying widths, and the trees set at different distances apart.

The remaining plots were devoted to a test of other hardy trees for this purpose, set at such distances as were thought to be most suitable for the variety.

So far the Russian Poplar (*Populus bereolensis*) has made the most growth, and it is already an effective wind-break.

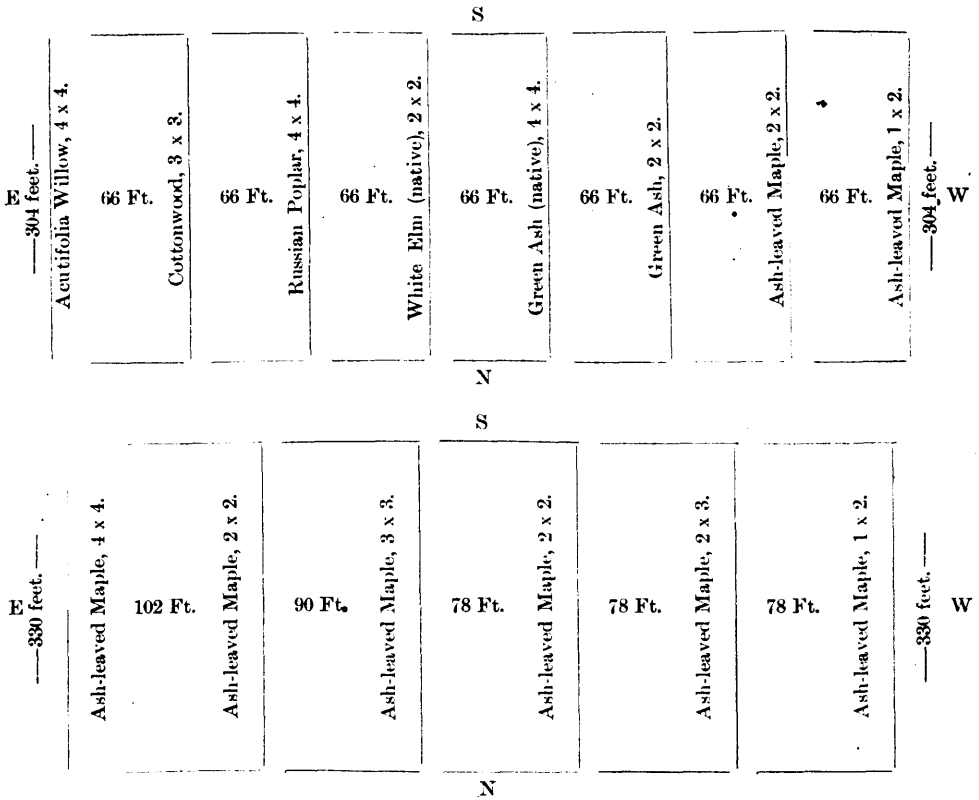
Following this will be found full particulars of these hedges, and the progress they have made to date.

#### TREES AS WINDBREAKS.

Variety.	Size of Plot in Feet.	Distance apart of Trees.	Average Season's Growth.	Average Height.	Remarks.
			Inches.	Inches.	
Ash-leaf Maple.....	78×330	1×2	26	48	Healthy growth.
do .....	78×330	2×3	30	53	Appears to have done the best.
do .....	78×330	2×2	31	57	Healthy growth.
do .....	90×330	3×3	22	43	Low spot; damaged by water.
do .....	102×330	2×2	30	58	Healthy.
do .....	304×66	4×4	15	39	Low spot; damaged by water.
do .....	304×66	1×2	14	36	Light growth; very much exposed to wind.
do .....	304×66	2×2	10	38	do do
Native Green Ash.....	304×66	2×2	8	22	Slow growth at first.
do .....	304×66	4×4	8	22	do
Native White Elm.....	304×66	2×2	17	29	Very healthy.
Russian Poplar ( <i>bereolensis</i> )	304×66	4×4	31	68	Excellent; already a good wind break.
Cottonwood.....	304×66	3×3	30	.....	Thin; from cuttings that did not strike well.
Willow ( <i>Salix acutifolia</i> )....	304×66	4×4	28	63	Very healthy and even growth.

## Experimental Farms.

PLAN showing arrangement of Shelter Belts; the openings, leading into and out of each plot are 12 feet wide, otherwise the plots are entirely surrounded by the wind break.



### TREE DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of hardy forest tree seedlings and cuttings from this farm has largely increased during the past year, over fifty thousand were applied for, as this number exceeded our supply, applications for ten thousand were held over and will be filled next spring.

Many favourable reports have been received from parties supplied with trees in 1890 and this branch of the farm work is greatly appreciated especially by farmers settled on the unsheltered prairies.

All the trees and cuttings sent out last year were grown on the Experimental Farm and over fifty thousand have been prepared for next spring's distribution.

The packages were sent by mail and contained one hundred trees and cuttings as follows :

Variety.	Number.	Variety.	Number.
Ash-leaf Maple.....	42 trees.	Willow Laurifolia.....	1 cuttings.
Native White Elm .....	6 do	Poplar bereolensis .....	7 do
Green Ash .....	1 do	do Petrowsky .....	8 do
White Birch.....	2 do	do certinensis.....	1 do
Artemisia abrotans.....	3 cuttings.	do alba arpentea.....	1 do
Willow Voronesh.....	15 do	do Wobstii Riga.....	1 do
do acutifolia.....	2 do	Cottonwood.....	10 do



VEGETABLES

CORN FOR TABLE USE.

Ten early varieties of corn were sown in hills on adjoining plots, of these the Squaw corn is decidedly the earliest variety tried, but the flavour is poor and the ears short, the Cory, Pearce's Superior and Mitchell's Extra Early are good varieties, and will mature sufficiently for the table in an average season.

Variety.	When sown.	In tassel.	Fit for eating	Number of days maturing for table use.
				Days.
Squaw Corn (native).....	May 30.....	July 22.....	August 17.....	79
Pearce's Superior.....	do 30.....	do 28.....	do 23.....	85
Early Cory.....	do 26.....	August 1.....	do 21.....	87
Stowell's Evergreen.....	do 30.....	do 6.....	do 27.....	89
Mitchell's extra early.....	do 26.....	do 1.....	do 27.....	93
Pop Corn.....	do 26.....	July 28.....	do 29.....	95
Marble head.....	do 26.....	August 4.....	do 29.....	95
Crosby's Early Sugar.....	do 30.....		Sept. 6.....	99
Perry's Hybrid.....	do 30.....		do 10.....	103

GARDEN PEASE.

Nineteen varieties of garden pease were grown on the farm this year.

The Horsford market garden pea was one of the best of the early varieties, being early, productive and of good flavour.

The Telephone is an excellent late variety.

The accompanying table gives particulars of these varieties; all were sown on 11th May in rows three feet apart, the yield given is of ripe pease, the produce of one row 132 feet long:—

GARDEN PEASE.

Variety.	Earliness.	Flavor.	Size.	Colour.	Surface.	Yield from 132 feet.
						Lbs.
American Wonder.....	Extra early.	Good.....	Medium.....	Blue.....	Wrinkled ..	7½
Blue Imperial.....	Early.....	do.....	Large.....	do.....	Smooth.....	12
Beck's Gem.....	do.....	do.....	Medium.....	White.....	do.....	9
Bliss' Abundance.....	do.....	do.....	Large.....	Blue.....	Wrinkled.....	12
Carter's First Crop.....	Extra early.	do.....	Small.....	White.....	Smooth.....	11
Duke of Albany.....	Medium.....	Very good.....	Large.....	Blue.....	Wrinkled.....	8
Extra Early Star.....	Early.....	Fair.....	Small.....	White.....	Smooth.....	9
Extra Early Dwarf Brittany.....	Late.....	do.....	Medium.....	do.....	do.....	14
First and Best.....	Early.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	11½
Horsford's Market Garden.....	do.....	Good.....	Large.....	Blue.....	Wrinkled.....	13½
Kentish Invicta.....	Extra early.	Fair.....	Small.....	do.....	Smooth.....	6
Laxton's Alpha.....	do.....	Good.....	Medium.....	do.....	Wrinkled.....	10½
Laxton's Supreme.....	Early.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	12
McLean's Blue Peter.....	do.....	Poor.....	Large.....	do.....	Smooth.....	8½
Pride.....	Medium.....	do.....	do.....	White.....	do.....	10½
Reenie's No. 10.....	Late.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	17
Steele Bros. Extra Early.....	Early.....	Fair.....	Small.....	do.....	do.....	6
Stratagem.....	Medium.....	Good.....	Large.....	Blue.....	Wrinkled.....	8
Telephone.....	Late.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	10

# Experimental Farms.

## GARDEN BEANS.

Thirty-six varieties of garden beans were tested on the Experimental Farm this year.

All were sown on 31st May, with a garden drill, in rows three feet apart, very few varieties were fully ripe when cut down by frost on 10th September.

The following failed to ripen any seed whatever, Emperor William, California Sugar Bean, Scarlet Runners, New Bush Lima, New Golden Andalusian Wax, Red Speckled, Horticultural, Giant Red Wax and Cluster Wax.

Below will be found particulars of each variety arranged in the order of their maturing :—

## GARDEN BEANS.

Variety.	Condition, time of first Frost.	When ripe.	Yield on 66 feet of Row.	
			Lbs.	Oz.
Early Yellow, six weeks	Ripe	Sept. 5.	2	2½
Dwarf German White Wax	do	do 5.	1	1
Golden Wax	do	do 5.	2	
Large Yellow, six weeks	do	do 7.	2	14
Early Dun-coloured	Nearly all ripe		4	3
Ne Plus Ultra	do		3	
Black-eyed Wax	do			15
Sugar Grey	50 per cent ripe		3	6
Early China	50 do		2	9
Flageolet Wax	50 do		3	12
Dwarf German Black Wax	50 do			9
Mammoth Red German Wax	50 do		1	1
Negro Extra Early	25 do		3	7
Crystal White Wax	Few ripe		1	6
Early Mohawk	do		3	4
Sugar Pearl Predome	do		3	4
Yosemite Mammoth Wax	do		1	
Black Speckled	Green		2	2
One hundred to one.	do		2	3
Royal Dwarf Kidney	Very green		1	2
Black Long Podded	do		1	8
Canadian Wonder	do		1	4
Large Podded	do		3	
Crown Horse Bean	Fully ripe; 2 ft. 9 in. in height.		7	2

## RHUBARB.

Owing to the great scarcity of cultivated fruit in this province, rhubarb, or pie plant, is valued more highly than in the Eastern Provinces, and large quantities are used.

Although this plant is not supposed to come true from seed, it is more convenient to mail seed than roots, and it was thought advisable to ascertain whether good varieties could be obtained by this means; seed from five varieties were sown in the open ground in the spring of 1891, and moved to permanent location the following spring, although this is only the second year from seed it will be seen that the returns are already large.

Many complaints are received from farmers that rhubarb has not succeeded with them, on examination it is found that the plants are either smothered with weeds, the soil impoverished or the plants have been growing too long in one spot.

The plants should be moved to a new location every four or five years, be kept free from weeds and heavily manured each year.

## RHUBARB.

Variety.	Date of Sowing Seed.	Circumference of Stalk.	Weight per Hill.	
			Inches.	Lbs. Oz.
Victoria .....	1891	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	
Johnston St. Martin .....	1891	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6
Myatt's Linnaeus .....	1891	5	6	4
Stotts Mammoth .....	1891	5	4	4
Carleton Club .....	1891	4	3	3
Tottles Improved .....	From roots..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	6

## FARMERS INSTITUTE MEETINGS.

During the past year the following Institute meetings were attended by invitation, and the papers mentioned read by me; in many cases samples of grain threshed and in the straw, were shown at the meetings, which added much interest to the subject and served to explain some of the features of the work carried on at the farm.

Viriden, 29th January.—Two sessions, full house each time; subject, "Varieties of Grain."

Brandon, 16th January.—Good attendance; subject "Sowing Grain."

Brandon, 30th January.—Large attendance; subject, "Varieties of Grain."

Wawanesa, 26th February.—Good attendance; subject, "Fodder for Dairy Cows."

Bradwardine, 19th February.—Packed meeting; subject, "Varieties of Wheat and Grasses."

Minnedosa, 12th March.—Fair attendance; subject, "Grain Growing."

Elkhorn, 19th March.—Full house; subject, "Results of Experiments in Grain Growing."

Killarney, 25th March.—Same subject, fair attendance.

Melita, 2nd June.—Same subject, small attendance.

Bradwardine, 4th June.—Subject, "Trees and Flowers."

Shoal Lake, 28th June.—Small attendance; subject, "Grain and Grasses."

Birtle, 28th June.—Large attendance; subject, "Varieties of Grain."

Souris, 5th July.—Good attendance; subject, "Summer Fallow."

## NEW BUILDINGS, &amp;c.

A much needed poultry building has been built during the year; it is 16 x 32 feet, and has compartments for four breeds of fowls. With the object of keeping it at a moderate temperature without artificial heat, the spaces between the studs have been filled with soft or broken bricks laid in mortar. In my next report I hope to be able to speak favourably on this experiment.

A windmill has also been erected on the cattle barn, and is used for pumping water, grinding grain, cutting feed, &c., and has so far given satisfaction.

## WORKING EXPENSES.

Although a larger number of plots of grain have been sown this year than in any previous season and much additional work undertaken in connection with the care of stock, I am pleased to be able to report that the working staff on the farm has been reduced and the working expenses generally lessened, this result has been possible owing to the land being in a better condition and requiring less work and to the ease with which the past year's crop was harvested.

## Experimental Farms.

### SAMPLES FOR THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

On the 9th of November last, five thousand pounds of vegetables consisting of thirty-eight varieties of field roots and sixty-six varieties of potatoes besides a number of jars containing fruit and garden vegetables grown on this farm, were shipped to Chicago to be kept there in cold storage until the Exposition opens.

In addition some hundreds of samples of grain both threshed and in the straw have been prepared ready for use in the Canadian Exhibit.

Owing to the press of work in connection with the preparations for this Exposition none of the local Agricultural Exhibitions could be attended this year.

### VISITORS.

As the Experimental Farm is becoming better known and more accessible by the opening up of new lines of railway the number of visitors increase: this year 4,703 visited the farm, an increase of 1,183 over last year.

The large numbers of visiting delegations from the Eastern provinces and from the United States was a feature of the past year and the farm is credited with materially assisting immigration by showing what crops can be grown here under proper cultivation.

On August 2 the Brandon Farmers Institute held a pic-nic at the farm, and over five hundred from the surrounding country availed themselves of the opportunity to examine the work in progress.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence in connection with the work of the farm is constantly increasing and the number of letters received in 1892 reached 2,433, while 2,449 were sent from the farm: the above includes 697 circular letters sent in connection with tree distribution.

I have the honour to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. A. BEDFORD,  
*Superintendent.*

# EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

REPORT OF A. MACKAY, SUPERINTENDENT.

INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T., 31st December, 1892.

WM. SAUNDERS, Esq.,  
Director Dominion Experimental Farms,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith my fifth annual report of work done on the North-West Experimental Farm during the year 1892.

In some respects the season just past has been a great improvement on its predecessor. Although the growth was backward at first, when the June rains came, everything made rapid progress and harvest was much earlier than was at one time thought possible.

The harvest was everything that could be desired. The weather continued fine, almost without a break from first to last, and farmers were enabled to cut their crops without an hour's delay.

Drawing and stacking were quickly and satisfactorily done, and the cutting and threshing has been got through with a comparatively small amount of expenditure of money or labour.

Little or no harm was done by frost to standing grain. In many districts everything was in stook long before frost came; in others, some late patches of oats were slightly injured.

The sample of wheat all over the Territories is exceptionally fine, but unfortunately the yield has not been equally good. In some districts the average is fair, in others poor. On the Experimental Farm the wheat crop has given fair returns. Winds and early spring frosts injured the more tender varieties, causing them to give a small yield. The Indian sorts were short in the straw and the yield small.

Very little barley was grown in the Territories last season, but where grown, if properly put in on well-worked ground, the yield and quality have been good. The growth of straw was short, but the heads were large.

On the Experimental Farm the crop was short in straw, but returned a fair yield of plump, bright barley.

Oats as a general thing have been a light crop throughout the North-West Territories, caused chiefly from their being sown late on stubble land, that may have had two or more crops of wheat preceding them and not sufficient rain for that mode of farming. The yield from the different varieties tested on the Experimental Farm, has been much below the returns from the same varieties in 1891, and the sample is not so good. Rust struck nearly all the sorts before they were fully matured causing the grain to be somewhat shrunken.

Pease, like barley, are grown to a very small extent in the country. On the Experimental Farm a fair return has been obtained from all the varieties tested, and never before has the sample been so fine, large and uniform.

For roots and vegetables the season was not so favourable as 1891. Although the growing season was longer there was not nearly as much rain. Potatoes, perhaps, are an exception, for everywhere the crop has been a good one.

For tree culture, the year just past has been the best since the farm started. Although very little has been done in foreign sorts, for the reason of their failing

## Experimental Farms.

repeatedly to stand our climate ; a few that have lived through the past four years, have this year shown considerable vitality and give promise of yet becoming trees. The native trees never did better and with their well matured season's growth will no doubt go through this winter better than ever before.

Special attention was again given to fodder and grass cultivation. For fodder, the season was not as good for quantity as 1891, but better for quality. For grass cultivation, the season was anything but favourable. A hard winter succeeded by a cold backward spring, killed or greatly weakened the varieties with few exceptions. Heavy winds completely destroyed all new sown plots, and when the season was over very little was obtained for the time and trouble spent. One variety *Bromus inermis*, gives promise of being a most excellent grass for the North-West. This variety stood the winter and backward spring without the loss of the least vitality and when the other grasses were hovering between life and death, it was making a good growth and was ready to cut when the best of the others was only heading out. Not growing extra high, it made a heavy thick growth at the bottom and will no doubt be a good pasture as well as hay grass.

Before giving in detail the results of the different tests made with grain and other products of the farm, permit me to refer to two matters of great importance to North-west settlers, if to none others, namely : 1st. The unwise manner of sowing grain ; 2nd, Smut.

The general observation of everyone travelling through the country last summer was, that wherever crops were put in in good order, they were looking well and when the land was not well worked quite the reverse was the case. Such has been the experience for the past ten years, with one exception, that of last year, in which owing to plenty of rain, the poorest worked land gave as good, if not better returns than the best. The yield of land worked as our soil must be to give regular and satisfactory returns, has borne out the observations of travellers. We have in this district and I doubt not, in others also, farmers who have this year from 30 to 40 bushels per acre on fallow land, while, on their stubble land, equally good soil only 8 to 15 bushels. Granted that a good sample of grain is sometimes obtained from stubble land and that such land matures the grain in a shorter period than fallow ; still the risk is very great. The reason of injury to stubble crops is the want of sufficient moisture in the soil to carry the grain over the hot period. Stubble land, whether ploughed in the fall or spring or sown without ploughing at all never has sufficient moisture to carry a crop to maturity unless the June and July rains are in excess of ordinary years. In fallow land, if properly worked sufficient moisture has been stored up to mature grain in the driest year and farmers in the Territories should have every year at least two-thirds of their crop on fallowed land. Not only do settlers risk too much crop on stubble land at its best ; that is, after ploughing and sowing in the very best manner ; but thousands of acres are put in in the second, third, and even the fourth year, without ploughing a furrow. The stubble is burned off, if possible, and the grain sown by drill and not touched again until cut. This mode of farming may in one year out of ten give a fair crop on good heavy soil ; but on light land with a gravelly or a poor sub-soil, the chances are against it producing even a medium crop at any time.

It has before, in my annual report, been pointed out that fallowed land, in a surprising manner, stores up and retains moisture enough to carry grain through the hottest and driest summer. Fallow-land, may in a wet season have too much moisture, causing rank growth of straw instead of quickly maturing the grain, yet our wet seasons are so few in comparison to the dry ones, that the risk is at most only two years out of ten. (1884 and 1891 being the only wet seasons since 1881.) Besides fallows can be made to retain less moisture by putting less work on them. One good ploughing in the months of June or July and surface cultivation afterwards to keep down the weeds, instead of two ploughings will hold less moisture and cause the grain to ripen four to six days earlier. This applies to heavy soil—in lighter land with gravelly or poor subsoil, two ploughings and plenty of surface cultivation should be given—The ploughings should be as deep as possible. On the Experimental Farm, three ways were followed in 1891, in working our fallows : 1st. Ploughing deeply early in the spring and afterwards keeping the weeds down by surface cultivation. 2nd. Ploughing three inches deep first, surface

cultivation afterwards to keep down the weeds, and after harvest ploughed deeply. 3rd. Gang ploughing in the spring and fall with shallow surface cultivation between. Of the three modes the first is recommended for heavy soil, and the second for light land but instead of three inches deep, the land should be ploughed six inches deep at first. The third way ripened the grain four days earlier than the other two but the yield was less.

Another most important point to consider by those farming in the North-west Territories, is Smut, which causes untold loss to the country. Although this enemy of wheat was less prevalent the past season than in 1891, few localities, if any, were entirely free from it. That it can be overcome by treating the seed with bluestone, no matter how badly affected the seed may be, is almost a certainty. It is however, absolutely necessary that the seed be treated properly. In tests made on the Experimental Farm, the past year, the best results were obtained by mixing the bluestone with sufficient water, so that when put over the seed there was enough to thoroughly wet every grain and keep it wet for several hours. In the small plot tests ( $\frac{1}{10}$  acre), the same quantity of bluestone was used per bushel as in the field tests, but mixed with more water; and the small plots invariably gave the best results and the least Smut. In the small plots, also, the worst smutted wheat that could possibly be obtained, was used for seed, while the larger plots were sown with seed almost entirely free from it. For the larger plots one pail of water was used to ten bushels of seed; for the smaller plots  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pails to ten bushels.

#### WHEAT TESTS.

Forty-eight varieties of wheat were tested on the farm the past year, from plots of one-tenth of an acre up to 15 acre fields. In addition to these 6 cross-bred sorts crosses between Ladoga and Red Fife, and White Fife were tested. Nearly the same line of experiments in wheat testing was carried on, as in 1891. The test of sowing the same variety of wheat on the same day of each week for six weeks, gave results very much the same as in 1891. The best results were given by plots sown late in April or early in May. This, no doubt, is accounted for by the spring of both years opening out early and fine and afterwards becoming cold and backwards for several weeks, with heavy frost on a number of nights which not only put back all early sown grain, but killed many of the tender roots.

The last plot of Campbell's White chaff, sown on 20th May, was ripe four days earlier than the first plot, sown on 15th April, and in the Red Fife the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and last sown plots were ripe on the same day. No variety of wheat out of the 48 tested has proved in the past year to be worthy of special notice for earliness and quality combined. While several were extra good in quality they were not much earlier than Red Fife and those that were early were too deficient in hardness and quality to rank with Red Fife. White Connell, a variety much like White Fife, Red Fern, a bearded wheat; Campbell's Triumph, Johnston's wheat and Wellman's Fife were all good. Ladoga, although a fair sample, and returning a fair yield was badly rusted like many of the other kinds. The Indian wheats were all very short in straw and gave a poor yield. It may be desirable to sow some of these sorts another year, more with the intention of crossing them with Red Fife and others, than with the expectation of their proving worthy of future general cultivation.

#### TEST OF DIFFERENT DATES OF SOWING.

In this test Red Fife and Campbell's White Chaff wheats were used. Commencing on 5th April, each variety was sown on fallowed land, every seven days up to 20th May, excepting on 29th April, when on account of hard frost for several days it was impossible to do anything on land. Campbell's White Chaff is a soft wheat some days earlier than Red Fife and yields rather better. In the Red Fife plots little or no difference could at any time be seen; the first and last sown ripened together. In the Campbell's White Chaff plots the last sown ripened first, though the second sowing

## Experimental Farms.

gave the best return. The following is the result the size of the plots was one tenth of an acre.

Varieties.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Height.		Condition.	Weight of Grain and Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
						Days.	Ft. in.				
Red Fife	April 15	May 18	July 25	Sept. 7	145	3	8	No rust.	510	27 40	63
do	do 22	do 20	do 25	do 7	138	3	8	do	510	30	63
do	do *29										
do	May 6	May 23	July 25	Sept. 7	124	3	8	No rust.	540	35 40	63
do	do 13	do 25	do 25	do 5	115	3	8	do	500	33	63
do	do 20	do 31	do 25	do 7	110	3	8	do	610	26 20	62
Campbell's White Chaff.	April 15	do 18	do 25	do 5	143	3	9	Rust on leaves.	540	29 40	60
do do	do 22	do 20	do 25	do 5	136	3	9	do	525	38	60
do do	do *29										
do do	May 6	May 23	July 25	Sept. 4	121	3	9	Rust on leaves	630	28 50	61
do do	do 13	do 25	do 23	do 2	112	3	10	do	640	36 40	61
do do	do 20	do 31	do 25	do 1	104	3	9	do	660	33 20	60

\* Did not sow on account of frost.

### FIELD TESTS.

A field of 25 acres was divided in 5 acre lots and sown with Ladoga, Red Fern, White Fife, White Connell and Campbell's White Chaff. The 4 last named were sown on 15th April. The Ladoga 5 acres, being very wet was not sown until 19th April.

Red Fern and White Connell being thought good wheats for the North-west it was deemed advisable to test them alongside Ladoga and Campbell's White Chaff, two of our earliest wheats and White Fife, a late variety. The result, so far as earliness is concerned, need not be taken into consideration as the backward spring caused the 5 sorts to come in within a few days of one another.

Varieties.	Acres.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Height.		Ma- tured in	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bush.
						Ft. In.	Days.			
Ladoga	5	April 19	May 17	July 22	Aug. 25	3	6	128	27 30	62
Red Fern	5	do 15	do 17	do 20	do 25	3	8	132	32 30	62
White Fife	5	do 15	do 17	do 17	do 26	3	4	133	26 00	63
White Connell	5	do 15	do 17	do 18	do 26	3	4	133	28 00	62
Campbell's W. Chaff	5	do 15	do 17	do 16	do 22	3	8	129	32 00	61

### HALF ACRE TESTS.

Seven varieties of wheat having done well last year, both in yield and quality, were this year sown alongside one another to more thoroughly test them. For comparison, three very early Indian Wheats were also sown at the same time. The land was fallow and in good order. In earliness, the Indian Wheats were first in earliness but were poor



in straw, yield and sample. The Australian, Campbell's Triumph and Chilian White were best in quality and yield.

Varieties.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Ma- tured in	Height.	Con- dition.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bush.
					Days.	Ft. In.		Bush.	Lbs.
Golden Drop.....	April 18.	May 20.	July 26.	Aug. 29.	133	3 6	Rusted.	20 30	62
Australian.....	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	do 25.	128	3 6	.....	29 02	62
Judket.....	do 18.	do 18.	do 20.	do 30.	134	3 6	.....	28 00	59½
Campbell's Triumph.	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	do 25.	128	3 6	.....	26 05	60
Defiance.....	do 18.	do 18.	do 18.	do 31.	135	3 6	.....	26 00	61
Wellman's Fife.....	do 18.	do 18.	do 19.	Sept. 3.	138	3 9	.....	27 40	61½
Chilian White.....	do 18.	do 20.	do 18.	Aug. 25.	128	3 6	.....	29 10	61
Ind. Hd. Calcutta....	do 18.	do 20.	do 8.	do 20.	124	2 0	.....	15 06	63
Delhi.....	do 18.	do 20.	do 8.	do 20.	124	2 0	.....	18 30	61½
Karachi.....	do 18.	do 20.	do 10.	do 22.	126	2 0	.....	14 38	63½

TEST OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES SOWN ON SAME DATE.

ONE-TENTH ACRE PLOTS.

Twenty-six varieties of wheat were sown on same day, on fallow land. All were sown by drill at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre. This experiment was made to find out the earliest and best sorts for future trial. In the 26 kinds are included three Indian wheats for comparison as to earliness. As will be seen, not one of the varieties can claim much this year on the score of earliness. Campbell's Triumph and Ladoga taking the lead by only two days over Red Fife but 15 days behind the Indian sorts. In yield and quality Red Fife, Azima Russian, Assiniboia, Red Fern, Pringles Champlain, Johnston's, White Connell, and Campbell's Triumph are the best. The Indian wheats in this, as in all other tests were very short in the straw and gave a very small yield of rather poor grain.

Varieties.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Ma- tured in.	Height.	Con- dition.	Weight, grain and straw.	Yield per acre.	Weight per bush.
					dys.	ft. in.		bush.	lbs.	lbs.
White Connell.....	Apr. 19	May 20	July 23	Sept. 9	143	3 8	.....	475	29 40	62
Gehun.....	do 19	do 20	do 10	Aug. 18	121	2 6	Rusted	.....	17 30	64
Genessee.....	do 19	do 20	do 23	Sept. 5	139	3 8	Badly rusted	480	26 10	62½
Old Red River.....	do 19	do 20	do 25	do 7	141	3 9	.....	420	26 00	60
Campbell's Triumph.	do 19	do 20	do 23	do 3	137	3 6	Rusted	490	26 17	60
Club.....	do 19	do 20	do 25	do 5	139	3 0	.....	400	21 40	61
Waugh's Delhi.....	do 19	do 20	do 28	do 10	144	3 2	.....	300	13 20	62
Johnston's.....	do 19	do 20	do 23	do 8	142	3 4	.....	420	31 30	61
Blue Stem.....	do 19	do 22	do 25	do 10	144	3 8	.....	460	26 40	58
Red Fife.....	do 19	do 20	do 24	do 5	139	3 8	.....	520	33 20	62
White Fife.....	do 19	do 21	do 23	do 5	139	3 8	.....	495	25 40	63
Russian Hard Tag.....	do 19	do 20	do 23	do 7	141	3 6	.....	490	30 00	62
Club Bombay.....	do 19	do 20	do 10	Aug. 16	119	3 9	.....	420	21 00	64
Colorado.....	do 19	do 20	do 23	Sept. 5	139	3 8	Badly rusted	360	21 30	62½
French Imperial.....	do 19	do 22	do 25	do 7	141	3 9	.....	450	28 30	62½
Carter's Cross-Bred F.....	do 19	do 20	do 28	do 9	143	4 0	Badly rusted	540	25 00	58½
Ghirka, Russian.....	do 19	do 21	do 27	do 10	144	3 9	.....	480	25 00	61½
Azima, Russian.....	do 19	do 21	do 25	do 9	143	3 8	do	550	33 20	63½
Assiniboia.....	do 19	do 20	do 25	do 5	139	3 9	do	565	34 30	61
Anglo-Canadian.....	do 19	do 20	do 26	do 5	139	3 8	do	515	22 50	59½
Red Fern.....	do 19	do 20	do 25	do 5	139	3 9	.....	520	32 00	62
Pringle's Champlain....	do 19	do 20	do 24	do 5	139	3 9	Rusted	490	31 50	63
Saxonka.....	do 19	do 20	do 24	do 5	139	3 8	do	540	27 50	62½
Ladoga.....	do 19	do 20	do 25	do 3	137	3 9	do	450	26 50	62
Indian Hard Calcutta....	do 19	do 22	do 8	Aug. 16	119	2 0	.....	240	12 50	63
Rio Grande.....	do 19	do 23	do 26	Sept. 9	143	3 9	.....	.....	28 00	60½

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### TEST OF SOWING DIFFERENT QUANTITIES OF SEED PER ACRE.

In this test Red Fife was used and sown on the 20th April. The different quantities had the same chance. Contrary to expectation the plot with the smallest quantity of seed ripened one day earlier than the plot with the largest quantity and gave exactly the same return. Little or no difference could be seen at any time, in the four plots and had there been no dividing space it would have been impossible to say which had the smallest quantity of seed.

Varieties.	Quantity.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Height.	Yield per Acre.		Weight per Bush.	
								Bush. per acre.	Days.		Ft.
Red Fife.....	1	April 20	May 20	July 25	Sept. 8	141	3	9	28	20	62
do .....	1½	do 20	do 20	do 25	do 9	142	3	9	28	20	62
do .....	1¾	do 20	do 20	do 25	do 8	141	3	9	26	30	62
do .....	1½	do 20	do 20	do 25	do 9	142	3	9	28	20	62

### TEST OF SOWING AT DIFFERENT DEPTHS.

Red Fife was again used in this test and as will be seen 2 inches deep gave the best result.

In 1891 the best return was obtained from sowing 1 inch deep. On account of less surface moisture this year 1 inch deep was not sufficient. Below is the result :—

Varieties.	Depth.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Height.	Yield per Acre.		Weight per bush.	
								In.	Days.		Ft.
Red Fife.....	1	April 20	May 20	July 26	Sept. 9	142	3	8	24	30	62
do .....	2	do 20	do 21	do 26	do 7	140	3	9	27	20	62
do .....	3	do 20	do 22	do 26	do 10	143	3	9	22	20	62

### TEST OF SOWING DIFFERENT WAYS.

The press-drill in this test gave better results than the ordinary drill or broadcast, but it is the only test in which the Press has come out ahead. All the plots were somewhat hurt by winds and the broadcast showed the effects through the entire season.

Variety.	How Sown.	Sown.	Came Up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Height.	Yield per Acre.		Weight per bush.	
								Days.	Ft.		in.
Red Fife.....	Broadcast ..	May 12	May 26	July 25	Sept. 9	120	3	8	30	20	62
do .....	Press-drill..	do 12	do 23	do 25	do 3	114	3	8	30	20	62
do .....	Drill .....	do 12	do 25	do 25	do 6	117	3	8	24	20	62

## TEST OF SOWING GOOD AND FROZEN SEED.

Our best Red Fife seed, also some of our No. 1 frozen Red Fife, with Nos. 2 and 3 frozen, obtained outside the farm, were used in this test. No. 2 was obtained from a grain-buyer and No. 3 from a farmer who was unable to sell at any price. All were sown within two hours of each other on exactly the same worked land, the soil the same and all matured nearly together.

The yield, however, is greatly in favour of the frozen seed. Last year No. 3 frozen gave 38·10, and good seed 32·40 per acre; this year No. 2 frozen gives the best yield, 36·40, though No. 3 frozen is not far behind—33·20, with good seed only 23·40 per acre. These extraordinary and unlooked for results are very difficult to account for.

Variety.	Kind of Seed.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Ma- tured in.	Height.	Yield per acre.	Weight per Bushel.
							ft.in.	Bush.	Lbs.
Red Fife.....	No. 1, hard ...	April 20	May 19	July 25	Sept. 8	141	3.8	23·40	62
do .....	No. 1, frozen...	do 20	do 20	do 25	do 8	141	3.8	30·30	62
do .....	No. 2, do ..	do 20	do 23	do 25	do 9	142	3.8	36·40	62
do .....	No. 3, do ..	do 20	do 26	do 25	do 8	141	3.8	33·20	62

## TESTS OF WHEAT ON STUBBLE LAND.

The land used for these tests had a crop of Red Fife in 1891, and had been fallowed the year before. The stubble was burned off, and four ways followed in sowing, viz. Drill, press-drill, gang-plough and disc-harrow. No work whatever was put on the drilled and press-drilled plots, except sowing the seed with the drills. In the third plot the seed was sown broadcast on the burnt ground, and the plot then ploughed 3 inches deep with a three-wheeled gang-plough, and one stroke of the harrow given after. The same process was followed on the fourth plot, except that a disc-harrow was used instead of the gang-plough. Little or no difference was observed at any time in the plots. The plot sown by press-drill ripened two days earlier than the others.

## DIFFERENT WAYS OF SOWING ON STUBBLE.

Variety.	How sown.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Ma- tured in.	Height.	Yield per acre.	Weight per Bushel.
						days.	ft.in.	Bus. lbs.	Lbs.
Red Fife.....	Drill.....	May 16	May 26	July 20	Aug. 29	105	3.4	22·30	62
do .....	Press-drill ...	do 16	do 26	do 19	do 27	103	3.4	22·	62
do .....	Gang-plough ..	do 16	do 29	do 21	do 30	106	3.4	20·30	62
do .....	Disc harrow .	do 16	do 29	do 21	do 29	105	3.4	21·40	62

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### TEST OF LAND TREATED WITH DIFFERENT QUANTITIES OF SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Some parties having expressed through the press the opinion that superphosphate of lime would hasten the ripening of grain, a quantity was obtained from Ottawa and sown on five plots of one-tenth acre each, in different quantities, and one plot sown without treatment. No difference could be observed in the growth of the plots, and very little in the maturing, but the five plots treated were given the benefit of the doubt. When threshed, an increase in yield was found in favour of the treated: the largest quantity of superphosphate of lime giving the largest number of bushels.

Variety.	Super phosphate per acre.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Height.	Weight of Grain and Straw.	Yield per Acre.		Weight per Bushel.
									Bush.	Lbs.	
Red Fife.....	100 lbs....	May 6..	May 23	July 26.	Sept. 8..	125	3 9	260	30	20	61
do .....	200 do .....	do 6..	do 23	do 26.	do 8..	125	3 9	240	32	40	61
do .....	300 do .....	do 6..	do 23	do 26.	do 8..	125	3 9	270	31	20	61½
do .....	400 do .....	do 6..	do 23	do 26.	do 8..	125	3 9	280	32	..	61½
do .....	500 do .....	do 6..	do 23	do 26.	do 8..	125	3 9	290	34	20	62
do .....	Untreated.	do 6..	do 23	do 26	do 9..	126	3 9	280	29	20	61

### TEST OF WHEAT ON ROOT AND CORN LAND—TWELVE ACRES.

In this test the land used had a crop of roots, corn, potatoes and millet the year before. The millet and root land were each ploughed half in the fall and the remainder in the spring. The other land was gang-ploughed in the spring. The seed was sown and gang-ploughed in. On account of this field being greatly exposed to the winds, the grain was longer in maturing than almost any other on the Farm.

Variety.	Kind of Land.	When ploughed.	How sown.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Height.	Yield per Acre.		Weight per Bus.
										Days.	Ft. In.	
Red Fife....	Millet..	Fall....	Drill...	April 14	May 16.	July 17.	Aug. 25.	133	3 9	27	30	62
do .....	do .....	Spring..	Ganged.	do 14	do 16.	do 17.	do 25.	133	3 9	27	30	62
do .....	Turnip.	Fall....	Drill...	do 6	do 16.	do 18.	do 27.	143	3 8	32	10	62
do .....	do .....	Spring..	Ganged.	do 5	do 16.	do 18.	do 27.	144	3 8	32	10	62
do .....	Corn....	do .....	do .....	do 4	do 16.	do 18.	do 25.	143	3 8	33	40	62
do .....	Mangel.	do .....	do .....	do 6	do 16.	do 18.	do 27.	143	3 8	30	..	62
do .....	Potato..	do .....	do .....	do 6	do 16.	do 19.	do 27.	143	3 8	32	50	62

### SMUT TESTS.

The seed grain for these tests was obtained from an elevator in town, and was unsalable on account of its smuttiness. Three parts were treated at the rate of 1 pound of bluestone to 5, 7 and 10 bushels of seed, and mixed with 1½ pails of water for 10 bushels. The seed was spread out on the barn floor; the mixture sprinkled over it and the wheat thoroughly stirred. One plot was sown with the seed untreated. Six feet square was accurately cut and every head within this area counted, with the results given. The plots sown with seed treated, 1 pound to 5 and 7 bushels were practically free from smut, the plots sown with seed treated 1 lbs. to 10 bushels had so little that when the

grain was threshed it was free from any sign of smut, except an odd ball ; while the untreated was nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  smut and like the seed unsalable. The yield was also 6 bushels less per acre. After counting the heads the remainder of each plot was cut to obtain yield per acre. No farmer would think of sowing seed as badly affected with smut as was the seed used in this test and with care in treating ordinary seed each spring, little or no smut will result.

Variety.	How treated.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Smutted heads.	Good heads.	Yield per acre.		Weight per bush.
									Bus.	Lbs.	
Red Fife..	Untreated . . . . .	April 22	May 21	July 26	Sept. 9	Days. 140	207	957	19	10	57
do ..	{ 1 lb. blue stone, 10 } bushels wheat.. }	do 22	do 23	do 26	do 9	140	11	1,454	24	00	61
do ..	{ 1 lb. blue stone; 7 } bush. wheat. . . }	do 22	do 23	do 26	do 9	140	1	1,466	25	20	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
do ..	{ 1 lb. blue stone; } { 5 bush. wheat. . }	do 22	do 23	do 26	do 9	140	2	1,146	25	50	61 $\frac{1}{2}$

In treating the seed for field lots, one pound of bluestone was used to 5, 7 and 10 bushels of seed, the same as in the one-tenth acre plots, but only one pail of water was used instead of one and one-half pails. This did not moisten the seed sufficiently to allow the bluestone to kill the germs of smut on all the grains, and hence some smut was found in the grain.

CROSS-BRED WHEATS.

Six cross-bred wheats, produced by Professor Saunders, Ottawa, crosses between Ladoga and Red and White Fife, were sown again this year. They suffered considerably from winds, were late in ripening and gave a poor return. Enough was obtained, however, to sow nearly one-tenth acre next season, when they will be more thoroughly tested.

Mr. A. P. Saunders was sent by the director to the Indian Head Farm at the proper season where he cross-fertilized a number of different varieties of wheat and other grain. The crosses made with wheats are chiefly between the early ripening Indian wheats and Ladoga, with Red Fife and Campbell's White Chaff.

It is hoped that good results will be gained from crosses made in this climate.

Following are the names of cross-bred wheats sown this year with their parentage :—

(Bearded)	Carleton . . . . .	Ladoga female and White Fife male.
do	Beta . . . . .	do do Red do
(Bald)	Alpha . . . . .	do do White do
(Bearded)	Prince . . . . .	do do do do
do	Abundance. . . . .	do do Red do
do	Ottawa . . . . .	do do do do

FALL WHEATS.

In the fall of 1891 four varieties of fall wheat were sown in September. These all came above ground before winter came on, but were entirely killed in the spring. The same varieties were again sown on 28th October, just before the ground froze up, and of course did not germinate. The seed was sown by drill, and put down from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches.

In the spring the grain was slow in germinating and made poor progress all season ; was very thin, and when threshed gave small yields of only medium grain. Along with

## Experimental Farms.

the fall wheats was sown a spring variety—Ladoga—which did little or no better than the fall sorts. The result of tests of grain sown on 28th October is given below.

Varieties.	Sown.	Headed.	Ripe.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
				Bush.	Lbs.
Early Red Clawson .....	Oct. 28, '91..	July 14, '92..	Aug. 25....	12	59½
Democrat .....	do 28, '91..	do 14, '92..	do 25....	15	60½
Manchester .....	do 28, '91..	do 14, '92..	do 25....	14	60½
Royal Prize .....	do 28, '91..	do 14, '92..	do 25....	16	60½
Ladoga (Spring) .....	do 28, '91..	do 14, '92..	do 25....	14½	61

### BARLEY TESTS.

Twenty-two varieties of barley were sown the past year. Most of these have been tested for several years and may be regarded as suitable for the Territories. Very little difference can be observed in the Chevalier family, as all do well. Two old varieties, Golden Melon and Thanet, which for the past three years have done well, have this year done much better than usual, especially in quality. Prize Prolific has given the largest yield, followed closely by Sharp's Improved. Duck-hill, which has heretofore given the best results, this year is not so good. The six-rowed varieties gave small yields the past season, and the sample is also small.

To find out the best time to sow barley, the test of sowing on the same day for six weeks in succession was followed. Two varieties of two-rowed barley were used, viz., Goldthorpe and Kinver Chevalier.

The first sown was on the 18th of April, the earliest practicable date. The third should have been on the 2nd of May, but the ground being covered with snow, it was impossible to do anything in the way of seeding for three days, and this date was consequently missed.

It will be seen that early seeding was not suited to the cold backward spring. The first seeding of both varieties was well up when the cold, frosty weather of 1st May came, and in consequence, not only were the young blades cut down, but one-half of the plants were entirely killed. This left the plots so thin and weak that they took eleven days longer to mature. The best yield was from sowing on the 16th of May, and the last sowing, that of the 23rd of May, matured in 45 days less time than the first sowing.

This result corresponds closely with test made in 1891, on the same line, as both springs were nearly alike; opening out early in April and toward the close becoming cold, with heavy frosts at night. The results are given below:—"Land fallowed in 1891, seed sown by drill at the rate of two bushels per acre, on one-tenth acre plots."

Varieties.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Condition.	Height.	Weight of (Grain and Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
Goldthorpe.....	Apr. 18	May 18	July 28	Sept. 10	145	Blown	2 10	.....	18 40	48
do .....	do 25	do 21	do 27	do 5	133	Rusted.	2 10	430	34 24	51
do .....	May *2									
do .....	do 9	May 23	July 27	Sept. 3	117	No rust.	2 10	370	30 10	51
do .....	do 16	do 27	do 25	Aug. 31	107	do ..	2 10	360	36 00	51
do .....	do 23	June 4	do 25	do 30	99	do ..	2 10	330	31 06	51
Kinver Chevalier.	Apr. 18	May 18	do 27	Sept. 9	144	Rusted.	2 8	475	35 40	50
do .....	do 25	do 21	do 27	do 5	133	do ..	2 10	515	41 12	52
do .....	May *2									
do .....	do 9	May 23	July 27	Sept. 5	115	No rust.	2 10	470	41 32	53
do .....	do 16	do 27	do 26	Aug. 31	107	do ..	2 10	510	46 32	53
do .....	do 23	June 4	do 25	do 30	99	do ..	2 9	515	44 22	52

\* Did not sow on account of frost.

## FIELD LOTS.

The three varieties chosen for this test were Duck-bill, California Prolific and Prize Prolific, all two-rowed sorts. The crop of straw was short, being only about one-half the ordinary height of these grains. Winds repeatedly swept over the field and retarded the growth and so thinned one-half of the Duck-bill portion, that it was cut before maturing and made into hay.

“Sown on fallow, by drill, at the rate of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  bushels per acre.”

Varieties.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Height.		Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
						Days.	ft. in.		
Duck-bill. . . . .	Apr. 26	May 18	July 27	Aug. 29	125	2	8	31 12	50
California Prolific. . . . .	May 7	do 21	do 21	do 29	114	2	8	43 36	51
Carters Prize Prolific. . . . .	do 7	do 21	do 21	Sept. 6	122	2	9	49 28	51

## HALF-ACRE LOTS.

Ten sorts were sown in half-acre lots, consisting of two new and eight old varieties. It was intended that all should be sown on the same day, but frost and snow delayed the seeding of four varieties ten days later than the first six sorts sown.

“Sown by drill at the rate of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  bushels per acre on fallow.”

Varieties.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Height.		Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
						Days.	Ft. In.		
Kinver Chevalier. . . . .	April 26	May 20	July 28	Sept. 5	132	2	8	41 32	54
Beardless. . . . .	do 26	do 20	do 28	do 5	132	2	9	40 30	52
Thanet. . . . .	do 26	do 20	do 28	do 4	131	2	8	43 36	53
Improved Chevalier. . . . .	do 26	do 20	do 29	do 6	133	2	8	30 10	52
California Prolific. . . . .	do 26	do 20	do 23	do 3	130	2	9	30 40	51
Peerless. . . . .	do 26	do 20	do 28	do 6	133	2	8	38 36	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
English Malting. . . . .	May 7	do 23	do 27	do 5	121	2	9	39 38	54
Mensury. . . . .	do 7	do 23	do 18	Aug. 23	108	2	9	36 14	50
Baxter's Six-Rowed. . . . .	do 7	do 23	do 18	do 20	105	2	9	33 16	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Golden Grains. . . . .	do 7	do 23	do 28	Sept. 10	126	2	8	35 28	51

## Experimental Farms.

### ONE-TENTH ACRE PLOTS.

Wishing to test as many varieties as possible sown on same date; 13 sorts were chosen and sown on summer-fallow by drill at the rate of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  bushels per acre in plots of one-tenth of an acre with the following results:—

Varieties.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Height.	Yield per acre.	Weight per bush.
Baxter's 6-Rowed	May 5	May 22	July 25	Aug. 24	111	2 9	29 28	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prize Prolific	do 5	do 22	do 27	Sept. 9	127	2 8	48 20	51
Peerless	do 5	do 22	do 27	do 9	127	2 8	41 12	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Selected Chevalier	do 5	do 22	do 27	do 9	127	2 8	35 20	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Zealand	do 5	do 22	do 25	do 9	127	2 8	33 16	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thanet	do 5	do 22	do 27	do 9	127	2 8	43 16	53
Golden Melon	do 5	do 22	do 27	do 7	125	2 8	48 36	52
Improved Chevalier	do 5	do 22	do 27	do 7	125	2 4	37 44	52
Large 2-Rowed Naked	do 5	do 22	do 16	Aug. 22	109	2 2	22 44	61
Spiti Valley Naked	do 5	do 22	do 14	do 20	107	2 8	20 20	62
Mensury	do 5	do 22	do 23	do 24	111	2 9	33 16	50
Sharp's Improved	do 5	do 22	do 26	Sept. 5	123	2 6	49 10	52
Rennie's Improved	do 5	do 22	do 23	do 5	123	2 8	41 32	51 $\frac{1}{2}$

### TEST OF SOWING SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This test was undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether the addition of super phosphate of lime to the soil would induce early ripening. Two plots of one-tenth of an acre each were sown with Duck-bill Barley. On one plot 500 pounds super-phosphate of lime was sown with the seed. No difference in length of straw or earliness could be observed, but when the plots were threshed the one with the superphosphate of lime gave 7.24 bushels more per acre. Both plots were injured by wind.

Sown by drill, on fallow, at the rate of one and three-quarter bushels per acre.

Variety.	Treatment.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Yield per acre.	Weight per bush.
Duck-bill.	Without fertil-izer	May 7	May 27	July 27	Sept. 9	125	29 08	50
do	500 lbs. per acre.	do 7	do 27	do 27	do 9	125	36 32	51

### OATS TEST.

Twenty-five varieties were tested; six of which had not been tried on this farm before. Heavy frosts in the latter part of April and first week in May did much harm to all the plots early sown and winds afterwards injured late sown plots, several being entirely killed. Almost all varieties were struck by rust some days before ripening and consequently are much lighter in weight than last year. On account of the very unfavorable season for oats no variety has come out so far ahead as to be worthy of special mention although the Prize Cluster and American Banner gave on the whole the best



results. Some sorts like American Beauty, American Triumph, Early Blossom and Early Etampes were conspicuous by their inability to stand a cold spring, they being entirely killed.

TEST OF DIFFERENT DATES OF SOWING.

In this test Prize Cluster and American Banner were the varieties chosen. The land had been fallowed, was in good order and free from weeds : seed was sown by drill at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre. Like the wheat and barley tests, it was impossible to sow on the 3rd date on account of frost and snow. As will be seen below, the last seedings were the first to mature :

Varieties.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in.		Condition.	Weight of grain and straw.		
					Ds.	Ft. in.		Lbs	Bush.	Lbs
Prize Cluster. ....	April 18.	May 20.	July 27.	Sept. 8.	143	3 6	Rusted . . . .	280	25 00	40
do . . . . .	do 25.	do 23.	do 21.	Aug. 29.	126	3 6	do . . . . .	395	47 22	40
do . . . . .	*May 2.									
do . . . . .	do 9.	May 25.	July 22.	Aug. 29.	112	3 6	Rusted . . . .	360	44 04	42
do . . . . .	do 16.	do 28.	do 20.	do 22.	98	3 8	Not rusted . .	370	45 10	42
do . . . . .	do 23.	June 4.	do 21.	do 20.	89	3 8	do . . . . .	390	52 32	41
do . . . . .	do 30.	do 8.	do 23.	do 22.	84	3 8	do . . . . .	360	45 20	39
American Banner. . .	April 18.	May 20.	July 27.	Sept. 2.	137	3 8	Rusted . . . .	300	38 18	39
do . . . . .	do 25.	do 23.	do 25.	do 5.	133	3 8	do . . . . .	380	51 6	40
do . . . . .	*May 2.									
do . . . . .	do 9.	May 25.	July 25.	Sept. 3.	117	3 8	No rust . . . .	360	51 15	40
do . . . . .	do 16.	do 28.	do 23.	Aug. 27.	103	3 8	do . . . . .	390	51 6	40
do . . . . .	do 23.	June 4.	do 24.	do 29.	98	3 8	do . . . . .	460	59 24	40
do . . . . .	do 30.	do 10.	do 25.	Sept. 1.	94	3 8	do . . . . .	360	60 20	39

\* Did not sow on account of frost.

FIELD LOTS.

Six varieties were sown in a field of thirty acres. The field had been fallowed the year before, being gang ploughed in the spring and ploughed again later in the season 7 inches deep. Two and a-half bushels of seed were sown per acre. The whole field was greatly hurt by the heavy frost early in May and never sufficiently recovered to give a good crop. The following is the result :—

Varieties.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Height.	Yield per acre.		Weight per bushel.
							Bus.	Lbs.	
Prize Cluster . . . .	Apr. 21.	May 21.	July 25.	Aug. 29.	Days.	Feet. in.	Bus.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cream Egyptian. . .	do 22.	do 23.	do 25.	do 30.	130	3 6	46	26	44
American Beauty . .	do 22.	do 23.	do 27.	Sept. 8.	130	3 6	42	22	41
Winter Grey . . . .	do 22.	do 23.	do 27.	do 6.	139	Cut for silo. . . . .			
Black Champion . . .	do 22.	do 23.	do 28.	do 10.		3 8	33	00	41½
Can. Triumph . . . .	do 22.	do 23.	do 28.	do 6.		Cut for silo. . . . .			
						do			

## Experimental Farms.

### TEST OF VARIETIES ON ONE-HALF ACRE PLOTS.

Ten varieties were sown on same date on one-half acre plots of fallow. Seed was sown by drill at the rate of two bushels per acre. Two of the new varieties were killed out, being unable to stand the severe frost shortly after they were sown.

Varieties.	Sown.		Came up.		Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Height.	Yield per acre.		Weight per bushel.
	Apr. 21	May 21	May 21	July 23					Days.	Feet. in.	
Early Etampes.....	Apr. 21	May 21	May 21	July 23	Sept. 8	Killed by frost and wind.	140	3 6	29 14	36½	
Abundance.....	do 21	do 21	do 21	do 23	do 5	137	3 6	42 22	36½		
English White.....	do 21	do 23	do 27	do 6	138	3 8	38 28	37			
Royal Doncaster.....	do 21	do 23	do 18	Aug. 18	119	3 8	35 10	40			
Bonanza.....	do 21	do 23	do 23	do 23	do 23	Killed by frost and wind.					
California Prolific Black.....	do 21	do 23	July 21	Sept. 7	139	3 0	42 22	36			
Joanette.....	do 21	do 23	do 25	do 7	139	4 0	41 34	33½			
Giant Cluster.....	do 21	do 21	do 21	do 5	137	3 4	25 30	40½			
Improved Ligowo.....	do 21	do 23	do 23	do 6	138	4 0	42 22	38½			
White Russian.....	do 21	do 23	do 23	do 23	do 6	138	4 0	42 22			

### TEST OF ONE-TENTH ACRE PLOTS.

Thirteen varieties were sown on the same day on fallow land at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre. Though sown one day earlier than the one-half acre plots, all stood fairly well except Early Blossom which has in several previous tests succumbed to cold weather. Winter Grey which last year gave the best results was very poor this year both in this and in other tests made with it.

The following are the results of this test :—

Varieties.	Sown.		Came up.		Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Height.	Weight of Grain and Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
	April 20	May 23	May 23	July 23							
Bonanza.....	April 20	May 23	July 23	Sept. 1	134	3 6	330	36 10	40		
Winter Grey.....	do 20	do 23	do 27	do 1	134	3 10	350	34 6	41½		
Early Gothland.....	do 20	do 23	do 29	do 9	142	3 10	250	30	40		
American Beauty.....	do 20	do 22	do 27	do 9	142	3 9	310	36 16	38½		
Swedish.....	do 20	do 23	do 22	Aug. 25	127	3 4	380	57 16	37		
Welcome.....	do 20	do 23	do 23	do 25	127	3 8	410	44 00	43½		
Canadian Triumph.....	do 20	do 23	do 22	do 22	124	3 10	410	48 00	41		
Cream Egyptian.....	do 20	do 23	do 23	do 24	126	3 4	410	40 00	41		
Early Blossom.....	do 20	do 23	do 29	Sept. 3	136	3 8	Cut for ensilage.				
English White.....	do 20	do 23	do 27	do 3	136	3 8	210	38 8	36½		
Banner.....	do 20	do 23	do 27	Aug. 29	131	3 10	430	39 24	38		
Archangel.....	do 20	do 23	do 22	do 23	125	3 4	350	43 28	37		
Prize Cluster.....	do 20	do 23	do 27	Sept. 3	136	3 6	390	45 00	44		

The tests of " Different Quantities per acre ; Different depths of seeding and Different ways of sowing " were badly injured, by winds and are not reliable for comparison.

## TEST OF TREATMENT WITH SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Two plots of Prize Cluster, one-tenth acre each, were sown ; one of which had superphosphate of lime sown with the seed in the proportion of 500 pounds per acre. No difference could be seen in earliness but a marked difference will be observed in the yield as given below.

Variety.	Treatment.	Sown.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Matured in	Height.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
						Days.	Ft. In.	Bush. Lbs.	Lbs.
Prize Cluster . . . . .	Untreated . . . . .	May 6	May 26	July 23	Sept. 2	119	3 10	34 14	42
do . . . . .	500lbs. per acre	do 6	do 26	do 23	do 2	119	3 10	41 26	44

## TEST OF PEASE.

Thirty-nine varieties of field and garden pease were tried last season. Although the crop of straw was short, the yield was fairly good, and the sample extra fine.

## TEST OF FIELD WITH GARDEN VARIETIES.

Nine varieties of field and three of garden pease were sown alongside one another on plots of one-tenth acre. The land had been fallowed and was in good order. Pease were sown at the rate of two and a-half bushels per acre of the small varieties and three bushels of the larger sorts. The result is as given below :—

Varieties.	Kind.	Sown.	Came up.	Podded.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
						Days.	Bus. Lbs	Lbs.
Champion of England . . . . .	Field . . . . .	May 7 . . . . .	May 28 . . . . .	July 20 . . . . .	Aug. 26 . . . . .	111	16 40	60
Prussian Blue . . . . .	do . . . . .	do 7 . . . . .	do 28 . . . . .	do 22 . . . . .	do 29 . . . . .	114	28 20	67
Prince Albert . . . . .	do . . . . .	do 7 . . . . .	do 28 . . . . .	do 18 . . . . .	do 29 . . . . .	114	28 20	64
Extra Early . . . . .	do . . . . .	do 7 . . . . .	do 28 . . . . .	do 14 . . . . .	do 19 . . . . .	104	23 20	64
White Marrowfat . . . . .	do . . . . .	do 7 . . . . .	do 28 . . . . .	do 22 . . . . .	do 29 . . . . .	114	25 00	65
Black Eyed do . . . . .	do . . . . .	do 7 . . . . .	do 28 . . . . .	do 22 . . . . .	do 30 . . . . .	115	20 00	63
Mummy . . . . .	do . . . . .	do 7 . . . . .	do 28 . . . . .	do 18 . . . . .	do 28 . . . . .	113	28 40	64
Multiplier . . . . .	do . . . . .	do 7 . . . . .	do 28 . . . . .	do 22 . . . . .	do 29 . . . . .	114	26 40	64
Crown . . . . .	do . . . . .	do 7 . . . . .	do 28 . . . . .	do 22 . . . . .	do 29 . . . . .	114	25 00	65
Stratagem . . . . .	Garden . . . . .	do 7 . . . . .	do 28 . . . . .	do 18 . . . . .	do 29 . . . . .	114	13 20	60
Yorkshire Hero . . . . .	do . . . . .	do 7 . . . . .	do 28 . . . . .	do 14 . . . . .	do 26 . . . . .	111	20 00	60
Pride of the Market . . . . .	do . . . . .	do 7 . . . . .	do 28 . . . . .	do 22 . . . . .	do 26 . . . . .	111	20 40	63

## SUMMER FALLOW vs. SOD, SPRING PLOUGHED.

Two sorts of pease were sown on fallow land and the same on a piece of grass sod (timothy and clover) ploughed just before seeding.

As will be seen there was not much difference in yield but considerable in the date of ripening :—

Varieties.	Land.	Sown.	Came up.	Podded.	Ripe.	Matured in.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
						Days.	Bus. Lbs	Lbs.
Mummy . . . . .	Summer fallowed	May 7 . . . . .	May 28 . . . . .	July 18 . . . . .	Aug. 28 . . . . .	113	28 40	64
Crown . . . . .	do . . . . .	do 7 . . . . .	do 28 . . . . .	do 22 . . . . .	do 29 . . . . .	114	25	65
Mummy . . . . .	Sod . . . . .	do 9 . . . . .	do 28 . . . . .	do 18 . . . . .	do 22 . . . . .	105	26	64
Crown . . . . .	do . . . . .	do 9 . . . . .	do 28 . . . . .	do 18 . . . . .	do 20 . . . . .	103	26 20	65

## Experimental Farms.

TEST AS TO EARLINESS AND QUALITY FOR TABLE USE.

Twenty-eight varieties were sown in small plots to test them for earliness and quality for table use. The sixteen first mentioned below proved to be the earliest, and the following the best in quality:—Yorkshire Hero, Champion of England, Stratagem, Pride of the Market, Duke of Albany, American Wonder, McLean's Little Gem and Heroine.

By sowing at same time American Wonder for early, Yorkshire Hero for second early, and Champion of England for late, a good succession of table pease may be obtained.

The following varieties were sown:—

Varieties.	Sown.	Came up.	Podded — (used.)	Ripe.	Matured in.
					Days.
Bliss' American Wonder	May 7..	May 26..	July 3..	Aug. 16..	101
Extra Early Premium Gem	do 7..	do 26..	do 3..	do 16..	101
Carter's First Crop	do 7..	do 26..	do 5..	do 16..	101
McLean's Little Gem	do 7..	do 26..	do 6..	do 16..	101
Extra Early	do 7..	do 26..	do 7..	do 16..	101
Kentish Invicta	do 7..	do 26..	do 12..	do 16..	101
American Wonder	do 7..	do 26..	do 5..	do 16..	101
Tom Thumb	do 7..	do 26..	do 7..	do 16..	101
McLean's Blue Peter	do 7..	do 26..	do 10..	do 16..	101
First and Best	do 7..	do 26..	do 7..	do 16..	101
Extra Early Star	do 7..	do 26..	do 7..	do 16..	101
Early Kent	do 7..	do 26..	do 10..	do 18..	103
Yorkshire Hero	do 7..	do 26..	do 14..	Sept. 1..	117
Pride of the Market	do 7..	do 26..	do 14..	Aug. 23..	108
Stratagem	do 7..	do 26..	do 18..	Sept. 4..	120
Telephone	do 7..	do 26..	do 18..	do 3..	119
Duke of Albany	do 7..	do 26..	do 20..	do 3..	119
Extra Early Dwarf Brittany	do 7..	do 26..	do 22..	do 3..	119
Blue Imperial	do 7..	do 26..	do 22..	do 1..	117
Laxton's Alpha	do 7..	do 26..	do 14..	do 1..	117
Bliss' Abundance	do 7..	do 26..	do 18..	do 1..	117
Champion of England	do 7..	do 26..	do 22..	do 3..	119
Horsford's Garden	do 7..	do 26..	do 18..	do 3..	119
Pride of the North	do 7..	do 26..	do 18..	Aug. 23..	108
Laxton's Supreme	do 7..	do 26..	do 20..	Sept. 3..	119
No. 10.	do 7..	do 26..	do 22..	do 1..	117
Heroine	do 7..	do 26..	do 22..	do 6..	122
Stanley	do 7..	do 26..	do 14..	do 6..	122

### FODDER MIXTURES.

Various mixtures of grain were sown last spring for fodder, the principal ones being rye, barley and oats. Wheat with other grains last year gave the largest yields but was found when it came to be used to be very coarse and did not make as good hay as barley and oats. This year except in two plots, wheat was not used. Rye, the past season did not make a good mixture with other grain. On account of cold weather keeping back the barley and oats, it was ready to cut ten days before either of the others and consequently the crop came in very unevenly.

Two plots of barley and rye were sown on fallow land on 5th May and cut on 18th July. The rye produced in cured hay 4,800 lbs. and the barley 5,860 lbs. per acre.

Barley and oats were mixed and sown on stubble land which had a crop of wheat the previous year, on May 23rd and cut on August 24th, yielding 2 tons 700 lbs per acre.

On May 16th, oats and barley were sown on stubble land. One plot was gang-ploughed 3 inches deep, a second plot disc-harrowed and the third sown by drill without

being worked in any way. On the first two the seed was sown before ploughing or disc-harrowing was done. The yield of hay from the different plots was as follows :—

Varieties.	Land.	Sown.	Came up.	Cut.	Yield per acre of cured hay.
					Lbs.
Oats and barley .....	Ganged .....	May 16.....	May 30.....	Aug. 2.....	2,800
do .....	Disc-harrowed .....	do 16.....	do 30.....	do 2.....	2,900
do .....	Drilled .....	do 16.....	do 28.....	do 2.....	3,130

On 25th May, six plots were sown on stubble land. One plot was sown by drill with pease mixed with oats. Another plot was sown with the same two varieties, but they were put in separately, which in the end did not make much difference.

The yield of fodder, when cured, on the different plots with dates of seeding, &c., is given below :—

Varieties.	How sown.	Sown.	Came up.	Cut.	Yield per acre.
					Lbs.
Pease and oats .....	Together .....	May 21.....	June 3.....	Aug. 2.....	2,130
do .....	Separate .....	do 21.....	do 3.....	do 2.....	2,460
Wheat and oats .....	Together .....	do 21.....	do 3.....	do 2.....	2,500
Wheat, oats and barley .....	do .....	do 21.....	do 3.....	do 2.....	2,550
Rye and barley .....	do .....	do 21.....	do 3.....	do 2.....	2,400
Rye and oats .....	do .....	do 21.....	do 3.....	do 2.....	2,500

A small field of rye alone was sown on May 23rd and cut for hay on July 18th, yielding  $1\frac{3}{4}$  tons per acre. It was again cut on Sept. 15th, giving for the second crop 2,613 lbs. per acre:

#### FODDER CORN.

Fourteen varieties were tested last season on land which had been fallowed the year previous and before seeding was well ploughed, harrowed and rolled, everything being done to ensure a good crop if it were possible to obtain one. The corn was sown in drills, three feet apart with a common seed drill. After coming above ground a scruffler was used every week until the crop was well advanced. The corn when cut was run through a cutting box and put in the silo. As will be seen, the crop was very light, chiefly owing to repeated wind storms during its early growth.

Varieties.	Sown.	Came up.	Tasselled.	Cut.	Height.	Yield per Acre.
					feet.	Tons. Lbs.
Mitchell's Extra Early .....	May 27	June 18	Aug. 8	Sept. 9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 430
Pride of the North .....	do 27	do 18	do 24	do 9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 960
Crosby's Early Sugar .....	do 27	do 18	do 24	do 9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 300
Smut-Nosed-Flint .....	do 27	do 18	do 24	do 9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 390
Angel of Midnight .....	do 27	do 18	do 24	do 9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 280
Red Cob Ensilage .....	do 27	do 18	do 28	do 9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 430
Long-fellow .....	do 27	do 18	do 28	do 9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 700
Mammoth Sweet .....	do 26	do 22	do 28	do 9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 760
Mammoth Southern Sweet .....	do 27	do 18	do 24	do 9	5	8 1,930
Pearce's Prolific .....	do 27	do 18	do 24	do 9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 220
Thoroughbred White-Flint .....	do 27	do 18	do 8	do 9	5	9 1,030
Dakota .....	do 27	do 18	do 8	do 9	5	8 1,930
Cinquantine .....	do 27	do 20	do 24	do 9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 230
Early Cory .....	do 27	do 20	do 24	do 9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 500

## Experimental Farms.

### MILLETS, &c.

Different plots of millets were sown on fallow and stubble-land, but all, except one or two plots were of little account. The result is as follows:—

Varieties.	Land.	Sown.	Came up.			Cut.	Yield per Acre.	
			June	18 Sept.	15		Tons.	Lbs.
Common Millet.....	Fallow..	May 26	June 18	Sept. 15		2	326	
Hungarian Grass.....	Fallow..	do 26	do 18	Hurt by w		inds. Plowed up.		
Hungarian Grass.....	Stubble.	do 26	do 18	Sept. 15			1,800	
Common Millet.....	Stubble.	do 26	do 18	do 15		1	600	
Golden Millet.....	Stubble.	do 26	do 18	do 15		1		
Hungarian Grass and Millets.....	Rootla'd	do 31	do 24	do 15		2	38	
Millet Long (large heads).....		do 31	do 24	do 15			1,900	

In the early part of the season, the growth of the millets was greatly retarded by winds.

### GRASSES AND CLOVERS.

As before stated, last winter and fall were very severe on grasses and clovers. Out of the nineteen cultivated varieties sown in the spring and summer of 1891, not one had sufficient vitality this spring to produce a crop. Most of the plots were entirely killed; others, such as Lucerne and Meadow Fescue, which have given fair crops in other years, failed the past season. Mixtures of grasses sown with grain in 1891, and which made a good growth in that year and gave every promise of a crop, were, except in low spots where the snow lay last winter, very poor. This field, of five acres, was mown several times during the season to thicken up what grass remained, and extra seed sown in bare spots.

In small plots, in a somewhat protected place, three varieties of *Bromus* came through safely. One of these, the Austrian brome grass, *Bromus inermis*, is a very promising grass. Long before the other sorts had started it was growing fast, and was ripe when the best of the other two was heading out. It made a very thick growth at the bottom, and also grew a good length. *Bromus pumpeianus* and *Bromus segetum* also made a fair growth. *Muhlenbergia glomerata*, *Muhlenbergia Mexicana* and *Muhlenbergia sylvatica* stood the winter, but made a small growth. The past season more native grass-seed was sown and less of the cultivated sorts. The following grasses and clovers were sown in small plots last spring:—Lucerne, Mammoth Clover, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Bokhara, Crimson, White Dutch, Meadow Fescue, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, Canadian Blue Grass, Sheep Fescue and Timothy. As much seed of the best native sorts was sown as it was possible to obtain, and although a good deal has been destroyed, a considerable quantity has come through.

### RYE.

Spring rye was sown early in the spring (6th April) on fallow, for seed, and returned 20·20 per acre. Rye was also sown late in May (26th) on stubble land, which was gang-ploughed three inches deep, and was sown by drill, yielding 18·30 per acre, showing that rye is a safe crop to sow either early or late.

### FLAX.

Two plots of flax were sown, one of which was entirely killed by winds; the other giving 10 bushels of seed. Fibre Short.

## Roots.

The past season has not been as favourable for roots as was that of 1891. On the Experimental Farm the tests made with carrots and mangels were entire failures. Twelve varieties of carrots were sown on the 19th and 26th of May, and though both seedings came up they were completely destroyed by winds. Twelve varieties of mangels were put in on 26th May and 2nd June, but like the carrots were destroyed. Although somewhat injured, turnips fared better than the carrots or mangels. Thirteen varieties were sown on 28th May and 2nd June. The land had been fallowed the year previous and a heavy coating of manure was applied and ploughed in after the spring work was over and the ground well harrowed. Two ways were followed in sowing the turnips, on the flat and on drills. In both ways the plants came up equally well and little or no difference could be observed between them, until they came to be pulled, when it was found that those sown on the flat were very rooty and hard to pull, very much more so than those sown on the top of the drill. The following are the varieties sown, date of sowing, pulling and yield per acre :—

Varieties—First Sowing.	Sown.	Came up.	Pulled.	Yield per Acre.
				Bush.
Purple Top Swede.....	May 28.....	June 10.....	Sept. 20.....	852
Selected Purple Top.....	do 28.....	do 10.....	do 20.....	374
Junbo.....	do 28.....	do 10.....	do 20.....	365
Carter's Prize Winner.....	do 28.....	do 10.....	do 20.....	634
Sutton's Champion.....	do 28.....	do 10.....	do 20.....	456
Carter's Elephant.....	do 28.....	do 10.....	do 20.....	488
Marquis of Lorne.....	do 28.....	do 10.....	do 20.....	460
Purple Top.....	do 28.....	do 10.....	do 20.....	436
Bangholm Improved Purple Top.....	do 28.....	do 10.....	do 20.....	414
Elephant.....	do 28.....	do 10.....	do 20.....	406
Bronze Top Extra.....	do 28.....	do 16.....	do 20.....	414
Mammoth Purple Top.....	do 28.....	do 10.....	do 20.....	396
Hartley's Bronze.....	do 28.....	do 10.....	do 20.....	444
Varieties—Last Sowing.	Sown.	Came up.	Pulled.	Yield per Acre.
				Bush.
Purple Top Swede.....	June 2.....	June 14.....	Sept. 20.....	672
Carter's Elephant.....	do 2.....	do 14.....	do 20.....	636
Bronze Top Extra.....	do 2.....	do 20.....	do 20.....	630
Junbo.....	do 2.....	do 14.....	do 20.....	630
Sutton's Champion.....	do 2.....	do 14.....	do 20.....	638
Hartley's Bronze.....	do 2.....	do 14.....	do 20.....	392
Bangholm Improved Purple Top.....	do 2.....	do 14.....	do 20.....	584
Marquis of Lorne.....	do 2.....	do 14.....	do 20.....	440
Carter's Prize Winner.....	do 2.....	do 14.....	do 20.....	660
Purple Top.....	do 2.....	do 14.....	do 20.....	632
Selected Purple Top.....	do 2.....	do 14.....	do 20.....	740
Mammoth Purple Top.....	do 2.....	do 14.....	do 20.....	572
Elephant.....	do 2.....	do 14.....	do 20.....	600

Nine varieties of turnips and of mangels and thirteen of carrots were planted last year for their seed. Although the crop of seed was poor, enough has been obtained to thoroughly test the value of home-grown seed next season.

# Experimental Farms.

## PITTING ROOTS IN FIELD.

Having in the fall of 1891 a large quantity of turnips that it was impossible to find room for in the root-cellars in the barn, they were put in a long pit in the field in the usual Ontario way. The bottom was five feet wide and the turnips tapered to a point on top. The turnips were first covered with a layer of straw three inches thick, then earth three inches thick, and just before freezing up a second layer of straw was put on two inches thick, and a second covering of earth four inches deep. Early in the winter a coating of coarse manure was put over all. Openings were left every ten feet until heavy frost came, when they were closed up. The turnips came out in the spring in very fine condition, not one being rotten or in any way spoiled.

A small pit of potatoes was also put out in the same way as the turnips, except that a hole was dug two feet deep and filled up to top and then covered. On account of there being too few potatoes in the pit, those in the top half were frozen and spoiled, but those at the bottom were perfectly sound.

This fall the turnips required for feeding next spring were pitted in the same manner as in 1891. A large quantity of potatoes were also pitted in the same way except that the pit was dug four feet wide and three feet deep, and the potatoes put in even with the top and covered the same as the turnips.

## POTATOES.

Seventy-six varieties were grown the past year and a good crop was obtained from almost all the sorts. The tubers were a fair size but very scabby which may be accounted for by the ground having had a heavy coat of manure before planting, although last year's crop was grown on ground as heavily manured and the potatoes were perfectly free from scab. The land had been fallowed the year previous and well harrowed before planted. Drills three feet apart were opened and sets dropped every fourteen inches. As the plants came above ground it was well harrowed and a scruffler run through each week until the vines covered the ground, when they were ridged up with a plough. Commencing on the 19th August, two hills of each variety were taken up, counted and weighed, each week until the 16 September. The number and weight of each variety in two hills on the first and last testing are giving below.

Tests of sixty-five varieties are given, the remaining eleven not being kept.

### POTATOES planted 21st May : taken up 3rd October.

Varieties.	Came up.	Growth.	Matured.	Size.	Weight. (2 rows, 66 feet.)	Bushels per Acre	August 19th.			September 16th.		
							Market-able.	Small.	Weight.	Market-able.	Small.	Weight.
								lbs.	ozs.		lbs.	ozs.
Brownell's Best. ....	June 21	Strong....	Early ..	Large ..	185	370	6	9	1 12	9	6	4 10
Early Puritan.....	do 21	do .....	do .....	Medium	207	414	8	5	1 10	14	0	5 02
Delaware .....	do 21	V. strong.	Late ..	Large ..	246	492	7	2	1 05	11	4	4 01
Brownell's Beauty..	do 27	Strong....	do .....	Medium	183	366	9	6	1 09	12	2	3 02
May Queen.....	do 21	do .....	Early ..	do .....	208	416	12	13	2 08	13	8	4 02
Goodrich .....	do 24	do .....	V. late..	Large ..	197	394	2	18	1 02	10	2	3 12
Bliss' Triumph.....	do 27	Medium...	Early ..	Medium	140	280	8	27	2 10	12	3	2 12
Lee's Favourite.....	do 21	Strong....	do .....	do .....	192	384	8	8	1 14	14	7	5 04
Marigold.....	do 24	do .....	do .....	Large ..	203	406	9	9	1 14	17	5	4 10
Halton Seedling....	do 27	V. strong.	do .....	do .....	157	314	7	16	2 04	13	6	6 00
Prolific.....	do 27	Strong....	Late ..	Small ..	190	380	6	17	1 09	10	12	3 04
Chicago Market.....	do 20	V. strong.	do .....	Large ..	212	424	13	6	3 02	15	9	6 00
Telephone .....	do 27	Strong....	do .....	Medium	155	310	8	17	1 10	26	10	6 08
Early Maine.....	do 24	do .....	Early ..	do .....	249	498	11	12	3 01	10	7	3 00
Member of Parliament.	do 24	V. strong.	Late ..	V. small	266	532	14	63	4 01	13	19	3 10
Manhattan.....	do 26	Strong....	do .....	Large ..	184	368	5	13	2 06	9	10	3 01
Early Callao.....	do 27	do .....	do .....	Medium	179	358	9	15	2 00	13	9	3 08
Early Conqueror....	do 27	do .....	do .....	Large ..	217	434	3	13	1 08	10	3	3 04



POTATOES planted 31st May; taken up 3rd October—*Concluded.*

Varieties.	Came up.	Growth.	Matured.	Size.	Weight (2 rows, 66 feet).	Bush. per Acre.	19th August.			16th September.				
							Market-able.	Small.	Weight.	Market-able.	Small.	Weight.		
									Lbs. Ozs.			Lbs. Ozs.		
White Elephant	June 27	Strong	Late	Large	209	418	6	13	2	00	12	4	3	14
Richter's Elegant	do 27	do	Early	Small	180	360	11	7	2	04	16	7	3	12
Early Bird	do 27	do	do	V. small	185	370	5	19	1	00	10	4	2	08
Early Summer	do 25	do	do	Large	247	494	17	16	3	03	10	4	3	08
Early Rose	do 25	do	do	do	192	384	12	16	3	14	24	9	7	12
Richter's Gem	do 25	do	Late	Small	206	412	6	32	2	12	13	37	4	04
Snowflake	do 27	do	do	Medium	182	364	0	24	1	06	17	9	3	14
Clarke's Triumph	do 27	do	do	Large	191	382	10	19	2	08	18	7	4	14
Beauty of Hebron	do 27	do	Early	do	178	356	17	6	3	12	21	5	6	02
White Star	do 27	V. strong	Late	Medium	185	370	6	15	1	12	15	6	3	08
Seedling No. 21	do 27	do	do	Small	142	284	5	16	1	06	9	3	2	00
do 98	do 27	do	do	do	97	194	0	16	0	08	7	1	1	08
do 15	do 27	do	do	do	160	320	12	26	2	14	15	8	4	08
do 9	do 27	do	do	Medium	136	272	0	18	0	12	11	3	2	03
Lee's Ex. Early	do 15	V. strong	Early	Large	213	426	12	11	2	09	15	5	4	08
Empress Bell	do 27	do	Late	do	165	330	9	16	2	15	14	0	5	02
Late Rose	do 24	do	do	do	207	414	16	5	3	04	21	5	5	10
London	do 24	do	Early	do	171	342	14	7	2	12	8	2	4	08
Rural New Yorker	do 26	Strong	Late	Medium	158	316	15	17	2	12	9	7	3	08
Vermont	do 24	V. strong	Early	Large	172	344	4	11	2	12	14	8	4	06
Wonder of the World	do 26	do	do	do	203	406	12	13	2	12	18	1	5	10
Lizzie's Pride	do 21	Strong	Late	do	182	364	12	6	3	04	10	3	4	08
Early Eating	do 24	do	Early	Medium	157	314	6	15	2	06	20	10	6	14
Sharpe's Seedling	do 24	V. strong	do	Large	157	314	15	16	3	12	14	6	3	12
Rural Blush	do 24	do	Late	Medium	147	294	0	7	0	08	9	0	3	04
Clarke's No. 1	do 24	do	do	do	158	316	14	12	3	14	11	4	5	08
Assiniboia	do 21	do	do	Large	208	406	7	4	1	12	13	5	5	00
Sugar	do 28	do	do	Medium	137	274	0	17	0	09	10	8	2	12
Ohio Gunner	do 27	Strong	Early	do	132	264	14	10	3	05	10	7	3	00
Count Moltke	do 25	V. strong	Late	Large	218	436	16	15	3	08	19	6	4	14
Brownell's Winner	do 25	do	do	do	225	450	10	14	2	04	13	14	5	12
St. Patrick	do 27	do	do	V. small	243	486	4	71	3	08	16	29	4	08
Crown Jewel	do 25	do	Early	Large	253	506	12	14	2	08	17	11	5	14
Stonewall Beauty	do 25	Strong	do	do	182	364	12	13	3	06	9	6	2	10
Empire State	do 24	V. strong	Late	do	217	434	13	17	3	14	16	3	5	04
Jumbo	do 24	do	do	do	180	360	9	8	2	06	13	1	4	08
Early Ohio	do 27	Medium	Early	do	192	384	11	11	4	04	15	12	5	04
Thorburn	do 27	Strong	Late	Small	135	270	3	20	1	10	21	12	4	02
Vanguard	do 27	do	Early	Medium	170	340	12	21	4	01	16	14	4	08
Algoma No. 1	do 27	do	do	do	151	302	7	10	2	04	11	16	3	08
Seedling No. 2	do 25	V. strong	Late	Large	200	400	8	12	1	14	20	11	7	03
do No. 141	do 27	do	do	V. small	170	340	3	13	0	10	20	17	3	14
do No. 18	do 27	do	do	do	120	240	0	25	0	08	14	26	4	00
do No. 20	do 27	do	do	do	140	280	2	8	0	10	12	5	2	14
do No. 10	do 30	do	do	Medium	120	240	0	3	0	04	2	8	0	14
do No. 80	do 25	do	do	Large	225	450	7	10	1	12	13	3	5	08
Rose's New Giant	do 25	Strong	do	do	186	372	11	10	2	09	15	2	5	08

## Experimental Farms.

Tests were made by planting sets with one eye, two eyes and whole potatoes. Two good varieties were chosen for this test and the result was as follows :—

Varieties.	Planted.	Came up.	Taken up.	
Assiniboia 1 eye .....	May 21..	June 27..	Oct. 4..	11 hills when taken up weighed 40 lbs.
do 2 eyes .....	do 21..	do 27..	do 4..	do do 30 do
do whole .....	do 21..	do 27..	do 4..	do do 48 do
Empress Bell 1 eye .....	do 21..	do 28..	do 4..	do do 34 do
do 2 eyes .....	do 21..	do 28..	do 4..	do do 30 do
do whole .....	do 21..	do 28..	do 4..	do do 40 do

### VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The testing of Garden Vegetables was continued this season, no attempt being made to grow very large specimens of any variety. The object being more to find out such early sorts as will mature each year in the North-west.

### BEETS.

Four varieties, Early Blood Red, Eclipse Dark Red, Black Night and Lentz were sown in garden on 7th May but were all considerably hurt by winds. Early Blood Red came out best. Eclipse, Lentz and Blood Red were again sown on 4th June. Eclipse and Lentz were a good crop ; the former giving at the rate of 496 bushels per acre and the latter 554 bushels. Blood Red was very poor and was not weighed.

### CABBAGE.

Eleven varieties were tested with following results :—

Varieties.	Sown in Hotbed.	Transplanted in Hotbed.	Transplanted in Ground.	Fit for use.	Pulled.	Remarks.
Autumn King .....	March 2..	Mar. 26..	June 1..	Oct. 1..	Oct. 24..	Large but late.
Succession .....	do 2..	do 26..	do 1..	Sept. 10..	do	Fine large heads.
Vandergraw .....	do 2..	do 24..	do 1..	do 10..	do	do do
Ex. Early Express .....	do 2..	do 22..	May 28..	Aug. 4..	do	Very good. Early. Heads small.
American Savoy .....	do 2..	do 22..	June 1..	Oct. 1..	do	Very late. Fair heads. Soft.
Henderson's Early Summer .....	do 2..	do 22..	do 1..	Sept. 2..	do	The best 2nd Ey. Cabbage.
Large Drumhead .....	do 5..	do 22..	do 1..	do 20..	do	Fair. Number of heads soft.
Ex. Early Etampes .....	do 5..	April 3..	do 1..	Aug. 4..	do	Good. Early but small.
Express Early .....	do 5..	do 3..	do 1..	do 6..	do	do do
Flat Dutch .....	do 5..	do 3..	do 1..	do 6..	do	Fair—did not head out well.
Ottawa .....	do 5..	do 3..	do 1..	Sept. 20..	do	do —Our own seed mixed.

### CELERY.

The following varieties were sown in hotbed :—White Plume, Giant Pascal, Paris Golden Yellow, Dicks Many Hearted and Giant White Solid, but the seed of all except White Plume was so badly mixed that it was the only one transplanted.

This being the second year of testing the White Plume, it may safely be recommended as an early and good kind for the North-west.

## CAULIFLOWERS.

Five sorts were tested, but night frosts shortly after they were planted, checked the earliest varieties and only a small percentage formed heads. The late fall favoured the late kinds. The Autumn Giant produced the best heads of the 5 varieties.

Varieties.	Sown in Hot-bed.	Trans-planted in Hot-bed.	Trans-planted in Ground.	Fit for use.	Per cent of good Heads.	Remarks.
White Pearl.....	Mar. 2..	April 22..	May 5..	June 22..	20	Fair; early; frost checked growth.
Ex. Early Whitehead	do 2..	do 22..	do 5..	do 20..	80	Good; fine heads.
Early Dwarf Erfurt..	do 2..	do 22..	do 5..	do 15..	30	Fair; came in too soon.
Early Snowball.....	do 2..	do 22..	do 5..	do 15..	30	do do
Autumn Giant .....	do 2..	do 22..	do 5..	Oct. 1..	75	Very late, but good heads formed. Roots of this variety taken up and placed in roothouse on 21st Oct., and good heads found up to 15th Dec.

## BEANS.

Twenty-four varieties were planted on 27th May, in hills 2 feet apart, rows 33 inches apart. Out of the 24 varieties only 3 matured before frost came on 12th September. Eight sorts were good for green-beans. Following is the list in full—

## BEANS.

Varieties.	Sown.	Came Up.	Fit for Use.	Remarks.
Early Mazagan.....	May 27..	June 15..	Sept. 1..	All cut off with cut-worm. Started again, came on well; late.
Royal Dwarf Kidney.....	do 27..	do 20..	do 8..	Did not mature; frozen.
Long Yellow Six Weeks...	do 27..	do 15..	.....	Pulled Sept., 12. One of the earliest and best.
Improved Refugee.....	do 27..	do 20..	.....	Did not mature.
Red Speckled.....	do 27..	do 20..	Aug. 8..	do
Dwarf Early Mohawk.....	do 27..	do 20..	do 20..	Very good green.
Yosemite Valley.....	do 27..	July 1..	do 20..	Strong growth with few pods.
New Cylinder Wax.....	do 27..	June 20..	do 24..	One of the best late varieties.
Crystal White Wax.....	do 27..	do 24..	do 26..	Very good but late.
Golden Wax.....	do 27..	do 20..	do 16..	Good.
Dwarf German Black Wax.	do 30..	do 20..	do 10..	None came up.
Dwarf German White Wax.	do 30..	do 20..	do 10..	Large crop of short thick pods.
Mam. Red German Wax.....	do 30..	do 22..	do 20..	Extra heavy crop of large tender pods.
Yellow Six Weeks.....	do 30..	do 20..	do 8..	Green beans good. Ripe September 9.
Canadian Wonder.....	do 30..	do 20..	do 20..	Green beans fair.
Cranberry Pole.....	do 30..	do 24..	.....	Late; did not pod.
Black Wax Pole.....	do 30..	do 24..	.....	do
Early Golden Cluster.....	do 30..	do 24..	.....	do
Andalusian Pole.....	do 30..	do 24..	.....	do
Giant Red Wax.....	do 30..	do 24..	.....	do
Henderson's Bush Lima....	do 30..	do 24..	.....	Late.
Broad Windsor.....	do 30..	do 24..	Aug. 8..	Did well.
Early Dun Coloured.....	do 27..	do 20..	do 8..	One of the best green beans. Ripe Sept. 9.
Plageolet Wax.....	do 27..	do 20..	do 20..	Very good.

## Experimental Farms.

### CARROTS.

Four sorts were tried. All did well. Sown in drills 13 inches apart.

Varieties.	Sown.	Came up.	Fit for use.	Yield per acre.
				Bush. Lbs
Early Scarlet Short-horn.....	May 7	June 6	Aug. 10	217 48
Gueraude or Ox-heart.....	do 7	do 6	do 20	390 13
Peer of all.....	do 7	do 6	do 20	508 12
Forcing Gem.....	do 7	do 6	do 12	290 28

### CUCUMBERS.

Three varieties were tested and all bore a good crop of cucumbers.

Varieties.	Sown.	Bearing.
Early Cluster.....	April 2	July 8
Giant Pera.....	do 2	do 12
Early Short Green.....	do 2	do 8

### CITRONS.

Citrons were sown in frame and in open ground on 5th July and fruit ripened from both on 15th Sept.

### CORN.

Two sorts of corn were planted, Mitchell's Extra Early and Early Cory. Mitchell's Extra Early had green corn fit to use on 10th Sept. The Early Cory was later by six days and was cut down by frost on 12th Sept.

### LETTUCE.

Toronto Gem and Rosedale were sown on 7th May but were cut down by wire worms. Boston Market was sown on 2nd July, was fit to use on 10th Aug., and is highly recommended. Toronto Gem and Rosedale were again sown on 14th July, were fit to use 10th Aug., and continued in use until the ground froze up early in November.

### ONIONS.

Nine varieties of onions were sown in the hotbed and transplanted in the open. The same sorts were also sown in the open ground. Those sown in the open were almost entirely killed by wire worms. Those transplanted were set out in rows 20 inches apart and 4 inches in the row. Dates of sowing, transplanting, when fit for use, and yield are given below.

Variety.	Sown in hot-bed.	Trans-planted in open.	Fit for use.	Yield per acre.	Remarks.
				Bus. Lbs.	
Giant Roca.....	April 2	May 31	Aug. 10	399 18	Fair size.
Small Silverskin.....	do 2	June 15	do 1	.....	Very small.
Prize Taker.....	do 2	do 15	do 15	508 12	Good.
Large Red Wethersfield.....	do 2	do 15	do 15	236 00	Some good.
Mammoth Silverskin.....	do 2	do 15	do 20	254 6	Fair.
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	do 2	do 15	do 15	471 54	Very good.
Spanish King.....	do 2	do 15	do 20	598 57	Fair size.
White Barletta.....	do 2	do 15	do 1	.....	Very good.
Red Globe.....	do 2	do 15	do 15	399 18	do

## PARSLEY.

Triple or Curled, sown 7th May, fit to use 15th August. Good.

## PARSNIPS.

Long Smooth and Hollow Crown sown. Came up 11th June. None were fit to use on account of being eaten by wire worms.

## PEPPER.

Two varieties were sown, viz.: Spanish and Propopp's Giant, but neither grew.

## SAGE.

Holt's Mammoth, sown in hot-bed and transplanted. Did well.

## RADISH.

Olive Shaped and China Pound sown in ground 7th May. Came up well but were killed by worms. Were sown again on 14th June, Olive Shaped producing a good crop; China Pound again killed.

## TOMATOES.

Eleven varieties were sown in hot-bed, but only four grew. Following is the test in full:—

Varieties.	Sown in hot-bed.	Trans-planted in ground.	Formed fruit.	Ripe.	Remarks.
Early Ruby.....	April 2	June 22	July 4	Aug. 15	A fair crop.
Hallway.....	do 2	do 22	do 4		Had a good crop but did not ripen.
Potato Leaf.....	do 2	do 22			Did not grow.
Earliest of All.....	do 2				do
Strawberry.....	do 2				do
Matchless.....	do 2	June 22			Formed fruit but did not ripen.
Dwarf Champion.....	do 2				Did not grow.
General Grant.....	do 2				do
Canada Victor.....	do 2				do
Conqueror.....	do 2				do
Acme.....	do 2				do

## ASPARAGUS.

Bed planted in 1889 was in full bearing this year, but on account of late spring the first cutting did not come in until June. The last cutting, however, extended into August. New bed put out 1891, gave first cutting earlier than old bed, but asparagus was not so large. A large number of roots of this vegetable have been distributed from the farm each spring to many farmers in different parts of the Territories.

## RHUBARR.

Four varieties are grown. Stotts, a very large sort, grows stalks three inches in diameter. Victoria, Myatt's Linnaeus and Carleton Club are all good, except the latter which is rather rank, The two former are recommended on account of their excellent flavour.

# Experimental Farms.

## FLOWER GARDEN.

The following flowers were grown the past year and gave very pleasing results. All or any of the sorts may be recommended for the North-West.

### ANNUALS.

- Mignonette, Aurea, extra good.
- do Matchet, very good.
- do Common, good.
- Dianthus, Heddiwidgii, very good.
- do Diadem Pink, very good.
- do Chinensis, very fine.
- do Lanceatus, very fine.
- Phlox Drummondi, very good.
- Godetia, Lady Satin Rose, extra good.
- Asters, very fine.
- Stocks, Dwarf German, very fine.
- do Dwarf Bouquet, very fine.
- do Dwarf Large flowering, very fine.
- Petunias, single and double, very good.
- Verbenas, not very good.
- Sweet Alyssum, good.
- Zinnia, Grandiflora, very good.
- Zinnia, Haagenia, very pretty.
- Pyrethrum, Golden Feather, fine border.
- Pansies, fair flowers.
- Portulacca, very fine.
- Chrysanthemum, annual, extra fine—good show.
- Salpiglossis, very good.
- Flowering Flax, a very fine plant for border.
- Columbine, very good.
- Delphinium, very fine
- Lilies, Tulips, Peonies and Iris were fair and made a good show.

### FRUIT TREES.

#### APPLE TREES.

Five hundred seedling Russian apple trees planted in the spring of 1890, having stood the winter of 1890 and 1891, without the loss of a single tree, it was expected that the majority, at least, would survive the second winter. I am, however, sorry to report that every tree was dead this spring.

One tree of Red Siberian Crab planted in 1888, alone survives of all the apple and crab trees planted in that year. This tree had a few blossoms the past spring, but they were unfortunately blown off before the fruit set. In the spring of 1891 42 varieties of named Russian apples were planted. All were living in the fall, but were dead this spring.

Three varieties of Russian Dwarf apple tree set out in 1889 are still in existence, but kill back each winter and make very little growth in the summer.

The past spring seven kinds of apple trees—Red Raspberry, Little Hat, Sugar Sweet, Hare Pipka, Blushed Calville, Bodi and Saccharine were planted in a sheltered plot; also three varieties of cherries, viz. : Vladimir, Bessarabian and Titovka.

#### CURRANTS.

All the varieties of currants bushes produced a full and fine crop of fruit. Raby Castle gave the largest crop among the Red varieties and Black Naples in the black sorts. The earliest fruit was from the Red Dutch and Lee's Prolific (Black) and the largest and finest currants grew on the Fay's Prolific (Red).

The native black currants gave an immense crop of large fruit but were two weeks later in maturing than the cultivated varieties and ripened more unevenly.

## RASPBERRIES.

The raspberry bushes the past season did extremely well, more especially the Turner, which gave a large crop of fine berries. The first fruit was ripe on 1st August and the bushes continued bearing up to 1st October. After three years trial this variety is highly recommended for growing in the North-West. The Philadelphia also gave a large crop, but the berries were not so good in flavour as the Turner. Hornet and Dr. Reeder did well, producing a large crop of fine fruit.

Cuthbert, Golden Queen and Caroline were killed back considerably but were protected, all bore fine fruit.

Native Raspberry bushes planted in 1889, produced a fair crop of berries but their flavour was poor in comparison with the cultivated sorts.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

Were all badly winter killed and bore little or no fruit, Smith's Improved and Houghton each had a few berries.

## STRAWBERRIES.

New Dominion and Capt. Jack gave a fair crop of poor berries, only one out of ten being perfect. All the vines came through the winter safely and blossomed plentifully, but dry hot winds shortly before the berries matured ruined the crop.

## PREPARATIONS FOR WINTERING.

The Raspberry canes were all laid down before winter set in, and covered with two inches of earth and over this a coating of rotted manure to keep the earth from blowing off. This covering is left on as long as possible in the spring to retard the early growth.

Strawberry vines are covered with coarse manure after the ground freezes up. Rhubarb and asparagus have a thick coating of manure put over them each fall, which is dug under in the spring.

## FOREST TREES.

The majority of the elm trees received from Nebraska, U.S.A., in 1890, were, last winter, again killed back but this summer have made a good growth. The ash—white and green—also received from Nebraska are almost entirely gone, a few barely existing. All others are dead. Norway spruce planted in 1888, which have just existed from that time, the past season under the friendly protection of a hedge of Manitoba maple, made the best; in fact, the only growth they have made since they were planted.

Very few foreign trees have been set out this season and until the hedges and wind-breaks grow, which have been planted, sufficiently thick to afford protection, there appears to be very little use in making further tests, in this line.

Last spring 10,500 native maples, ash and elms were transplanted into hedges, wind-breaks and other plots on the farm. The trees were 2 and 3 years old and were taken from nurseries on the farm.

Wind-breaks and other plantations of trees, consisting of native varieties, did extra well the past season and promise well for the coming year on account of this summer's growth being well ripened and hardened. The wind-breaks set out for the protection of vegetables, fruit trees, valuable varieties of grain, grasses, &c., made excellent progress, and additions of willow, poplar and artemisia were made to them. I had pleasure in referring, in my last report, to the success of Artemisia abrotans as a hedge plant. This year I have to report its continued success for that purpose. Already this winter, snow banks three or four feet deep, caused by its close and thick growth, cover the fruit trees. As fast as possible, hedges of this shrub will be set out over the whole grounds, and in a few years better success will, without a doubt, attend the growing of fruit and other trees. Next to Artemisia, ranks the native maple as a windbreak. One or two rows sown thickly, will in three years afford considerable shelter to the more

## Experimental Farms.

tender trees. Hedges of this tree will also be set out as speedily as possible along roads and other exposed portions of the farm.

Among the shrubs *Caragana arborescens*, *Syringa alba* (Lilac), *Spirea opulifolia* and *Ribes aureum* (Fowering currant), continue to hold their place well. *Caragana* is first in hardiness over anything in the tree or shrub line including all the native sorts.

### WILLOWS AND POPLARS.

The Russian Willows, *Salix Voronesh* and *Salix acutifolia* and Poplars, *Riga Wobstii* and *aurea* again did very well.

### CATTLE.

I have pleasure in reporting the stock on the farm to be in good health and condition. At present the pure bred animals consist of Durham, Polled Angus and Holstein, numbering in all 23 head.

The Ayrshires were all shipped to the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, British Columbia; early in the fall, for the reason of there being little or no demand for them here.

A young shorthorn bull—Red Knight, 16,675—has been received from the Central Experimental Farm, purchased from Mr. John T. Hobson, Mosborough, Ont., to take the place of Rosy Prince 8th, whose calves will be coming in next spring. Three Polled Angus females have also been received from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

### RATIONS FED TO STOCK.

At present the following rations are being fed to stock. Cut feed being green oats cut with Binder and cut up with straw-cutter.

#### *To Cows in Calf.*

Morning—9 lbs. cut feed, 2 lbs. mixed meal.  
Noon—Wheat straw, 1½ lbs. do  
Evening—8 lbs. dry cut feed, 5 lbs. turnips.

#### *To Milking Cows.*

Morning—9 lbs. damp cut feed, 2½ lbs. meal, 2 lbs. bran.  
Noon—Wheat chaff, 1 lb. meal, 1 lb. bran.  
Evening—9 lbs. dry cut feed, 7 lbs. turnips, 2 lbs. meal.

#### *To Young Stock.*

Morning—4¼ lbs. damp cut feed, 1½ lbs. meal, 1 lb. bran.  
Noon—Wheat chaff, 1 lb. meal, ½ lb. bran.  
Evening—5 lbs. dry cut feed, 3 lbs. turnips.

#### *To Bulls.*

Morning—9 lbs. damp cut feed, 2½ lbs. meal.  
Noon—Wheat chaff and straw.  
Evening—8½ lbs. dry cut feed, 6 lbs. turnips.

### MILKING TEST OF HOLSTEIN COW "ABI."

The results obtained from the milking of this cow, now five years old, are, I think, so good as to deserve being placed on record.

Calved 20th December, 1892.

Test 23rd December, to 22nd January, inclusive, 31 days. Average yield per day, 72¼<sup>8</sup>/<sub>31</sub> lbs. or 29¼<sup>1</sup>/<sub>31</sub> quarts. Total, 900 quarts or 225 gallons—equal to 2,250 lbs. Dur-



ing the period of this test the cow was milked three times daily—at 7 a.m., 4·20 p.m., and 9 p.m.

Daily Ration.	Quantity.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Hay..	15	465
Cut oat sheaves.....	15	465
Turnips.....	15	465
Ground barley and oats.....	15	465
Oil cake.....	4	124
	64	1,984

MILKING TEST, "ABI."

Date.	Morning Milking.	Afternoon Milking.	Night Milking.	Total.	Date.	Morning Milking.	Afternoon Milking.	Night Milking.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dec. 23..	25	20	16	61	Jan. 8..	27½	28	17	72½
do 24..	30½	28	12½	71	do 9...	28	30	18	76
do 25..	30	29	13	72	do 10...	31	27½	18½	77
do 26..	31	26	12	69	do 11...	27½	30¼	15	72¾
do 27..	31½	30½	13½	75½	do 12...	30½	29	17½	76½
do 28..	24½	27½	12½	64½	do 13...	27½	31	14	72½
do 29..	30	29	14	73	do 14...	29	29½	14½	73
do 30..	30	30¼	14¾	75	do 15...	30½	28	15	73½
do 31..	32	31	16	79	do 16...	30½	28	18	76½
Jan. 1..	29	31¼	17½	77¾	do 17...	27½	27	15½	70
do 2..	33	28	16	77	do 18...	25	24	15	64
do 3..	30	29½	15½	75	do 19...	25½	27	17¼	69¾
do 4..	32	28	14½	74½	do 20...	25	24	13	62
do 5..	30¾	30¼	16¾	77¾	do 21...	27½	28	15½	71
do 6..	30¾	29	14	73¾	do 22...	28½	23½	16¾	68¾
do 7..	30	33	16	79		900½	874½	475	2,250

YOUNG STOCK.

Following are weights of young stock on 2nd December, 1892 ; the date of birth being given :—

Stock.	Date of Birth.	Lbs.
Durhams, pure heifer.....	June 20, 1891.....	940
do do.....	March 26, 1892.....	530
do grade steer.....	January 20, 1891.....	1,155
do grade heifer.....	do 14, 1891.....	1,045
do do.....	February — 1891.....	1,090
do grade steer.....	January 20, 1891.....	885
do grade heifer.....	do 14, 1892.....	810
Polled Angus, pure heifer.....	May 5, 1892.....	500
do do.....	October 9, 1891.....	876
do do.....	December 6, 1891.....	730
do grade steer.....	September 14, 1892.....	300
Holsteins, pure heifer.....	January 20, 1892.....	760
do do.....	February 10, 1891.....	965
do do.....	December 28, 1891.....	700
do grade heifer.....	September 13, 1892.....	302
do do.....	February 10, 1892.....	635
	April 18, 1892.....	600

## Experimental Farms.

### SWINE.

During the fall two breeds of pigs were obtained from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Berkshire and Improved Large Yorkshire, which will form the beginning of these breeds on the farm here.

#### EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING FROZEN WHEAT TO SWINE.

These experiments were made to determine the value of frozen wheat made into pork.

Two large sows, the only pigs available, were shut up on 22nd August, in an open pen, after being weighed, and fed for two months on frozen wheat soaked in water for 24 hours before being fed. The wheat was fed whole.

The pigs were weighed on 22nd October and found to have gained 172 lbs. The weights being 22nd August, 900 lbs., and 22nd October, 1,072 lbs.

The price of pork at Indian Head, on 22nd October, was 7 cents per lb. The value of gain in weight would therefore be \$12 $\frac{04}{100}$ .

Nine hundred and sixty lbs., or 16 bushels of wheat were fed in the two months; therefore, the value of frozen wheat in pork would in this western country, on the basis of this experiment, be about 75 cents per bushel.

On 22nd October, the feed was changed, and ground instead of whole wheat was fed. The wheat being wet at times of feeding. On 2nd December the pigs were weighed and found to have gained 50 lbs., having eaten 510 lbs. of ground wheat; making price of pork \$3 $\frac{00}{100}$  and value of grain 41 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel.

The difference in gain in pork for amount of wheat eaten may be accounted for partly by the cold weather, and partly by the age and weight of the animals.

In above experiments the animals were not in a comfortable house, but exposed to the weather, as the majority of North-west pigs are when fattening, and the experiment may show farmers what may be gained by feeding frozen wheat instead of selling it.

### POULTRY.

I cannot report much success in raising fowls the past year. Commencing very early in the season to eat their eggs, it was some time before enough could be obtained to set hens, or sell to applicants. Ten hens were set from first to last of season bringing out twenty-three pullets and twelve cockerels. From reports received from those to whom eggs were sold, no better success has followed them. No doubt too close confinement for the fowls has been the cause.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF GRAIN, POTATOES AND TREES.

During the spring 17,770 Seedling Maple, Ash and Elm trees were distributed by mail to applicants throughout the Territories. In addition to forest trees, a distribution of small fruits, chiefly Raspberry and Currant bushes, Cuttings, and Strawberry vines, Asparagus roots, Rhubarb, etc., was made. The larger part of the forest trees were sent in packages of 100 each, and judging from the reports to hand, about 60 per cent of the trees have lived.

This fall 250 dozen Raspberry plants were taken up and healed in for distribution next spring.

Considering the amount of trouble and uncertainty of raising a fair percentage of young trees so sent out, a large quantity of tree seeds were, under your instructions, gathered the past fall for distribution this next spring. As there are a great number of seeds in the small bag intended to be sent to each applicant, and very little trouble in raising trees from the seed, it is confidently hoped and expected that this will prove a successful method to induce farmers and others to go in for tree growing.

It has proved the best, in fact, the only way on the experimental farm to grow trees on our plains, and if the North-west settler will give the seed sent out, a little attention for the first few years, nothing in his tree-growing experience in this country will give him better satisfaction.

## DISTRIBUTION OF GRAIN.

Before seeding commenced 417 three-pound bags of grain, were distributed to settlers in the Territories. The lot consisted of wheat, oats, barley, pease and rye, and these were sent to all parts of the North-west.

## DISTRIBUTION OF POTATOES.

Two hundred and nineteen three-pound bags of potatoes, consisting of those sorts which gave the best yield in previous year, were sent to applicants throughout the Territories.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past summer an implement house, 28 x 75 feet, has been erected. Besides holding the farm implements and machinery, there is a room for light vehicles; an exhibition room, in which samples of grain in straw and threshed, grasses, &c., grown on the farm, are shown; and a room for cleaning, sorting and storing grain, which is indispensable this year on account of the large quantity of samples being prepared for the Chicago Exposition, of our own and other North-west products.

## ENSILAGE.

As intimated in my last report, 43 tons of ensilage was put in the silo in summer of 1891. Mixed grain, sown for the purpose, was cut green and put in the silo in the following order:—Rye, wheat and oats; rye and oats; wheat; barley and oats; Millets and Hungarian grass; rape; corn. The corn, not being well matured, was not preserved in good condition. Rape was found to be useless and was not eaten by the stock. The millets and Hungarian grass were not very good, but were eaten. Barley and oats came out in good order and the mixture of rye and oats was also good. Wheat, rye and oats was poor, the wheat especially poor and was not eaten. This was no doubt caused by the wheat being coarse and not packing closely. Shortly after commencing to use the ensilage, the thermometer dropped to 40° below zero and the top of the ensilage froze about an inch during the night and continued freezing more or less during the severe weather, but by taking the ensilage out of the silo into the basement an hour or two before using, the frost would go out and leave it in perfect condition.

This year the silo has been filled with mixtures of oats and barley; rye, barley and oats; and oats and corn. All were cut into short lengths by the cutting-box before being put in the silo and the whole covered with two feet of cut straw.

At this date, 10th December, oats and corn are found to be in good condition.

## INJURIOUS WEEDS.

Two very bad weeds have made their appearance in this vicinity and on the Experimental Farm, and from reports one if not both are to be found in other parts of the Territories. One is called "Tumble Weed," from its habit after ripening its seed of breaking off above ground and tumbling over the country, with every wind, scattering its seed in all directions. This weed belongs to the mustard family and is very like mustard except the flower which is not so large or yellow.

One stalk has been found with 500,000 seeds and any fairly well developed plant contains 75,000 seeds. This weed has been growing in this district for several years but no notice has been taken of it. Last year it made such headway and caused so much loss in fields of grain, that steps should be taken at once to stop its further progress or the whole country will soon be over-run with it. The plants found on the Experimental Farm were from seed dropped last year, and in several places they were very thick. No trouble is found in killing the weed either by ploughing, harrowing or pulling up. Cutting it above ground only adds to the number of seeds in the end. Samples of this weed have been sent to Mr. James Fletcher, Botanist of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who will no doubt report more fully on it.

Another and perhaps better known weed than the above is French or stink weed, which is causing so much trouble in the Red River settlements. It was also found on

## Experimental Farms.

the Experimental Farm last year and has obtained a foothold in other sections of this country. This weed, unlike the Tumble weed, drops its seed where grown and eventually covers the entire land, killing all other growth. Both weeds were shown last fall at a Dairy Meeting in Regina, held during the Regina fair, and to Members of the Legislative Assembly, who were advised of the dangerous habits of these weeds. It is hoped steps will be taken while these weeds are confined to small sections of the country to entirely eradicate them.

No mention is made of other weeds such as Pig weed, Wild Buckwheat, &c., which every settler has according to his mode of farming, but I wish to draw special attention to the new comers on account of their dangerous habits and recent arrival amongst us.

### SMUDGES.

Last year exception was taken to the results of a smudge test made on the Experimental Farm, for the reasons, 1st, That the smudges were not started soon enough before the freezing point was reached, and 2nd, on account of the low point to which the thermometer fell on that occasion.

This year to test these points more thoroughly, material was placed around a one-tenth acre plot of wheat, to be ready for the first frost, which did not come, however, till the night of the 12th and 13th of September. All wheat having been cut prior to this date the smudge material was moved to a one-tenth acre of late sown oats.

Early in the evening the smudge was prepared and lighted at 10.45 o'clock, when the thermometer indicated  $36^{\circ}$ , or  $4^{\circ}$  above freezing. The wind being from the south, two instruments were placed 100 feet south of the smudges. One was placed 3 feet 9 inches above the ground; the other one foot above. Two other thermometers were put in the grain; one even with heads of grain 3 feet 9 inches above ground, and the other one foot from the earth. A thick heavy cloud of smoke continually passed through and over one-half of the plot on which the instruments were, and the other half was left to see difference between smoked and non-smoked portions. During the first hour after the smudges were started the temperature fell  $3^{\circ}$ , all the thermometers recording  $33^{\circ}$ . At 12 o'clock the two instruments away from the smoke, and the one in the grain even with the heads, registered  $32^{\circ}$ , or freezing; while the one in the grain, one foot from the ground recorded  $31^{\circ}$ , or  $1^{\circ}$  of frost. At 12.15 o'clock all the instruments were up  $1^{\circ}$ , making the three to indicate  $33^{\circ}$  and the one  $32^{\circ}$ . At 12.30 the downward course was again taken and at 1 o'clock the three thermometers recorded  $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  frost and the other one  $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ . The lowest point reached was at 1.20 o'clock when the three thermometers registered  $29^{\circ}$  or  $3^{\circ}$  of frost and the one  $28^{\circ}$  or  $4^{\circ}$  frost.

The three thermometers that continually kept together are three of the four used last year and were inspected one month before the test by an officer from the Meteorological office, Toronto, and pronounced perfectly accurate.

The instrument placed 1 foot above ground in the grain was an ordinary thermometer bought at a store for 50 cents and probably was not perfectly accurate when the temperature fell below freezing.

No injury was done to the grain and between the smoked and unsmoked portions, no difference could ever be observed; showing that  $3^{\circ}$  of frost will not injure oats, at least, whatever it may take to hurt wheat.

The three correct thermometers falling together, one of them always in the smoke, indicates that smoke has no effect on the temperature, whatever effect it may have on the grain, and it is reasonable to conclude that if smoke has no effect on the temperature, grain will certainly suffer when a low enough point is reached.

### SAMPLES OF GRAIN, GRASSES, &C., PREPARED FOR CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

Under your instructions, a number of samples of grain in the straw of each variety grown on the farm have been prepared for the Chicago Exposition, also samples of threshed grain of all varieties.

Early in November a collection of roots and vegetables grown on the Experimental Farm and throughout the Territories, was shipped to Chicago.

A collection of native grasses, numbering 63 varieties, all named, and gathered principally on the farm, and 17 cultivated varieties grown on the farm has been prepared for the same purpose.

Under directions of the North-west Government, collections of grain in the straw, samples of threshed grain, collections of native grasses, &c., have been or are now being made by the agricultural societies, towns and private individuals, and forwarded to the Experimental Farm, where they are being sorted and repacked, and early in the new year will be shipped to the Chicago Exposition, and there shown.

In addition to the above, ten boxes of samples of wheat, barley, oats and peas in straw and threshed have been prepared for the Department of the Interior and shipped to Winnipeg for immigration purposes.

These collections have entailed on our small staff a large amount of extra work thereby causing our regular work to be somewhat interfered with.

#### STALLION.

In April the Clyde stallion James Arthur, 1734 (5688) from the Haras National of Montreal, arrived on the farm. Forty-three mares were served during the season.

#### METEOROLOGICAL.

Temperature, rainfall and sunshine, maximum and minimum for twelve months ; rainfall for the growing season ; sunshine for the growing season.

#### TEMPERATURE.

Months.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January .....	40° on 23rd.	-44° on 18th.
February .....	32° on 22nd and 23rd	-35° on 15th.
March .....	51° on 30th	-27° on 15th.
April .....	64° on 22nd.	7° on 8th.
May .....	86° on 22nd.	5° on 1st.
June .....	83° on 18th.	33° on 13th.
July .....	96° on 6th.	36° on 25th.
August .....	98° 5° on 1st.	40° on 9th and 22nd.
September .....	87° on 28th.	25° on 30th.
October .....	81° on 5th.	15° on 29th.
November .....	45° on 4th.	-13° on 21st and 22nd.
December .....	19° on 8th.	-15° on 2nd.

#### RAINFALL.

April .....	Inches.
May .....	.6
June .....	.82
July .....	2.59
August .....	1.09
September .....	.89
Total .....	<u>6.92</u>

#### SUNSHINE.

March .....	Hours.
April .....	121.1
May .....	129.5
June .....	173.9
July .....	214.2
August .....	309.2
September .....	232.4
Total .....	<u>1,346.5</u>

## Experimental Farms.

### EXHIBITIONS ATTENDED.

On account of the large amount of work and material required for the Chicago Exposition, only one exhibition in the Territories, away from home, was attended the past fall at which products of the farm were shown.

The annual exhibition at Regina being considered very important, as large a collection of grains and grasses as could be prepared was shown there. It was intended to show at Grenfell and Wolseley, but time would not permit. These will be reached next year if possible.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

ANGUS MACKAY.

# EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THOMAS A. SHARPE, SUPERINTENDENT.

AGASSIZ, B.C., 31st December, 1892.

To WM. SAUNDERS, Esq.,  
Director Dominion Experimental Farms,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for 1892, being the fourth annual report of the work done on the Experimental Farm at Agassiz.

The weather during January, February and March was mild and wet. The lowest reading of the thermometer was on January 10th, when it showed 7 above zero, but it continued cool and wet through April and until towards the last of May, and the spring growth was slow and backward in consequence. During the last week in March and the first two weeks in April we had slight frosts which had a very damaging effect on the fruit blossoms, destroying the peach, apricot and nectarine, as well as a large portion of the plums. These frosts were not confined to this locality, but were very general along the coast as far south as the orange districts of California.

The season for grain, roots and hay has been a fairly good one, and these crops are a good average over the whole province, with fine weather for harvesting all grain that had been got into the ground in good season in spring. Those fields sown late, ripening during the latter part of September, were difficult to harvest, as September was a very rainy month.

The fall wheat suffered from the wet during winter and the long continued, cool, wet weather in spring, and as a result is a very poor crop, some of the varieties being nearly killed out.

No new land has been ploughed this year, but about twenty acres have been got ready: the large trees and stumps grubbed out and the brush cut.

The land seeded down is showing a good catch of grass, both clover and timothy. The tares sown last fall made an early start, and were ready to cut for feed early in May, having as early as May 5th made a growth of three feet.

I am glad to be able to report that throughout the province generally the crops of grain and roots have been good.

This has been in many places, an off year for fruit, most varieties being light in yield, but everywhere the area in fruit is being rapidly extended.

Hops, also, are receiving considerable attention, there being several yards of considerable extent in the Sumas and Chilliwack districts, three in this neighbourhood and several in the Okanagan Valley, from all of which come good reports. And there is a good prospect of hops being a profitable crop to raise, as the soil and climate appear to be well adapted for their production.

## FALL WHEAT.

Twenty-three varieties of fall wheat were tested this year.

The climate does not appear to be suited to fall wheat, as the grain changes rapidly, and after one or two years becomes very soft, and the winters, although very mild, appear to be hard on the wheat plant. The varieties tested on the Experimental Farm suffered to a considerable extent, and the yields were very light.

## Experimental Farms.

The following table shows the yield per plot of  $\frac{1}{20}$  of an acre, and the time from sowing to harvest. Seed used, 90 lbs. per acre.

Varieties.	Date of sowing.	Headed.	Harvested	Length of Straw.	No. of Days to ripen.	Yield of $\frac{1}{20}$ of an Acre.	Yield per Acre.	
				Feet.		Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
Carter's Hybrid A	Nov. 11.	June 18.	Aug. 6.	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	268	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	30
do B	do 11.	do 17.	do 4.	4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	266	40	13	20
do C	do 11.	do 20.	do 3.	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	265	28	9	00
do D	do 11.	do 21.	do 3.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	265	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	30
do F	do 11.	do 9.	July 28.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	259	14	4	40
do G	do 11.	do 23.	Aug. 5.	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	267	11	3	40
do H	do 11.	do 20.	do 4.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	266	18	6	00
do J	do 11.	do 16.	do 4.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	266	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	55
do K	do 11.	do 15.	do 2.	4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	264	56	18	40
Democrat	do 10.	do 6.	do 8.	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	266	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	55
Tasmania	do 10.	do 8.	do 5.	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	268	23	7	40
Manchester	do 11.	do 7.	do 4.	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	266	15	5	00
Velvet Chaff	do 10.	do 9.	July 29.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	261	19	6	20
Square Head	do 10.	do 17.	Aug. 10.	3	273	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	50
Early Red Clawson	do 10.	do 2.	July 26.	4	258	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	50
Golden Cross	do 10.	do 6.	do 27.	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	259	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	10
Royal Prize Red	do 10.	do 20.	Aug. 6.	3	269	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	50
Fill Measure	do 10.	do 19.	do 5.	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	268	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	30
Volunteer	do 10.	do 5.	July 29.	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	261	46	15	20
Carter's E.	do 10.	do 22.	do 27.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	259	44	14	40
Amber (Martin's)	do 10.	do 14.	do 27.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	259	35	11	40
Golden Drop	do 10.	do 21.	Aug. 5.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	268	Killed out.		
White Queen	do 10.	do 18.	do 5.	3	268	.....	Only a few heads ripened.	

### EXPERIMENTS WITH SPRING WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS.

Plots of one-twentieth of an acre of wheat, barley and oats, were sown on the same day, and on land that had been first ploughed in August of 1891. The soil was uniform in character, and similarly treated in each case.

Plots sown, Spring Wheat, at the rate of 90 lbs.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre.

Varieties.	Sown.	Up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Length of Straw.	Days to Ripen	Yield per Plot.	Yield per Acre.
							Lbs.	Bush. Lbs.
Ladoga	May 12.	May 19.	July 4.	Aug. 20.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.	100	52	17 20
White Fife	do 12.	do 18.	do 4.	do 30.	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	110	38	12 40
Russian Hard Tag	do 12.	do 19.	do 8.	do 26.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.	106	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 50
Rio Grande	do 12.	do 17.	do 6.	do 30.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft.	110	62	20 40
Judket	do 12.	do 18.	do 11.	do 29.	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	109	52	17 20
Saxonka	do 12.	do 17.	do 7.	do 27.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	107	52	17 20
Pringle's Champlain	do 12.	do 17.	do 9.	do 27.	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	107	58	19 20
Gehun	do 12.	do 17.	do 9.	do 29.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft.	109	35	11 40
White Russian	do 12.	do 18.	do 7.	do 26.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	106	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 30
White Delhi	do 12.	do 18.	do 11.	do 29.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	109	46	15 20
White Connell	do 12.	do 19.	do 12.	do 28.	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	106	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 50
Defiance	do 12.	do 19.	do 11.	do 29.	2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	109	35	11 40
Wellman's Fife	do 12.	do 19.	do 7.	do 28.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	108	45	15 00
Indian Hard Calcutta	do 12.	do 18.	do 6.	do 26.	2 ft.	106	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 50
Colorado	do 12.	do 18.	do 7.	do 29.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	109	50	16 40
Red Fife	do 12.	do 18.	do 7.	do 30.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	110	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 50
Campbell's White Chaff	do 12.	do 17.	do 14.	do 27.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	107	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 10
Campbell's Triumph	do 12.	do 18.	do 16.	do 28.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	108	72	24 00
Anglo-Canadian	do 12.	do 18.	do 19.	Sept. 2.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	113	49	16 20

It will be seen that Campbell's White Chaff, Triumph and Red Fife have been the heaviest yielders which corresponds closely with the experience of 1891.



BARLEY.

Plots sown at the rate of 96 pounds (2 bushels) per acre.

Varieties.	Sown.	Up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Length of Straw.	Number of days to Ripen.	Yield per Plot.	
							Lbs.	Bush. Lbs.
Goldthorpe.....	May 12..	May 19..	July 16..	Aug. 25..	2½ to 3	105	67½	28 6
Golden Melon.....	do 12..	do 21..	do 16..	do 25..	2½ to 3	105	52½	21 42
Saale.....	do 12..	do 18..	do 16..	do 25..	2½ to 3	105	67	27 44
Duck-bill.....	do 12..	do 21..	do 15..	do 25..	3	105	73½	30 30
Webb's Kinver.....	do 12..	do 21..	do 14..	do 24..	2½	104	56	23 16
Peerless White.....	do 12..	do 19..	do 16..	do 27..	2½ to 2½	107	64½	26 42
Improved Chevalier.....	do 12..	do 20..	do 16..	do 26..	2 to 2½	106	67½	28 6
Danish Chevalier.....	do 12..	do 22..	do 14..	do 25..	2 to 2½	105	67	27 44
Rennie's Improved.....	do 12..	do 20..	do 7..	do 22..	2 to 2½	102	67	27 44
Odesa.....	do 12..	do 20..	do 7..	do 18..	2½ to 3	98	57	23 36
Oderbruch.....	do 12..	do 19..	do 5..	do 8..	2 to 2½	88	38½	13 46
Common Six Rowed.....	do 12..	do 20..	do 9..	do 25..	2	105	46½	19 18
Six Rowed Wheat, barley	do 12..	do 18..	do 9..	do 12..	2½	92	53	22 4
Mensury.....	do 12..	do 19..	do 6..	do 10..	3	90	68	28 16
Spiit Valley.....	do 12..	do 18..	do 4..	do 9..	1½	89	46	19 8
New Golden Grains.....	do 12..	do 18..	do 8..	do 26..	3	106	72½	30 5

In 1891 the Common six-rowed, Goldthorpe and six-rowed wheat barley proved the best yielders ; in 1892 the Duck-bill, New Golden Grains and Mensury take the lead in this respect.

OATS.

Plots sown at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre.

Varieties.	Sown.	Up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Length of Straw.	Number of days to Ripen.	Yield per Plot.	
							Lbs.	Bush. Lbs.
Prolific Black Tartarian ..	May 13..	May 20..	July 23..	Aug. 30..	2 to 2½	109	77	45 10
Black Tartarian.....	do 13..	do 20..	do 23..	do 30..	2 to 2½	109	74	43 18
Bonanza.....	do 13..	do 21..	do 18..	do 25..	4 to 4½	104	60	35 10
Canadian Triumph.....	do 13..	do 20..	do 16..	do 25..	4½	104	75	42 32
Egyptian.....	do 13..	do 21..	do 24..	do 30..	3 to 3½	109	86	50 20
Challenge.....	do 13..	do 22..	do 19..	do 26..	4½ to 5	105	87½	51 16
White Poland.....	do 13..	do 22..	do 20..	do 26..	4½	105	94	55 10
Rennie's Prize White.....	do 13..	do 22..	do 17..	do 24..	4½ to 5	103	80½	47 14
Early Archangel.....	do 13..	do 20..	do 21..	do 31..	2½ to 3	110	50	29 14
Rosedale.....	do 13..	do 20..	do 19..	do 31..	3 to 3½	110	52	30 20
Welcome.....	do 13..	do 20..	do 20..	do 31..	3½ to 4	110	43	25 10
American Triumph.....	do 13..	do 21..	do 27..	do 31..	3½ to 4	110	35½	20 30
Golden Sided.....	do 13..	do 21..	do 20..	do 31..	3 to 3½	110	66½	39 4
Victoria Prize White.....	do 13..	do 21..	do 16..	do 22..	4 to 4½	101	75½	44 14
White Russian.....	do 13..	do 21..	do 21..	do 26..	4 to 4½	105	44½	26 6
Prolific Black Californian.	do 13..	do 20..	do 30..	do 31..	3 to 3½	110	77½	45 15
Black Brie.....	do 13..	do 19..	do 2..	Sept. 6..	4 to 4½	117	68½	41 6
Early Etampes.....	do 13..	do 18..	do 28..	Aug. 30..	2½ to 3	109	84½	49 19
Giant Cluster.....	do 13..	do 21..	do 31..	do 31..	4½ to 5	110	108	63 18
Joanette.....	do 13..	do 20..	do 24..	Sept. 2..	3 to 3½	112	80½	47 9
Improved Ligowo.....	do 13..	do 20..	do 24..	Aug. 30..	4 to 4½	109	123	72 12
Doncaster Prize.....	do 13..	do 18..	do 24..	Sept. 1..	4½ to 5	111	94½	55 15
Abundance.....	do 13..	do 21..	do 25..	Aug. 29..	4½ to 5	108	88½	52 7
Early Gothland.....	do 13..	do 19..	do 25..	do 29..	4	108	104½	61 21
Giant Swedish.....	do 13..	do 20..	do 26..	do 28..	2 to 2½	107	74	43 18
Hazletts Seizure.....	do 13..	do 21..	do 27..	do 29..	3 to 3½	108	56½	33 8
Flying Scotchman.....	do 13..	do 20..	do 29..	do 20..	3½ to 4	99	66	38 28
Early Blossom.....	do 13..	do 20..	do 31..	do 30..	3½	109	78	45 30
Holstein Prolific.....	do 13..	do 21..	do 30..	do 23..	3 to 3½	102	37	21 26
Early Race Horse.....	do 13..	do 19..	do 23..	do 26..	3 to 3½	105	57½	33 33

Two of the newly imported varieties of French oats, Improved Ligowo and Giant Cluster, head the list as to yield followed by Early Gothland and Doncaster Prize.

## Experimental Farms.

### SAUNDERS' CROSS-BRED WHEATS.

These were sown with the Planet Junior seed drill, in drills 9 inches apart, and along side were sown fifty grains each of six of the standard varieties of spring wheat, to compare the earliness of the different varieties:—

Varieties.	Amount of Seed Sown.	Date of Sowing.	Came up.	Headed.	Ripe.	Size of Plot.	Yield per Plot.	Yield per Acre.		Days to Mature.
						Square Feet.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	
Abundance.....	12 oz....	April 28	May 5..	July 2	Aug. 26	900	42½	34	17	120
White Russian .....	50 grs ..	do 28	do 5..	do 16.	do 29					123
Alpha .....	10½ oz....	do 28	do 5..	do 1.	do 22	840	36	32	42	116
Anglo Canadian.....	50 grs ..	do 28	do 6..	do 11.	Sept. 1					126
Beta.....	9 oz....	do 28	do 6..	do 9.	Aug. 30	770	32½	30	28	124
Campbell's White Chaff.	50 grs ..	do 28	do 5..	do 6.	do 24					118
Carleton .....	10½ oz....	do 28	do 6..	do 4.	do 23	840	32	27	39½	117
White Fife.....	50 grs ..	do 28	do 5..	do 8.	do 27					121
Ottawa .....	5½ oz....	do 28	do 6..	do 7.	do 28	460	20	31	34	122
Campbell's Triumph.....	50 grs ..	do 28	do 6..	do 8.	do 27					121
Prince .....	2½ oz....	do 28	do 6..	do 5.	do 31	240	14	42	21	125
Australian.....	50 grs ..	do 28	do 6..	do 8.	do 29					123
Bearded Alpha.....	1½ oz....	do 28	do 5..	do 7.	do 27	120	6	36	18	121
California White.....	50 grs ..	do 28	do 8..	do 13.	Sept. 4					129

Some of these new varieties have thus far proven to be very productive.

#### TESTS OF EARLY, MEDIUM AND LATE SOWING ON PLOTS OF ONE-TENTH OF AN ACRE.

Two varieties of each wheat, barley and oats were sown, beginning 12th April and continued each week until 24th May. The land had been fall ploughed, and before each sowing the unsown land was thoroughly harrowed, which may partly explain the heavier yields given by the late sown plots.

The grain on the earlier sown plots is brighter and of better quality than the later ones, and the straw appears to be stiffer, standing up better, also freer from smut. The following gives in detail the result of each test:—

Test of Spring Wheat, Barley and Oats sown in plots one-tenth of an acre, in successive sowings one week apart.

SPRING WHEAT—RED FIFE.—(Sown at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre.)

Date of Sowing.	Date of coming up.	Heading out.	Harvested	Length of Straw.	No. of days to ripen.	Weight of Grain.	Bushels per acre.	Remarks.
				ft.		1/10-acre lbs.	bush. lbs.	
Plot No. 1. April 12.....	April 23..	July 2..	Aug. 16..	3 to 3½	126	193	32 10	Straw bright and stiff; stood up well; heads long and well filled out to tip; grain plump and of good quality.
Plot No. 2. April 19.....	May 2..	do 5..	do 18..	3 to 3½	121	131	21 50	Straw stood up well, but not so well headed as plot No. 1, nor as well stooled; grain plump. Plots No. 2 and 3 were sown on the banks of a small ravine that had been scraped off in levelling, which lowered the yield. This ravine extended across the field and lowered the yield of plots No. 1, 2 and 3 of each variety.
Plot No. 3. April 26.....	do 5..	do 9..	do 26..	3 to 3½	122	141	23 30	Stood up well and well headed; heads filled to tip; grain plump and bright.
Plot No. 4. May 3.....	do 12..	do 11..	do 27..	3 to 3½	116	194	32 20	Stood up well and stooled very well; heads very long and well filled out to tip; grain plump.
Plot No. 5. May 10.....	do 16..	do 14..	do 30..	3 to 3½	112	172½	28 45	Straw strong; heads long and well filled, but grain not so good in quality, being darker and softer than plots 1, 2 and 3.
Plot No. 6. May 17.....	do 23..	do 17..	Sept. 4..	3 to 3½	110	191	31 50	Stood up well and was well stooled; heads long and well filled; grain soft and dark.
Plot No. 7. May 24.....	June 2..	do 22..	do 7..	3	106	131½	21 55	Stood up well, but did not stool out as well as any of the others, and the grain was not so bright or hard.

CAMPBELL'S WHITE CHAFF—(Sown at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre.)

Plot No. 1. April 12.....	April 23..	June 24..	Aug. 12..	3 to 3½	122	150½	25 5	Heads good length and well filled out; grain plump and bright.
Plot No. 2. April 19.....	May 3..	July 1..	do 16..	3 to 3½	119	130	21 40	do do straw bright and stiff; did not stool well.

## Experimental Farms.

Plot No. 3. April 26 .....	do 5..	do 6..	do 18..	3	114	108	18	00	Heads fair length and well filled, but thin on ground.
Plot No. 4. May 3 .....	do 12..	do 9..	do 22..	3 to 3½	110	170	28	20	Stood up well and was well stooled; heads long and well filled.
Plot No. 5. May 10 .....	do 17..	do 14..	do 27..	3 to 3½	109	168	28	00	Straw soft and lodged; heads long and well filled.
Plot No. 6. May 17 .....	do 23..	do 17..	do 30..	3 to 3½	105	163	27	10	Badly lodged; heads fair length.
Plot No. 7. May 24 .....	June 2..	do 22..	Sept. 5..	3	104	106½	17	45	Very poor stand; did not stool; straw soft and crinkled down.

### BARLEY, TWO-ROWED—PRIZE PROLIFIC—(Sown at the rate of two bushels per acre).

April 12 .....	April 20..	June 29..	Aug. 6..	3 to 3½	116	149½	31	7	Stood up well; did not stool well; heads long; no smut.
Plot No. 2. April 19 .....	May 2..	July 1..	do 9..	3 to 3½	112	175½	36	29½	Badly lodged but well stooled; heads long; grain plump and bright.
Plot No. 3. April 26 .....	do 3..	do 4..	do 10..	3 to 3½	106	134	27	44	Lodged early and did not fill well; heads long; no smut.
Plot No. 4. May 3 .....	do 10..	do 8..	do 17..	3½	106	188½	39	10½	Stood up well and was well stooled; heads long and grain plump; no smut.
Plot No. 5. May 10 .....	do 17..	do 13..	do 19..	3½	101	161½	33	28½	Partly lodged; did not stool well; heads medium; no smut.
Plot No. 6. May 17 .....	do 24..	do 16..	do 25..	3½	101	199	41	22	Crinkled down but well stooled; heads long; no smut.
Plot No. 7. May 24 .....	June 2..	do 24..	Sept. 5..	3 to 3½	104	168	35	00	Crinkled down; fairly well stooled, but not well headed; a little smut.

Tests of Spring Wheat, Barley and Oats sown in plots one-tenth of an acre, in successive sowings of one week apart—Continued.

BARLEY, SIX-ROWED—BAXTER'S SIX-ROWED—(Sown at the rate of two bushels per acre).

Date of Sowing.	Date of Coming up.	Heading out.	Harvested	Length of Straw.	No. of Days to Ripen	Weight of Grain.	Bushels per Acre.	Remarks.
				Feet.		to acre. Lbs.	Bush. Lbs.	
Plot No. 1. April 12.....	April 20..	June 22..	July 29..	2½ to 3	109	160	33 16	Heads long; grain plump and bright; straw thin, and did not stool well; no smut.
Plot No. 2. April 19.....	May 1..	do 27..	Aug. 1..	2½ to 3	105	110	22 45	Stood up well, but was not well stooled; heads fair length; no smut.
Plot No. 3. April 26.....	do 3..	do 29..	do 3..	2½ to 3	100	128½	26 37	Stood up well; fairly well stooled; heads medium; grain plump.
Plot No. 4. May 4.....	do 11..	July 1..	do 6..	3	94	155	32 14	Stood up fairly well; very well stooled; grain plump; a little smut.
Plot No. 5. May 10.....	do 18..	do 5..	do 9..	3 to 3½	91	172	35 40	Stood up well; stooled very well; heads medium; grain plump.
Plot No. 6. May 17.....	do 23..	do 11..	do 16..	2½ to 3	91	196	40 40	Straw short, but stooled well; heads long, and grain plump; very little smut.
Plot No. 7. May 24.....	do 30..	do 15..	do 22..	2½ to 3	90	174	36 12	Straw short, and considerably crinkled down; heads good; no smut.

OATS—PRIZE CLUSTER—(Sown at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre).

Plot No. 1. April 12.....	April 21..	July 1..	Aug. 8..	4 to 4½	119	128	37 22	Stood up well; grain bright and plump; no smut.
Plot No. 2. April 19.....	May 2..	do 6..	do 13..	4 to 4½	117	165	48 18	Straw strong; grain bright and plump; no smut.
Plot No. 3. April 26.....	do 6..	do 9..	do 18..	3 to 3½	115	132	38 28	Stood up well, but did not stool well; no smut.

# Experimental Farms.

Plot No. 4. May 3.....	do 14..	do 13..	do 19..	3½	108	157	46	7	Stooled well, but straw soft and lodged.
Plot No. 5 P.....	do 19..	do 16..	do 22..	3½	104	151	44	14	Straw soft and crinkled down; a little smut.
Plot No. 6. May 17.....	do 25..	do 18..	do 26..	3¼ to 3½	101	175	51	16	Stooled well, but straw badly lodged; a little smut.
Plot No. 7. May 24.....	June 1..	do 22..	Sept. 3.	3¼ to 4	102	177	52	2	Stooled well; heads long; badly lodged.

OATS—BANNER—(Sown at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre).

Plot No. 1. April 12.....	April 21..	July 2..	Aug. 13.	3½ to 4	124	181	53	8	Straw stiff and fairly well stooled; grain bright and plump.
Plot No. 2. April 19.....	May 2..	do 8..	do 16..	3½ to 4	120	177	52	2	Stood up well; grain bright and plump.
Plot No. 3. April 26.....	do 6..	do 12..	do 18..	4	115	198½	56	31	Stood up well; grain bright and plump.
Plot No. 4. May 3.....	do 12..	do 16..	do 22..	4	112	258	75	31	Stood up well; well stooled; grain bright and plump; very little smut.
Plot No. 5. May 10.....	do 19..	do 18..	do 27..	4	110	273	80	10	Well stooled; long heads and well filled out; straw slightly lodged.
Plot No. 6. May 17.....	do 24..	do 20..	do 30..	4	105	282	82	32	Well stooled; good heads; straw soft and lodged.
Plot No. 7. May 24.....	June 3..	do 26..	Sept. 5..	4	104	299½	88	2	Well stooled; long and well filled heads; lodged.

## FIELD PEASE.

Sown in plots of one-tenth of an acre, all sown at the same time, and under similar conditions, the soil and treatment being the same.

Varieties.	Amount Sown per Acre.	Date of Sowing.	Up.	Ripe.	Yield per Plot.		Yield per Acre.	Number of Days to Ripen.
	Bush.				Lbs.	Bush. Lbs.		
Prince Albert.....	2½	April 16..	May 2..	Aug. 25..	274	45	40	131
Mummy.....	2½	do 16..	do 2..	do 22..	298	49	40	128
Prussian Blue.....	2½	do 16..	do 3..	do 26..	126	21	00	132
Crown.....	2½	do 16..	do 3..	do 13..	179	29	50	119
Pride.....	2½	do 16..	do 3..	do 17..	126½	21	5	123
Rennie's No. 10.....	2½	do 16..	do 2..	do 27..	122½	20	25	133
White Marrowfat.....	3	do 16..	do 2..	do 11..	140	23	20	117

## GARDEN PEASE.

One pound of garden pease of each of the following varieties were sown April 30th:—

Varieties.	Sown.	Up.	Fit for Table use.	Remarks.
Kentish Invicta.....	April 30..	May 14..	July 2..	Pods very short and not many on the vines.
Extra Early Star.....	do 30..	do 15..	June 30..	Pods good length, well filled, pea small.
Little Gem.....	do 30..	do 14..	July 4..	Pods short but well filled.
Telephone.....	do 30..	do 15..	do 16..	Pods long and well filled, pea large.
Bliss' Abundance.....	do 30..	do 16..	do 21..	Pods medium.
Tom Thumb.....	do 30..	do 24..	do 6..	Long pods, well filled.
Early Kent.....	do 30..	do 25..	do 7..	Pods medium in size, pea medium.
Blue Peter.....	do 30..	do 16..	do 8..	Pods medium, not well filled.
First and Best.....	do 30..	do 17..	do 1..	Pods medium, well filled.
American Wonder.....	do 30..	do 17..	do 5..	do do
Horsfords.....	do 30..	do 15..	do 16..	do do
Ringleader.....	do 30..	do 17..	do 10..	do do
Laxton's Alpha.....	do 30..	do 17..	do 5..	Peas very large and very fine flavoured, but pods only medium, not well filled.
Duke of Albany.....	do 30..	do 17..	do 9..	Pods large, well filled with large peas of excellent quality.
Champion of England.....	do 30..	do 16..	do 20..	Pods medium in length, not well filled.
Extra Early.....	do 30..	do 15..	do 2..	Pods medium, well filled, quality poor.
Blue Imperial.....	do 30..	do 17..	do 22..	Pods long and well filled with large peas of good quality.
Extra Early Brittany.....	do 30..	do 16..	do 7..	Pods short and not well filled.
Laxton's Surprise.....	do 30..	do 17..	do 18..	Pods long, well filled with large peas of first quality.
Stratagem.....	do 30..	do 16..	do 20..	Pods long and well filled, peas large and good.

# Experimental Farms.

## TURNIPS.

Twelve varieties of turnips were tested, under similar conditions.

Two lots of each variety were sown, one on 3rd May, the other 14 days later—17th May.

The yield of the plots and the yield per acre is given below, both in bushels and tons.

Varieties.	Date of sowing.	Harvested	Yield per Plot.		Yield per Acre.		Yield per Acre.	
			Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	
Marquis of Lorne—								
Lot No. 1.....	May 3..	Nov. 17..	610	26	1,724	895	24	
do 2.....	do 17..	do 17..	412	18	300	605	00	
Carter's Elephant—								
Lot No. 1.....	do 3..	do 17..	709½	31	436	1,040	24	
do 2.....	do 17..	do 17..	388½	17	188	569	48	
Jumbo—								
Lot No. 1.....	do 3..	do 17..	544½	23	1,916	798	36	
do 2.....	do 17..	do 17..	415	18	420	607	00	
Prize Purple Top—								
Lot No. 1.....	do 3..	do 17..	433½	19	126	635	26	
do 2.....	do 17..	do 17..	289	12	1,432	423	52	
Purple Top—								
Lot No. 1.....	do 3..	do 17..	462	20	556	675	56	
do 2.....	do 17..	do 17..	310	13	1,280	454	40	
Hartley's Bronze Top—								
Lot No. 1.....	do 3..	do 17..	404½	17	1,601½	593	21½	
do 2.....	do 17..	do 17..	199½	8	1,556	292	36	
Elephant—								
Lot No. 1.....	do 3..	do 17..	689½	30	588	1,009	48	
do 2.....	do 17..	do 17..	330	14	1,040	484	00	
Mammoth Purple Top—								
Lot No. 1.....	do 3..	do 17..	499½	21	1,934	732	14	
do 2.....	do 17..	do 17..	335	14	1,480	491	20	
Bangholm—								
Lot No. 1.....	do 3..	do 17..	462	20	656	677	36	
do 2.....	do 17..	do 17..	336	14	1,590	493	10	
Sutton's Champion—								
Lot No. 1.....	do 3..	do 17..	412½	18	300	605	00	
do 2.....	do 17..	do 17..	337½	14	1,678	494	38	
Prize Winner—								
Lot No. 1.....	do 3..	do 17..	467	20	1,096	684	56	
do 2.....	do 17..	do 17..	353½	15	910	516	50	
Bronze Top Extra—								
Lot No. 1.....	do 3..	do 17..	442½	19	918	648	38	
do 2.....	do 17..	do 17..	305½	13	900	448	20	

These results corroborate those of last year, and point clearly to the advantage of the early sowing of field turnips in this climate.



## MANGELS.

Twelve varieties of Mangels were sown in two plots each. One of each variety was sown on 2nd May and the second sowing was on 16th May.

Varieties.	Sown.		Up.		Yield per Plot.	Yield per Acre.		Yield per Acre.	
	May 2..	do 16..	May 13..	do 27..	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
Red Globe—									
Lot No. 1.....	May 2..	do 16..	May 13..	do 27..	266½	11	1,452	390	51
Lot No. 2.....	do 16..	do 16..	do 27..	do 27..	140½	6	321	205	20
Mammoth Long Red—									
Lot No. 1.....	do 2..	do 16..	do 13..	do 26..	336¾	14	1,634	493	54
Lot No. 2.....	do 16..	do 16..	do 26..	do 26..	203¾	8	1,930	298	50
Mammoth Long Red—									
Lot No. 1.....	do 2..	do 16..	do 13..	do 28..	359½	15	1,614	526	54
Lot No. 2.....	do 16..	do 16..	do 28..	do 28..	162¾	7	322	238	42
Red Fleshed Tankard—									
Lot No. 1.....	do 2..	do 16..	do 14..	do 27..	328½	14	908	481	48
Lot No. 2.....	do 16..	do 16..	do 27..	do 27..	202½	8	1,798	296	38
Red Globe—									
Lot No. 1.....	do 2..	do 16..	do 15..	do 28..	296½	13	92	434	52
Lot No. 2.....	do 16..	do 16..	do 28..	do 28..	215½	9	964	316	04
Berkshire Prize—									
Lot No. 1.....	do 2..	do 16..	do 14..	do 26..	223¾	9	1,600	328	10
Lot No. 2.....	do 16..	do 16..	do 26..	do 26..	157¾	6	1,882	231	22
Mammoth Long Red—									
Lot No. 1.....	do 2..	do 16..	do 13..	do 28..	327	14	776	479	36
Lot No. 2.....	do 16..	do 16..	do 28..	do 28..	181	7	1,928	265	28
Giant Yellow Intermediate—									
Lot No. 1.....	do 2..	do 16..	do 14..	do 26..	256¾	11	594	376	14
Lot No. 2.....	do 16..	do 16..	do 26..	do 26..	176	7	1,488	258	8
Carter's Warden—									
Lot No. 1.....	do 2..	do 16..	do 14..	do 27..	292½	12	1,740	429	..
Lot No. 2.....	do 16..	do 16..	do 27..	do 27..	185½	8	324	272	4
Canadian Giant—									
Lot No. 1.....	do 2..	do 16..	do 15..	do 28..	270¾	11	1,826	397	6
Lot No. 2.....	do 16..	do 16..	do 28..	do 28..	148½	6	1,046	217	26
Yellow Globe—									
Lot No. 1.....	do 2..	do 16..	do 15..	do 26..	160¾	7	146	235	46
Lot No. 2.....	do 16..	do 16..	do 26..	do 26..	151¾	6	1,354	222	46
Golden Fleshed Tankard—									
Lot No. 1.....	do 2..	do 16..	do 14..	do 27..	261	11	968	382	48
Lot No. 2.....	do 16..	do 16..	do 27..	do 27..	250	11	....	386	40

The yield of a similar series of plots of Mangels in 1891 was very much larger than in the above, running from 31 to 69 tons per acre, but they were sown earlier—on the 9th and 23rd of April. A few plots sown from the 8th to the 25th of May did almost equally well, showing that the season of 1892 has been unfavourable for this crop.

# Experimental Farms.

## CARROTS.

Twelve varieties of carrots were tested in the same way, and under similar conditions as the turnips. The first sowing was on 30th April, the second on 14th May. Soil and treatment the same in each case.

Varieties.	Date of Sowing.	Harvested.	Yield per Plot.	Yield per Acre.		Yield per Acre.	
				Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
Early Gem—							
Lot No. 1.....	April 30..	Nov. 18..	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	1228	320	28
Lot No. 2.....	May 14..	do 18..	206 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	194	303	14
Chantenay—							
Lot No. 1.....	April 30..	do 18..	296 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	114	435	14
Lot No. 2.....	May 14..	do 18..	240	10	1120	352	00
White Intermediate—							
Lot No. 1.....	April 30..	do 18..	394 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	716	578	36
Lot No. 2.....	May 14..	do 18..	224	9	1712	328	52
Half Long—							
No. 1.....	April 30..	do 18..	308 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	1170	452	50
No. 2.....	May 14..	do 18..	286 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	1034	417	14
Guerande—							
Lot No. 1.....	April 30..	do 18..	327	14	776	479	36
Lot No. 2.....	May 14..	do 18..	272 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	42	400	42
Orange Giant—							
Lot No. 1.....	April 30..	do 18..	272 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	1958	399	18
Lot No. 2.....	May 14..	do 18..	159	6	1992	233	12
Improved Short White—							
Lot No. 1.....	April 30..	do 18..	352 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	1042	517	22
Lot No. 2.....	May 14..	do 18..	223 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	538	340	38
Mammoth Intermediate Smooth White—							
Lot No. 1.....	April 30..	do 18..	365 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	102	535	2
Lot No. 2.....	May 14..	do 18..	218 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	1270	321	10
Danvers—							
Lot No. 1.....	April 30..	do 18..	262 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	1100	385	00
Lot No. 2.....	May 14..	do 18..	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1860	231	00
Iverson's Champion—							
Lot No. 1.....	April 30..	do 18..	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	66	367	46
Lot No. 2.....	May 14..	do 18..	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1420	223	40
Vosges—							
Lot No. 1.....	April 30..	do 18..	217 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	1162	319	22
Lot No. 2.....	May 14..	do 18..	137 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	78	201	18
Large White Belgian—							
Lot No. 1.....	April 30..	do 18..	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	1692	361	32
Lot No. 2.....	May 14..	do 18..	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1114	251	54

These results, like those of 1891, show the advantage of early sowing.

SUGAR BEETS.

Four varieties of sugar beets were sown alongside of each other in rows 30 inches apart, and treated alike. The crowns of the roots were kept covered with earth during the period of growth. None of the roots were larger than four lbs. They yielded as follows :—

Varieties.	Sown.	Up.	Harvested.	Yield per Plot.	Yield per Acre.		Yield per Acre.	
					Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
Vilmorins' Improved. ....	May 19. ....	May 31. ....	Dec. 5. ....	218½ lbs. ....	9	1,228	320	28
Klein Wanzleben. ....	May 19. ....	May 31. ....	Dec. 5. ....	90 lbs. ....	3	1,920	99	00
Brabant. ....	May 19. ....	May 31. ....	Dec. 5. ....	150 lbs. ....	6	1,200	220	00
Kruger. ....	May 19. ....	May 31. ....	Dec. 5. ....	137 lbs. ....	6	56	201	56

POTATOES.

Twenty-two varieties were tested, to find what effect spraying with Bordeaux Mixture would have in preventing the blight of the tops and rotting of the tubers.

They were planted in rows three ft. apart, and the sets, one ft. in the row. The sets were cut to two strong eyes, and the vines were sprayed twice, July 19th and 28th. As the ground had been ploughed for the first time in August of the previous year, the yield was not large in any case, but I think the results given show that this year, although there was no rot, yet spraying arrested the blighting in the tops, and by so doing increased the yield.

Varieties,	Planted.	Up.	Dug.	Marketable.	Not Marketable.	Total.	Marketable.	Not Marketable.	Total.	Yield per Acre		Yield per Acre	
				Sprayed.	Sprayed.		Not Sprayed.	Not Sprayed.		Sprayed.	Not Sprayed.	Bush.	Lbs.
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
Empire State. ....	May 23.	June 16.	Oct. 11.	40	15	55	53	13	66	134	26	166	13
Ohio Gunner. ....	do 23.	do 16.	do 11.	16	20	36	18	21	39	88	00	95	20
Ohio Junior. ....	do 23.	do 16.	do 11.	24	14	38	22	16	38	92	54	92	54
Chicago Market. ....	do 23.	do 16.	do 11.	39	11	50	28	11	39	122	13	95	20
Brownell's Winner. ....	do 23.	do 16.	do 11.	28	18	46	20	14	34	112	26	83	16
Clarke's No. 1. ....	do 23.	do 17.	do 11.	36	16	52	32	12	44	127	6	107	32
Delaware. ....	do 23.	do 17.	do 11.	38	13	51	32	17	49	124	40	119	46
Algoma No. 1. ....	do 23.	do 17.	do 11.	29	13	42	15	7	22	102	40	53	46
Early Puritan. ....	do 23.	do 16.	do 11.	31	9	40	32	9	41	97	46	100	12
Rose's New Giant. ....	do 23.	do 17.	do 11.	33	5	38	21	6	27	92	53	66	00
Early Maine. ....	do 24.	do 17.	do 11.	23	12	35	21	12	33	85	33	80	40
Lee's Favourite. ....	do 24.	do 16.	do 11.	21	20	41	24	19	43	100	12	105	6
Vanguard. ....	do 24.	do 16.	do 12.	16	13	29	15	7	22	70	53	53	46
White Star. ....	do 24.	do 18.	do 12.	16	19	35	15	16	31	85	33	75	46
Rochester Favourite. ....	do 24.	do 17.	do 12.	17	18	35	18	19	37	85	33	90	26
Green Mountain. ....	do 24.	do 18.	do 12.	15	18	33	17	12	29	80	40	70	53
London. ....	do 24.	do 18.	do 12.	21	21	42	10	12	22	102	40	53	46
Thorburn. ....	do 24.	do 18.	do 12.	19	11	30	14	6	20	73	20	48	53
Early Eating. ....	do 24.	do 17.	do 12.	12	5	17	11	5	16	41	33	39	6
Halton Seedling. ....	do 24.	do 18.	do 12.	14	16	30	14	13	27	73	20	66	00
Early Rose. ....	do 24.	do 17.	do 12.	14	15	29	15	10	25	70	53	61	6
Rural Blush. ....	do 24.	do 19.	do 12.	13	15	28	12	13	25	68	26	61	6

## Experimental Farms.

A series of plots of potatoes were also planted, beginning March 25th and continued at intervals of one week until June 3rd, to test the merits of cut versus whole seed, and early and late planting.

The rows were planted three feet apart, and one foot apart in the rows. The sets were cut to two strong eyes, and the whole potatoes would average about three sets if cut.

The land had been in cultivation for some time, and had received a light dressing of stable manure for the previous crop of mangels.

Planted.		Up.	Yield per Acre.		Seed.
			bush. lbs.		
March	25	April 18	220	13	Cut sets.
do	25	do 15	283	8	Whole potatoes.
April	1	do 22	283	18	Cut sets.
do	1	do 22	338	48	Whole potatoes.
do	8	do 26	237	10	Cut sets.
do	8	do 25	312	11	Whole potatoes.
do	15	do 29	316	20	Cut sets.
do	15	do 29	338	39	Whole potatoes.
do	22	May 6	316	18	Cut sets.
do	22	do 6	333	57	Whole potatoes.
do	29	do 14	280	43	Cut sets.
do	29	do 14	396	53	Whole potatoes.
May	6	do 18	205	42	Cut sets.
do	6	do 18	281	20	Whole potatoes.
do	13	do 24	256	31	Cut sets.
do	13	do 24	290	24	Whole potatoes.
do	20	do 30	171	49	Cut sets.
do	20	do 30	343	38	Whole potatoes.
do	27	June 8	212	57½	Cut sets.
do	27	do 8	244	25	Whole potatoes.
June	3	do 18	106	29	Cut sets.
do	3	do 18	154	53	Whole potatoes.

### FODDER PLANTS.

A small quantity of the seed of the following fodder plants was received from the Central Experimental Farm, and sown 26th May to 4th June. As there was only a small quantity of each, they were allowed to ripen for the seed.

Varieties.	Sown.		Up.	Length of Straw.	Length of Heads.	Remarks.
				Feet.	Inches.	
Hungarian Grass	May 26	June 9		4	2 to 4	Did not stool; cut Sept. 10.
Chana Millet	do 26	do 11		4 to 4½	6 to 10	Did not stool freely; ripe Sept. 30.
Branching Millet	do 26	do 12		4 to 5	4 to 8	Stooled well, had a great deal of foliage; promises to be desirable for fodder; ripe Sept. 30.
Long-Headed Millet	do 26	do 13		5	5 to 10	A heavy crop; should be a desirable fodder plant; ripe Sept. 14.
Canary seed	do 27	do 12		4½	½ to 2	Stooled well, had a great deal of foliage; ripe Sept. 10.
Red Millet	do 27	do 14		4 to 4½	4½ to 6	Did not stool freely, but well furnished with foliage; ripe Sept. 14.
Italian Millet	do 27	do 8		4½ to 5	5 to 8	Did not stool; a light crop; ripe Sept. 14.
Black Millet	June 3	do 12		4	4 to 6	Not a heavy cropper; heads very thin; ripe Sept. 4.
Choice Round White Millet	do 4	do 13		5	7 to 9	Did not stool; only a light crop; ripe Sept. 14.
Round White Millet	do 4	do 11		5	6 to 10	Stooled fairly well; ripe Sept. 5.
Californian Green Millet	do 4	do 12		3 to 3½	2 to 3	Stalks slender and bare; a poor crop; Sept. 7

## LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS WAGNERI.

This plant has made a vigorous growth again this year, and as there has been considerable inquiry for seed, we let it ripen, so that there might be a quantity of seed for distribution.

The seed raised last year was distributed in small quantities throughout the dry grazing lands of the interior, and as far east as Calgary in the North-west Territories.

A small quantity of the seed was sown on the farm in April, it came up, but has only made a growth of about 10 inches.

Reports have been received from two parties in the Territories, to whom were given a few seeds, Mr. W. Pearce and Mr. Oscar Moorehouse, both of Calgary, and in each case a growth of from 6 to 10 inches was made.

## SUMMER FALLOW.

The piece of new land summer-fallowed last year, to kill the ferns, has been a fair success, very few ferns showing this year, and I believe if thoroughly done, and followed by a hoed crop, that the ferns would give very little after trouble.

## CROSS-FERTILIZING AND HYBRIDIZING.

Early in July, Mr. A. P. Saunders paid the farm a visit for the purpose of doing some cross-fertilizing and hybridizing. Crosses were attempted between eleven varieties of fall and spring wheats, covering twenty-three heads; also between twelve different varieties of peas. Efforts were also made to hybridize the wild and cultivated vetch, blue lupin and *Lathyrus sylvestris* with the cultivated pea, twenty-nine blossoms being operated on.

The endeavour was made to cross four varieties of oats, covering seven heads; also six varieties of barley covering eight heads.

Quite a number of these have been successful, and the produce will be carefully sown and cared for next year, in the hope that something of merit may result.

## HEDGE.

About 500 yards of one year old osage orange plants were set out along the north fence for a hedge. They have made a fair growth, and will show in a few years whether osage orange is suitable for fencing in this climate.

## SHELTER BELT.

A shelter belt, 50 yards wide and 25 chains long, of mixed forest trees, such as ash, maple, white pine, &c., was planted along the north fence. The trees are growing well and will soon make quite a showing.

## DISTRIBUTION OF GRAIN AND POTATOES.

A large number of samples of seed grain and potatoes were distributed from the farm last year among the farmers of this province, but up to the present time no reports have been received as to their success.

## FISH GUANO.

A ton of fish guano was purchased from one of the canneries in the spring, and tested on peas, oats, wheat and different kinds of root crops in quantities varying from 100 to 400 lbs. per acre, and the produce weighed.

The plots will be sown or planted with the same varieties next year, to ascertain what effect the fertilizer has, and if it is lasting, but it will require a series of tests to satisfactorily determine whether it will pay to use it at the present price of \$25 per ton.

# Experimental Farms.

## STRAWBERRIES.

The spring frosts injured the crop of strawberries to a considerable extent, but several varieties gave very fair returns.

Quite a number of the varieties tested are not worth keeping, some, on account of feeble growth and unproductiveness, others on account of the poor quality of the fruit.

The following, are the notes taken this year.

Varieties.	Fruit ripe.	Remarks.
1. Bubach . . . . .	June 10.	Berry large to very large, and borne on very long stems, well up from the ground ; good for home use, or for shipping ; plants vigorous and prolific, carries size of berries to end of season.
2. Sharpless . . . . .	do 10.	Berries large to very large, irregular in shape ; flavour good ; productive, stem long and strong, a vigorous healthy grower.
3. Wilson . . . . .	do 11.	Berries medium in size, firm and regular in shape ; prolific ; plant vigorous and healthy.
4. Black Giant . . . . .	do 12.	Berry large and regular in shape, moderately firm ; quality fair ; plant vigorous, healthy and productive.
5. Cumberland Triumph . . . . .	do 9.	Berry medium in size ; productive, a good home berry.
6. Gandy . . . . .	do 10.	Berry good size colour and shape ; flavour good ; prolific, stem long and holds fruit well up ; vigorous grower, foliage healthy, one of the best.
7. Maggie . . . . .	do 5.	Berry small and even in size ; prolific ; carries size to the last of the season ; inclined to be soft, stem very short.
8. Prince of Berries . . . . .	do 14.	Berry bright red, firm and prolific ; a good many imperfect berries ; vigorous healthy grower.
9. Pineapple . . . . .	do 12.	Berry above medium in size, long and irregular, does not ripen out to the tip.
10. Belmont . . . . .	do 6.	Berry long and large, poor flavour, and soft ; prolific ; a vigorous grower, but does not ripen to tips.
11. Bordelaise . . . . .	do 19.	Berry small and imperfect, too dark in colour ; poor cropper, not desirable.
11. Capt. Jack . . . . .	do 10.	Berry small and soft ; poor flavour ; not prolific ; foliage rusty ; a feeble grower.
13. Norman . . . . .	do 9.	Berry very irregular in size, ranging from very small to large ; too soft to ship ; very feeble grower not desirable.
14. Itasca . . . . .	do 5.	Berry medium to small, soft ; foliage rusty.
15. May King . . . . .	do 12.	Berry medium to small in size, good colour and shape, inclined to be soft, not very prolific ; plant vigorous and healthy.
16. Hathaway . . . . .	do 10.	Berry uneven in size and bad shape, inclined to be soft ; not very prolific ; not desirable.
17. Seneca . . . . .	do 11.	Berry medium in size, a large per cent imperfect, and runs to very small late in the season.
18. Manchester . . . . .	do 10.	Berry medium in size, firm, good shape and appearance ; only moderately prolific.
19. James Vick . . . . .	do 18.	Plant a strong, vigorous grower ; foliage healthy ; productive ; berry very small.
20. Woodruff . . . . .	do 13.	Berry medium to small, poor shape ; foliage rusts badly.
21. Jumbo . . . . .	do 7.	Berry irregular in size, running from small to very large ; prolific and firm ; stem short ; foliage healthy and plant vigorous.
22. Emerald . . . . .	do 10.	Berry small and many imperfect ; foliage rusty.
23. Chas. Downing . . . . .	do 13.	Berry good size and shape ; fairly prolific ; plant vigorous, but foliage very rusty.
24. Photo . . . . .	do 13.	Berry large and firm ; plant vigorous and healthy, but not prolific.
25. Windsor . . . . .	do 11.	Berry medium in size and firm ; carries size to end of season ; not prolific ; plant vigorous and healthy.
26. Atlantic . . . . .	do 13.	Berry uneven in size and irregular in shape ; too soft to ship well ; a weak grower and foliage rusty ; not prolific.
27. Wonderful . . . . .	do 9.	Berry above medium in size, good shape and borne on long stems ; a good shipper ; plant vigorous and healthy ; very prolific, and berries maintain their size to end of season.
28. Mrs. Garfield . . . . .	do 10.	Berry large and fine looking, but soft ; plant a feeble grower, and not productive.
29. Jersey Queen . . . . .	do 13.	Berry small to medium, and many imperfect, soft and poor in quality plant vigorous ; foliage healthy ; not a good cropper.
30. Mary Fletcher . . . . .	do 9.	Berry large and good shape, of good flavour, but too soft for shipping plant vigorous and healthy ; only moderately productive.
31. Crescent . . . . .	do 14.	Berry small and poor ; not desirable.
32. Old Ironclad . . . . .	do 12.	Berry very small and poor in quality ; plant vigorous and healthy but not productive.
33. Osceola . . . . .	do 9.	Berry very small and poor ; not worth keeping.

STRAWBERRIES—*Concluded.*

Varieties.	Fruit ripe.	Remarks.
34. Connecticut Queen...	June 16..	Berry large to medium; too soft to ship well; plant vigorous and moderately prolific.
35. Warfield, No. 2.....	do 8..	Berry medium to very small, sour and soft; plant moderately vigorous, and foliage healthy; not prolific.
36. New Dominion.....	do 10..	Berry very uneven in size; quality fair, a little soft; plant only moderately vigorous; foliage rusty; not very productive.
37. Jessie.....	do 9..	Berry medium to large, firm and of good appearance; plant vigorous; foliage healthy; berries borne on long stems; productive.

## RASPBERRIES.

Varieties.	Ripe.	Remarks.
Cuthbert.....	June 27..	Berries very fine and a good cropper; canes vigorous.
Marlboro.....	do 21..	Berry fair size and fine looking, liable to drop off as soon as ripe.
Turner.....	July 2..	Too small for profit.
Caroline.....	June 23..	Very small and poor.
Brandywine.....	do 25..	Very small, canes slender and feeble.
Heebner.....	do 29..	Medium in size but very soft.
Hansell.....	July 8..	A very poor berry; too small and not productive.
Golden Queen.....	June 27..	Berry of good size and fine appearance; flavour fine; not very productive

*Saunders' Seedlings.*

3-13.....	July 3..	Berry fair size; uneven; not productive.
3-7.....	June 27..	Size, small to large; soft, not a good stripper; flavour very fine.
3-11 yellow.....	do 26..	Fine large berry, good flavour and productive; plant vigorous, but too soft for shipping.
3-39.....	do 30..	Berry large; very productive; flesh firm; plant vigorous.
4-38.....	July 9..	Berry large, even in size, firm and productive; one of the best.
3-74.....	June 28..	Berry medium to very large; firm, good shape and flavour; productive.
8-72.....	do 24..	Berry too small and imperfect; not desirable, as it comes to pieces in picking.

## BLACKBERRIES.

Only three varieties, which were planted in the spring of 1890, have fruited:—

Varieties.	Ripe.	Remarks.
Snyder.....	July 21..	Productive, and good quality.
Agawam.....	do 20..	Good size, and very productive.
Taylor's Prolific.....	do 22..	Good size, prolific, and fair quality.

## CURRANTS.

Several varieties each of the red, white and black currants fruited this year. As the bushes are young the yield was very light, but as they made a healthy growth, there is every promise of a better return next year.

## Experimental Farms.

### GOOSEBERRIES.

Five each, of the following varieties were received from England last spring :—  
Leader, Bonny Lass, Ladnes Lady, Warrington, King of Trumps, Telegraph,  
Duckwing, Westbandman and Pilot.

The season was well advanced when they arrived, and only a few of them made any growth.

Several of those planted in the spring of 1890 gave a few berries.

### LUCRETIA DEWBERRIES.

These fruited this year. I do not think that they have any good qualities to recommend them.

The fruit was very irregular in size, and many berries imperfect, and the flavour was poor.

### APPLES.

The apple trees have made a uniformly healthy vigorous growth.

The following varieties produced from one to half a dozen apples each :—

Alexander,	Maiden's Blush,
American Golden Russet,	Oregon Red Cheek,
Bombshell,	Ribston Pippin,
Canada Red,	Rolfe,
Colvert,	Seek no Further,
Duchess of Oldenburg,	Scott's Winter,
Fameuse,	Smith's Cider,
Early Harvest,	Tetofsky
Grimes Golden,	Wellington,
Haas,	Wealthy,
Hurlburt,	Yellow Siberian,
Jersey Sweet,	McMahon's White,
Keswick Codlin,	General Grant,
Longfield,	Hyslop.

### PEARS.

A few of the pear trees blossomed last spring, but only the Keiffer fruited.

We had several pears of that variety both on the standard and dwarf trees.

There have been no losses among the pear trees, and all have made a very fine growth.

### PLUMS.

All the plum trees have made a very fine growth.

Several of the earlier varieties were caught by the late spring frost and the fruit killed.

The following varieties fruited :—

- Damson, ripe 10th September.
- Reine Claude, ripe 20th September, fruit burst on tree.
- Lombard, ripe 10th September.
- Coe's Golden Drop, ripe 24th September.
- Bleeker's Gage, ripe 28th September.
- Saunders, ripe 16th August.
- Moore's Arctic, ripe 30th August.
- Gueii, ripe 5th September.
- Duane's Purple, ripe 9th September
- Peach Plum, ripe 28th August.
- Pond's Seedling, ripe 9th September.
- Red Egg, ripe 5th September.
- Prune d'Agen, ripe 20th September.
- German Prune, ripe 25th September, fruit badly burst.
- Munro, ripe 10th September.



## APRICOTS.

The apricot trees have all lived, and they have made a very healthy growth, but owing to the spring frosts have not given any fruit this year.

## NECTARINES.

The curl leaf affected the nectarine trees so badly in May and June, that two trees died, viz., one Pitmaston's Orange and one Early Violet. The other trees of these varieties and the Victoria made a feeble growth until July. Since then they have made a fair growth. The Early Violet was one of those that escaped curl leaf altogether last year.

All the other varieties made a vigorous growth, and if no spring frosts occur next year they will no doubt give a crop of fruit.

## PEACHES.

The spring frosts cut off the crop of peaches, and the injury by frost was followed by a severe attack of curl leaf.

Only five varieties of those planted in the valley escaped curl leaf, viz., Early Crawford, Malta, Foster, Wager and Surpasse Melocoton. These, although planted alongside, and the soil and treatment the same, were not affected.

Some trees which made a most vigorous growth in 1890 and 1891 suffered the most injury this year, having made scarcely any new growth. The trees planted on the bench lands, did not suffer so much, and appeared to recover much more rapidly than those in the valley. None of the trees have died, and perhaps they will recover lost ground next year.

## CHERRIES.

The cherry trees have made a vigorous growth and the following varieties fruited :—

Early Purple Guigne, ripe 15th June.

Parent, ripe 9th July, fruit small.

Black Heart, ripe 18th June, fruit split very badly.

Cumberland, ripe 24th June, fruit very fine and large.

Lieb, ripe 18th June, fruit medium size.

English Morello, ripe 15th July.

## BENCH ORCHARDS.

Since my last report, two orchards of mixed fruits, viz. : apples, pears, plums, peaches and nectarines, have been set out on the bench land.

One orchard of 241 trees at an altitude of from 245 feet at the lowest point, to 410 at the highest ; and one of 93 trees, ranging from 725 feet at the lowest point to 825 feet at the highest point above the orchards on the level land of the farm.

The soil on these benches is a warm loam, and judging from the growth made by the trees planted, is well adapted for fruit trees, and is considerably earlier than in the valley, and will no doubt be less liable to late frosts in the spring.

These orchards together with those previously planted on the first bench in the spring of 1890 make a total planted on the benches of 473 trees of apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, nectarine and apricot, and with very few exceptions they have made a satisfactory growth.

About 30 grape vines have been added to those planted on the bench in the spring of 1890, and although none have yet fruited they have made a strong growth, and coming into leaf earlier in spring, will likely ripen their fruit earlier than the same varieties on the level land.

## GRAPES.

The following varieties of grapes fruited this year, but owing to the autumn being very wet, only six varieties ripened.

Jessica, ripe 15th October.

Florence, ripe 18th October.

Brighton, did not ripen.

Worden       “

## Experimental Farms.

Wyoming, ripe 20th October.	Herbert, did not ripen.
Champion, ripe 14th October.	Empire State “
Eldorado, ripe 22nd October.	Rogers No. 39 “
Buchanan, ripe 28 October.	Bacchus “
Concord, did not ripen.	Wonder “
Delaware “	Arnold's No. 8 “
Wilder “	Secretary “
Amber Queen “	Eva “
Moore's Early “	Noah “
Martha “	Marion “
Niagara “	Arnold's No. 1 “
Hartford “	Cottage “
Massasoit “	Roger's No. 19 “
August Giant “	Highland “
Rogers No. 28 “	Missouri “
Agawam “	Roger's No. 24 “
Salem “	Jefferson “
Lindley “	
All have made a very vigorous growth.	

### FIGS.

The fig trees have all made a very strong growth this year. None of them were injured by the cold last winter. The Col de Signora Bianca and Early Violet fruited, but the figs did not come to maturity.

### QUINCES.

The quince trees have all made a good growth and blossomed last spring, but were injured by the late spring frost and did not fruit.

### NUT-BEARING TREES.

English and Dwarf English, Japanese and American Walnuts.  
 Hard and soft-shell and Languedoc Almonds.  
 Butternuts.  
 American, Spanish, Japanese Giant, and Hathaway Chestnuts.  
 Kentish Cob, Cosford and Corylus Avellana Filberts.  
 Shell-bark Hickory.  
 Pecans—six varieties.

All these, with the exception of the Pecans, have done remarkably well, the Corylus Avellana having begun bearing.

The consignment of Japanese fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and climbing plants, received last spring, have all lived and made a healthy growth, as have all the trees and shrubs received from the Central Experimental Farm and other sources since the planting was begun on this farm.

Our collection of fruit and nut-bearing trees, vines, &c., which are now on the farm living and in healthy condition, embraces the following:—

	Varieties.
Apples .....	215
Pears .....	63
Plums .....	74
Peaches .....	118
Apricots .....	20
Nectarines .....	12
Cherries .....	55
Quinces .....	7
Figs .....	12
June berries .....	1

Fruit and nut-bearing trees, &c.—*Con.*

	Varieties.
Orange .....	1
Mulberries .....	4
Grapes .....	101
Strawberries .....	73
Blackberries .....	27
Raspberries .....	36
Currants .....	49
Gooseberries .....	18
Pomegranate .....	1
	887

Of the 49 varieties of currants, 32 are Saunders' seedlings.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

Walnuts .....	4
Almonds .....	3
Butternuts .....	1
Chestnuts .....	4
Filberts .....	3
Hickory .....	1
	16
Grand total .....	903

WEATHER RECORD FOR 1892.

Giving the date of the highest and lowest temperature, the rain and snow, and the number of days entirely overcast and hours of sunshine in each month, from January 1st to December 15th, inclusive.

Months.	Date of Lowest Temperature.	Date of Highest Temperature.	Rain.	Snow.	Days Entirely Overcast.	Hours of Sunshine.
			Inches.			Hrs. Min.
January .....	10th 7	25th 57	6.57			
February .....	19th 28	24th 61	3.27	2½	13	55 45
March .....	31st 31	15th 74	6.01		8	75 37
April .....	7th 30	20th 77	4.04	29th—1	10	75 39
May .....	6th 37	21st 79	5.73		9	80 27
June .....	5th 44	27-28th 90	3.16		7	156 15
July .....	6th 38	27th 90	3.27		5	191 42
August .....	4th 46	19th 90	2.78		7	181 24
September .....	21st 43	12th 90	6.94		1	208 30
October .....	16th 23	3rd 79	5.99		7	119 03
November .....	25-26th 16	4th 56	14.94		9	121 54
December, 1st to 15th. ....	10th 24	12th 43	2.26	4½ 2	24	4 45
			64. <sup>96</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	10	10	18 27

# Experimental Farms.

## LIVE STOCK.

Since my last report, the following has been added to our stock :

### SHORTHORNS.

One young bull, bought at Bow Park, Ontario.

### HOLSTEINS.

One Holstein cow, bought of Mr. A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, Ont., and a heifer and bull bred at the Central Experimental Farm.

### AYRSHIRES.

Two Ayrshire cows, one heifer and a heifer calf, and one bull and a bull calf, from the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, and one bull calf from the Central Experimental Farm. Since coming here, one of the Ayrshire cows has dropped twins—a bull and a heifer.

### SHEEP.

Two Dorset horned sheep and a ram, bought from Mr. T. W. Hector, Port Credit, Ont.

### PIGS.

One Berkshire boar, and three Improved Large Yorkshire sows and a boar, bred at the Central Experimental Farm.

All these were brought to the farm in October, the only loss was one sow, which died on the way. The others are doing well in their new quarters.

The two shorthorn cows reported on last year, had each a calf last spring, a bull and a heifer. All of the shorthorn stock did very well last year.

### POULTRY.

In June we received from the Central Experimental Farm a setting of Langshan and Golden Poland eggs. We also brought through with the car of live stock a trio each of Light Brahmas and Dorkings. These have been added to the four breeds, Houdans, Wyandottes, Black Spanish, and White Leghorns previously had.

The present poultry house is only a temporary building, and does not afford the accommodation needed for testing the merits of the different breeds. It is hoped the accommodation required will be provided in time for the breeding season.

### STALLION.

The stallion sent to the farm by the Haras National Co., was a very fine Clyde. He only got 11 mares, but there are not a large number in this valley and there are two other stallions here.

During 1892 a very commodious barn for our work has been built, on the farm which has been of great benefit in enabling us to save the crops successfully during the rather catching weather, which prevailed here during the latter part of harvest.

### VISITORS.

There has been a great many more visitors at the farm this year than ever before, including a number of farmers residing in British Columbia as well as many visitors from distant points.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant

THOS. A. SHARPE.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on the Dominion Experimental Farms, for the Year ending  
30th June, 1892.

## CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

EXPENDITURES, 1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892.

	\$ cts.
Cattle.....	1,293 75
Feed for stock, including experimental feeding of steers and swine; also veterinary services..	1,684 47
Seed grain, trees, shrubs, &c.....	1,220 32
Implements, tools, hardware and supplies.....	931 43
Draining and drain tiles.....	244 50
Manure and fertilizers, including wages of teamsters drawing manure from city during winter.	1,517 38
Travelling expenses.....	428 66
Exhibition expenses.....	674 39
Blacksmithing, repairs to wagons, vehicles, &c.; also harness supplies and repairs.....	478 69
Books, periodicals and newspapers.....	235 85
Telegrams and telephones.....	158 14
Wages, farm work, including experimental work with grain and other farm crops; also salaries of farm foreman and director's assistant in experimental work.....	5,741 43
Wages, care of stock, including experiments in feeding cattle and swine.....	2,080 03
do horticultural department, including salary of horticulturist.....	2,784 54
Poultry department, including salary of poultry manager.....	1,061 16
Care of forest plantations, grounds and shrubbery.....	684 15
Dairy department.....	802 15
Extension of water pipes to dairy building and piggery.....	250 66
Contingencies, including building sidewalks, \$147.45.....	376 02
	22,647 72

## EXPERIMENTAL FARM, MARITIME PROVINCES.

EXPENDITURES, 1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892.

	\$ cts.
Cattle and other stock.....	873 75
Feed for stock and veterinary services.....	92 19
Seed grain, trees, shrubs, &c.....	48 61
Implements, tools, hardware and supplies.....	482 70
Draining and drain tiles.....	669 06
Manure and fertilizers.....	288 49
Travelling expenses.....	67 23
Exhibition expenses.....	85 33
Blacksmithing and repairs.....	104 31
Salaries.....	1,400 00
Wages, farm work, including experimental work with farm crops, fruit trees, vines, &c.....	1,473 67
do care of stock.....	755 34
do office help.....	120 00
Contingencies.....	63 28
	6,523 96

## Experimental Farms.

### EXPERIMENTAL FARM, MANITOBA.

EXPENDITURES, 1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892.

	\$ cts.
Cattle and other stock.....	2,392 74
Feed for stock and veterinary services.....	188 51
Seed grain, trees, shrubs, &c.....	290 75
Implements, tools, hardware and supplies.....	906 25
Draining and drain tiles.....	33 71
Manure and fertilizers.....	158 35
Travelling expenses.....	148 10
Exhibition expenses.....	535 14
Blacksmithing and repairs.....	248 59
Telegrams and telephones.....	49 66
Distribution of seed grain and forest trees.....	211 37
Salaries.....	1,400 00
Wages, farm work, including experimental work with farm crops, fruit trees, vines, &c.....	4,005 02
do care of stock.....	643 91
do forestry, tree planting.....	162 00
do office help and mail messenger.....	162 67
Digging wells and supplying pumps.....	155 78
Contingencies.....	219 10
	11,911 65

### EXPERIMENTAL FARM, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

EXPENDITURES, 1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892.

	\$ cts.
Feed for stock and veterinary services.....	341 59
Seed grain, trees, shrubs, &c.....	159 66
Implements, tools, hardware and supplies.....	788 89
Manure and fertilizers.....	352 59
Travelling expenses.....	217 95
Exhibition expenses.....	168 15
Blacksmithing and repairs.....	219 33
Distribution of seed grain and forest trees.....	21 85
Salaries.....	1,400 00
Wages, farm work, including experimental work with farm crops, fruit trees, vines, &c.....	4,207 02
do care of stock.....	1,106 75
do forestry, tree planting.....	292 50
do office help.....	70 00
Contingencies.....	236 77
	9,583 05

### EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

EXPENDITURES, 1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892.

	\$ cts.
Cattle.....	45 00
Feed for stock and veterinary services.....	593 43
Seed grain, trees, shrubs, &c.....	228 13
Implements, tools, hardware and supplies.....	421 43
Manure and fertilizers.....	17 26
Travelling expenses.....	115 15
Exhibition expenses.....	100 15
Blacksmithing and repairs.....	60 07
Salaries.....	1,200 00
Wages, farm work, including experimental work with farm crops, fruit trees, vines, &c.....	2,470 02
do clearing land, stumping, &c.....	1,738 56
do office help.....	150 00
Contingencies.....	180 48
	7,319 68

## SUMMARY.

## TOTAL Expenditure for Experimental Farms, 1891-92.

	\$	cts.
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa .....	22,647	72
Experimental Farm for Maritime Provinces, Nappan, N.S. ....	6,523	96
do Manitoba, Brandon .....	11,911	65
do North-west Territories, Indian Head .....	9,583	05
do British Columbia, Agassiz .....	7,319	68
<i>General Expenses.</i>		
Printing and stationery .....	1,639	01
Seed grain distribution .....	2,474	30
Forest tree distribution .....	669	50
Salaries .....	4,000	00
Chemical department, including salaries of chemist and assistant chemist .....	2,554	08
Entomological and botanical department, including salaries of entomologist and botanist and assistant .....	2,043	91
Office help, distribution of reports and bulletins, including salaries of accountant, director's secretary and French correspondents .....	3,025	61
Testing the vitality of agricultural seeds, &c. ....	607	53
	75,000	00

WM. SAUNDERS,  
*Director Experimental Farms.*

# Experimental Farms.

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Criminal Statistics.

APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1892.

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CRIMINAL STATISTICS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> SÉPTEMBER 1892.

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*

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ANNEXE

AU RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE POUR L'ANNÉE 1892.

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STATISTIQUE CRIMINELLE

POUR

L'ANNÉE EXPIRÉE LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1892.

*IMPRIMÉ PAR ORDRE DU PARLEMENT.*



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
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1898

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# REPORT OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

These Statistics are collected and compiled under authority of the Criminal Statistics Act, "Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 60."

This report is composed of "Indictable Offences" and "Summary Convictions," the indictable offences including all cases tried by competent magistrates, with the consent of the persons accused, in accordance with the Acts respecting "Speedy Trials," "Summary Trials by Consent," and "Juvenile Offenders," Chapters 175, 176 and 177, Revised Statutes of Canada.

The indictable offences are divided into the following six classes:—1st, offences against the person; 2nd, offences against property with violence; 3rd, offences against property without violence; 4th, malicious offences against property; 5th, forgery and other offences against currency; 6th, other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

According to the returns received by the Department, there were 5,924 persons charged with indictable offences in the several criminal courts throughout Canada, during the year 1892, a decrease of 64, as compared with the returns of 1891; of these 5,924 accused, 1,842 were acquitted, 10 detained for lunacy, and 63 received no sentence for several causes, namely: "Nolle prosequi," "jury disagree," "bail forfeited," &c.; against 1,952 acquitted, 10 detained for lunacy and 62 receiving no sentence in 1891.

This leaves, therefore, the number of persons convicted of indictable offences at 4,030, or 8.23 per 10,000 inhabitants, in 1892, as against 3,964 or 8.20 per 10,000 inhabitants, in 1891, divided by provinces, in the following order:—

## INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

PROVINCES.	Number of convictions.		Ratio per 10,000 inhabitants.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
British Columbia .....	145	187	14.85	17.34
The Territories .....	75	85	11.22	11.96
Ontario.....	2,046	2,064	9.67	9.66
Quebec.....	1,356	1,338	9.11	8.90
Manitoba.....	93	82	6.09	4.97
Nova Scotia .....	124	150	2.75	3.32
New Brunswick .....	96	93	2.99	2.89
Prince Edward Island.....	29	31	2.65	2.84
Canada .....	3,964	4,030	8.20	8.23



## Criminal Statistics.

# RAPPORT DE LA STATISTIQUE CRIMINELLE

POUR L'ANNÉE EXPIRÉE LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1892.

Cette statistique est recueillie et compilée en vertu de l'Acte de la Statistique Criminelle, Statuts Révisés du Canada, chapitre 60.

Le présent rapport se compose de "délits sujets à poursuites," et de "condamnations sommaires." Les causes sujettes à poursuites comprennent tous les cas expédiés sommairement par des magistrats compétents, avec le consentement des personnes accusées, conformément aux Actes concernant les "procès expéditifs," les "procès sommaires" et les "jeunes délinquants," chapitres 175, 176 et 177, Statuts Révisés du Canada.

Les délits sujets à poursuites sont divisés en six classes, dans l'ordre suivant : 1, outrages contre la personne ; 2, délits avec violence contre la propriété ; 3, délits sans violence contre la propriété ; 4, offenses malicieuses contre la propriété ; 5, faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie ; 6, autres délits non compris dans les classes précédentes.

D'après les rapports reçus par le Département, il y a eu 5,924 accusations pour délits sujets à poursuites, portées devant les différentes cours criminelles du Canada, durant l'année 1892, soit une diminution de 64 comparativement avec les mêmes rapports pour l'année 1891.

De ces 5,924 accusations il y a eu 1,842 acquittements, 10 cas d'emprisonnement pour cause de folie et 63 cas où la sentence n'a pas été prononcée pour des causes différentes telles que "*Nolle prosequi*," "le jury ne s'est pas accordé," "cautionnement confisqué," etc. Contre 1,952 acquittements, 10 cas d'emprisonnement pour causes de folie et 62 cas où la sentence n'a pas été prononcée en 1891. Ceci laisse, par conséquent, le nombre de condamnations pour délits sujets à poursuites à 4,030, soit 8.23 par 10,000 habitants en 1892, contre 3,964, ou 8.20 par 10,000 habitants en 1891, divisées par provinces dans l'ordre suivant :

### DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE OU DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY.

PROVINCES.	Nombre de condamnations.		Proportion par 10,000 habitants.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Colombie-Britannique.....	145	187	14.85	17.34
Les Territoires.....	75	85	11.22	11.96
Ontario.....	2,046	2,064	9.67	9.66
Québec.....	1,356	1,338	9.11	8.90
Manitoba.....	93	82	6.09	4.97
Nouvelle Ecosse.....	124	150	2.75	3.32
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	96	93	2.99	2.89
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	29	31	2.65	2.84
Canada.....	3,964	4,030	8.20	8.23

The number of females convicted of indictable offences, in 1892, was 289, or 7·17 per cent of the total convictions, against 282, or 7·11 per cent, in 1891. Of the 4,030 persons convicted, 714, or 17·7 per cent, were under 16 years of age in 1892, as compared with 615, or 15·1 per cent in 1891.

The following figures show the educational status of the convicted :—Unable to read or write, 820, or 20·3 per cent of the total convictions in 1892, as compared with 919, or 23·1 per cent in 1891 ; elementary, 2,996, or 74·3 per cent in 1892, against 2,752, or 69·4 per cent in 1891 ; superior, 91, or 2·3 per cent in 1892, against 77, or 2 per cent in 1891 ; not given, 123, or 3·1 per cent in 1892, and 216, 5·5 per cent in 1891.

The returns for the year 1892 show that out of the 4,030 persons convicted of indictable offences, 2,158 used liquors moderately, and 1,740 immoderately, as compared with 2,088 moderate and 1,706 immoderate drinkers in 1891.

In 1892, the urban districts furnished 79·4 per cent, and the rural 20·6 per cent of the total convictions, against 77·7 and 22·3 respectively in 1891.

Of the 4,030 persons convicted 3,596, or 89·2 per cent, were convicted for the first time ; 233, or 5·8 per cent, were convicted for the second time, and 201, or 5 per cent, for the third time and over.

The sentences passed by the several criminal courts stand as follows :—

	1891.	1892.
Sentenced to option of a fine.....	571	646
“ to gaol for less than one year.....	1,916	1,881
“ “ for one year and less than two.....	184	203
“ to penitentiary for two years and under five....	299	249
“ “ for five years and over.....	119	111
“ “ for life.....	2	4
“ to reformatories.....	201	187
“ to death.....	7	5
Other sentences, such as bound to keep the peace, sentence deferred, &c.....	665	744
Totals.....	3,964	4,030

#### INDICTABLE OFFENCES DIVIDED BY CLASSES.

In class I., “Offences against the person,” including the higher crimes, such as murder, manslaughter, assault, &c., there were 1,030 convictions in 1892, against 907 in 1891, or an increase of 123.

In class II., “Offences against property with violence,” including burglary, house-breaking, &c., there were 251 persons convicted in 1892, as compared with 283 in 1891, a decrease of 32.

Class III., “Offences against property without violence” (into which are included larceny, horse, cattle and sheep stealing, embezzlement, fraud and false pretences, &c.), shows also a decrease of 52 ; the number of persons convicted in this class in 1892, being 2,446, against 2,498 in 1891.

In class IV., “Malicious offences against property,” the number of persons convicted was 50 in 1892, and 41 in 1891.

Class V., “Forgery and offences against the currency,” shows an increase of 5 in 1892 over 1891 ; the number of offences being respectively 41 and 36.

## Criminal Statistics.

Le nombre de personnes du sexe féminin condamnées pour délits sujets à poursuite s'élevait, en 1892, à 289, soit 7·17 pour cent du total des condamnations, contre 282, ou 7·11 pour cent en 1891. 714, ou 17·7 pour cent des 4,030 personnes condamnées, étaient au-dessous de 16 ans, en 1892, contre 615 ou 15·1 pour cent en 1891.

Les chiffres suivants montrent le degré d'instruction des condamnés : Ne pouvant ni lire ni écrire, 820 ou 20·3 pour cent du total des condamnations en 1892, contre 919 ou 23·1 pour cent en 1891 ; élémentaire, 2,996 ou 74·3 pour cent en 1892, contre 2,752 ou 69·4 pour cent en 1891 ; supérieure, 91 ou 2·3 pour cent en 1892 et 77 ou 2·0 pour cent en 1891 ; non donnés, 123 ou 3·1 pour cent en 1892, contre 216 ou 5·5 pour cent en 1891.

Les rapports pour l'année 1892 montrent que sur les 4,030 personnes condamnées pour délits de la compétence d'un jury, 2,158 faisaient un usage modéré de boissons enivrantes et 1,740 un usage immodéré ; en 1891 il y avait 2,088 buveurs modérés et 1,706 immodérés.

En 1892, les cités et les villes ont fourni 79·4 pour cent du total des condamnations et les districts ruraux 20·6, contre 77·7 et 22·3 respectivement en 1891.

3,596 ou 89·2 pour cent du total des condamnés ont subi une première condamnation ; 233 ou 5·8 pour cent ont été condamnés deux fois et 201 ou 5·0 pour cent trois fois et plus.

Le tableau suivant est un état détaillé des sentences prononcées par les différentes cours de justice :

	1891.	1892.
Condamnés à l'option entre la prison ou l'amende.....	571	646
"    à la prison pour moins d'un an.....	1,916	1,881
"                    un an et moins de deux.....	184	203
"    au pénitencier pour deux ans et moins de cinq.	299	249
"                    "    cinq ans et au-dessus.....	119	111
"                    "    "    la vie.....	2	4
"    aux écoles de réforme.....	201	187
"    à mort.....	7	5
Autres sentences, telles que "tenus de garder la paix,"		
"sentence remise," etc., etc.....	665	744
Totaux.....	3,964	4,030

### DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITES PAR CLASSES.

Dans la classe I, "outrages contre la personnes," comprenant les plus hautes offenses criminelles, telles que meurtres, homicides, assauts, etc., il y a eu 1,030 condamnations en 1892 contre 907 en 1891, soit une augmentation de 123.

Dans la classe II, "délits avec violence contre la propriété," comprenant le vol avec effraction, bris de maisons et de magasins, etc., le nombre de condamnations s'élevait à 251 en 1892 et à 283 en 1891, une diminution de 32 en faveur de 1892.

Dans la classe III, "délits sans violence contre la propriété," dans laquelle se trouvent compris les cas suivants : Larcins, vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons, détournement, fraude et faux prétextes, il y a eu 2,446 condamnations en 1892, soit une diminution de 52 sur 1891.

There is also an increase of 22 in class VI., "Other offences not included in the foregoing classes"; the number of convictions in this class being 212 in 1892, and 190 in 1891.

If to the number of convictions for "Indictable offences" we add the number of "Summary convictions" by justice of the peace out of sessions, we get the following results, by provinces:—

PROVINCES.	Total convictions.		Number of inhabitants for each conviction.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
British Columbia.....	1,360	1,321	71	81
Ontario.....	19,389	17,081	109	125
Manitoba.....	997	1,228	153	134
New Brunswick.....	2,540	2,267	126	141
Quebec.....	10,743	10,493	138	143
The Territories.....	353	412	189	172
Nova Scotia.....	1,478	1,619	305	178
Prince Edward Island.....	555	576	196	189
Canada.....	37,415	34,997	129	140

It will be seen by the above table that the number of summary convictions has decreased considerably during the year, while the number of indictable offences remains about the same as in 1891; the province showing the larger decrease being Ontario, where the number of summary convictions has fallen from 17,343 in 1891, to 15,017 in 1892. Quebec shows a decrease of 232; New Brunswick, 270; and British Columbia, 81.

The other provinces have slightly increased the number of their summary convictions as follows:—Manitoba, 242; Nova Scotia, 119; the Territories, 49, and Prince Edward Island, 19.

As shown by Table V., which gives the "Number of convictions made by police magistrates in cities and towns," there has been a very large diminution in the number of these cases, more specially in Toronto, where the number of persons convicted in the Police Court amounted to 5,656 in 1891, against 3,872 in 1892.

Montreal, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. John, N.B., London, Kingston, Victoria, B.C., Brantford and Hull, also show a decrease in the number of their police court criminals; while Quebec, Halifax and Winnipeg remain about the same as in 1891.

The number of cases tried by jury in the several provinces, during the year 1892 was 938, as against 932 in 1891.

The number of cases in which the prerogative of mercy has been exercised during the year 1892 was 194, including 5 death sentences commuted for life, against 120 in 1891, one death sentence included.

## Criminal Statistics.

Classe IV, "Offenses malicieuses contre la propriété," contient 50 condamnations en 1892 contre 41 en 1891.

Le nombre de personnes condamnées dans la classe V, "faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie," s'élevait à 41 en 1892 et à 36 en 1891.

Le nombre de condamnations appartenant à la classe VI, "autres délits non compris dans les classes précédentes," a augmenté de 22 en 1892; le nombre étant de 190 en 1891 contre 212 en 1892.

Si l'on ajoute au chiffre des condamnations pour délits sujets à poursuite le nombre de "condamnations sommaires," on obtient les résultats suivants pour chaque province :

PROVINCES.	Nombre de condamnations.		Nombre d'habitants pour chaque condamnation.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Colombie-Britannique. . . . .	1,360	1,321	71	81
Ontario . . . . .	19,389	17,081	109	125
Manitoba . . . . .	997	1,228	153	134
Nouveau-Brunswick . . . . .	2,540	2,267	126	141
Québec . . . . .	10,743	10,493	138	143
Les Territoires . . . . .	353	412	189	172
Nouvelle-Ecosse. . . . .	1,478	1,619	305	178
Ile du Prince-Edouard . . . . .	555	576	196	189
Canada . . . . .	37,415	34,997	129	140

On voit par le tableau précédent que le nombre des condamnations sommaires a diminué considérablement durant l'année, tandis que le nombre de délits sujets à poursuite reste à peu près le même qu'en 1891. De toutes les provinces, Ontario est celle qui montre la plus forte diminution dans le nombre de condamnations sommaires, le chiffre y étant tombé de 17,343 qu'il était en 1891 à 15,017 en 1892. Québec montre une diminution de 232; le Nouveau-Brunswick, 270, et la Colombie-Britannique, 81. Les autres provinces montrent une légère augmentation dans le nombre de leurs condamnations sommaires, comme suit: Manitoba, 242; la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 119; les Territoires, 49, et l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, 19.

En consultant le tableau V, "nombre de condamnations prononcées par les magistrats de police dans les principales villes," on découvre une grande diminution dans le nombre de ces cas; dans Toronto plus particulièrement, où le nombre de personnes condamnées en cour de police s'élevait à 5,656 en 1891 contre 3,872 en 1892.

Montréal, Hamilton, Ottawa, Saint-Jean, N.-B., London, Kingston, Victoria, C.-B., Brantford et Hull, ont aussi diminué le nombre de leurs criminels dans les cours de police; tandis que Québec, Halifax et Winnipeg restent à peu près dans les mêmes chiffres qu'en 1891.

Le nombre de cas jugés par un jury dans les différentes provinces, durant l'année 1892, s'élevait à 938 contre 932 en 1891.

Le nombre de cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année 1892, y compris cinq sentences de mort commuées, s'élevait à 194, contre 120, une sentence de mort comprise, en 1891.



# Criminal Statistics.

## CRIME IN CANADA.

### I

During thirteen years, 1880-92, the functionaries of courts or tribunals administering criminal justice in Canada have supplied to the Department of Agriculture and Statistics the records of crime in accordance with the requirements of 39 Vic., cap. 13, Statutes of Canada.

Leaving out the first two years of the period during which these statistics have been collected as likely to be inaccurate owing to the difficulties attendant on the introduction of a new measure, we have eleven years' records. These records show that during these eleven years there have been recorded 383,459 convictions for crimes. By years these are as under :—

1882 . . . . . 31,305	1888 . . . . . 37,649
1883 . . . . . 33,388	1889 . . . . . 38,431
1884 . . . . . 29,536	1890 . . . . . 38,540
1885 . . . . . 33,869	1891 . . . . . 37,415
1886 . . . . . 33,876	1892 . . . . . 34,997
1887 . . . . . 34,453	

making a total of 383,459, and an annual average of 34,860.

As a decade of crime is included in the period 1882-91 it may be advisable to give separately the statistics for the year 1892.

Following this plan we have for the ten years 1882-91 a total of 348,462 convictions and an annual average of 34,846.

According to classes of crimes these 348,462 convictions are divided thus :—

	1882-91.		1892.
	Total.	Annual average.	
Murder, manslaughter and attempts at . . . . .	265	26·5	13
Offences against females . . . . .	847	84·7	65
Other offences against the person . . . . .	47,826	4,782·6	4,786
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop-breaking . . . . .	2,283	228·3	251
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing . . . . .	421	42·1	46
Other offences against property . . . . .	30,530	3,053·0	3,164
Other felonies and misdemeanours . . . . .	1,437	143·7	292
Breaches of municipal by-laws and other minor offences . . . . .	117,144	11,714·4	12,924
Drunkenness . . . . .	121,956	12,195·6	11,415
Breaches of liquor laws . . . . .	25,753	2,575·3	2,041

Reduced to four classes these 348,462 convictions are divided as under :—

	1882-91.		1892.
	Total.	Average.	
Offences against the person.....	48,938	4,893·8	4,864
do property.....	33,234	3,323·4	3,461
Drunkenness.....	121,956	12,195·6	11,415
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	144,334	14,433·4	15,257

In proportion to population, the convictions per million of inhabitants in the several years stand as under :—

1882.....	7,154·4	1887.....	7,442·0
1883.....	7,542·9	1888.....	8,044·1
1884.....	6,596·9	1889.....	8,123·0
1885.....	7,480·1	1890.....	8,059·5
1886.....	7,365·2	1891.....	7,793·5
	1892.....	7,141	

Taking offences against the person, the convictions per million inhabitants are :—

1882.....	1,066·6	1887.....	1,058·9
1883.....	1,099·8	1888.....	1,023·5
1884.....	957·9	1889.....	1,116·9
1885.....	1,117·0	1890.....	1,065·0
1886.....	1,136·1	1891.....	996·9
	1892.....	992·6	

Taking offences against property, the convictions per million are :—

1882.....	689·7	1887.....	597·7
1883.....	614·3	1888.....	740·0
1884.....	842·7	1889.....	790·3
1885.....	746·3	1890.....	740·9
1886.....	698·5	1891.....	757·4
	1892.....	706·3	

Taking other felonies and minor misdemeanours, the convictions per million inhabitants are :—

1882.....	2,767·8	1887.....	3,259·5
1883.....	2,940·7	1888.....	3,544·5
1884.....	2,590·5	1889.....	3,290·3
1885.....	3,133·2	1890.....	3,316·5
1886.....	3,127·0	1891.....	3,331·9
	1892.....	3,113·1	

Regarding drunkenness, the records show the number of convictions per million inhabitants to be :—

1882.....	2,630·2	1887.....	2,525·9
1883.....	2,888·1	1888.....	2,736·3
1884.....	2,206·0	1889.....	2,925·5
1885.....	2,483·6	1890.....	2,937·1
1886.....	2,403·6	1891.....	2,707·4
	1892.....	2,329·6	



## Criminal Statistics.

The returns transmitted to the department enable us to deal only with *convictions* to cover the two divisions of (1) Indictable Offences and (2) Summary Convictions.

As regards the growth of crime in Canada these two classes taken together show that for the census years 1881 and 1891, the convictions were one to each 148 inhabitants in 1881 and one to each 129 inhabitants in 1891. This would appear to indicate an increase of about 15 per cent in the crime of the country during ten years. But this conclusion is apparent rather than real, because undoubtedly in 1881—the first year in which the returns were transmitted—there were less care and less completeness in making the returns than there have been since.

Besides the greater care taken in making up the returns, other factors which must necessarily enter into the consideration of the question whether crime has really increased are: 1st, the increased vigilance of the police; 2nd, the drift of population to the cities, which has a tendency to make it increasingly easier to detect crime, and 3rd, the enlargement of crimes by legislative enactment; for instance, each year, breaches of municipal law are more extended than in the previous year.

By three-year periods and by classes, the criminal record stands as follows:—

PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL CONVICTIONS.\*

—	1880-82.	1883-85.	1886-88.	1889-91.	1892.
1. Murder .....	0·066	0·080	0·073	0·07	0·07
2. Rape and other offences against females .....	0·20	0·33	0·23	0·26	0·19
3. Other offences against the person .....	15·03	14·37	13·73	12·90	13·70
4. Robbery with violence .....	0·53	0·63	0·07	0·73	0·71
5. Horse, cattle and sheep stealing .....	0·17	0·17	0·60	0·37	0·13
6. Other offences against the property .....	9·33	9·57	8·13	8·70	9·04
7. Other felonies and misdemeanours .....	0·63	0·50	0·40	0·40	0·82
8. Breaches of municipal by-laws and other minor offences .....	35·01	33·48	32·55	34·43	36·90
9. Drunkenness .....	33·16	34·90	33·60	35·70	32·62
10. Breaches of liquor laws .....	5·72	6·12	10·02	6·60	6·00

\* The details will be found in Appendix I.

It will be seen that Nos. 8, 9 and 10, which constituted 73·90 per cent of the convictions in the 1880-82 period, were in the 1889-91 period 76·73 per cent of the whole convictions. Of the remaining classes of offences, murder and manslaughter show a tendency to a decrease.\* Rape and other offences against females remain steadily at the

\* The number of persons charged with murder during the period 1881-92 (both years included) is 308, an annual average of 25·7. Of this number 168 were acquitted; 14 were detained for lunacy and 114 were convicted, thus accounting for 296. Of the remaining 12, one was extradited after trial, one was twice convicted and three more than twice. In one case the jury disagreed.

These figures show that over 54 per cent of the persons charged were convicted. In the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain and Belgium taken together the acquittals were 71 per cent of the persons charged, and in the United Kingdom and France taken together the acquittals were 64 per cent of the persons charged. In a general way this indicates either that charges are less recklessly made in Canada or that persons charged have less chance of escaping Canadian juries than those of the other countries named.

same general average, though there has been a reduction in the last two periods compared with the period 1883-85. Robbery with violence, including house and shop-breaking, shows a steady tendency to increase. Drunkenness shows a general increase in the three-year periods, but a decided decrease in 1892 compared with previous years. The increase apparent down to 1891 does not indicate that drunkenness was on the increase but rather that there was a sterner spirit abroad respecting punishment of drunkenness.

By provinces the record is :—

Ontario, one conviction to every	112	inhabitants in	1881
“	“	109	“ 1891
Quebec	“	211	“ 1881
“	“	138	“ 1891
Nova Scotia	“	277	“ 1881
“	“	305	“ 1891
New Brunswick	“	172	“ 1881
“	“	126	“ 1891
P. E. Island	“	206	“ 1881
“	“	196	“ 1891
Manitoba	“	62	“ 1881
“	“	153	“ 1891
British Columbia	“	109	“ 1881
“	“	71	“ 1891
The Territories	“	276	“ 1881
“	“	280	“ 1891
In Ontario population increased	9.93	per cent.	
“ crime	13.32	“	
In Quebec population	10.26	“	
“ crime	67.00	“	
In Nova Scotia population	2.23	“	
“ crime decreased	7.60	“	
In New Brunswick population increased	nil.		
“ crime	36.73	per cent.	
In P. E. Island population	0.17	“	
“ crime decreased	5.04	“	
In Manitoba population increased	131.23	“	
“ crime decreased	5.40	“	
In British Columbia population increased	98.50	“	
“ crime	201.55	“	
In the Territories population	75.33	“	
“ crime	73.04	“	

Thus criminals, as represented by the convictions reported, increased faster than population in British Columbia, in Quebec, in New Brunswick and in Ontario, while the Provinces of Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the Territories show increases of population greater than the increase in criminal convictions. Manitoba is remarkable for having an actual decrease of convicted criminals while increasing its population 131 per cent. Lawlessness does not appear to have a grip on Manitoba; on the contrary, law seems to have a firm hold of the people. The record shows that in 1883 there were 3,444 convictions, or one conviction to every 26 of

## Criminal Statistics.

the population. Every group of 26 persons contained one person who had been convicted of crime or misdemeanour. In 1884 the group had enlarged so that it required 49 persons for each convicted person. In 1885 it had still further enlarged, and 63 persons formed the average group for one criminal. In the subsequent years the group still further enlarged, and in 1886 it was 77 persons and one of them a convicted criminal; in 1887, it was 134; in 1888, 177; in 1889, 131; in 1890, 167; and in 1891, 153.

### II.

As before stated the returns enable us to discuss the *convictions* both of indictable offences and of offences tried summarily, for a period of twelve years. Further details are not given in the case of offences tried summarily. They are given for *indictable* offences. But through error in arrangement the earlier years were not tabulated in accordance with the plan adopted in later years. These earlier years are being compiled over again so as to bring them into unison with the subsequent years. We have, however, a series of years from (and including) 1884 to 1891, in which the system of division that has prevailed is identical.

During these eight years the persons charged with indictable offences number 44,173, and the convicted 28,918.

According to years the statement is as follows :—

Year.	Charged.	Detained for Lunacy.	Convicted.	Proportion of Convictions to Charges.
1884.....	4,400	6	2,506	57·0
1885.....	5,518	12	3,797	67·9
1886.....	5,497	11	3,509	63·9
1887.....	4,770	6	3,253	68·2
1888.....	5,867	12	3,747	63·8
1889.....	6,314	9	4,208	66·6
1890.....	5,819	10	3,934	67·6
1891.....	5,988	10	3,964	66·2
Average.....	5,520	9	3,615	65·2
1892.....	5,922	9	4,030	68·0

The first fact to be derived from this table is that the convictions were 65·2 per cent of the charges. The second is that there is no great variation in the annual proportion of convictions to charges, and the third fact is that the year 1887 had the highest and 1884 the lowest percentage of convictions to charges.

In the United Kingdom the percentage of convictions to charges for the period 1880-89 was :—England and Scotland, 77 per cent; Ireland, 53 per cent. In Australia the percentage is 57·3. Canada occupies an intermediate position between England and Australia in respect to the percentage of charges resulting in convictions.

The average annual number of charges for the period (1884-91) in Canada is 5,521, and of convictions 3,615. During 1891 there were 5,988 charges or 467 above the average and 3,964 convictions or 349 above the average.

According to sex the total convictions in Canada for the period 1884-91 were : males, 26,383; females, 2,535. Females constituted 8·7 per cent of the convictions. In England there are 84 male to 16 female offenders; in Scotland, 67 males to 33 females; in Canada, 90 males to 10 females; in Victoria, Australia, 76 males to 24 females; in France, 83 males to 17 females; in Germany, 79 males to 21 females.

Roughly speaking, in England female criminals are one-sixth of the criminal class ; in Scotland, one-third ; in Canada, one-tenth ; in Victoria, one-fourth ; in France, one-sixth ; in Germany, one-fifth. In their order of demerit the countries mentioned stand Scotland, Victoria, Germany, England, France, Canada, the latter having by far the smallest female criminal class. (See Appendix III.)

According to occupations agricultural pursuits furnished 4·6 per cent of the convictions ; commercial, 9·2 per cent ; domestic, 5·6 per cent ; industrial, 14·7 per cent ; professional, 1·6 per cent ; labourers, 41·7 per cent, and not given and no occupation, 22·6 per cent.

It will be seen that labourers constitute nearly one-half of the convicted. The same proportion obtains in the colony of Victoria.

As to birth places	England	furnished	9·3	per cent.
“	“	Ireland	“	7·8
“	“	Scotland	“	2·2
“	“	Canada	“	68·2
“	“	United States	“	5·8
“	“	Other foreign countries	furnished	3·1
“	“	Other British Possessions	“	0·3
“	“	Not given	“	3·3

Comparing the Census returns of nationalities with the above, we find that :—

English	constitute	4·6	per cent	of the population	and	commit	9·3	per cent	of crime.
Irish	“	3·1	“	“	“	“	7·8	“	“
Scotch	“	2·2	“	“	“	“	2·2	“	“
Canadians	“	86·5	“	“	“	“	68·2	“	“

United States constitutes 1·7 per cent of population and commits 5·8 per cent of crime.

Other foreign countries constitute 1·5 per cent of population and commit 3·1 per cent of crime.

Other British Possessions constitute 0·3 per cent of population and commit 0·3 per cent of crime.

“Not given” constitute 0·7 per cent of population and commit 3·3 per cent of crime.

Thus English and Irish contribute a larger proportion in comparison with their numbers than any other nationality, the English heading the list. United States follow hard after English and Irish. Other foreign countries come next but considerably below the preceding three. Canadians are far below the percentage of crime that should be theirs according to their relative superiority in numbers, and Scotch are slightly below.

Native Canadians, though 86½ per cent of the population are responsible only for 68·2 per cent of the crime, and other nationalities though only 13½ per cent of the population are responsible for 31·8 per cent of the crime.

As to ages the returns show :—

Under 16 years,	convictions,	13·7	per cent.
16 to 21	“	“	17·9
21 to 40	“	“	49·0
40 and over	“	“	14·6
Not given	“	“	4·8

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Juvenile crime (by sex) :—

Under 16 years, males,	94.1	per cent.	
“ “ females	5.9		“
16 to 21 “ males	91.0		“
“ “ females	9.0		“

As to degree of criminality the returns show :—

Convicted (all ages) for the 1st time	86.3	per cent.	
“ “ “ 2nd	8.0		“
“ “ reiterated	5.7		“

As to civil condition :—

Married represents	26.0	per cent of criminals.	
Widowed “	2.7		“
Single “	67.4		“
Not given “	3.9		“

As to religions the criminals represent the denominations as follows :—

Baptists.....	2.5	per cent.
Roman Catholics.....	48.1	“
Church of England.....	16.2	“
Methodists.....	10.5	“
Presbyterians.....	7.3	“
Protestants.....	6.5	“
Other denominations.....	3.1	“
Not given.....	5.8	“

As to urban and rural crime the returns show as follows :—

Resident in cities.....	79.1	per cent.	
“ country.....	19.5		“
Not given.....	1.4		“

As to indulgence in liquors the returns show :—

Moderate drinkers.....	47	per cent.	
Immoderate “.....	40		“
Others.....	13		“

As to educational status the returns show :—

Unable to read.....	16.9	per cent.	
Elementary.....	74.8		“
Superior.....	1.1		“
Not given.....	7.2		“

Pursuing the analysis we come to crime by classes :—\*

Class 1. Offences against the person—

Convictions to offences.....	65.2	per cent.	
“ 2. Offences against property with violence—			
Convictions to offences.....	63.0		“
“ 3. Offences against property without violence—			
Convictions to offences.....	66.2		

\* For details see Appendix II.

Class 4. Malicious offences against property—	
Convictions to offences.....	53·4 per cent.
“ 5. Forgery and offences against currency—	
Convictions to offences.....	64·0 “
“ 6. Other offences not included in classes 1-5—	
Convictions to offences.....	65·4 “

Proportion of total convicted criminals in each class :—

Class 1.....	22·2 per cent
“ 2.....	6·8 “
“ 3.....	60·9 “
“ 4.....	1·3 “
“ 5.....	1·1 “
“ 6.....	7·7 “

Proportion of women convicted in each class :—

Class 1.....	4·8 per cent.
“ 2.....	1·6 “
“ 3.....	8·1 “
“ 4.....	6·0 “
“ 5.....	3·4 “
“ 6.....	33·2 “

Proportion of juvenile convictions in each class under 16 years :—

Class 1.....	2·5 per cent.
“ 2.....	15·4 “
“ 3.....	18·5 “
“ 4.....	18·4 “
“ 5.....	1·5 “
“ 6.....	6·3 “

The census of 1881 distributed 1,500,000 of the people into classes according to occupations, and these with their percentages are : Agricultural, 45 per cent ; Commercial, 7 per cent ; Domestic, 5 per cent ; Industrial, 20 per cent ; Professional, 4 per cent ; Labourers, 12 per cent ; not classified, 7 per cent. It will be seen by comparison with the first grouping in the table following : 1st, that the agricultural class in no instance contribute their proportionate share to the criminal classes, the nearest approach being 14·2 per cent in class 4, “malicious offences against property.” 2nd, that the commercial class commit, more than their proportionate numbers warrant, crimes under class 1, offences against the person, and under class 5, forgery and offences against the currency. 3rd, that the domestic class commit crime just about proportionately to their numbers. 4th, that the industrial class have less than their proportion in all the six divisions of crime excepting class 2, offences against property with violence, where they only slightly exceed their proportion. 5th, that the professional class as a whole have a much lower percentage of criminals than their proportionate share in the occupations would give. They have 1·6 per cent of the crime, and their contribution to the occupations is 4 per cent. In offences against the currency and forgery they commit 8 per cent of the crime. 6th, that labourers contribute more than their share to every class of crime, their percentage being highest in class 2, offences against property with violence, where their share of the crime is 46·1 per cent against a contribution of 12 per cent to the constituent elements which make up the occupations. It must be remembered that the period covered by these returns was an era of railway building, and that large forces of labourers were traversing the country and contributing to its criminal records without permanently contributing to its population. The records of 1892 show an improvement, the proportion of crime committed by labourers being 38 per cent against 41·7 for the previous 8 years.

## Criminal Statistics.

1884-91.	CLASS.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Proportion of occupations to convicted—</b>						
Agricultural .....	8.7	2.3	3.1	14.2	10.8	5.4
Commercial .....	12.4	7.0	8.0	6.0	28.0	10.1
Domestic .....	4.8	3.0	6.1	3.1	4.4	7.8
Industrial .....	18.6	20.2	13.3	10.8	16.1	11.0
Professional .....	2.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	8.0	2.1
Labourers .....	42.6	46.1	43.0	39.4	26.4	25.2
Not given .....	10.5	20.6	25.3	25.7	6.2	38.1
<b>Proportion by birth places—</b>						
England and Wales .....	7.7	8.0	10.0	8.6	13.7	9.4
Ireland .....	9.6	5.9	7.4	6.3	5.3	8.3
Scotland .....	2.1	2.2	2.0	3.3	5.0	2.3
Canada .....	68.7	70.7	68.8	70.0	55.0	62.3
Other British Possessions .....	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.2
United States .....	4.5	8.0	5.5	3.6	11.4	9.4
Other foreign countries .....	4.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	4.7	2.2
Not given .....	2.8	2.0	3.2	5.4	3.4	5.9
<b>Proportion by religions—</b>						
Baptists .....	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.0	3.4	2.8
Roman Catholics .....	51.4	49.2	48.6	32.7	28.6	40.2
Church of England .....	14.0	16.0	17.0	14.8	20.8	17.2
Methodists .....	9.2	10.6	10.3	15.5	17.1	13.2
Presbyterians .....	7.0	7.6	7.1	8.8	13.3	7.8
Protestants .....	7.8	6.0	6.2	7.3	6.2	6.8
Other denominations .....	4.1	3.4	4.0	8.0	5.6	4.2
Not given .....	4.2	4.1	4.1	10.9	5.0	7.8
<b>Proportion rural and urban—</b>						
Rural .....	73.7	79.7	81.9	54.4	69.0	77.9
Urban .....	25.4	19.6	16.6	43.7	28.5	19.9
Not given .....	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.2
<b>Proportion liquor users and non-users—</b>						
Moderate .....	49.5	47.0	49.3	51.8	60.0	47.3
Immoderate .....	41.1	40.9	36.4	27.4	30.1	36.5
Not given .....	9.4	12.1	14.3	20.8	9.9	16.2
<b>Proportion by educational status—</b>						
Unable to read and write .....	15.6	15.4	17.5	17.3	4.0	15.3
Elementary .....	75.9	77.5	74.9	66.2	81.4	71.9
Superior .....	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	9.0	1.6
Not given .....	7.0	6.7	6.7	16.3	5.6	11.2
<b>Degree of criminality—</b>						
1st time .....	91.4	79.2	85.4	86.3	91.6	84.4
2nd time .....	5.1	11.4	8.5	7.2	6.0	10.2
Reiterated .....	3.5	9.4	6.1	6.5	2.4	5.4
<b>Proportion of convictions by Provinces and classes—</b>						
Prince Edward Island .....	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.9
Nova Scotia .....	3.4	5.1	2.7	4.7	3.1	2.5
New Brunswick .....	2.5	2.7	1.5	5.2	1.2	2.9
Quebec .....	34.6	28.5	32.3	19.2	22.1	24.0
Ontario .....	52.0	56.4	56.0	61.4	60.9	58.5
Manitoba .....	1.4	2.8	2.9	2.0	6.2	0.4
British Columbia .....	3.7	3.0	2.5	0.5	5.0	7.6
North-west Territories .....	1.3	0.9	1.6	6.5	0.3	3.2
<b>Educational status by classes and Provinces—</b>						
<b>Prince Edward Island—</b>						
Unable to read and write .....	0.20	0.10	0.07			
Elementary .....	0.80	0.40	0.36	0.52	0.62	0.58
Superior .....	0.10		0.02			
Not given .....	0.08	0.10	0.04		0.62	0.27

1884-91.	CLASS.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Educational status by classes and Provinces—						
Nova Scotia—						
Unable to read and write.....	0·40	0·66	0·52	.....	.....	0·81
Elementary .....	2·50	3·34	1·80	3·62	1·86	1·27
Superior .....	0·08	0·05	0·02	.....	0·31	.....
Not given .....	0·50	1·06	0·40	1·04	0·93	0·41
New Brunswick—						
Unable to read and write.....	0·20	0·40	0·30	0·25	.....	0·68
Elementary .....	1·40	1·71	1·10	1·81	0·93	1·40
Superior .....	0·05	0·10	0·01	.....	0·31	.....
Not given .....	0·70	2·42	0·16	3·11	.....	0·27
Quebec—						
Unable to read and write.....	7·80	5·86	7·05	5·44	0·31	5·93
Elementary .....	25·03	20·10	23·71	11·40	19·56	16·20
Superior .....	0·40	0·10	0·20	.....	0·93	0·81
Not given .....	1·40	2·42	1·44	2·33	1·24	1·04
Ontario—						
Unable to read and write.....	5·80	7·70	8·87	10·10	1·86	7·29
Elementary .....	43·40	46·80	43·70	46·63	49·38	46·81
Superior .....	0·70	0·05	0·50	0·25	6·33	0·81
Not given.....	2·06	2·42	2·60	4·40	1·24	3·66
Manitoba—						
Unable to read and write.....	0·15	0·25	0·17	.....	.....	0·05
Elementary .....	0·98	2·50	2·66	0·52	5·60	0·31
Superior .....	0·04	0·05	0·07	.....	0·62	.....
Not given .....	0·22	.....	0·08	.....	.....	0·05
British Columbia—						
Unable to read and write.....	0·80	0·35	0·29	.....	.....	0·58
Elementary .....	1·40	1·51	1·60	1·04	3·41	4·35
Superior .....	0·04	.....	0·02	.....	.....	.....
Not given.....	1·40	1·16	1·12	1·04	1·55	2·67
North-west Territories—						
Unable to read and write.....	0·26	0·10	0·26	1·55	.....	.....
Elementary .....	0·37	0·60	0·52	1·04	.....	0·56
Superior .....	0·06	.....	0·04	.....	0·31	0·05
Not given.....	0·60	0·05	0·87	3·90	.....	2·65

A comparison of 1892 with the average of the preceding eight years gives the following results :—

Charges in 1892, 5,922 or 401 above the average.

Convictions in 1892, 4,030 or 411 above the average.

Females.—Proportion of females in convictions, average of eight years, 8·7 per cent ; and 7·1 per cent for 1892.

Occupations.—The agricultural class in 1892 furnished 4·8 per cent of the convictions against the average of 4·6 per cent for the eight years ; the commercial class, 9·6 per cent in 1892 compared with 9·2 per cent of an average during the previous eight years ; the domestic class, 4·4 per cent against the eight years' average of 5·6 per cent ; the industrial class, 16 per cent as against 14·7 per cent ; professional, 0·9 per cent against 1·6 per cent, and labourers 38 per cent against 41·7 per cent, and no occupation and " not given " 26·2 per cent against the previous average of 22·6 per cent.

Birth places.—England furnished 7·2 per cent of the convicted criminals in 1892, and in the eight previous years an average of 9·3 per cent ; Ireland, 6 per cent in 1892 and an average of 7·8 per cent ; Scotland, 2·3 per cent and an average of 2·2 per cent ; Canada, 73·5 per cent in 1892 and 68·2 for the average ; the United States, 4·8 per cent



## Criminal Statistics.

in 1892 and 5·8 for the average ; other foreign countries, 2·9 per cent and an average of 3·1 per cent.

Respecting the denominational beliefs of the convicted, the returns of 1892, compared with the average of the previous eight years, show :—

	1892.	1884-91.
Baptists.....	2·6	2·5
Roman Catholics.....	48·8	48·1
Church of England.....	18·3	16·2
Methodists.....	9·8	10·5
Presbyterians.....	7·1	7·3
Protestants.....	6·6	6·5
Other denominations.....	3·7	3·1
Not given.....	3·1	5·8

Respecting the civil condition of the 4,030 convictions, the returns of 1892 show that 26·4 per cent were of married persons ; 2·8 per cent of widowed ; 67·6 per cent of single persons and 2·8 not given. These figures are very similar to the eight years' average, these being respectively 26 per cent, 2·7 per cent, 67·4 per cent and 3·9 per cent.

Respecting ages the returns of 1892 show, in comparison with the average of the preceding eight years, the following results :—

Proportion of convictions by age-periods :—

	1892.	1884-91.
Under 16 years.....	17·7	13·7
16 to 21.....	16·3	17·9
21 to 40.....	47·7	49·0
40 and over.....	13·1	14·6
Not given.....	5·3	4·8

With regard to juvenile crime by sexes the returns set forth the following results :—

	1892.	1884-91.
Under 16 years, males.....	95·5	94·1
“ “ females.....	4·5	5·9
16 to 21 “ males.....	91·6	91·0
“ “ females.....	8·4	9·0

As to degree of criminality the returns show as under :—

	1892.	1884-91.
Convicted (all ages) for the first time.....	89·2	86·3
“ “ twice.....	5·8	8·0
“ “ reiterated.....	5·0	5·7

As to urban and rural crime the returns of convictions provide the following percentage comparisons :—

	1892.	1884-91.
Resident in cities.....	79·4	79·1
“ country.....	18·2	19·5
Residence not given.....	2·4	1·4

With respect to indulgence in liquors the returns give the accompanying results :—

	1892.	1884-91.
Moderate drinkers.....	53·5	47·0
Immoderate “.....	43·1	40·0
Others.....	3·4	13·0

The crime of the country in its relation to education is seen in the following comparisons. Per cent of convicted :—

	1892.	1884-91.
Unable to read.....	20·3	16·9
Elementary.....	74·3	74·8
Superior.....	2·2	1·1
Not given.....	3·2	7·2

### JUVENILE CRIME.

During the period 1884-91 there were 3,717 convictions of boys under 16 years old and 228 of girls under 16 years. In the same period there were of young men from 16 years to 20 (both years included), 4,718 convictions, and of girls, 463.

Put into three-year periods, and including 1892, the record stands thus :—

Year.	Under 16 years.		16 and under 21 years.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1884-5-6.....	952	77	1,567	170
1887-8-9.....	1,610	97	1,828	188
1890-1-2.....	1,837	86	1,924	160
The record for 1892 is.....	682	32	601	55

Dividing the juvenile criminals among the classes of crime, we find that the results are :—

	Under 16 years.		16 and under 21 years.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Class 1.....	157	7	786	35
“ 2.....	302	3	546	3
“ 3.....	3,092	168	3,117	284
“ 4.....	66	6	56	4
“ 5.....	3	1	42	1
“ 6.....	97	43	171	136
Totals.....	3,717	228	4,718	463

As class 3 contains 83 per cent of the convictions of boys under 16 years, an analysis of this class is called for in order to locate the kind of crime to commit which there seems to be a growing tendency among our youth.

## Criminal Statistics,

The following analysis is therefore presented :—

CLASS 3.—1884-91.

Character of Crime.	CONVICTED.			
	Under 16 years.		16 and under 21 years.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bringing stolen property into Canada .....			24	
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	18		68	
Larceny.....	2,998	162	2,796	270
Feloniously receiving.....	31	2	70	8
Fraud.....	5	2	33	2
False pretenses.....	15	2	46	4
Embezzlement.....	12		65	
Other offences against property.....	13		15	
Totals .....	3,092	168	3,117	284

From the above it will be seen that, of boys under 16 convicted of offences included in class 3, no less than 97 per cent were convicted of larceny. Putting larceny into 3-year periods we have for 1884-5-6 an average of 240 per annum; for 1887-8-9, an annual average of 437, and for 1890-91, of 476. For 1892 the number is 561.

It is evident, from this analysis, that juvenile criminality is developing in the direction of breaking the Eighth Commandment.

Summing up the results obtained from this study of the criminal statistics of Canada we find :—

1st. That, making allowance for the greater accuracy of the returns during recent years, crime has decreased.

2nd. That the year 1892 was one of the cleanest years of which we have record, the decrease in crime, as evidenced in the number of convictions, having been marked in all four of the great divisions :—offences against the person; against property; felonies and minor misdemeanours; and drunkenness.

3rd. That drunkenness has not increased notwithstanding the decrease in the number of Scott Act counties.

4th. That the law-abiding population in the North-west and Manitoba has a firm hold of the country, and gives promise of retaining that hold in the interest of law and order, thus making these newly opened regions highly attractive to settlers desirous of bringing up families in honest ways.

5th. That law is well administered in Canada, the escapes from charges made being fewer proportionally than in most countries.

6th. That the native born population is much less criminal in its tendencies than the foreign born.

7th. That the female population of Canada supplies much fewer criminals from its ranks than the female part of the population in other countries.

8th. That juvenile crime is on the increase among males, though decreasing among juveniles of the female sex. Evidently "our boys" want looking after.

9th. That recidivists are on the decrease, the number of persons convicted frequently of crime having, in 1892, been 5 per cent of the total convictions as against 5·7 per cent during the previous eight years. If criminality runs in families we are succeeding in extirpating the criminal producing families.

10th. The benefit of education as repressive of crime is seen in the fact that in 1892 more than one-fifth of the criminals were unable to read and write as against one-sixth in the previous eight years. The illiterates are gradually increasing their proportion while criminals with elementary education are decreasing their proportion.

11th. As regards religious beliefs, Roman Catholics, Church of England and Baptists show a tendency to go beyond their proportion, while Methodists and Presbyterians have not contributed their proportionate number. Thus the Roman Catholics, in 1892, formed 48·8 per cent of the total convicted criminals, and in the previous eight years they averaged 48·1 per cent. The proportion of Roman Catholics to the whole population of the Dominion, in 1891, was 41·21 per cent. They have therefore somewhat more of the crime charged to them than their relative numbers in the Canadian community warrant.

The adherents of the Church of England have increased their proportion of convicted criminals from 16·2 per cent, in the 1884-91 period, to 18·3 per cent in 1892, while by the census returns the proportion of the Church of England in the whole population was 13·37 per cent.

On the other hand Methodists decreased their proportion of convicted criminals from 10·5 per cent, in 1884-91, to 9·8 per cent in 1892, and Presbyterian criminals decreased from 7·3 to 7·1 per cent. The proportion of Methodists in the whole population, according to the census, is 17·40 per cent, and of Presbyterians 15·62 per cent. Thus each was considerably below the proportion of criminals that would fall to it from its relative position in the constituent elements of the population. The Presbyterians furnish a smaller quota to the criminal class than any other denomination.

12th. Crime in cities shows for 1892 a slight increase, and crime in the rural districts a decrease, as compared with 1884-91.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, CANADA,  
May, 1893.

## Criminal Statistics.

### LE CRIME AU CANADA.

Durant les treize années 1880-92 les fonctionnaires des cours ou tribunaux, administrant la justice criminelle du Canada, ont fourni au département de l'agriculture une copie des archives criminelles, en vertu de l'Acte 39 Victoria, chapitre 13, Statuts du Canada.

En laissant de côté les deux premières années durant lesquelles cette statistique a été recueillie, comme incomplète, vu les difficultés qui se rencontrent toujours dans l'introduction d'une mesure nouvelle, nous avons les registres de onze années. Ces registres montrent que durant ces onze années, il a été fait rapport de 383,457 condamnations divisées par années, comme suit :—

1882.....	31,305	1888.....	37,649
1883.....	33,388	1889.....	38,431
1884.....	29,536	1890.....	38,540
1885.....	33,869	1891.....	37,415
1886.....	33,874	1892.....	34,997
1887.....	34,453		

formant une moyenne annuelle de 34,860.

Comme une décade se trouve comprise dans la période 1882-91, il est bon de donner séparément pour l'année 1892, la statistique criminelle dont se compose le présent volume.

En suivant ce plan le nombre des condamnations pour les dix années 1882-91 s'élève à 348,460, ou une moyenne de 34,846.

Par classes, les 348,460 condamnations sont divisées comme suit :—

	1882-91.		1892.
	Total.	Moyenne annuelle.	
Meurtre, homicide, tentative de meurtre.....	265	26·5	13
Outrages contre la femme.....	847	84·7	65
Autres outrages contre la personne.....	47,826	4,782·6	4,786
Vol avec violence et avec effraction, bris de maison et de magasin..	2,283	228·3	251
Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....	421	42·1	46
Autres délits contre la propriété.....	30,530	3,053·0	3,164
Divers autres délits.....	1,435	143·5	292
Infractions aux lois municipales et autres petits délits.....	117,144	11,714·4	12,924
Ivresse.....	121,956	12,195·6	11,415
Infractions aux lois des licences.....	25,753	2,575·3	2,041

Réduites à quatre classes, ces 348,460 condamnations se divisent comme suit :—

	1882-91.		1892.
	Total.	Moyenne annuelle.	
Outrages contre la personne.....	48,938	4,893·8	4,864
Délits contre la propriété.....	33,234	3,323·4	3,461
Ivresse.....	121,956	12,195·6	11,415
Divers autres délits.....	144,332	14,433·2	15,257

En proportion de la population, les condamnations par million d'habitants sont comme ci-dessous :—

1882.....	7,154·4	1887.....	7,442·0
1883.....	7,542·9	1888.....	8,041·1
1884.....	6,596·9	1889.....	8,123·0
1885.....	7,480·1	1890.....	8,059·5
1886.....	7,365·2	1891.....	7,793·5
1892.....	7,141·0		

En prenant les outrages contre la personne, la proportion par million d'habitants est de :—

1882.....	1,066·6	1887.....	1,058·9
1883.....	1,099·8	1888.....	1,023·5
1884.....	957·9	1889.....	1,116·9
1885.....	1,117·0	1890.....	1,065·0
1886.....	1,136·1	1891.....	996·9
1892.....	992·6		

Délits contre la propriété, par million d'habitants :—

1882.....	689·7	1887.....	597·7
1883.....	614·3	1888.....	740·0
1884.....	842·7	1889.....	790·3
1885.....	746·3	1890.....	740·9
1886.....	698·5	1891.....	757·4
1892.....	706·3		

Félonies et délits non désignés, par million d'habitants :—

1882.....	2,767·8	1887.....	3,259·5
1883.....	2,940·7	1888.....	3,544·5
1884.....	2,590·5	1889.....	3,290·3
1885.....	3,133·2	1890.....	3,316·5
1886.....	3,127·0	1891.....	3,331·9
1892.....	3,113·1		

L'ivresse montre la proportion suivante, par million d'habitants :—

1882.....	2,630·2	1887.....	2,525·9
1883.....	2,888·1	1888.....	2,736·3
1884.....	2,206·0	1889.....	2,925·5
1885.....	2,483·6	1890.....	2,937·1
1886.....	2,403·6	1891.....	2,707·4
1892.....	2,329·6		

## Criminal Statistics.

Les rapports transmis au département nous permettent de diviser les condamnations en deux classes (1) " Délits sujets à poursuite," et (2) " Condamnations sommaires."

En mettant ces deux classes d'offenses ensemble, pour les années des recensements de 1881 et 1891, on trouve qu'en 1881 il y avait une offense pour chaque 148 habitants, tandis qu'en 1891 il y en avait une pour chaque 129. Ceci semblerait montrer une augmentation de 15 pour 100 dans le nombre d'offenses ou délits, durant les dix années ; mais cette conclusion est plus apparente que réelle, vu qu'en 1881—première année durant laquelle les rapports ont été transmis—il a été pris moins de soin pour faire ces rapports, qui, par conséquent se trouvaient alors moins complets qu'ils ne le sont aujourd'hui.

Outre le fait que beaucoup plus de soins sont maintenant apportés dans la transmission des rapports, les autres facteurs qui doivent nécessairement entrer dans la considération de la question, à savoir si le crime a réellement augmenté, sont : 1er, une plus grande vigilance de la part de la police ; 2me, le courant de la population vers les villes, ce qui rend la découverte du crime plus facile ; et 3me, l'élargissement du cadre des offenses criminelles par les législatures ; par exemple, chaque année les infractions aux lois municipales deviennent plus nombreuses que l'année précédente.

Par périodes de trois ans et par classes, la statistique criminelle est comme suit :—

### TAUX POUR CENT DU TOTAL DES CONDAMNATIONS.\*

—	1880-82.	1883-85.	1886-88.	1889-91.	1892.
1. Meurtre.....	0·066	0·080	0·073	0·07	0·07
2. Viol et autres outrages contre la femme.....	0·20	0·33	0·23	0·26	0·19
3. Autres outrages contre la personne. . . . .	15·03	14·37	13·73	12·90	13·70
4. Vol avec violence.....	0·53	0·63	0·67	0·73	0·71
5. Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons.....	0·17	0·17	0·60	0·37	0·13
6. Autres délits contre la propriété.....	9·33	9·57	8·13	8·70	9·04
7. Autres félonies et délits non désignés.....	0·63	0·50	0·40	0·40	0·82
8. Infractions aux lois municipales et autres petits délits . . . . .	35·01	33·48	32·55	34·43	36·90
9. Ivresse.....	33·16	34·90	33·60	35·70	32·62
10. Infractions aux lois des licences . . . . .	5·72	6·12	10·02	6·60	6·00

\* Un état détaillé se trouve à la page 32, Appendice I.

On voit par le tableau précédent que les numéros 8, 9 et 10, qui formaient 73·90 pour 100 des condamnations durant la période de 1880-82, s'élevaient à 76·73 pour 100 du total des condamnations en 1889-91.

Quant au reste des classes d'offenses, on remarque une tendance à une diminution dans celle de " Meurtre et homicide " ; dans celle de " Viol et autres outrages contre la femme " le taux reste à peu près dans la même moyenne générale, bien qu'il y ait une réduction durant les deux dernières périodes comparées avec celle de 1883-85. Dans les classes de " Vol avec violence " et " Vols de chevaux, bétail et moutons," il y a tendance à une augmentation. La classe d' " Ivresse " accuse aussi une augmentation générale

dans le nombre de condamnations. Ceci ne prouve pas que l'ivresse aille toujours en augmentant, mais qu'une surveillance plus énergique existe partout relativement à la punition de cette offense.\*

Etat des condamnations par provinces :—

Ontario, une condamnation pour chaque	112 habitants en	1881
“	“	109 “ 1891
Québec	“	211 “ 1881
“	“	138 “ 1891
Nouvelle-Ecosse	“	277 “ 1881
“	“	305 “ 1891
Nouveau-Brunswick	“	172 “ 1881
“	“	126 “ 1891
Ile du Prince-Edouard	“	206 “ 1881
“	“	196 “ 1891
Manitoba	“	62 “ 1881
“	“	153 “ 1891
Colombie-Britannique	“	109 “ 1881
“	“	71 “ 1891
Les Territoires	“	276 “ 1881
“	“	280 “ 1891

Dans Ontario la population a augmenté de 9·93 pour 100.

“ le crime “ 13·32 “

Dans Québec la population “ 10·26 “

“ le crime “ 67·00 “

Dans la Nou.-Ecosse la population “ 2·23 “

“ le crime “ 7·60 “

Dans le N.-Brunswick la population “ Nulle.

“ le crime “ 36·73 “

Dans l'Ile du P.-E. la population “ 0·17 “

“ le crime “ 5·04 “

Dans Manitoba la population “ 131·23 “

“ le crime “ 5·40 “

Dans la Col.-Britannique la population a augmenté de 98·50 pour 100.

“ le crime “ 201·55 “

Dans les Territoires la population “ 75·33 “

“ le crime “ 73·04 “

Ainsi, les criminels, tels que représentés par le nombre de condamnations, ont augmenté plus vite que la population, dans la Colombie-Britannique, dans Québec, dans le Nouveau-Brunswick et dans Ontario, tandis que dans les provinces de Manitoba, l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, la Nouvelle-Ecosse et les Territoires, l'augmentation de la population a été plus grande que celle des condamnations criminelles.

\* Le nombre de personnes accusées de meurtre durant la période 1881-92 (les deux années incluses) s'élève à 308, soit une moyenne annuelle de 25·7. Sur ce chiffre 168 ont été acquittées ; 14 ont été emprisonnées pour cause de folie, et 114 ont été condamnés, formant en tout 296. Sur les 12 qui restent il y a un cas d'extradition après procès, un cas où le prisonnier a été condamné deux fois et trois cas plus de deux fois ; dans un autre cas, le jury ne s'est pas accordé sur le verdict. Ces chiffres montrent que plus de 54 pour 100 des personnes accusées ont été condamnées. Dans le Royaume-Uni, la France, l'Allemagne, la Hongrie, l'Italie, l'Espagne et la Belgique, pris ensemble, le nombre d'acquittements s'élevait à 71 pour 100 du total des personnes accusées, et dans le Royaume-Uni et la France, pris ensemble, les acquittements s'élevaient à 64 pour 100 du total des accusations. Dans un sens général ceci indique ou que les accusations sont faites avec plus de discrétion au Canada, ou que les personnes accusées ont moins de chance d'être acquittées par les jurés canadiens que par ceux des autres pays.



## Criminal Statistics.

La diminution des condamnations criminelles est remarquable surtout dans la province de Manitoba où la population a augmenté de 131 pour 100. L'illégalité ne semble pas avoir de prise sur les manitobains ; au contraire, c'est la loi qui semble avoir une forte prise sur eux. Les rapports reçus montrent qu'en 1883 il y avait 3,444 condamnations, soit une condamnation pour chaque 26 habitants de la province. Chaque groupe de 26 personnes en contenait une qui avait été condamnée pour une offense criminelle. En 1884 le groupe s'était agrandi au point qu'il y avait alors une condamnation pour chaque 49 habitants ; en 1885, le groupe s'élevait à 63 personnes pour chaque condamnation. Durant les années suivantes le groupe a continué de s'agrandir, et en 1886, il y avait 77 personnes pour chaque condamnation ; en 1887 il y en avait 134 ; en 1888, 177 ; en 1889, 131 ; en 1890, 167 ; et en 1891, 153.

### II

Comme on l'a déjà démontré auparavant, les rapports nous mettent en état de pouvoir donner le nombre de condamnations, soit par délits sujets à poursuite, ou délits expédiés sommairement, et ce pour une période de 12 ans. Pour ce qui concerne les cas expédiés sommairement nous n'avons pas donné beaucoup de détails. On trouvera cependant plus d'informations concernant les délits sujets à poursuite. Par une erreur survenue dans l'arrangement des tableaux, la matière des premières années n'a pas été mise en tableau sur le plan des dernières années. On est à faire la compilation des premières années de manière à les mettre sur le même pied que les subséquentes. Nous avons cependant une série d'années à partir de 1884 à 1891 inclusivement, où le système de division qui a prévalu, a toujours été le même.

Durant ces huit années les personnes accusées de délits sujets à poursuite ont été de 44·180, et celles qui ont subi condamnation 28·918.

Voici un état détaillé pour ces huit années :—

Année.	Personnes accusées.	Emprisonnés pour folie.	Condamnés.	Proportion des condamnations aux accusations.
1884.....	4,400	6	2,506	57·0
1885.....	5,518	12	3,797	67·9
1886.....	5,497	11	3,509	63·9
1887.....	4,777	6	3,253	68·2
1888.....	5,867	12	3,747	63·8
1889.....	6,314	9	4,208	66·6
1890.....	5,819	10	3,934	67·6
1891.....	5,988	10	3,964	66·2
Moyenne.....	5,521	9	3,615	65·2
1892.....	5,921	9	4,030	68·0

La première conclusion qu'on peut tirer de ce tableau est que les condamnations ont été de 65·2 pour 100 du total des accusations. La deuxième montre qu'il n'y a pas une grande différence de proportion annuelle de condamnations avec les accusations, et la troisième démontre en outre que l'année 1887 a eu le taux le plus élevé, et l'année 1884 le plus bas.

Dans le Royaume-Uni le taux pour 100 des condamnations aux accusations pour l'espace de temps compris entre 1880-89 a été comme suit :—Angleterre et Ecosse, 77 pour 100 ; Irlande, 53 pour 100. En Australie le pourcentage est de 57·3. Le Canada

tient le milieu entre l'Angleterre et l'Australie pour ce qui a trait au taux des accusations ayant eu pour résultat la condamnation.

Le nombre annuel moyen d'accusations pour l'espace de temps (1884-91) en Canada est de 5,521, et de condamnations 3,615. Durant 1891 il y a eu 5,988 accusations, ou 467 au-dessus de la moyenne, et 3,964 condamnations, ou 249 au-dessus de la moyenne.

Le nombre total de condamnations par sexe, en Canada, pour l'espace de temps entre 1884-91 a été comme suit :—hommes, 26,383 ; femmes, 2,535. Les femmes formaient 8·7 pour 100 des condamnations.

En Angleterre, sur chaque 100 coupables il y a 84 hommes et 16 femmes ; en Ecosse, 67 hommes et 33 femmes ; en Canada, 90 hommes et 10 femmes ; à Victoria, en Australie, 76 hommes et 24 femmes ; en France, 83 hommes et 17 femmes ; en Allemagne, 79 hommes et 21 femmes. Vulgairement parlant, en Angleterre, la femme est pour un sixième dans la classe criminelle ; en Ecosse, un tiers ; en Canada, un dixième ; à Victoria, un quart ; en France, un sixième ; en Allemagne, un cinquième. Les pays ci-mentionnés montrent une échelle de démérite d'après l'ordre suivant :—l'Ecosse, Victoria, l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre, la France, le Canada. Ce dernier pays ayant beaucoup moins de criminels chez la femme. (*Voir* Appendice III.)

D'après les occupations, la classe agricole a été de 4·6 pour 100 dans les condamnations ; la classe commerciale, 9·2 ; domestique, 5·6 ; industrielle, 14·7 ; professionnelle, 1·6 ; la classe des journaliers, 41·7 ; non donnée et sans occupation, 22·6.

Il est facile de voir par ces chiffres que la classe des journaliers représente presque la moitié des condamnés. Nous voyons la même proportion pour la colonie de Victoria.

Quant aux lieux de naissance, l'Angleterre a contribué 9·3 pour 100.

“	“	l'Irlande	“	7·8	“
“	“	l'Ecosse	“	2·2	“
“	“	le Canada	“	68·2	“
“	“	les Etats-Unis	“	5·8	“
“	“	autres pays étrangers	“	3·1	“
“	“	autres possessions britanniques	“	0·3	pour 100.
“	“	non donnés	“	3·3	“

En comparant les rapports du recensement pour les nationalités, avec le tableau ci-haut, nous trouvons que—

L'Anglais forme 4·6 pour 100 de la population, et commet 9·3 pour 100 du crime.

L'Irlandais 3·1 “ “ “ 7·8 “

L'Ecoisais 2·2 “ “ “ 2·2 “

Les Canadiens 86·5 “ “ “ 68·2 “

Les Etats-Unis 1·7 “ “ “ 5·8 “

Autres pays étrangers 1·5 “ “ “ 3·1 “

Autres possessions britanniques 0·3 “ “ “ 0·3 “

Non donnés 4·6 “ “ “ 3·3 “

Ainsi les Anglais et les Irlandais, en comparaison de leur nombre, forment la plus forte proportion du crime qu'aucune des autres nationalités, les Anglais toutefois sont en tête de la liste. Les Etats-Unis suivent de bien près les Anglais et les Irlandais. Les autres pays étrangers viennent à la suite, mais beaucoup au-dessous des trois précédents. En fait de crime les Canadiens sont de beaucoup au-dessous de la moyenne qu'ils devraient avoir vu leur grand nombre, et les Ecoisais sont un peu au-dessous.

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Les Canadiens nés au pays contribuent 68·2 pour 100 du crime, quoiqu'ils soient 86½ pour 100 de la population, et les autres nationalités 31·8 pour 100 quoiqu'ils ne soient que 13½ pour 100 de la population.

Par âges, les rapports donnent les détails suivants :—

Moins de 16 ans, condamnations,	13·7	pour 100.
16 à 21 ans	17·9	“
21 à 40 ans	49·0	“
40 et au-dessus	14·6	“
Non donnés	4·8	“

Crime chez l'adolescent (par sexe) :—

Moins de 16 ans, garçons,	94·1	pour 100.
“ filles	5·9	“
16 à 21 ans garçons	91·0	“
“ filles	9·0	“

Par degré de culpabilité—les rapports nous montrent :—

Condamnés (tous âges) pour la 1ère fois,	83·3	pour 100.
“ 2me	8·0	“
“ 3me	et plus,	5·7 pour 100.

Par état civil :—

Mariés	26·0	pour 100 des criminels.
Veufs	2·7	“ “
Non mariés	67·4	“ “
Non donnés	3·9	“ “

Les criminels par dénominations religieuses sont représentés comme suit :—

Baptistes	2·5	pour 100.
Catholiques romains	48·1	“
Eglise d'Angleterre	16·2	“
Méthodistes	10·5	“
Presbytériens	7·3	“
Protestants	6·5	“
Autres dénominations	3·1	“
Non donnés	5·8	“

Par villes et par districts ruraux, les rapports sont comme suit :—

Résidents des villes	79·1	pour 100.
“ districts ruraux	19·5	“
Non donnés	1·4	“

Faisant usage de boisson, les rapports sont comme suit :—

Buveurs modérés	47	pour 100.
“ immodérés	40	“
Autres	13	“

Instruction, les rapports nous montrent l'état suivant\* :—

Incapables de lire	16·9	pour 100.
Elémentaire	74·8	“
Supérieure	1·1	“
Non donnée	7·2	“

\* Pour les détails, voir l'Appendice III.

Si nous poursuivons l'analyse nous en venons à classer le crime comme suit :—

Classe 1. Outrages contre la personne—

Condamnations aux offenses.....	65·2	pour 100.
“ 2. Délits avec violence contre la propriété—		
Condamnations aux offenses.....	63·0	“
“ 3. Délits sans violence contre la propriété—		
Condamnations aux offenses.....	66·2	“
“ 4. Offenses malicieuses contre la propriété—		
Condamnations aux offenses.....	53·4	“
“ 5. Faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie—		
Condamnations aux offenses.....	64·0	“
“ 6. Autres offenses non comprises dans les classes 1 à 5,	68·0	pour 100.

Total des classes, condamnations aux offenses, 65·4 pour 100.

Proportion des criminels condamnés pour chaque classe :—

Classe 1.....	22·2	pour 100.
“ 2.....	6·8	“
“ 3.....	60·9	“
“ 4.....	1·3	“
“ 5.....	1·1	“
“ 6.....	7·7	“

Proportion des femmes condamnées pour chaque classe :—

Classe 1.....	4·8	pour 100.
“ 2.....	1·6	“
“ 3.....	8·1	“
“ 4.....	6·0	“
“ 5.....	3·4	“
“ 6.....	33·2	“

Proportion des condamnations chez les jeunes gens pour chaque classe :—

Classe 1.....	2·5	pour 100.
“ 2.....	15·4	
“ 3.....	18·5	“
“ 4.....	18·4	“
“ 5.....	1·5	
“ 6.....	6·3	

# Criminal Statistics.

1884-91.	CLASSE.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Proportion des occupations aux condamnés—</b>						
Agricole.....	8.7	2.3	3.1	14.2	10.8	5.4
Commerciale.....	12.4	7.0	8.0	6.0	28.0	10.1
Domestique.....	4.8	3.0	6.1	3.1	4.4	7.8
Industrielle.....	18.6	20.2	13.3	10.8	16.1	11.0
Professionnelle.....	2.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	8.0	2.1
Classe des journaliers.....	42.6	46.1	43.0	39.4	26.4	25.2
Non donnée.....	10.5	20.6	25.3	25.7	6.2	38.1
<b>Proportion des lieux de naissance—</b>						
Angleterre et Galles.....	7.7	8.0	10.0	8.6	13.7	9.4
Irlande.....	9.6	5.9	7.4	6.3	5.3	8.3
Ecosse.....	2.1	2.2	2.0	3.3	5.0	2.3
Canada.....	68.7	70.7	68.8	70.0	55.0	62.3
Etats-Unis.....	4.5	8.0	5.5	3.6	11.4	9.4
Autres pays étrangers.....	4.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	4.7	2.2
Autres possessions anglaises.....	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.2
Non donnée.....	2.8	2.0	3.2	5.4	3.4	5.9
<b>Proportion par religions—</b>						
Baptistes.....	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.0	3.4	2.8
Catholiques romains.....	51.4	49.2	48.6	32.7	28.6	40.2
Eglise d'Angleterre.....	14.0	16.0	17.0	14.8	20.8	17.2
Méthodistes.....	9.2	10.6	10.5	15.5	17.1	13.2
Presbytériens.....	7.0	7.6	7.1	8.8	13.3	7.8
Protestants.....	7.8	6.0	6.2	7.3	6.2	6.8
Autres dénominations.....	4.1	3.4	4.0	8.0	5.6	4.2
Non donnée.....	4.2	4.1	4.1	10.9	5.0	7.8
<b>Proportion des campagnes et des villes—</b>						
Des campagnes.....	73.7	79.7	81.9	54.4	69.0	77.9
Des villes.....	25.4	19.6	16.6	43.7	28.5	19.9
Non donnée.....	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.2
<b>Proportion des personnes faisant et ne faisant pas usage de boisson—</b>						
Usage modéré.....	49.5	47.0	49.3	51.8	60.0	47.3
“ immodéré.....	41.1	40.9	36.4	27.4	30.1	36.5
Inconnus.....	9.4	12.1	14.3	20.8	9.9	16.2
<b>Proportion par instruction—</b>						
Incapable de lire et écrire.....	15.6	15.4	17.5	17.3	4.0	15.3
Elémentaire.....	75.9	77.5	74.9	66.2	81.4	71.9
Supérieure.....	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	9.0	1.6
Non donnée.....	7.0	6.7	6.7	16.3	5.6	11.2
<b>Degré de culpabilité—</b>						
Condamnés 1ère fois.....	91.4	79.2	85.4	86.3	91.6	84.4
“ 2ème fois.....	5.1	11.4	8.5	7.2	6.0	10.2
“ 3ème fois et plus.....	3.5	9.4	6.1	6.5	2.4	5.4
<b>Proportion des condamnations par provinces et par classes—</b>						
Ile du Prince-Edouard.....	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.9
Nouvelle-Ecosse.....	3.4	5.1	2.7	4.7	3.1	2.5
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	2.5	2.7	1.5	5.2	1.2	2.9
Québec.....	34.6	28.5	32.3	19.2	22.1	24.0
Ontario.....	52.0	56.4	56.0	61.4	60.9	58.5
Manitoba.....	1.4	2.8	2.9	2.0	6.2	0.4
Colombie-Anglaise.....	3.7	3.0	2.5	0.5	5.0	7.6
Territoires du Nord-Ouest.....	1.3	0.9	1.6	6.5	0.3	3.2
<b>Instruction par classes et par provinces—</b>						
Ile du Prince-Edouard—						
Incapable de lire et écrire.....	0.20	0.10	0.07	.....	.....	.....
Elémentaire.....	0.80	0.40	0.36	0.52	0.62	0.58
Supérieure.....	0.10	.....	0.02	.....	.....	.....
Non donnée.....	0.08	0.10	0.04	.....	0.62	0.27

1884-91.	CLASSE.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Instruction par classes et par provinces—						
Nouvelle-Ecosse—						
Incapable de lire et écrire.....	0.40	0.66	0.52			0.81
Elémentaire.....	2.50	3.34	1.80	3.62	1.86	1.27
Supérieure.....	0.08	0.05	0.02		0.31	
Non donnée.....	0.50	1.06	0.40	1.04	0.98	0.41
Nouveau-Brunswick—						
Incapable de lire et écrire.....	0.20	0.40	0.30	0.25		0.68
Elémentaire.....	1.40	1.71	1.10	1.81	0.93	1.40
Supérieure.....	0.05	0.10	0.01		0.31	
Non donnée.....	0.70	2.42	0.16	3.11		0.27
Québec—						
Incapable de lire et écrire.....	9.80	5.86	7.05	5.44	0.31	5.93
Elémentaire.....	25.03	20.10	23.71	11.40	19.56	16.20
Supérieure.....	0.40	0.10	0.20		0.93	0.81
Non donnée.....	1.40	2.42	1.44	2.33	1.24	1.04
Ontario—						
Incapable de lire et écrire.....	5.80	7.70	8.87	10.10	1.86	7.29
Elémentaire.....	43.40	46.80	43.70	46.63	49.38	46.81
Supérieure.....	0.70	0.05	0.50	0.25	6.33	0.81
Non donnée.....	2.06	2.42	2.60	4.40	1.24	3.66
Manitoba—						
Incapable de lire et écrire.....	0.15	0.25	0.17			0.05
Elémentaire.....	0.98	2.50	2.66	0.52	5.60	0.31
Supérieure.....	0.04	0.05	0.07		0.62	
Non donnée.....	0.22		0.08			0.05
Colombie-Britannique—						
Incapable de lire et écrire.....	0.80	0.35	0.29			0.58
Elémentaire.....	1.40	1.51	1.60	1.04	3.41	4.35
Supérieure.....	0.04		0.02			
Non donnée.....	1.40	1.16	1.12	1.04	1.55	2.67
Territoires du Nord-Ouest—						
Incapable de lire et écrire.....	0.26	0.10	0.26	1.55		
Elémentaire.....	0.37	0.60	0.52	1.04		0.56
Supérieure.....	0.06		0.04		0.31	0.05
Non donnée.....	0.60	0.05	0.87	3.90		2.65

En comparant l'année 1892 avec la moyenne des huit années précédentes, nous obtenons les résultats suivants :—

Accusations pour 1892.—5,922, ou 401 au-dessus de la moyenne.

Condamnations pour 1892.—4,030, ou 411 au-dessus de la moyenne.

Femmes.—La proportion de la moyenne des condamnations parmi les femmes durant ces huit années, est de 8.7 pour 100, et pour 1892, 7.1.

Occupations.—La classe agricole pour 1892 a contribué 4.8 pour 100 dans les condamnations, contre une moyenne de 4.6 pour les huit années ; la classe commerciale, 9.6 en 1892, comparé avec une moyenne de 9.2 durant les huit années précédentes ; la classe domestique, 4.4 contre une moyenne de 5.6 ces huit années ; la classe industrielle, 16.0 contre 14.7 ; la classe professionnelle, 0.9 contre 1.6, et la classe des journaliers, 38 contre 41.7, et sans occupation ou non donnée, 26.2 contre une moyenne de 22.6.

Le recensement de 1881 a divisé 1,500,000 personnes en différentes classes d'occupations, avec leurs différents taux pour 100, comme suit :—La classe agricole, 45 pour 100 ; commerciale, 7 ; domestique, 5 ; industrielle, 20 ; professionnelle, 4 ; la classe des journaliers, 12, et non classifiée, 7. Nous verrons, par le moyen de la comparaison dans le tableau suivant, que—1e. La classe agricole, dans aucun cas, ne contribue pour une

## Criminal Statistics.

part proportionnelle dans les différentes classes de criminels, leur proportion la plus élevée étant de 14·2 pour 100 dans la classe 4, dommages malicieux contre la propriété. 2e. Que la classe commerciale contribue pour plus que sa proportion dans les crimes entrés dans la classe 1, offenses contre la personne, et dans ceux de la classe 5, faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie. 3e. Que la classe domestique entre dans le crime à peu près dans une juste proportion quant à son nombre. 4e. Que la classe industrielle contribue pour moins que sa proportion dans les six divisions du crime, excepté cependant dans la classe 2, dommages avec violence contre la propriété, où elle excède un peu sa proportion. 5e. Que la classe professionnelle dans son ensemble a une moyenne proportionnelle beaucoup au-dessous de sa part dans le crime, comparée aux autres occupations. Elle a 1·6 pour 100 du crime ; et sa contribution aux occupations est de 4 pour 100. Dans les offenses pour faux et délits par rapport à la monnaie, elle a 8 pour 100. 6e. Que la classe des journaliers contribue pour plus que sa part dans la participation à chaque division du crime, le taux le plus élevé étant dans la classe 2, délits avec violence contre la propriété, où leur part dans le crime est de 46·1 pour 100, contre une contribution de 12 pour 100 aux différents éléments qui constituent les occupations ; on doit se rappeler cependant que la période de temps comprise dans ces rapports a été une ère de construction de chemins de fer, et que des groupes nombreux de travailleurs étaient répandus partout dans le pays et contribuaient pour une grande part aux registres criminels, sans contribuer d'une manière permanente à sa population.

Les rapports de 1892 montrent une amélioration, la proportion dans l'accomplissement du crime par les journaliers étant de 38 pour 100 contre 41·7 pour les huit années précédentes.

Lieux de naissance.—L'Angleterre, en 1892, a contribué 7·2 pour 100 dans les condamnations des criminels, et pour les huit années précédentes une moyenne de 9·3 ; l'Irlande, 6·0 en 1892, contre une moyenne de 7·8 ; l'Ecosse 2·3, et une moyenne de 2·2 ; le Canada, 73·5 en 1892, et une moyenne de 68·2 ; les Etats-Unis, 4·8 en 1892, et 5·8 en moyenne ; autres pays étrangers, 2·9, et une moyenne de 3·1.

Les rapports de 1892, concernant les croyances religieuses des condamnés, comparées avec la moyenne de ceux des huit années précédentes donnent le résultat suivant :—

	1892.	1884-91.
Baptistes . . . . .	2·6	2·5
Catholiques romains . . . . .	48·8	48·1
Eglise d'Angleterre . . . . .	18·3	16·2
Méthodistes . . . . .	9·8	10·5
Presbytériens . . . . .	7·1	7·3
Protestants . . . . .	6·6	6·5
Autres dénominations . . . . .	3·7	3·1
Non données . . . . .	3·1	5·8

Pour ce qui a trait à l'état civil des 4,030 personnes condamnées, les rapports de 1892 nous montrent que 26·4 pour 100 étaient des personnes mariées ; 2·8, personnes en veuvage ; 67·6 non mariées, et 2·8 non données. Ces chiffres se rapprochent beaucoup de la moyenne des huit années précédentes, qui montrent respectivement 26, 2·7, 67·4 et 3·9 pour 100.

En comparaison avec la moyenne des huit années en question, les rapports des différents âges pour 1892, nous donnent les résultats suivants :—

Proportion des condamnations par périodes d'âges :—

	1892.	1884-91.
Moins de 16 ans . . . . .	17·7	13·7
16 à 21 . . . . .	16·3	17·9
21 à 40 . . . . .	47·7	49·0
40 et plus . . . . .	13·1	14·6
Non donné . . . . .	5·3	4·8

Quant au crime chez l'adolescent, les rapport par sexes donnent les résultats suivants :—

	1892.	1884-91.
Moins de 16 ans, garçons . . . . .	95·5	94·1
“ filles . . . . .	4·5	5·9
16 à 21 ans, garçons . . . . .	91·6	91·0
“ filles . . . . .	8·4	9·0

Quant au degré de criminalité, les rapports nous montrent :—

	1892.	1884-91.
Condamnés (tous âges) pour la 1ère fois . . . . .	89·2	86·3
“ 2me “ . . . . .	5·8	8·0
“ 3 fois et plus . . . . .	5·0	5·7

Pour ce qui regarde le crime dans les villes et les campagnes, les rapports des condamnations nous donnent le pourcentage de comparaisons suivant :—

	1892.	1884-91.
Résidents des villes . . . . .	79·4	79·1
“ campagnes . . . . .	18·2	19·5
Résidence non donnée . . . . .	2·4	1·4

Pour ce qui regarde les personnes qui usent de la boisson, les rapports donnent le résultat suivant :—

	1892.	1884-91.
Usage modéré . . . . .	53·5	47·0
“ immodéré . . . . .	43·1	40·0
Autres . . . . .	3·4	13·0

Le crime du pays par rapport à l'éducation est donné dans les comparaisons suivantes. Pourcentage des condamnations :—

	1892.	1884-91.
Incapable de lire et écrire . . . . .	20·3	16·9
Elémentaire . . . . .	74·3	74·8
Supérieur . . . . .	2·2	1·1
Non donné . . . . .	3·2	7·2

### JEUNES DÉLINQUANTS.

Durant la période de temps à partir de 1884-91, il y a eu 3,717 condamnations de garçons au-dessous de 16 ans, et de 228 filles aussi au-dessous de 16 ans. Pour le même espace de temps, il y a eu parmi les garçons de 16 à 20 ans, les deux années incluses, 4,718 condamnations, et parmi les filles, 463.



## Criminal Statistics.

Faites une période de trois années chacune avec 1892, et vous aurez un résultat qui vous donnera le tableau suivant —

Année.	Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21 ans.	
	Garçons.	Filles.	Garçons.	Filles.
1884-5-6.....	952	77	1,567	170
1887-8-9.....	1,610	97	1,828	188
1890-1-2.....	1,837	86	1,924	160
Le résultat pour 1892 est.....	682	32	601	55

En séparant les jeunes délinquants des autres criminels en général, on arrive au résultat suivant :—

	Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21 ans.	
	Garçons.	Filles.	Garçons.	Filles.
Classe 1.....	157	7	786	35
“ 2.....	302	3	546	3
“ 3.....	3,092	168	3,117	284
“ 4.....	66	6	56	4
“ 5.....	3	1	42	1
“ 6.....	97	43	171	136
Total.....	3,717	228	4,718	463

Comme la classe 3 contient 83 pour 100 des condamnations de garçons au-dessous de 16 ans, une analyse de cette classe est nécessaire pour déterminer quelle est l'offense qui semble avoir une tendance à augmenter.

L'analyse suivante est par conséquent présentée :—

CLASSE 3.—1884-91.

Nature du crime.	CONDAMNÉS.			
	Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21 ans.	
	Garçons.	Filles.	Garçons.	Filles.
Effets volés apportés en Canada .....			24	
Vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons .....	18		68	
Larcin .....	2,998	162	2,796	270
Recel .....	31	2	70	8
Fraude .....	5	2	33	2
Faux prétextes .....	15	2	46	4
Détournement .....	12		65	
Autres offenses contre la propriété .....	13		15	
Total .....	3,092	168	3,117	284

En résumé, les résultats obtenus de l'étude faite des statistiques criminelles, nous trouvons :—

1e. Que, si l'on considère le grand soin apporté durant les dernières années dans les rapports transmis au département, il est évident que le crime a diminué.

2e. Que l'année 1892 est une des moins entachées que nous ayons enregistrée, le décroissement du crime, tel qu'établi par le nombre de condamnations se faisant remarquer dans les quatre grandes divisions : Outrages contre la personne ; Offenses contre la propriété ; Félonies et autres petits délits, et Ivresse.

3e. Que l'ivresse n'a pas augmenté, en dépit de la disparition de l'Acte Scott dans un certain nombre de comtés.

4e. Que la population désireuse de voir l'ordre maintenu dans le Manitoba et le Nord-Ouest ayant la haute-main, et laissant entrevoir qu'elle l'aura encore longtemps dans l'intérêt de la loi et de l'ordre, rend par conséquent ces régions nouvellement ouvertes très attrayantes pour les colons ayant l'intention d'y amener leurs familles et y gagner honnêtement leur vie.

5e. Que la loi est bien administrée au Canada ; ceux qui échappent aux accusations portées contre eux y étant en plus petit nombre que dans les autres pays.

6e. Que la population née au pays a beaucoup moins de tendance au crime que celle née à l'étranger.

7e. Que la population féminine du Canada fournit beaucoup moins de criminelles que la population féminine des autres pays.

8e. Que le crime chez l'adolescent augmente parmi les garçons pendant que chez les filles il diminue. Evidemment " nos garçons " ont besoin d'être surveillés.

9e. Que les récidivistes diminuent ; en 1892, le nombre de personnes condamnées comme tels ayant été 5 pour 100 du total des condamnations, contre 5.7 pour les huit

## Criminal Statistics.

années précédentes. Que si le crime est à l'état héréditaire dans certaines familles, on a réussi au moins à extirper les familles produisant le crime.

10e. Les bienfaits de l'éducation, comme frein au crime, sont établis par le fait qu'en 1892 plus qu'un cinquième des criminels était incapable de lire et écrire, contre un sixième pour les huit années précédentes. Les criminels sans instruction augmentent leur proportion, pendant que les criminels avec une éducation élémentaire diminuent la leur.

11e. Quant aux croyances religieuses, les catholiques romains, l'église d'Angleterre et les baptistes montrent une tendance à aller au-delà de leur proportion, pendant que les méthodistes et les presbytériens n'ont pas fourni leur nombre proportionnel. Ainsi les catholiques romains, en 1892, formaient 48·8 pour 100 du total des condamnés, et pour les huit années précédentes leur moyenne ne s'élevait qu'à 48·1 pour 100. La proportion des catholiques romains à la population totale du Canada, en 1891, était de 41·21 pour 100. Ils ont donc, en quelque sorte, contribué un peu plus dans le crime que leur nombre proportionnel en Canada le leur permettait.

Les adhérents de l'église d'Angleterre ont augmenté leur proportion des condamnés de 16·2 pour 100 pour la période 1884-91 à 18·3 en 1892, tandis que par les rapports du recensement la proportion de l'église d'Angleterre à la population totale était de 13·37 pour 100.

D'un autre côté, les méthodistes ont diminué leur proportion de condamnés de 10·5 pour 100 pour 1884-91 à 9·8 en 1892, et les criminels presbytériens ont diminué de 7·3 à 7·1 pour 100. La proportion des méthodistes à la population totale, d'après le recensement, est de 17·40 pour 100, et celle des presbytériens de 5·62. Ainsi la proportion des criminels appartenant à ces deux croyances religieuses a été de beaucoup au-dessous de celle qui devait leur échoir, d'après leur position relativement aux différents éléments qui constituent la population. Les presbytériens, comparativement aux autres dénominations, fournissent le plus faible contingent de la classe criminelle.

12e. Le crime dans les villes, pour 1892, montre une légère augmentation, et dans les districts ruraux une diminution, comparativement à la période 1884-91.

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*Statisticien.*

DÉPARTEMENT DE L'AGRICULTURE,  
Ottawa, Canada,  
Mai 1893.

## APPENDIX No. I.—APPENDICE No I.

## INDICTABLE AND SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

## DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE ET CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

## MURDER, &amp;c., (by Provinces), PERCENTAGE OF, TO TOTAL CONVICTIONS.

## MEURTRE, ETC., (par provinces) TAUX POUR CENT DU TOTAL DES CONDAMNATIONS.

Year. — Année.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	P.E. Island.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	N.-W. Territories
1880.	0.04	0.05						0.90
1881.	0.02	0.10	0.18				1.77	
1882.	0.06	0.16		0.03			0.18	
1883.	0.06	0.09		0.04	0.19		0.79	
1884.	0.08		0.14	0.04			0.41	10.26
1885.	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.04			0.33	5.70
1886.	0.05	0.01		0.04	0.15		1.20	11.66
1887.	0.04	0.06	0.16		0.39	0.26	0.68	5.40
1888.	0.03	0.03	0.25	0.09	0.21	0.25	0.37	1.32
1889.	0.03	0.07	0.14	0.13		0.22	1.02	0.43
1890.	0.07	0.03	0.13	0.06			0.55	
1891.	0.03	0.03	0.13				1.41	0.30
Average Moyenne	0.05	0.05 <sup>13</sup>	0.10	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.73	3.00

## OFFENCES AGAINST FEMALES, RAPE, &amp;c.—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA FEMME, VIOL, ETC.

1880.	0.17	0.18	0.24					
1881.	0.17	0.18	0.06	0.10		0.39		
1882.	0.23	0.07	0.08	0.09			0.18	
1883.	0.30	0.18	0.20	0.04				2.22
1884.	0.25	0.39	0.21	0.08	0.19			7.70
1885.	0.29	0.47	0.60	0.14	0.28	0.06	0.67	1.62
1886.	0.26	0.45	0.52	0.28			0.40	1.66
1887.	0.17	0.31	0.55	0.21		0.34	0.15	2.70
1888.	0.24	0.30	0.17	0.05			0.12	
1889.	0.19	0.39	0.21	0.13				0.43
1890.	0.21	0.40	0.47	0.07	0.21		0.18	1.28
1891.	0.20	0.43	0.40	0.08	1.08	0.10	0.29	0.28
Average Moyenne	0.22	0.31	0.31	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.17	1.49

## OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

## AUTRES OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

1880.	16.28	15.22	13.60	12.70	15.77	23.61	10.62	9.00
1881.	16.83	11.55	15.00	12.64	13.66	5.70	9.75	6.86
1882.	18.00	10.80	18.50	12.95	13.03	3.43	8.03	25.00
1883.	16.67	13.15	20.37	15.13	11.70	4.56	7.23	6.67
1884.	15.41	13.68	18.60	13.53	12.52	6.10	8.25	7.70
1885.	15.61	14.34	14.58	14.12	9.88	6.06	8.75	4.90
1886.	16.17	14.22	16.67	16.08	7.75	6.52	9.21	6.67
1887.	13.60	15.02	20.00	16.50	5.10	6.28	8.60	13.51
1888.	11.88	13.78	19.20	14.81	7.25	6.01	6.63	19.20
1889.	13.01	13.90	18.13	15.67	11.77	10.13	9.52	20.70
1890.	13.74	11.71	16.09	12.86	9.43	7.75	7.03	17.70
1891.	13.25	11.80	15.70	11.22	8.65	9.42	8.00	16.71
Average Moyenne	15.03	13.26	17.20	14.03	10.54	8.04	8.50	12.90

## Criminal Statistics.

### ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—VOL AVEC VIOLENCE.

Year. — Année.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	P.E. Island.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	N.-W. Territories
1880.....	0 46	1 10	0 80	0 48	0 85	0 37	2 13	.....
1881.....	0 46	0 70	0 13	0 48	.....	0 19	1 10	.....
1882.....	0 38	1 21	0 46	0 48	.....	0 27	0 36	.....
1883.....	0 41	0 51	0 70	0 08	0 19	0 30	1 08	.....
1884.....	0 72	1 34	0 63	0 08	0 76	0 24	0 82	2 56
1885.....	0 56	1 08	1 00	0 30	0 14	0 24	0 67	.....
1886.....	0 78	0 71	1 00	0 55	.....	0 56	1 30	.....
1887.....	0 62	0 46	1 81	0 48	.....	0 55	0 54	.....
1888.....	0 58	0 77	0 25	0 20	.....	0 67	0 50	2 00
1889.....	0 64	0 91	1 09	0 22	0 19	1 52	1 36	0 43
1890.....	0 80	0 68	0 34	0 46	0 42	0 50	0 46	1 93
1891.....	0 80	0 73	0 95	0 12	0 72	0 60	1 18	1 98
Average } Moyenne }	0 60	0 85	0 78	0 33	0 27	0 50	0 96	0 74

### HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.—VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.

1880.....	0 15	0 70	.....	0 13	.....	1 47	.....	.....
1881.....	0 16	0 31	.....	0 05	.....	0 19	.....	0 49
1882.....	0 14	0 19	0 08	.....	.....	0 20	.....	.....
1883.....	0 11	0 19	0 13	.....	.....	0 06	0 40	35 55
1884.....	0 13	0 21	.....	.....	.....	0 04	0 41	1 60
1885.....	0 16	0 20	0 06	0 09	.....	0 18	.....	2 44
1886.....	0 06	0 08	0 06	.....	.....	0 28	.....	.....
1887.....	0 30	0 14	0 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	0 07	0 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 37	1 30
1889.....	0 13	0 07	.....	.....	.....	0 09	.....	2 15
1890.....	0 09	0 05	0 07	.....	.....	.....	0 09	1 90
1891.....	0 15	0 08	.....	.....	.....	0 40	.....	1 41
Average } Moyenne }	0 14	0 19	0 05	.....	.....	0 24	0 10	3 90

### OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.—AUTRES OFFENCES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.

1880.....	10 15	13 14	9 24	6 45	6 18	11 44	31 90	18 00
1881.....	8 54	10 96	10 00	4 25	5 50	3 80	8 87	10 80
1882.....	10 00	9 75	12 21	4 44	6 03	2 43	8 76	6 25
1883.....	8 40	9 32	11 46	3 30	2 64	1 86	7 32	53 33
1884.....	14 20	11 21	12 61	4 93	5 50	5 45	6 80	70 00
1885.....	9 00	11 71	8 05	4 34	1 57	7 00	15 82	41 50
1886.....	9 00	9 74	8 50	3 30	2 00	4 60	11 81	53 33
1887.....	7 13	8 44	8 61	3 12	3 33	6 28	9 70	32 43
1888.....	7 83	11 25	8 76	4 70	2 55	7 75	8 00	21 06
1889.....	8 21	12 00	9 47	3 11	3 00	6 81	9 41	19 82
1890.....	8 34	9 78	9 00	2 85	3 56	9 16	5 60	24 11
1891.....	9 30	10 00	7 38	3 58	2 53	6 03	6 00	18 70
Average } Moyenne }	9 17	10 62	9 60	4 03	3 70	6 05	10 83	30 80

OTHER FELONIES AND MISDEMEANOURS.  
AUTRES FÉLONIES ET DÉLITS NON DÉSIGNÉS.

Year. — Année.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	P. E. Island.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	N.-W. Territories
1880.	0·67	0·85	1·20	0·20	0·21	0·74	1·13	1·70
1881.	1·07	0·80	1·20	0·21	0·19	0·38	5·54	0·50
1882.	0·42	0·21	0·23	0·26	.....	0·12	1·10	12·50
1883.	0·32	0·34	1·31	0·04	.....	0·14	2·27	6·66
1884.	0·52	0·80	0·14	0·20	.....	0·05	0·41	.....
1885.	0·37	0·63	0·61	0·10	0·14	0·47	.....	39·02
1886.	0·36	0·48	0·20	0·09	0·15	0·21	0·80	15·00
1887.	0·30	0·54	0·31	0·11	.....	0·22	1·91	.....
1888.	0·36	0·46	0·41	.....	.....	0·13	1·12	1·32
1889.	0·26	0·27	0·60	0·09	0·37	0·27	0·90	3·01
1890.	0·21	0·40	0·94	.....	.....	0·60	0·65	0·96
1891.	0·58	0·63	0·54	0·83	0·90	0·20	1·32	2·27
Average } Moyenne }	0·45	0·53	0·64	0·18	0·16	0·29	1·43	7·00

BREACHES OF MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS AND OTHER MINOR OFFENCES.  
INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS MUNICIPALES ET AUTRES PETITS DÉLITS.

1880.	43·15	46·30	34·00	22·31	21·53	58·67	30·00	70·94
1881.	42·11	52·83	27·42	20·92	31·12	40·00	23·06	72·55
1882.	39·02	46·67	25·00	22·87	22·88	33·50	22·63	.....
1883.	39·50	52·95	24·38	21·93	30·24	27·80	29·21	.....
1884.	39·85	46·12	26·00	23·97	34·34	37·58	34·41	.....
1885.	44·73	41·56	30·09	17·30	40·83	43·85	37·37	49·00
1886.	44·87	44·14	29·20	20·36	35·41	43·09	36·33	11·60
1887.	47·97	40·42	31·90	25·27	37·45	26·71	42·74	19·00
1888.	50·16	36·69	31·34	25·00	28·78	21·12	37·92	30·00
1889.	46·18	36·54	22·50	18·80	23·00	28·07	36·05	35·34
1890.	45·75	38·11	29·54	23·60	26·20	33·03	42·09	36·33
1891.	25·60	37·21	31·26	20·08	30·09	30·40	35·07	35·00
Average } Moyenne }	42·40	43·30	28·55	21·87	31·00	35·31	33·90	30·00

DRUNKENNESS.—IVRESSE.

1880.	28·8	23·0	41·0	57·7	55·4	4·0	24·0	.....
1881.	30·6	21·8	46·3	60·8	49·5	50·0	50·0	4·4
1882.	31·8	29·4	43·5	60·0	48·0	60·0	58·7	.....
1883.	34·4	23·2	41·4	59·4	46·0	65·6	51·6	.....
1884.	28·8	26·2	41·7	57·1	46·7	50·5	48·4	.....
1885.	29·2	30·0	45·1	63·5	47·0	42·2	36·3	.....
1886.	28·4	30·1	44·0	60·0	54·8	44·7	39·0	.....
1887.	30·0	34·5	36·5	54·3	53·7	59·1	35·6	27·0
1888.	28·8	36·0	41·6	55·0	61·2	64·0	46·3	24·0
1889.	31·3	35·8	48·0	61·6	61·7	53·0	40·7	17·7
1890.	30·8	38·8	43·4	60·1	60·1	49·0	43·4	15·4
1891.	25·6	39·1	43·0	64·1	56·0	52·0	48·0	23·2
Average } Moyenne }	29·8	30·7	43·0	59·5	53·4	50·0	43·5	21·5 (5 years)

# Criminal Statistics,

## APPENDIX No. II.—APPENDICE No. II.

### CLASS I.—CLASSE I.

#### UNDER 16 YEARS.—AU-DESSOUS DE 16 ANS.

Year. Année.	P. E. Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick		Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.		N.-W. Territories	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1891.....			1				5		6		1		1			
1890.....			3				19		12	1			1			
1889.....			1				9	1	15							
1888.....			1				8	1	9				1			
1887.....			3	1			10		7	1						
1886.....			1				3	1	11							
1885.....			3				10	1	8							
1884.....							5		3							
Totals....			13	1			69	4	71	2	1		3			

#### UNDER 21.—AU-DESSOUS DE 21.

1891.....	1		3		3		29	2	59	3						
1890.....			2		2		24	1	79	3					1	
1889.....			1		2		35	1	83	2	1		2			1
1888.....	1		3		2		30	2	55	3			4			
1887.....	2		10	1	1		41		45	2			1			
1886.....	3		5		2	1	22		53	1	3		1			1
1885.....			7		3		39	2	64	4	3		1			2
1884.....	3	1	3		1		10	3	36	3						1
Totals....	10	1	34	1	16	1	230	11	474	21	7		10			5

#### UNDER 40.—AU-DESSOUS DE 40.

1891.....	5		15		10	2	252	11	208	12	9		21			1
1890.....	2		7		10		182	12	261	16	6		8			5
1889.....	2		10		10		216	14	315	21	3	2	20			2
1888.....			1	1	11	1	169	8	255	16	3		21			
1887.....	2		26		7		154	11	219	8	9	1	11			1
1886.....	11		13		17	1	142	7	219	5	7		12			7
1885.....			8	2	13		187	8	263	8	8		1			6
1884.....	15		7		7		73	3	157	8	8		7			9
Totals....	37		87	3	85	4	1,375	74	1,897	94	53	3	101			31

#### 40 AND OVER.—40 ET PLUS.

1891.....	3	1	2		5	1	48	3	85	6	5	1	12			1
1890.....	1		11		1		39	6	97				5			1
1889.....			3	1	6	1	50	5	85	6	1		6			1
1888.....			4	1	5		57	7	77	6	3		1			
1887.....	2		7		5		54		68	3	1		4			
1886.....	6	1	9		4		49	2	75	3			6			4
1885.....	3		6		4		38	4	84	8	2		2			5
1884.....	6	1	3		4		20		61	2			1	1		
Totals....	21	3	45	2	34	2	355	27	632	34	12	1	37	1		12

NOT GIVEN.—NON DONNÉS.

Year. — Année.	P.E. Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.		N.-W. Territories.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1891.....			3	1			27	2	18	1	6		10		6	
1890.....			5				20	3	10		1		16		7	
1889.....			3	2	6	2	5		26	1	1		13		4	
1888.....			8		2		7		7	4	4		9		14	
1887.....	1		5	1	1		3		7	1			4		2	
1886.....			3				2	1	3	1			19			
1885.....			3	1			4		14				9			
1884.....			1	1	1		3	1	18				4			
Totals....	1		31	2	12	2	71	7	103	8	12		84		33	

CLASS 2.—CLASSE 2.

UNDER 16 YEARS.—AU-DESSOUS DE 16 ANS.

1891.....			2				19	1	26							
1890.....	2		1				10		27	1						
1889.....			1		1		25		26		11					
1888.....							5	1	26		3	1				
1887.....			5		1		2		25							
1886.....			4		3		1		25							
1885.....			6		1		10		14							
1884.....							5		15							
Totals....	2		19		6		77	2	184	1	14	1				

UNDER 21.—AU-DESSOUS DE 21.

1891.....	3		4		3		12		60		2		1	1	2	
1890.....					2		11		58		1				1	
1889.....			2		2		22		40	1	4		1			
1888.....			1		2		22		43		1					
1887.....			6		5		8		42		2					
1886.....					3		10		44		1					
1885.....	1		8		2		22		33		2					
1884.....	2		3	1			19		33							
Totals....	6		24	1	19		126		353	1	13		2	1	3	

UNDER 40.—AU-DESSOUS DE 40.

1891.....			4				38		56	1	4		5		2	
1890.....					4		41		70	1	4		3		3	
1889.....	1		3		3		37		71		2		6	1		
1888.....			1				37	1	57		1		3			
1887.....			5		2		22	1	50	3	3		4			
1886.....			8	2	4		36	1	71		6		13			
1885.....			3		3		43	1	55	2	2					
1884.....	2		1		2		44	8	61		5		2		1	
Totals....	3		25	2	18		298	12	491	7	27		36	1	6	



# Criminal Statistics.

40 AND OVER.—40 ET PLUS.

Year. — Année.	P. E. Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.		N.-W. Territories.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1891.			2				6		8				3			1
1890.			1		6		1		11							1
1889.			2				2		5							
1888.					1		5		8							
1887.			1		1		4	1	7							
1886.			1				7		10		1					
1885.							2		7							
1884.							6	1	10				2			
<b>Totals.</b>			7		8		33	2	66		1		5			2

NOT GIVEN.—NON DONNÉS.

1891.	1	2			2	1	3			6		2
1890.		3			7		3			2		
1889.		7			1		1			4		
1888.		1	1				1			1		3
1887.		6			2							
1886.		2	1		1							
1885.							3			2		
1884.		4					1					
<b>Totals.</b>	1	25	2		13	1	12			15		5

## CLASS 3.—CLASSE 3.

UNDER 16 YEARS.—AU-DESSOUS DE 16 ANS.

1891.	2	8	1	13	144	12	330	10	5			2
1890.	2	11		10	140	10	302	12	12	2		
1889.	3	29		3	174	17	324	15	4		4	
1888.		7		2	192	5	341	18	10		2	
1887.	3	11	1	1	54	4	249	11	5			2
1886.		11		1	54	9	221	14	2		1	2
1885.		17	1	1	64	7	196	8	11			
1884.					45	1	123	8				
<b>Totals.</b>	10	94	2	31	807	65	2,086	96	49	2	9	6

UNDER 21.—AU-DESSOUS DE 21.

1891.		16	2	8	104	11	286	19	14		4		6
1890.		10	2	7	138	16	288	23	12		3		7
1889.	3	16	2	5	134	13	290	30	21	2	6	1	10
1888.	5	9		7	164	9	234	32	3	2	7		
1887.	2	20	5	5	51	13	204	21	8		5		
1886.	2	13		12	64	3	240	20	6		5		4
1885.	1	19	1	8	101	9	261	23	12		1		5
1884.	5	3		9	76	4	141	14	12	1	1		2
<b>Totals.</b>	20	106	12	61	832	78	1,944	182	88	5	32	1	34



# Criminal Statistics.

UNDER 21.—AU-DESSOUS DE 21.

Year. — Année.	P. E. Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick		Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.		N.-W. Territories	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1891.....									4							
1890.....							2		5							
1889.....							2	1	4	1						
1888.....					1		2		8	1						
1887.....			4				1		8							
1886.....									4	1			1			
1885.....									4						3	
1884.....					1		1		1							
Totals.....			4		2		8	1	38	3			1		3	

UNDER 40.—AU-DESSOUS DE 40.

1891.....						1	6	1	9	2	1		1		4	
1890.....					3		4	1	12						3	
1889.....							4		15	1						
1888.....							3		13	1	1					
1887.....	1		2		1		4		4							
1886.....	1		1				2		12				2			
1885.....			1		1		3		11						3	
1884.....							3		3						1	
Totals.....	2		4		5	1	29	2	79	4	2		3		11	

40 AND OVER.—40 ET PLUS.

1891.....			1				1		5	1					2	
1890.....			2				2		5							
1889.....							1		8							
1888.....				1	1		1		8	1						
1887.....			2		1		1		4							
1886.....				1	1		4		6	2						
1885.....									6							
1884.....					1		2		4							
Totals.....			5	2	4		12		46	4					2	

NOT GIVEN.—NON DONNÉS.

1891.....									1				1		2	
1890.....									7				1		3	
1889.....																
1888.....			3				1		2						3	
1887.....							7								1	
1886.....							1									
1885.....									2				2			
1884.....							1									
Totals.....			3				10		12				4		9	

CLASS 5.—CLASSE 5.

UNDER 16 YEARS.—AU-DESSOUS DE 16 ANS.

Year. — Année.	P.E. Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick		Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.		N.-W. Territories	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1891.....																
1890.....									1							
1889.....		1														
1888.....																
1887.....																
1886.....								1								
1885.....								1								
1884.....								1								
Totals....	1						1	2	1							

UNDER 21.—AU-DESSOUS DE 21.

1891.....			1				2		2							
1890.....			1				1							1		
1889.....							2		3							
1888.....							1		6	1	1			1		
1887.....									6							
1886.....									2					1		
1885.....							1		7							
1884.....									1		1					
Totals....			2				7		28	1	2			3		

UNDER 40.—AU-DESSOUS DE 40.

1891.....			1				5		15	2	2			1		
1890.....			2				12	1	14	1	5			1		
1889.....		1					4		13		3					
1888.....							6		14	1				1		
1887.....			1				7		16		2			2		
1886.....							5	1	21					1		
1885.....							6		10	1	5					
1884.....							4		10							
Totals....	1		4				49	2	113	5	17			6		

40 AND OVER.—40 ET PLUS.

1891.....							1		2							
1890.....							1		3		1					
1889.....					2		1		5							
1888.....							2		8	1				1		
1887.....																
1886.....			1				1		4					2		
1885.....					1		3		10	1						
1884.....					1		1		2							
Totals....			1		4		9		34	2	1			3		

# Criminal Statistics.

NOT GIVEN.—NON DONNÉS.

Year. Année.	P. E. Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick		Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.		N.-W. Territories	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1891.....							1		1							
1890.....																
1889.....			2										3		1	
1888.....			1													
1887.....													1			
1886.....									3							
1885.....																
1884.....																
<b>Totals....</b>			3				1		4				4		1	

## CLASS 6.—CLASSE 6.

UNDER 16 YEARS.—AU-DESSOUS DE 16 ANS.

1891.....			4				4	2	8		1					
1890.....							2						1			
1889.....							5	5	7	2						
1888.....								3	1	2						
1887.....							4	3	3		1					
1886.....						1	5	4	2	1						
1885.....			1				9	6	5	1						
1884.....							27	9	7	4						
<b>Totals....</b>			5			1	56	32	33	10	2		1			

## UNDER 21.—AU-DESSOUS DE 21.

1891.....					1	3	11	1	11	4						1
1890.....		2					3	5	7	6						
1889.....							6	3	8	11			2			
1888.....			1				1	3	6	15			2		2	
1887.....			1	1			6	1	13	3	1					
1886.....		4					3	5	14	30						
1885.....			1				18	6	28	17	2					
1884.....			1				2	1	21	13						
<b>Totals....</b>		6	4	1	1	3	50	25	108	99	3		4	2		1

## UNDER 40.—AU-DESSOUS DE 40.

1891.....	1	2	1		3	2	29	4	23	7			8	3	3	
1890.....					2	3	26	4	38	6			3	42	2	
1889.....			1		4		18		54	16	1		4	*	2	
1888.....			3		1		21	4	66	67			6			
1887.....			2	3	1	4	31	4	54	16			4			
1886.....	1	4	5		1		50	4	77	54	1		3			7
1885.....			3		1	1	54	12	71	58						3
1884.....			2		2		11	1	65	65	1		2			
<b>Totals....</b>	2	6	17	3	14	11	240	33	448	289	3		30	45		17

40 AND OVER.—40 ET PLUS.

Year. — Année.	P. E. Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick		Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.		N.-W. Territories		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1891.....		1		1		4		7		5		1				2	
1890.....				1		1		5		7		10			6		1
1889.....	1	1				1		1		5		20			6		
1888.....				1		3		1		9		20			8		1
1887.....				1		5				11		1			19		
1886.....		2		3				1		24		4			28		6
1885.....				1		1		2		10		3			22		4
1884.....										2		2			31		18
Totals....	1	4		8		6		10		17		73		13	168		58

NOT GIVEN.—NON DONNÉS.

1891.....						1				1	1					3			3	1	2
1890.....				4						2	1					2			35	11	1
1889.....												5				1			3	12	1
1888.....						2				1		15				7			3	4	1
1887.....												7				13			1		
1886.....												6				1			4		
1885.....				7								7				1			1		40
1884.....						3				1		12				1			1		
Totals....				11		6				5	3	53			28	1			51	28	45









APPENDIX V.—APPENDICE V.

(Prepared by N. Gravel, Statistics Branch.)

MURDER, Attempt at, Manslaughter, Shooting, Stabbing and Wounding.

MEURTRE, tentative de meurtre, homicide non prémédité, usage d'armes avec intention

Years. — Années.	P. E. I. — I.P.-E.	N. S. — N.-E.	N. B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	B. C. — C.-B.	N.W.T. — T.N.-O.	Canada.
1880		1		13	43		1	1	59
1881	1	5	3	21	41		10	1	82
1882	1	1	5	30	52	1	8		98
1883	1	1	1	15	42	3	14		77
1884		5	4	7	60	2	3	4	85
1885	1	2	2	21	78	1	4	8	117
1886	1	3	3	5	62	3	18	7	102
1887	3	7	3	10	54	2	7	2	88
1888	1	4	6	13	49	2	13	4	92
1889		3	3	18	96	3	17	2	142
1890		3	2	10	95		12		122
1891		4	1	21	58	3	8	1	96
1892		1	4	16	69	2	14	5	111

OFFENCES against females, comprising :—Rape and attempt at ; Attempt and carnally knowing a girl of tender years ; Seduction, Indecent assaults and Assaults on females.

OUTRAGES contre la femme :—Viol ; tentative de viol ; tentative et commerce charnel avec une fille en bas âge ; séduction ; attentat à la pudeur et voies de fait sur femmes.

1880		4		11	31				46
1881		1	2	12	30	1			46
1882		1	2	5	41		1		50
1883		3	1	12	23			1	40
1884	1	3	2	24	41			3	74
1885		10	3	34	59	1	2	2	113
1886	2	8	6	36	50		4	1	105
1887		7	4	27	35	3	1	1	78
1888		2	1	28	57		1		89
1889		3	3	38	42			1	87
1890	1	7	2	42	46		2	4	104
1891	6	6	2	47	39	1	4	2	107
1892	8	1	2	44	48	4	5	3	115

AGGRAVATED assaults ; Assaults and obstructing Peace officer ; Assaults and Battery.

VOIES de fait graves ; voies de fait et faisant obstacle à un officier de la paix ; agression avec voies de fait.

1880	74	222	186	872	2,900	68	4	2	4,328
1881	71	230	231	709	2,770	69	42	4	4,126
1882	57	229	283	659	2,880	82	37	1	4,228
1883	62	277	388	815	2,728	150	65	3	4,488
1884	66	256	327	824	2,428	128	39	2	4,070
1885	67	240	286	959	2,919	99	22	5	4,597
1886	51	214	308	1,025	2,698	78	79	4	4,457
1887	25	219	247	1,196	2,421	51	58	5	4,222
1888	34	192	258	1,172	2,356	36	37	27	4,112
1889	57	218	293	1,218	2,463	91	69	45	4,454
1890	44	216	280	1,055	2,390	63	69	50	4,167
1891	39	195	243	1,134	2,137	76	101	57	3,982
1892	36	238	260	1,169	2,136	60	115	71	4,085

## Criminal Statistics.

VARIOUS other offences against the person, comprising :—Endangering safety of passengers on railways ; Sodomy and bestiality ; Concealing the birth of infants ; Refusing or neglecting to support family ; Deserting child ; Bigamy ; Abduction ; Libel ; Abortion and attempt to procure ; Threats and abusive language ; Various others.

DIVERS autres outrages contre la personne :—Exposant au péril les passagers sur les chemins de fer ; sodomie et bestialité ; suppression d'enfants ; refus de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille ; désertion d'enfants ; bigamie ; enlèvement ; libelle ; avortement et tentative d'avortement ; divers autres outrages.

Years. Années.	P.E.I. I.P.-E.	N.S. N.-E.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	B.C. C.-B.	N.W.T. T.N.-O.	Canada.
1880		2	1	11	56	3		1	74
1881		5	1	20	73				99
1882	9	9	8	45	216	3		1	291
1883		17	1	52	187	4	2		263
1884		5	2	16	34	1		1	59
1885	1	7	3	59	157	2	1		230
1886		40	40	88	352	11	7		538
1887		29	57	80	340	5	3		514
1888		14	45	85	338	9	6		497
1889	6	30	59	95	381	21	7	2	601
1890	1	21	53	146	459	14	1	5	700
1891	9	35	41	115	381	15	4	2	602
1892	7	53	52	70	349	10	5	7	553

BURGLARY ; House, shop, warehouse and freight car breaking ; Robbery ; Arson ; Malicious injury to horses, cattle, &c., and other damage to property.

VOL avec effraction ; bris de maisons, de magasins, d'entrepôts et de wagons de fret ; vol et demande avec menaces ; incendie par malveillance ; dommages malicieux aux chevaux, bestiaux et autres propriétés.

1880	4	26	49	159	559	9	6	2	814
1881	4	27	31	139	421	11	8	2	643
1882	2	44	53	159	547	13	10		828
1883	2	46	35	115	470	15	27	6	716
1884	19	45	45	218	944	27	12	2	1,312
1885	2	46	45	216	528	26	5	6	874
1886	6	44	56	233	586	19	26		970
1887	1	59	37	124	400	8	12	1	642
1888		50	64	351	544	13	12	6	1,040
1889	1	42	37	347	522	29	27	6	1,011
1890	5	47	44	303	543	23	14	21	1,000
1891	7	37	38	335	530	17	31	31	1,026
1892	11	55	28	301	477	16	21	8	1,917

LARCENY from dwelling houses, from the person ; of Post Letters ; of Horses, Cattle and Sheep ; Larceny and feloniously receiving and bringing stolen property into Canada.

VOL dans des maisons habitées ; vol sur la personne ; vol de lettres ; vol de chevaux, bétail et moutons ; larcin, recel et effets volés apportés en Canada.

1880	24	134	52	673	1,356	33	9	10	2,291
1881	25	125	58	617	1,105	36	36	22	2,024
1882	26	118	57	570	1,209	54	38	5	2,077
1883	12	131	51	526	1,035	48	61	34	1,898
1884	14	142	76	528	1,416	86	27	25	2,314
1885	9	105	50	698	1,324	90	38	47	2,361
1886	7	105	27	573	1,220	56	101	28	2,117
1887	16	70	31	625	1,171	51	62	11	2,037
1888	12	52	36	727	1,328	49	56	31	2,291
1889	16	102	38	836	1,428	64	66	44	2,594
1890	14	87	40	723	1,336	73	45	66	2,384
1891	11	84	54	785	1,385	58	59	45	2,481
1892	10	87	48	752	1,335	55	83	50	2,420

## EMBEZZLEMENT, Fraud and False pretences.

## DÉTOURNEMENT, fraude et faux prétextes.

Years. — Années.	P.E.I. — I.P.-E.	N.S. — N.-E.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	B.C. — C.-B.	N.W.T. — T.N.-O.	Canada.
1880.....	5	6	3	13	58	3	1	.....	89
1881.....	.....	5	.....	14	45	3	1	2	70
1882.....	3	3	.....	18	81	6	2	.....	113
1883.....	1	1	1	30	67	4	1	.....	105
1884.....	.....	1	2	44	88	10	.....	2	147
1885.....	1	4	2	25	98	7	6	1	144
1886.....	.....	.....	1	22	80	2	4	4	113
1887.....	.....	5	.....	25	55	2	1	.....	88
1888.....	.....	6	1	39	82	1	2	.....	131
1889.....	.....	1	2	52	74	1	2	2	134
1890.....	.....	5	2	56	88	.....	5	3	159
1891.....	.....	2	2	42	70	4	7	2	129
1892.....	5	5	1	39	70	.....	5	8	133

## DRUNKENNESS.

## IVRESSE.

1880.....	260	677	850	1,348	5,282	10	11	.....	8,438
1881.....	261	737	1,130	1,450	5,238	534	225	.....	9,575
1882.....	247	563	1,353	1,972	5,548	1,504	322	.....	11,509
1883.....	244	600	1,528	1,546	6,086	2,258	522	.....	12,784
1884.....	246	591	1,402	1,624	4,694	1,085	235	.....	9,877
1885.....	328	768	1,300	2,163	5,868	711	108	.....	11,246
1886.....	359	667	1,290	2,367	5,453	631	389	.....	11,156
1887.....	274	462	1,011	2,947	6,200	529	261	10	11,694
1888.....	287	501	1,141	3,360	6,633	479	370	36	12,807
1889.....	330	657	1,383	3,412	7,059	591	368	41	13,841
1890.....	287	642	1,561	3,999	6,553	486	469	48	14,045
1891.....	311	635	1,628	4,199	4,973	518	651	82	12,997
1892.....	301	676	1,291	3,832	3,967	633	606	109	11,415

BREACHES of Liquor Laws, comprising :—Breach of Canada Temperance Act, Selling liquor during prohibited hours, to Indians and without license, &c.

CONTRAVENTIONS aux lois de tempérance du Canada :—Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues, aux Sauvages, sans licence, etc.

1880.....	4	55	36	339	1,089	132	3	1	1,659
1881.....	50	46	90	301	965	156	41	8	1,747
1882.....	77	20	83	506	833	110	43	.....	1,672
1883.....	53	58	129	637	914	67	148	.....	2,006
1884.....	124	51	183	310	1,000	53	136	.....	1,857
1885.....	90	63	54	439	1,235	100	71	5	2,057
1886.....	72	60	153	492	1,646	79	120	5	2,627
1887.....	80	71	228	600	2,664	12	76	2	3,735
1888.....	91	83	222	628	3,108	1	94	30	4,257
1889.....	69	89	159	572	1,982	30	89	40	3,030
1890.....	75	130	326	372	1,131	15	115	39	2,203
1891.....	90	118	245	434	1,220	11	147	44	2,309
1892.....	75	121	268	304	1,069	21	148	35	2,041

## Criminal Statistics.

VAGRANCY ; Indecent exposure of the person ; Keeping, frequenting and inmates of houses of ill fame ; Loose, idle and disorderly ; Breach of the peace ; Disturbing religious and like meetings ; Want of sureties to keep the peace ; Riot ; Insulting, obscene and profane language, and Insanity.

VAGABONDAGE ; exposition indécente ; tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre ; conduite déréglée ; troubler la paix ; perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres ; défaut de cautions pour garder la paix ; émeute ; langage insultant, obscène, profane et aliénation mentale.

Years. — Années.	P.E.I. — I.P.-E.	N.S. — N.-E.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	B.C. — C.-B.	N.W.T. — T.N.-O.	Canada.
1880	50	336	212	1,736	3,823	62	2	.....	6,221
1881	33	279	173	1,660	3,477	239	36	1	5,898
1882	26	175	194	1,360	2,834	334	34	.....	4,957
1883	15	193	212	1,124	3,303	444	64	.....	5,355
1884	19	219	238	1,667	3,432	389	15	.....	5,979
1885	35	272	175	1,534	4,373	370	27	.....	6,786
1886	71	248	174	2,168	3,692	314	128	.....	6,795
1887	31	214	121	1,985	3,413	139	141	3	6,047
1888	10	208	154	2,041	4,170	84	103	6	6,776
1889	29	136	120	2,179	4,052	143	106	29	6,794
1890	25	219	166	2,775	4,244	102	157	41	7,729
1891	37	186	141	2,974	3,822	129	116	34	7,439
1892	23	211	159	3,009	3,659	125	143	63	7,392

OFFENCES against Fishery ; Gambling ; Game ; Medical ; Militia ; Masters and servants ; Pharmacy and Dentistry ; Railways ; Seamen ; Weights and Measures ; Adulteration of food and Lord's day Acts ; Municipal by-laws ; Carrying unlawful weapons ; Cruelty to animals, and Miscellaneous other offences.

INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS des pêcheries ; défendant le jeu ; de la chasse ; concernant la médecine ; de la milice ; concernant les maîtres et serviteurs ; concernant les pharmaciens et dentistes ; des chemins de fer ; maritimes ; des poids et mesures ; des falsifications de substances alimentaires ; des profanations du dimanche ; municipales ; port d'armes illégal ; cruauté envers les animaux, et divers autres délits.

1880	47	172	81	641	2,991	47	9	.....	3,988
1881	81	111	136	1,346	2,762	160	27	4	4,627
1882	66	128	234	1,360	3,146	395	47	.....	5,376
1883	140	102	223	1,767	2,767	446	88	.....	5,528
1884	38	99	167	878	2,055	365	16	.....	3,618
1885	160	168	125	1,019	3,361	268	13	1	5,115
1886	90	148	116	790	3,254	215	114	2	4,729
1887	80	119	121	851	3,798	87	94	2	5,152
1888	34	85	142	690	4,244	73	94	9	5,371
1889	25	83	143	713	4,343	138	123	12	5,580
1890	25	85	121	766	4,357	211	176	32	5,773
1891	44	169	143	608	4,694	163	222	45	6,088
1892	97	162	151	904	3,861	299	160	46	5,680

FORGERY and offences against the currency ; Offences against revenue laws ; Escape and attempt to escape from prison ; Attempt to suicide ; Perjury and subornation of perjury ; Conspiracy ; Contempt of court ; Treason-felony and other felonies and misdemeanours not included in the above.

FAUX et délits par rapport à la monnaie ; délits contre le revenu de l'Etat ; évasion et tentative d'évasion de prison ; tentative de suicide ; parjure et subornation de parjure ; conspiration ; mépris de cour ; trahison-félonie et autres délits non compris dans les précédentes,

Years. Années.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	B.C.	T.N.-O.	Canada.
	I.P.-E.	N.-E.					C.-B.	T.N.-O.	
1880	1	20	3	50	123	2	1	2	202
1881	1	19	4	51	183	4	25	1	288
1882		3	6	14	73	3	6	1	106
1883		19	1	23	56	5	23	1	128
1884		2	5	50	84	1	2		144
1885	2	16	2	56	97	8		48	229
1886	1	7	2	55	81	3	9	9	167
1887		4		57	79	2	14		156
1888		6	2	56	108	1	11	2	186
1889	2	9	6	41	85	4	8	8	163
1890		17		54	59	6	14	4	154
1891	1	7	2	49	80	2	10	8	159
1892	3	9	3	53	41	3	16	7	135

## TOTAL CONVICTIONS.—CONDAMNATIONS TOTALES.

1880	469	1,655	1,473	5,866	18,311	369	47	19	28,209
1881	527	1,590	1,859	6,430	17,110	1,179	451	79	29,225
1882	514	1,294	2,278	6,698	17,460	2,505	548	8	31,305
1883	530	1,448	2,571	6,662	17,678	3,444	1,010	45	33,388
1884	527	1,419	2,453	6,190	16,276	2,147	485	39	29,536
1885	698	1,701	2,047	7,223	20,097	1,683	297	123	33,869
1886	658	1,544	2,176	7,854	19,174	1,411	999	60	33,876
1887	510	1,266	1,860	8,527	20,630	891	732	37	34,453
1888	469	1,203	2,072	9,190	23,017	748	799	151	37,649
1889	535	1,373	2,246	9,521	22,527	1,115	882	232	38,431
1890	477	1,479	2,597	10,301	21,301	993	1,081	311	38,540
1891	555	1,478	2,540	10,473	19,389	997	1,360	353	37,415
1892	576	1,619	2,267	10,493	17,081	1,228	1,321	412	34,997

APPENDIX No. III.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1884-91 BOTH INCLUSIVE.—DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE, 1884-91, LES DEUX INCLUSIVEMENT.

Table with columns: NUMBER OF PERSONS, CONVICTED BY SEXES, OCCUPATIONS, BIRTHPLACES, CIVIL CONDITIONS, RELIGIONS. Rows include Class 1-6 and Total.

Table with columns: RESIDENCE, AGES, USE OF LIQUORS, CHARGED AND CONVICTED, BY PROVINCES.—ACCUSATIONS ET CONDAMNATIONS, PAR PROVINCES. Rows include Class 1-6 and Total.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS, BY PROVINCES.—JEUNES CRIMINELS, PAR PROVINCES.

Table with columns: PROVINCE (PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, QUEBEC, ONTARIO, MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES) and AGE (Under 16, 16 to 21). Rows include Class 1-6 and Total.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS, BY PROVINCES.—DEGRÉ D'ÉDUCATION, PAR PROVINCES.

Table with columns: PROVINCE (PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, QUEBEC, ONTARIO, MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES) and EDUCATIONAL STATUS (Unable to read or write, Elementary, Superior, Not given). Rows include Class 1-6 and Total.

DEGREE OF CRIMINALITY.

Table with columns: 1st time, 2nd time, Reiterated, Total convictions. Rows include Class 1-6 and Total.

Criminal Statistics.

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TABLE I.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

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TABEAU I.

DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE.

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TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.  —  Personnes accusés.	Ac- quit- ted.  —  Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  —  Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.  —  Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
<b>MURDER.</b>										
Restigouche, N.B. ....	1	1								
St. John, N.B. ....	1	1								
Westmoreland, N.B. ....	1			1	1					
Totals of New Brunswick. ....	3	2		1	1					
Montreal, Que. ....	3	3								
Bruce, Ont. ....	1	1								
Carleton, Ont. ....	1	1								
Frontenac, Ont. ....	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont. ....	2	2								
Northumberland & Durham, O. ....	1	1								
Thunder Bay, Ont. ....	1	1								
Waterloo, Ont. ....	1	1								
Wentworth, Ont. ....	2	2								
York, Ont. ....	a2	1								
Totals of Ontario. ....	12	11								
Manitoba, Eastern. ....	1			1	1					
Clinton, B.C. ....	1	1								
New Westminster, B.C. ....	2			2	2					
Totals of British Columbia. ....	3	1		2	2					
Alberta, Southern N.-W.T. ....	2	1		1	1					
Totals of Canada. ....	a24	18		5	5					
<b>ATTEMPT TO MURDER.</b>										
Montreal, Que. ....	1			1			1			
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T. ....	1			1	1					
Totals of Canada. ....	2			2	1		1			
<b>MANSLAUGHTER.</b>										
St. John, N.B. ....	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que. ....	6	5		1	1			1		
Terrebonne, Que. ....	1	1								
Totals of Quebec. ....	7	6		1	1			1		

a. 1 jury disagreed—1 le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

# Criminal Statistics,

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.											CLASSE I.			
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.					CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort.	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commer- çants.	Domestic — — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — — Profes- sions libé- rales.	Labi- orers — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — Mariés.	Wid- owed — — En- veu- vage.	Single — — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.												
D'un ans et m's de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie												
<b>MEURTRE.</b>														
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
<b>TENTATIVE DE MEURTRE.</b>														
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
<b>HOMICIDE NON PREMEDITÉ.</b>														
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Mo- déré	Im- déré		
<b>MURDER.</b>													
Restigouche, N.-B.													
St. John, N.-B.													
Westmoreland, N.-B.		1				1						1	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.		1				1						1	
Montréal, Qué.													
Bruce, Ont.													
Carleton, Ont.													
Frontenac, Ont.													
Middlesex, Ont.													
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.													
Thunder Bay, Ont.													
Waterloo, Ont.													
Wentworth, Ont.													
York, Ont.													
Totaux d'Ontario.													
Manitoba, Est		1			1							1	
Clinton, Col.-B.										2			
New-Westminster, Col.-B.										2			
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.										2			
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.	1							1				1	
Totaux du Canada	1	2			1	1	1	1	2	2		1	
<b>ATTEMPT TO MURDER.</b>													
Montréal, Qué.		1				1						1	
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.									1				
Totaux du Canada.		1				1			1			1	
<b>MANSLAUGHTER.</b>													
St. John, N.-B.	1							1				1	
Montréal, Qué.		1			1							1	
Terrebonne, Qué.													
Totaux de Québec.		1			1							1	



TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- ves.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.					Un- der one year.	One year and over.	
<b>MANSLAUGHTER—Concluded.</b>										
Lambton, Ont. ....	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont. ....	1			1	1					
Northumberland & Durham, O. ....	1	1								
Peel, Ont. ....	1			1	1					
Perth, Ont. ....	1			1	1					
Totals of Ontario. ....	5	2		3	3					
Victoria, B.C. ....	1			1	1					
Totals of Canada. ....	14	8		6	6					1
<b>RAPE.</b>										
Annapolis, N.S. ....	1									
Hants, N.S. ....	1	1								
Totals of Nova Scotia. ....	2	1								
Gaspé, Que. ....	1	1								
Montreal, Que. ....	4	3		1	1					
Quebec, Que. ....	1	1								
Totals of Quebec. ....	6	5		1	1					
Brant, Ont. ....	1	1								
Frontenac, Ont. ....	1			1	1					
Hastings, Ont. ....	1	1								
Huron, Ont. ....	1	1								
Leeds and Grenville, Ont. ....	1	1								
Lennox and Addington, Ont. ....	1	1								
Waterloo, Ont. ....	1	1								
Welland, Ont. ....	1	1								
York, Ont. ....	1	1								
Totals of Ontario. ....	9	8		1	1					
Manitoba, Eastern. ....	1	1								
Totals of Canada. ....	18	15		2	2					
<b>ATTEMPT AT RAPE.</b>										
Bruce, Ont. ....	1			1	1					
Elgin, Ont. ....	1			1	1					1
Essex, Ont. ....	1			1	1					1
Kent, Ont. ....	3			3	3					2
Lennox and Addington, Ont. ....	1			1	1					
Wentworth, Ont. ....	2	1		1	1					
Totals of Ontario and Canada. ....	9	1		8	8					3

a. Escape before trial.—S'est évadé avant son procès.

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.				
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — Servi- teurs.	Industrial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional. — Profes- sions libé- rales.	Laborers. — Jour- na- liers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — En- veuve- gés.	Single. — Céli- bataires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
<b>HOMICIDE NON PRÉMÉDITÉ—Fin.</b>														
	1										1	1		
	1					1						1		
		1									1	1		
	2		1			1					1	3		
	1												1	
	3		2			1	1				1	3	1	2
<b>VIOL.</b>														
												1		1
												1		1
	1					1								1
	1					1								1
	1					1								1
	1					1							1	1
<b>TENTATIVE DE VIOL.</b>														
	1											1		1
												1		1
	1											3		3
		1										1		1
		1										1		1
	2		2									8	1	7

*a.* Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.			
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate			
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.						
		Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré
H.	F.				H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	
<b>MANSLAUGHTER—Concluded.</b>															
Lambton, Ont. . . . .	1							1						1	
Middlesex, Ont. . . . .															
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.															
Peel, Ont. . . . .			1												1
Perth, Ont. . . . .		1													1
Totaux d'Ontario. . . . .	1	1	1							3				1	2
Victoria, Col.-B. . . . .			1										1		1
Totaux du Canada . . . . .	2	3	1		1			1	3	1				2	4
<b>RAPE.</b>															
Annapolis, N.-E. . . . .															
Hants, N.-E. . . . .															
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse. . . . .															
Gaspé, Qué . . . . .															
Montréal, Qué . . . . .	1									1					1
Québec, Qué . . . . .															
Totaux de Québec. . . . .	1									1					1
Brant, Ont. . . . .															
Frontenac, Ont. . . . .	1							1							1
Hastings, Ont. . . . .															
Huron, Ont. . . . .															
Leeds et Grenville, Ont. . . . .															
Lennox et Addington, Ont. . . . .															
Waterloo, Ont. . . . .															
Welland, Ont. . . . .															
York, Ont. . . . .															
Totaux d'Ontario. . . . .	1							1							1
Manitoba, Est. . . . .															
Totaux du Canada . . . . .	2							1	1						2
<b>ATTEMPT AT RAPE.</b>															
Bruce, Ont. . . . .	1									1					1
Elgin, Ont. . . . .	1									1					1
Essex, Ont. . . . .		1								1					1
Kent, Ont. . . . .	1	2				2		1							3
Lennox et Addington, Ont. . . . .		1				1								1	1
Wentworth, Ont. . . . .		1						1							1
Totaux d'Ont. et du Canada . . . . .	3	5				3		5						2	6

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.      OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.      CLASSE I.															
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.					RESI- DENCE.				
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.					Baptists.	Catholics.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodistes.	Presbytériens.		Autr's confessions.		
<b>HOMICIDE NON PRÉMEDITÉ—Fin.</b>															
	1						1							1	
			1						1					1	
1									1					1	
1	1		1				1		2					3	
1								1							1
2	1		3				2	2	2					5	1
<b>VIOL.</b>															
			1				1							1	
			1				1							1	
			1				1							1	
			1				1							1	
			2				2							1	1
<b>TENTATIVE DE VIOL.</b>															
			1							1				1	
			1						1					1	
			3				1		2			1	1	3	
			1				1			1				1	
			1				1							1	
			8				2		3	2		1	5	3	



TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mnde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
<b>ATTEMPT AND CARNALLY KNOWING A GIRL OF TENDER YEARS.</b>										
Montreal, Que.....	2			2	1	1			1	
St. Francis, Que.....	1			1	1					
Totals of Quebec.....	3			3	2	1			1	
Brant, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1								
Essex, Ont.....	1	1								
Lanark, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
Victoria, Ont.....	1	1								
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1								
York, Ont.....	3	3								
Totals of Ontario.....	9	7		2	2			2		
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1	1								
Victoria, B.C.....	2									
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.....	1			1	1					
Totals of Canada.....	16	8		6	5	1		2	1	
<b>INDECENT ASSAULT.</b>										
Lunenburg, N.S.....	1			1	1			b1		
St. John, N.B.....	1			1	1			c1		
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1			1	1			1		
Totals of New Brunswick.....	2			2	2			2		
Bedford, Que.....	1			1	1			1		
Joliette, Que.....	1			1	1		1			
Montreal, Que.....	10	2		8	6	1	1	d4	1	
Ottawa, Que.....	2			2	2			2		
Quebec, Que.....	1			1	1					
St. Francis, Que.....	2			2	2			1		
Terrebonne, Que.....	e1									
Totals of Quebec.....	18	2		15	13	1	1	2	7	
Algoma, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				1	
Carleton, Ont.....	3			3	2	1		2	1	
Dufferin, Ont.....	f1									
Elgin, Ont.....	2	2								
Essex, Ont.....	1	1								
Frontenac, Ont.....	1			1	1				g1	
Kent, Ont.....	1	1								
Lanark, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		

a. Left the country, bail forfeited.—Ont laissé le pays, cautionnement confisqué. b. And 20 lashes.—  
c. Nolle prosequi. f. Jury disagreed.—Le jury ne s'est pas accordé. g. And 24 lashes.—Et 24 coups de

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.						OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.						CLASSE I.		
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries	Other Senten- ces.							ÉTATS CIVILS.		
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.		—	—	—	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic.	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Autres Senten- ces.	Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mariés.	En- veu- vage.	Céli- ba- taires.
<b>TENTATIVE ET COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE EN BAS AGE.</b>														
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	4
<b>ATTENTAT À LA PUDEUR.</b>														
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	4	1	3	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	1	3	.....	6	2	3	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

Et 20 coups de fouet. c. And 40 lashes.—Et 40 coups de fouet. d. And 50 lashes.—Et 50 coups de fouet. ouet.

TABLE 1.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Sape-rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo-de-rate	Im-mo-de-rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non donné.					
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Élé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo-déré	Im-mo-déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
<b>ATTEMPT AND CARNALLY KNOWING A GIRL OF TENDER YEARS.</b>													
Montréal, Qué.....	1	1				1	1					2	
St. François, Qué.....		1			1						1		
Totaux de Québec.....	1	2			1	1	1				1	2	
Brant, Ont.....	1				1						1		
Bruce, Ont.....													
Essex, Ont.....													
Lanark, Ont.....		1			1						1		
Victoria, Ont.....													
Wentworth, Ont.....													
York, Ont.....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....	1	1			2						2		
Manitoba, Est.....													
Victoria, Col.-B.....													
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.....										1			
Totaux du Canada.....	2	3			3	1	1			1	3	2	
<b>INDECENT ASSAULT.</b>													
Lunenburg, N.-E.....			1					1			1		
St. Jean, N.-B.....		1			1						1	1	
Westmoreland, N.-B.....		1			1						1		
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....		2			2						1	1	
Bedford, Qué.....	1				1						1		
Joliette, Qué.....		1				1					1		
Montréal, Qué.....	1	7		1		4	3				2	6	
Ottawa, Qué.....	1	1				2					2		
Québec, Qué.....	1			1							1		
St. François, Qué.....		2		1	1						2		
Terrebonne, Qué.....													
Totaux de Québec.....	4	11		3	2	7	3				9	6	
Algoma, Ont.....		1					1				1		
Carleton, Ont.....	2	1				2	1				3		
Dufferin, Ont.....													
Elgin, Ont.....													
Essex, Ont.....													
Frontenac, Ont.....		1			1							1	
Kent, Ont.....													
Lanark, Ont.....		1			1						1		

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autr's confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.													
<b>TENTATIVE ET COMMERCE CHARNEL AVEC UNE FILLE EN BAS AGE.</b>															
1			1		1		2				1		2	1	
1			1		1		2				1		2	1	
			1					1					1		
1								1					1		
1			1					2					2		
2			2		1		2	2			1		4	1	
<b>ATTENTAT À LA PUDEUR.</b>															
			1				1						1		
			1							1			1	1	
			2							1		1	1	1	
			1					1					1	1	
1			6		1		7	1					6	2	
		1	2				1	1					2	1	
1			1				1						1	1	
2		1	11		1		12	2					7	8	
		1								1			2	1	
			3				2			1			2	1	
													1		
1							1						1	1	

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	—	—	—	—	Un- der one year.	One year and over.	
<b>INDECENT ASSAULT—Concluded.</b>										
Lincoln, Ont. ....	2	1	1	1	3	1				
Middlesex, Ont. ....	a4			3	3				1	
Norfolk, Ont. ....	2	2								
Perth, Ont. ....	5			5	5		1	b2		
Prescott and Russell, Ont. ....	1	1								
Simcoe, Ont. ....	4	3		1	1					1
Thunder Bay, Ont. ....	1	1								
Victoria, Ont. ....	2			2	1	1		1	1	
Waterloo, Ont. ....	1	1								
Wentworth, Ont. ....	1			1	1				1	
York, Ont. ....	14	10		4	4			c2	d2	
Totals of Ontario. ....	49	24		23	20	3	1	10	7	
Manitoba, Eastern. ....	2			2	2					
Manitoba, Western. ....	2			2	2			1	e1	
Totals of Manitoba. ....	4			4	4			1	1	
Clinton, B.C. ....	1	1								
New Westminster, B.C. ....	1			1	1					1
Victoria, B.C. ....	3	1		2	2					2
Totals of British Columbia. ....	5	2		3	3					3
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T. ....	1			1	1			f1		
Totals of Canada. ....	80	28		49	44	4	1	3	22	12
<b>ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS.</b>										
Cumberland, N.S. ....	2			2	2				2	
Halifax, N.S. ....	1	1								
Yarmouth, N.S. ....	2			2	2					
Totals of Nova Scotia. ....	5	1		4	4				2	
Gloucester, N.B. ....	1	1								
Westmoreland, N.B. ....	4			4	4					
Totals of New Brunswick. ....	5	1		4	4					
Algoma, Ont. ....	1			1	1				1	
Haldimand, Ont. ....	1			1	1					
Simcoe, Ont. ....	2	2								
Wentworth, Ont. ....	2			2	2					
Totals of Ontario. ....	6	2		4	4				1	
Totals of Canada. ....	16	4		12	12				3	

a. 1 jury disagreed.—1 le juré ne s'est pas accordé. b. 1 both gaol and fine, the other to receive 10 recevoir 20 coups de fouet. d. 1 to receive 30 lashes.—1 à recevoir 30 coups de fouet. e. And 15 lashes.—

# Criminal Statistics,

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.				
SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life. — A vie	D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries.	Other Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — Servi- teurs.	Industrial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and under five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.													
<b>ATTENTAT À LA PUDEUR—Fin.</b>														
1					2g.				1		1			1
				1	1g.				2		2	1		4
											1			1
											2			2
							2		2		1	1		3
1				1	3g.	1	3		6		11	6		17
1	1								1		1			2
									1			2		
1	1								2		1	2		2
											1			2
											1			2
											1			1
4	1			4	3g.	3	4	1	11	1	22	11	3	34
<b>EXPOSANT AU PÉRIL, LES PASSAGERS SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.</b>														
											2			2
	2								2					2
	2								2		2			4
4							3				1	1		3
4							3				1	1		3
				1							1			1
					2g.						1			1
				1	2g.						2			4
4	2			1	2g.		3		2		5	1		11

lashes.—1 la prison et l'amende, l'autre à recevoir 10 coups de fouet. c. And to receive 20 lashes.—Et à Et 15 coups de fouet. f. And 6 lashes.—Et 6 coups de fouet. g. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQOURS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.			Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate	
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.			Mo- de- ré	Im- mo- de- ré	
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M. F	M. F	M. F	M. F	M. F	M. F	M. F	Mo- de- ré	Im- mo- de- ré	
<b>INDECENT ASSAULT—Concluded.</b>													
Lincoln, Ont. ....		1			1						1		
Middlesex, Ont. ....	1	2		1	1						2	1	
Norfolk, Ont. ....													
Perth, Ont. ....		5		1	1		2	1			5		
Prescott et Russell, Ont. ....													
Simcoe, Ont. ....		1					1					1	
Thunder Bay, Ont. ....													
Victoria, Ont. ....	1	1					2				2		
Waterloo, Ont. ....													
Wentworth, Ont. ....		1					1					1	
York, Ont. ....		4			2		1	1			4		
Totaux d'Ontario. ....	4	19		2	6		11	4			19	4	
Manitoba, Est. ....		2						2			2		
Manitoba, Ouest. ....	1	1					1	1			2		
Totaux de Manitoba. ....	1	3					1	3			4		
Clinton, Col.-B. ....													
New-Westminster, Col.-B. ....										1			
Victoria, Col.-B. ....		2			1			1			1	1	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann. ....		2			1			1		1	1	1	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O. ....		1					1					1	
Totaux du Canada. ....	9	38	1	5	11		20	12		1	35	13	
<b>ENDANGERING SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON RAILWAYS.</b>													
Cumberland, N.-E. ....		2								2		2	
Halifax, N.-E. ....													
Yarmouth, N.-E. ....		2		2								2	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse. ....		4		2						2		4	
Gloucester, N.-B. ....													
Westmoreland, N.-B. ....		4			1		3					4	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick. ....		4			1		3					4	
Algoma, Ont. ....	1						1					1	
Haldimand, Ont. ....	1			1								1	
Simcoe, Ont. ....													
Wentworth, Ont. ....		2		1	1							2	
Totaux d'Ontario. ....	2	2		2	1		1				3	1	
Totaux du Canada. ....	2	10		4	2		4			2	11	1	

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.                      OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.                      CLASSE I.															
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.													
<b>ATTENTAT À LA PUDEUR—Fin.</b>															
1			3					1	3					3	1
1	1		3					1	2	1	1			4	1
1									1						1
			2								1	1			2
			1					1						1	
			4				1	1	1	1				4	
4	1	1	17				1	5	5	7	3	1	1	15	8
			1									2	1	2	
1			1									1	1	1	1
1			1									3	1	3	1
1			1					1	1					2	
1			1						1	1				2	
			1							1				1	
8	1	2	34		1		2	17	8	10	3	5	2	30	18
<b>EXPOSANT AU PERIL LES PASSAGERS SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.</b>															
			2										2		2
			2					2							2
			4					2					2		4
2	1		1						3		1			4	
2	1		1						3		1			4	
			1					1							1
			1						1					1	
			2					2						2	
			4					3	1					3	1
2	1		9					5	4		1		2	7	5



TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.  Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted.  Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.  Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd.  Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated.  Plus de 2 récidi- ves.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		— SANS OPTION	
								With the option of a fine.  Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	No OPTION.	Un- der one year.  Moins d'un an.	One year and over.  Un an et plus.

ABORTION AND ATTEMPT TO PROCURE.

Joliette, Que.....	1			1	1					1
Victoria, Ont.....	1	1								
Totals of Canada.....	2	1		1	1					1

SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.

Colchester, N.S.....	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que.....	1			1	1			1		
Brant, Ont.....	1	1								
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1								
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Oxford, Ont.....	1	1								
Totals of Ontario.....	4	3		1	1					
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1	1								
Victoria, B.C.....	3	1		2	2					
Totals of Canada.....	10	5		5	5			1		

BIGAMY.

Westmoreland, N.B.....	2			2	2					
Brant, Ont.....	2			2	2				1	1
Essex, Ont.....	2			2	2					1
Grey, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Halton, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Huron, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1								
York, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Totals of Ontario.....	9	1		8	8				1	2
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1			1	1					
Totals of Canada.....	12	1		11	11				1	2

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.				
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
<b>AVORTEMENT ET TENTATIVE D'AVORTEMENT.</b>														
											1		1	
											1		1	
<b>SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ.</b>														
1									1			1		
											1			1
	1										1	1		
	1										1	1		
	2								2					2
1	3								3		2	2		3
<b>BIGAMIE.</b>														
2										1	1	2		
	1										1	2		
	1								1			1		
					1a.							1		
					1a.						1	1		
					2a.		1	1	2		3	8		
					1a.							1		
					3a.		1	1	2		1	4	11	

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
<b>ABORTION AND ATTEMPT TO PROCURE.</b>													
Joliette, Qué. ....		1					1				1		
Victoria, Ont. ....													
Totaux du Canada.....		1					1				1		
<b>SODOMY AND BESTIALITY.</b>													
Colchester, N.-E. ....		1					1				1		
Montréal, Qué. ....		1				1						1	
Brant, Ont. ....													
Bruce, Ont. ....													
Leeds et Grenville, Ont. ....		1				1						1	
Oxford, Ont. ....													
Totaux d'Ontario.....		1				1						1	
Manitoba, Est. ....													
Victoria, Col.-B. ....	1	1			1	1					2		
Totaux du Canada.. ....	1	4			1	3	1				3	2	
<b>BIGAMY.</b>													
Westmoreland, N.-B. ....		1	1			1	1				2		
Brant, Ont. ....	1	1			1		1				1	1	
Essex, Ont. ....		1	1			1	1				2		
Grey, Ont. ....		1				1					1		
Halton, Ont. ....		1				1					1		
Huron, Ont. ....		1					1					1	
Wentworth, Ont. ....													
York, Ont. ....		1				1					1		
Totaux d'Ontario .....	1	6	1		1	4	3				6	2	
Manitoba, Est. ....		1					1				1		
Totaux du Canada.....	1	8	2		1	5	1 4				9	2	

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.												OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.												CLASSE I.	
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.										RESI- DENCE.									
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States. — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of Eng-land. — Eglise d'Angle-terre.	Metho-dists. — Métho-distes.	Pres-byterians. — Pres-bytériens.	Pro-tes-tants	Other Deno-minations. — Autr's con-fes-sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.										
Eng-land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles.	Ire-land. — Ir-lande.	Scot-land. — Ecos-se.																							
<b>AVORTEMENT ET TENTATIVE D'AVORTEMENT.</b>																									
			1				1								1										
			1				1								1										
<b>SODOMIE ET BESTIALITÉ.</b>																									
			1				1								1										
1									1					1											
			1					1						1											
			1					1						1											
1				1				1		1				2											
2			2	1			1	2	1	1				4	1										
<b>BIGAMIE.</b>																									
			2				1				1			2											
	1				1					2			2	2											
			1		2		1				1		1	2											
	1	1						1					1	1	1										
1											1			1											
2	2		1	2	1		1	2		4		1		7	1										
1								1						1											
3	2		3	2	1		2	3		5	1		10	1											

TABLE 1.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDEMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- des.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- me'de	No OPTION. — SANSOPTION	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.
SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING.										
Halifax, N.S.	1			1	1				1	
Carleton, N.B.	1			1	1					
Westmoreland, N.B.	1			1	1					
Totals of New Brunswick.	2			2	2					
Bedford, Que.	3			3	3				3	
Montreal, Que.	10	2		8	4	1	3			
Ottawa, Que.	1	1								
Quebec, Que.	1			1	1				1	
Three Rivers, Que.	4	2		2	1	1			2	
Totals of Quebec.	19	5		14	9	1	3		6	
Algoma, Ont.	1			1	1					
Brant, Ont.	2	1		1	1				1	
Bruce, Ont.	1			1	1					
Carleton, Ont.	2	1		1	1				1	
Elgin, Ont.	1			1	1					
Essex, Ont.	3			3	2	1		1	1	1
Frontenac, Ont.	2	1	1							
Grey, Ont.	3			3	3					3
Haldimand, Ont.	2			2		1	1		2	
Huron, Ont.	2	2								
Kent, Ont.	2			2	2					1
Lambton, Ont.	2			2	2					1
Middlesex, Ont.	6	2		4	4			1	2	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	2	2								
Ontario, Ont.	1			1			1			
Oxford, Ont.	3			3	3				1	
Perth, Ont.	10	3		7	6	1		5	a2	
Peterborough, Ont.	1	1								
Simcoe, Ont.	2			2	2				2	
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	1	1								
Wellington, Ont.	3			3	3				3	
Wentworth, Ont.	2			2	2			2		
York, Ont.	57	30		27	27				20	1
Totals of Ontario.	111	44	1	66	61	3	2	9	35	7
Manitoba, Eastern	3	2		1	1				1	
Clinton, B.C.	7			7	7				3	2
New Westminster, B.C.	2			2	2				2	
Victoria, B.C.	b5	1		2	2			1	a1	
Totals of British Columbia.	14	1		11	11			1	6	2
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	3	2		1	1				1	
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.	c3	1		1	1				1	
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T.	1			1	1					

a. 2 left the country, bail estreated.—2 ont laissé le pays, cautionnement confisqué. b. 1 both gaol and fine.—1 la prison et l'amende. c. *Nolle prosequi.*



TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.												CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
					Moins de 16 ans.		16 ans et moins de 21.		21 ans et moins de 40.		40 ans et plus.		Non- donné.			
		Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré
SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING.																
Halifax, N.-E. ....		1						1							1	
Carleton, N.-B. ....			1										1		1	
Westmoreland, N.-B. ....				1				1							1	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick. ....			1	1				1					1		1	
Bedford, Qué. ....			3					3							3	
Montréal, Qué. ....		2	6		1	1		6						1	7	
Ottawa, Qué. ....														1		
Québec, Qué. ....			1					1						1		
Trois-Rivières, Qué. ....		2						2						2		
Totaux de Québec. ....		4	10		1	1		12						4	10	
Algoma, Ont. ....			1					1						1		
Brant, Ont. ....			1					1						1		
Bruce, Ont. ....			1					1						1		
Carleton, Ont. ....		1				1								1		
Elgin, Ont. ....			1					1						1		
Essex, Ont. ....			3					3						3		
Frontenac, Ont. ....																
Grey, Ont. ....		2	1					2		1				3		
Haldimand, Ont. ....		2						1		1				2		
Huron, Ont. ....																
Kent, Ont. ....			2					2						2		
Lambton, Ont. ....			2					1	1					2		
Middlesex, Ont. ....			4		1			2		1				3	1	
Northumberland et Durham, O. ....																
Ontario, Ont. ....			1							1				1		
Oxford, Ont. ....			3			1		1		1				2	1	
Perth, Ont. ....			7					5		2				5	2	
Peterborough, Ont. ....																
Simcoe, Ont. ....			2							2				2		
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O. ....																
Wellington, Ont. ....		1	2					3						2	1	
Wentworth, Ont. ....			2			1		1		1				1	1	
York, Ont. ....		5	22		2	4		14	1	5	1			15	12	
Totaux d'Ontario. ....		11	55		3	7		39	2	14	1			39	27	
Manitoba, Est. ....			2					1						1		
Clinton, Col.-B. ....		4	3			2		2		2		1		3	4	
New-Westminster, Col.-B. ....												2		1	1	
Victoria, Col.-B. ....		1	1					2						1	1	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann. ....		5	4			2		4		2		3		4	5	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O. ....			1					1						1		
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O. ....		1						1						1		
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O. ....												1				

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.			OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.		
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.			
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada. — Etats- Unis.	United States — Autres pays étran- gers.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Autres posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autres posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Cath- olics. — Cath- oliques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists — Méth- odistes.	Pres- byter- ians. — Pres- byté- riens.	Pro- tes- tants — Autres con- fes- sions.	Other Denom- inations. — Autres con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
			1					1							1
			1						1						1
			2					1	1						2
			3								3				3
1		1	6					7			1			8	
			1					2			1			1	
			2											1	
1		1	12					9			4	1		10	4
			1					1						1	
			1								1			1	
			1					1		1				1	
			1					1		1				1	
			3					1		1				3	
1			2						2		1				3
	1		1					1	1					1	1
			1	1				1						1	1
			1	1				1						1	1
			1	1				1						1	1
			3					1		1				3	
1			2						2						3
	1		1					1	1					1	1
			1	1				1						1	1
			1	1				2	1	1				4	
			3					1						1	
1			1					1						1	
			3					4	1	1	1			5	2
1	4	1	1					4	1	1	1			7	2
			2						1	1				2	
			1					2			1			1	2
			2					1						2	
1	9	1	14	1	1			16	9	1	1			26	1
5	14	3	40	3	1			1	31	18	7	5	3	1	51
			1							1					1
1			4	1	1				5			2			7
					2				2					1	2
1			4	1	4				7			2	1	3	7
			1								1				1
			1									1			1



TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- te- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dive- s.	With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION	One year and over.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.					Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.
<b>SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING—Concluded.</b>										
Totals of the N.W.T. ....	7	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Totals of Canada .....	157	55	1	98	87	6	5	10	51	9
<b>DESERTING CHILD.</b>										
Halifax, N.S. ....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
York, Ont. ....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
<b>REFUSING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY.</b>										
Queen's, P.E.I. ....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S. ....	a1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que. ....	679	26	.....	43	38	2	3	1	15	.....
Ottawa, Que. ....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terrebonne, Que. ....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	82	28	.....	44	39	2	3	1	16	.....
Elgin, Ont. ....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex, Ont. ....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haldimand, Ont. ....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hastings, Ont. ....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lambton, Ont. ....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln, Ont. ....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont. ....	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland, Ont. ....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont. ....	7	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
York, Ont. ....	39	35	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	62	45	.....	17	16	1	.....	.....	5	.....
Totals of Canada.....	146	74	.....	61	55	3	3	1	21	.....
<b>ASSAULT ON FEMALES.</b>										
Queen's, P.E.I. ....	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	1	7	.....
Montreal, Que. ....	c35	11	.....	23	23	.....	.....	13	4	.....
Three Rivers, Que. ....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	37	11	.....	25	25	.....	.....	13	5	.....

a. Jury disagreed.—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé. b. 10 Nolle prosequi. c. 1 Nolle prosequi.

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commer- çants.	Domestic — —	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Married. — Mariés.	Wid- owed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m's de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
<b>USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION—Fin.</b>														
1					1						3			
7	12			2	7	8	4	6	16	54	34	3	59	
<b>DESERTION D'ENFANTS.</b>														
								1					1	
				1a.				1						1
				1a.				2					1	1
<b>REFUS DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE LA FAMILLE.</b>														
4				23a.		9		17		17	43			
										1	1			
4				23a.		9		17		18	44			
				1b.				1			1			
				1a.		1	1	1			2			
				2a.						2	2			
				6a.		1		2		3	6			
				2a.						1	1			
										4	4			
				11a., 1b.		2	1	4		10	17			
4				34a., 1b.		11	1	21		28	61			
<b>VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES.</b>														
							1		2		5	6		2
				6a.		7	1	5		10	13	1	9	
				1a.		1				1	1		1	
				7a.		8	1	5		11	14	1	10	

a. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise. b. Escaped before sentence.—S'est échappé avant sa sentence.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.												CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.						
		Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
<b>SHOOTING, STABBING, WOUNDING—Concluded.</b>															
Totaux des T. du N.-O....		1	1					2			1		2		
Totaux du Canada.....		21	73	1	4	10		60	2	16	1	5	51	44	
<b>DESERTING CHILD.</b>															
Halifax, N.-E.....			1							1			1		
York, Ont.....			1					1					1		
Totaux du Canada.....			2					1		1			2		
<b>REFUSING TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY.</b>															
Queen's, I. du P.-E.....															
Halifax, N.-E.....															
Montréal, Qué.....		16	27					34		9				43	
Ottawa, Qué.....											1		1		
Terrebonne, Qué.....		1													
Totaux de Québec.....		17	27					34		9		1	1	43	
Elgin, Ont.....															
Essex, Ont.....			1			1							1		
Haldimand, Ont.....			1					1					1		
Hastings, Ont.....		1		1				2					2		
Lambton, Ont.....			2					2					1	1	
Lincoln, Ont.....															
Middlesex, Ont.....			5	1				3		3			4	2	
Welland, Ont.....															
Wentworth, Ont.....			1					1						1	
York, Ont.....		2	2					1		3				4	
Totaux d'Ontario.....		3	12	2		1		10		6			9	8	
Totaux du Canada.....		20	39	2		1		44		15		1	10	51	
<b>ASSAULT ON FEMALES.</b>															
Queen's, I. du P.-E.....			7	1				5		3			1	7	
Montréal, Qué.....		5	18			2		19		2			4	19	
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....		1	1					1		1			1	1	
Totaux de Québec.....		6	19			2		20		3			5	20	

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I										OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.										CLASSE I.	
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.							
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. Baptistes.	R. Catholics. Catholiques.	Ch. of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. Autres confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.							
England and Wales Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.																			
<b>USAGE D'ARMES AVEC INTENTION—Fin.</b>																					
7	14	4	62	4	5	1	47	21	9	9	6	3	65	32							
<b>DÉSERTION D'ENFANTS.</b>																					
	1						1							1							
	1							1						1							
	1		1				1	1						2							
<b>REFUS DE POURVOIR AUX BESOINS DE LA FAMILLE.</b>																					
1			39	2	1		40	2	1				43								
			1				1							1							
1			40	2	1		41	2	1				43	1							
			1				1		1					1							
			2				1	1	1				2	1							
	1		1				1	1	1				1	1							
2	1		2	1			1		2	2	1		6								
			1						1				1								
1	2		1				2	1	1				4								
3	4		9	1			2	4	2	6	2	1	14	3							
4	4		49	3	1		2	45	4	7	2	1	57	4							
<b>VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES.</b>																					
			8					6	1			1		8							
	1		21		1			19	2			1	1	23							
			2					2					1	1							
	1		23		1			21	2			1	1	24							

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged  —  Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted.  —  Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  —  Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.  —  Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd.  —  Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated.  —  Plus de 2 recidi- ves.	COMMITTED TO GOAL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.  — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
									Un- der one year.  — Moins d'un an.	One year and over.  — Un an et plus.
<b>ASSAULT ON FEMALES—Concluded.</b>										
Carleton, Ont. . . . .	1			1	1			1		
Halton, Ont. . . . .	2			2	2			1	1	
Hastings, Ont. . . . .	1			1	1				1	
Ontario, Ont. . . . .	1			1	1				1	
Renfrew, Ont. . . . .	1			1	1					1
Thunder Bay, Ont. . . . .	1			1	1			1		
Wentworth, Ont. . . . .	2	1		1	1			1		
York, Ont. . . . .	2			2	2					1
Totals of Ontario . . . . .	11	1		10	10			4	3	2
Victoria, B.C. . . . .	2			2	2				2	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T. . . . .	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Canada . . . . .	59	12		46	46			18	18	2
<b>ABDUCTION.</b>										
St. John, N.B. . . . .	1			1	1				1	
Kent, Ont. . . . .	1	1								
Peterborough, Ont. . . . .	2	2								
Welland, Ont. . . . .	1	1								
Wentworth, Ont. . . . .	1	1								
York, Ont. . . . .	1	1								
Totals of Ontario . . . . .	6	6								
Manitoba, Central . . . . .	1			1	1					
Totals of Canada . . . . .	8	6		2	2				1	
<b>SEDUCTION.</b>										
Brant, Ont. . . . .	1	1								
Bruce, Ont. . . . .	2	2								
Middlesex, Ont. . . . .	2			2	2				1	
Northumberland, & Durham, O. . . . .	1	1								
Ontario, Ont. . . . .	1			1	1					
Peterborough, Ont. . . . .	2	2								
Simcoe, Ont. . . . .	1	1								
York, Ont. . . . .	2	1		1	1					1
Totals of Ontario . . . . .	12	8		4	4				1	1
Totals of Canada . . . . .	12	8		4	4				1	1

### Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.      OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.							CLASSE I.							
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories	Other Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- naliers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wid- owed — En- veuve- ge.	Single — Céli- bataires.
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.		—	—									
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie.		—	—									
				En- voyés à la prison de Ré- forme.	Autres Senten- ces.									
<b>VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES—Fin.</b>														
									1			1		
							1				1			2
						1					1			
						1					1			1
					1a.				1		1			1
					1a.	2	1		2	1	4	6		4
							1	1						2
											1			1
					8a.	2	11	2	9	1	21	26	1	19
<b>ENLÈVEMENT.</b>														
							1							1
											1	1		
											1	1		1
<b>SÉDUCTION.</b>														
					1a.	1			1					2
					1a.				1					1
									1					1
					2a.	1			3					4
					2a.	1			3					4

*a.* Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- modéré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
<b>ASSAULT ON FEMALES—Concluded.</b>													
Carleton, Ont	1					1					1		
Halton, Ont		1	1			1		1			1	1	
Hastings, Ont	1							1				1	
Ontario, Ont		1						1				1	
Renfrew, Ont		1				1					1		
Thunder Bay, Ont		1							1		1		
Wentworth, Ont		1						1				1	
York, Ont		2			1			1			2		
Totaux d'Ontario	2	7	1		1	3		5		1	6	4	
Victoria, Col.-B.	1	1			1	1					2		
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.		1				1					1		
Totaux du Canada	9	35	2		4	30		11		1	15	31	
<b>ABDUCTION.</b>													
St. Jean, N.-B.		1				1						1	
Kent, Ont													
Peterborough, Ont													
Welland, Ont													
Wentworth, Ont													
York, Ont													
Totaux d'Ontario													
Manitoba, Centre		1						1				1	
Totaux du Canada		2				1		1				2	
<b>SEDUCTION.</b>													
Brant, Ont													
Bruce, Ont													
Middlesex, Ont		2				2					2		
Northumberland et Durham, O.													
Ontario, Ont		1			1						1		
Peterborough, Ont													
Simcoe, Ont													
York, Ont		1				1					1		
Totaux d'Ontario		4			1	3					4		
Totaux du Canada		4			1	3					4		

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.                      OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.                      CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — LES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autr's confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autr's confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.													
1	3	6													
<b>VOIES DE FAIT SUR FEMMES—Fin.</b>															
1	4	38	2	1	29	7	4	1	3	2	41	5			
<b>ENLÈVEMENT.</b>															
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>SÉDUCTION.</b>															
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. CLASS I.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION.	
									— Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION.
<b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM.</b>										
Queen's, P.E.I. . . . .	3	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	
Cape Breton, N.S. . . . .	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Guysborough, N.S. . . . .	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Inverness, N.S. . . . .	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Queen's, N.S. . . . .	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Yarmouth, N.S. . . . .	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Totals of Nova Scotia. . . . .	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	3	1	
Carleton, N.B. . . . .	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
King's, N.B. . . . .	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madawaska, N.B. . . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. John, N.B. . . . .	4	1	...	3	2	1	...	3	...	
Totals of New Brunswick. . . . .	10	6	...	4	3	1	...	3	...	
Arthabaska, Que. . . . .	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	
Beauharnois, Que. . . . .	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	
Montreal, Que. . . . .	a64	25	1	37	33	3	1	28	4	
Quebec, Que. . . . .	35	32	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	
St. Francis, Que. . . . .	4	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	
Three Rivers, Que. . . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals of Quebec. . . . .	109	60	1	47	43	3	1	35	6	
Brant, Ont. . . . .	3	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	
Carleton, Ont. . . . .	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Elgin, Ont. . . . .	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Essex, Ont. . . . .	7	1	...	6	6	...	...	4	2	
Hastings, Ont. . . . .	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Huron, Ont. . . . .	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Kent, Ont. . . . .	b2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Lambton, Ont. . . . .	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	
Leeds and Grenville, Ont. . . . .	3	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	
Lincoln, Ont. . . . .	3	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Middlesex, Ont. . . . .	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	3	...	
Norfolk, Ont. . . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northumberland & Durham, Ont. . . . .	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Ontario, Ont. . . . .	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Perth, Ont. . . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Prince Edward, Ont. . . . .	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Renfrew, Ont. . . . .	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O. . . . .	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	
Victoria, Ont. . . . .	6	1	...	5	5	...	...	2	1	
Waterloo, Ont. . . . .	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	
Welland, Ont. . . . .	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wellington, Ont. . . . .	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	2	1	
Wentworth, Ont. . . . .	15	5	...	10	10	...	...	9	...	
York, Ont. . . . .	91	38	...	53	52	...	1	26	17	
Totals of Ontario. . . . .	161	54	1	105	99	3	3	44	29	

a. Nolle prosequi. b. 1 absconded.—1 a laissé le pays.

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.						OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.						CLASSE I.		
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries — — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — — Autres Senten- ces.							ÉTATS CIVILS.		
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.				Mar- ried.	Wid- owed	Single	Agric- ultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	— — —	— — —	— — —	Agric- cul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Mari- és.	En- veu- vage.	Céli- ba- itaires.
<b>VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES.</b>														
							1				1			2
						1			1			1		1
1									1		1	1	1	
1						1			2		2	3	1	2
	1										1			1
											1			3
	1										2			4
							3				2	1		2
2					2a.	1	14		7	2	10	21	3	13
1									2		1	2		1
3					2a.	1	17		9	2	15	25	3	19
1						1			1			2		1
				1		3		1			1	1		3
						1		1					1	
								1	1		1	2		1
1					1a.			1			1			2
1					2a.	2					3			3
					2a.						2	1		2
					2a.									1
					1a.			1				1		2
	1				1a.	4					1	1		1
											2			4
	1				2b.	1		1			3	5		2
1					6a., 1b.		4	1	5	7	5	5		5
											36	18		35
4	2			1	15a., 3b.	12	5	6	17		57	40	1	64

TABLE 1.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sape- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non donné.					
Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M. — — H.	F. — — F.	M. — — H.	F. — — F.	M. — — H.	F. — — F.	M. — — H.	F. — — F.	Mo- de- ré	Im- mo- de- ré		
<b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM.</b>														
Queen's, I. du P.-E.		2					2						2	
Cap-Breton, N.-E.		1					1						1	
Guysborough, N.-E.		1					1						1	
Inverness, N.-E.	1								1				1	
Queen's N.-E.									1				1	
Yarmouth, N.-E.	1	1					1						1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.	2	3					3		2				3 2	
Carleton, N.-B.		1				1							1	
King's, N.-B.														
Madawaska, N.-B.														
St. Jean, N.-B.	1	2					2	1					3	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.	1	3				1		2	1				1 3	
Arthabaska, Qué.		3									3		3	
Beauharnois, Qué.		2					2						2	
Montréal, Qué.	11	25	1			1	24	2	9	1			7 30	
Québec, Qué.	1	2					3						3	
St. François, Qué.	1	1					2						1 1	
Trois-Rivières, Qué.														
Totaux de Québec.	13	33	1			1	31	2	9	1	3		16 31	
Brant, Ont.		2					1		1				2	
Carleton, Ont.		1				1							1	
Elgin, Ont.		1							1				1	
Essex, Ont.	1	5					5		1				3 3	
Hastings, Ont.	1								1				1	
Huron, Ont.		1							1				1	
Kent, Ont.		1						1					1	
Lambton, Ont.		2					1		1				1 1	
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.		2				1	1						2	
Lincoln, Ont.		2				1	1						1 1	
Middlesex, Ont.		3				1	2						1 2	
Norfolk, Ont.														
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		2					2						2	
Ontario, Ont.	1	1					1		1				1 1	
Perth, Ont.														
Prince-Edouard, Ont.		2					2						2	
Renfrew, Ont.		1							1				1	
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.		1					1						1	
Victoria, Ont.	1	4					5						4 1	
Waterloo, Ont.		2					2						2	
Welland, Ont.							2							
Wellington, Ont.	1	4							3				5	
Wentworth, Ont.	1	9				1	6		3				1 9	
York, Ont.	7	46			4	6	34		8	1			34 19	
Totaux d'Ontario.	13	92			4	11	66	1	21	2			60 45	

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of England.	Methodists	Presbyterians.	Protestants	Other Denominations.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.		Etats-Unis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		Autr's confessions.		
Angle terre et Galles	Irlande.	Ecosse.			Autr's possessions étrangères.	Autr's possessions Britanniques.	Baptistes.	Catholiques.	Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodistes.	Presbytériens.		Autr's confessions.		
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	4
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	2	1	28	2	3	.....	.....	30	3	.....	2	.....	2	36	1
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
3	2	1	36	2	3	.....	.....	39	3	.....	2	1	2	37	10
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	4
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	4	1
2	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	2	1	9	1
1	1	1	36	3	2	.....	1	21	22	4	3	.....	2	52	1
11	13	4	66	8	3	.....	2	42	31	9	9	7	5	82	23

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	With the option of a fine. — Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.		NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.					Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.	
<b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM—Concluded.</b>										
Manitoba, Western.....	1			1	1				1	
Cariboo, B.C.....	6			6	6				5	1
New Westminster, B.C.....	14			14	14				10	4
Victoria, B.C.....	4			4	4			3		1
Totals of British Columbia.....	24			24	24			3	15	6
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.....	1			1	1				1	
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.....	1			1	1				1	
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.....	1			1	1				1	
Totals of the N.W.T.....	3			2	2				2	
Totals of Canada.....	316	121	2	190	179	7	4	85	57	16
<b>ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.</b>										
Queen's, P.E.I.....	4	1		3	2	1		1	1	
Guysborough, N.S.....	1			1	1				1	
Halifax, N.S.....	4			4	4			2	2	
Hants, N.S.....	1			1	1				1	
Lunenburg, N.S.....	1			1	1			1		
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	7			7	7			3	4	
Northumberland, N.B.....	2			2	2				2	
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1			1	1			1		
Totals of New Brunswick.....	3			3	3			1	2	
Montreal, Que.....	230	5		225	225			189	3	
Ottawa, Que.....	1	1								
St. Francis, Que.....	7			7	7			7		
Three Rivers, Que.....	4			4	1		3	2	1	
Totals of Quebec.....	242	6		236	233		3	198	4	
Algoma, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
Brant, Ont.....	3			3	3			3		
Bruce, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
Carleton, Ont.....	2			2	2				2	
Essex, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
Grey, Ont.....	6			6	6			3	3	
Haldimand, Ont.....	1			1	1			1		
Halton, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Hastings, Ont.....	2			2	2			2		
Kent, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Lambton, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	1			1		1			1	

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.						OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.						CLASSE I.		
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- matories.	Other Senten- ces.							ÉTATS CIVILS.		
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.		En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Autres Senten- ces.	Agricul- tural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	—	Agricul- teurs.	Com- mer- çants.	Servi- teurs.	In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	Jour- na- liers.	Ma- riés.	En- veu- vage.	Céli- ba- taires.	
<b>VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES—Fin.</b>														
						1					1			
							3	1	2	1	5	2	4	
							1				2	1	8	
							4	1	2	1	5	4	16	
											1			
											1			
											1			
8	3			1	17a., 3b.	15	27	7	30	3	82	74	106	
<b>VOIES DE FAIT ET FAISANT OBSTACLE À UN OFFICIER DE LA PAIX.</b>														
					1a.	1				2	1		2	
										1			1	
										4			4	
								1					1	
								1					1	
								2		5			7	
										2			2	
						1							2	
						1				2			2	
					31a., 2b.	3	44	8	44	3	96	73	148	
						2				4	5	4	2	
					1a.		3	1			2		2	
					32a., 2b.	5	47	9	44	3	100	80	152	
										2	1		1	
							1			3	1		2	
										1	1			
					1a.					1			1	
					1a.	1				1	1		1	
								1					1	

a. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise. b. Bound to keep the peace.—Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 and 21 years.		21 and 40 years.		40 years and over.		Not given.		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	40 ans et plus.	Non donné.	Mo- de- rate	Im- de- rate			
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré
<b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND INFLECTING BODILY HARM—Concluded.</b>														
Manitoba, Ouest.....		1					1						1	
Cariboo, Col.-B.....	5		1								6		6	
New-Westminster, Col.-B.....	1	8	2								14		7	4
Victoria, Col.-B.....		4					4						2	2
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	6	12	3				4				20		15	6
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.....	1						1						1	
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.....														
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.....											1			
Totaux des T. du N.-O.....	1						1				1		1	
Totaux du Canada.....	36	146	4	4	13	110	4	32	3	24	97	89		
<b>ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER.</b>														
Queen's, I. du P.-E.....		3					2		1				1	2
Guysborough, N.-E.....	1									1			1	
Halifax, N.-E.....		4				4							2	2
Hants, N.-E.....		1				1							1	
Lunenburg, N.-E.....		1				1							1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....	1	6				6				1			5	2
Northumberland, N.-B.....		2				2							2	
Westmoreland, N.-B.....										1				
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....		2				2				1			2	
Montréal, Qué.....	31	189	5	4	22	1	160	8	27	3			22	203
Québec, Qué.....														
St. François, Qué.....	4	3			2		2		2	1			7	
Trois-Rivières, Qué.....	3	1			1		2		1				1	3
Totaux de Québec.....	38	193	5	4	24	2	164	8	30	4			30	206
Algoma, Ont.....											1			
Brant, Ont.....											3			
Bruce, Ont.....											1			
Carleton, Ont.....	1	1					2						1	1
Essex, Ont.....		1					1						1	1
Grey, Ont.....		3			1		3				3			3
Haldimand, Ont.....											1			
Halton, Ont.....		1					1						1	
Hastings, Ont.....											2			
Kent, Ont.....		1					1							1
Lambton, Ont.....		1							1					1
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....		1					1							1

## Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.      OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.      CLASSE I.															
BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. Baptistes.	R. Catholics. Catholiques.	Ch. of England. Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. Presbytériens.	Protestants Protestants.	Other Denominations. Autres confessions.	Cities and Towns — Villes.	Rural Districts — Districts ruraux.
England and Wales Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. Irlande.	Scotland. Ecosse.													
<b>VOIES DE FAIT GRAVES ET LÉSIONS CORPORELLES—Fin</b>															
1												1			1
			5	2	1			6							6
1	1		7	2	2			5				4	3	12	4
1	1		14	2	4			13				6	3	16	6
			1										1		1
			1					1							1
			2					1					1		2
16	16	5	128	12	10		2	98	36	11	12	17	11	141	47
<b>VOIES DE FAIT ET FAISANT OBSTACLE À UN OFFICIER DE LA PAIX.</b>															
			3					3						1	2
			1					1	1			1		4	1
			1					1				2		1	1
			1					1							1
			7				1	2	1			2	1	5	2
			2					2						2	1
			2					2						3	
10	22	10	172	5	5	1		178			1	45	1	217	8
			7					7						2	5
			4					4						4	
10	22	10	183	5	5	1		189			1	45	1	223	13
			2					2						2	
			1								1			1	
	1		2						2				1	1	2
			1						1					1	
			1				1							1	
	1								1					1	1
			1								1			1	1



TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.		
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	[Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
									Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	SANS OPTION.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Con- dan- nés une fois.	Con- dan- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 récidi- ves.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.		
<b>ASSAULT AND OBSTRUCTING PEACE OFFICER—Concluded.</b>										
Lennox and Addington, Ont. . . . .	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont. . . . .	9	3		6	5			4		
Northumberland & Durham, O. . . . .	1			1	1			1		
Ontario, Ont. . . . .	1			1		1				
Oxford, Ont. . . . .	2			2	1	1		2		
Peel, Ont. . . . .	2	2								
Perth, Ont. . . . .	1			1	1			1		
Peterborough, Ont. . . . .	1			1		1				
Renfrew, Ont. . . . .	3	2		1		1		1		
Simcoe, Ont. . . . .	2	1		1	1			1		
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O. . . . .	1			1	1				1	
Victoria, Ont. . . . .	2			2	2			2		
Welland, Ont. . . . .	1			1	1			1		
Wentworth, Ont. . . . .	9	4		5	5			2	1	
York, Ont. . . . .	42	9		33	33			23	9	
Totals of Ontario. . . . .	99	22		77	71	4	2	40	28	
New Westminster, B.C. . . . .	4			4	4			2	2	
Victoria, B.C. . . . .	12	1		11	11			8	3	
Totals of British Columbia. . . . .	16	1		15	15			10	5	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T. . . . .	2	1		1	1			1		
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T. . . . .	1			1	1				1	
Totals of the N.W.T. . . . .	3	1		2	2			1	1	
Totals of Canada. . . . .	374	31		343	333	5	5	254	45	
<b>ASSAULT AND BATTERY.</b>										
Halifax, N.S. . . . .	3	1		2		2			1	
Inverness, N.S. . . . .	1			1	1				1	
Lunenburg, N.S. . . . .	1			1	1			1		
Pictou, N.S. . . . .	3	2		1	1				1	
Queen's, N.S. . . . .	2	2								
Totals of Nova Scotia. . . . .	10	5		5	3	2		1	3	
Carleton, N.B. . . . .	1			1	1			1		
Northumberland, N.B. . . . .	2	1		1	1					
Westmoreland, N.B. . . . .	1			1	1			1		
Totals of New Brunswick. . . . .	4	1		3	3			2		
Bedford, Que. . . . .	1			1	1			1		
Gaspé, Que. . . . .	7			7	7			7		
Joliette, Que. . . . .	3			3	3				3	
Montreal, Que. . . . .	12	4		8	8			8		

a. 1 both gaol and fine.—1 la prison et l'amende.

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE. CLASSE I.														
SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY.		Life.	D'th.	Com- mitted to Refor- matories.	Other Senten- ces.	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic	In- dus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional	La- borers	Mar- ried.	Wi- dowed	Single
PÉNITENCIER.														
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.													
D'un ans et m'ns de cinq	Cinq ans et plus.													
<b>VOIES DE FAIT ET FAISANT OBSTACLE À UN OFFICIER DE LA PAIX—Fin.</b>														
					2a.	1			1	3	1	3		3
					1a.	1					1	1		
											2			2
					1a.			1				1		
						1						1		1
						2					1			1
								1				1		1
					1a.			3			2	2		3
											29	6		27
					7a.	6	4		8	3	43	21		44
											4	2		2
											5	2		9
											9	4		11
												1		
												1		
					40a., 2b.	12	55	9	56	7	161	107	4	218
<b>AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT.</b>														
					1b.	1						1		2
												1		
											1	1		
					1b.	1					1	3		2
												1		
					1b.						1			1
												1		
					1b.						1	2		1
												1		1
						7						5		2
						1						2		2
						2	1		2	1	2	5		3

a. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise. b. Bound to keep the peace.—Tenus de garder la paix.



# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.

OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.

CLASSE I.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Me- tho- dists.	Pres- by- terians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.	Cities and Towns.	Villes. Rural Districts— Districts Ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.													

VOIES DE FAIT ET FAISANT OBSTACLE À UN OFFICIER DE LA PAIX—*Fin.*

3		1	2					3	2	1			4	2
			1							1			1	1
			1										1	1
			2							1			1	1
			1					1					1	1
			1							1	1		1	1
1		1	1					1			2		1	2
			5					1	2	2	1		5	1
1	5	2	24		1			8	18	6		1	32	1
5	8	5	46		1		1	12	28	6	12	3	50	15
			3	1				2				1	4	
1		2	7	1	1			3		1		4	10	1
		2	10	1	1			5		1		5	14	1
													1	
													1	
16	30	17	251	6	7	1	2	213	29	7	13	55	297	33

AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT.

			2					2						2	
			1					1						1	
			1							1				1	
			1								1			1	
			5					3		1	1			3	2
										1					
1			1					1						1	
			1					1						1	
			2					2	1					1	2
			1								1				
			7					7						1	7
			3					3							3
			3			5		7					1		8

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.
Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Plus de 2 réci- dives.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.			
<b>ASSAULT AND BATTERY—Concluded.</b>									
Ottawa, Que. ....	1			1	1			1	
Quebec, Que. ....	2			2	2		2		
Rimouski, Que. ....	1			1	1			1	
Terrebonne, Que. ....	14	12		2	2			2	
Totals of Quebec. ....	41	16		25	25		18	7	
Algoma, Ont. ....	1			1	1		1		
Bruce, Ont. ....	4			4	3	1	1	2	
Carleton, Ont. ....	2			2	1		1	1	
Dufferin, Ont. ....	1			1		1			
Elgin, Ont. ....	1	1							
Essex, Ont. ....	2			2	2		1	1	
Frontenac, Ont. ....	2	1		1		1	1		
Grey, Ont. ....	5	3		2	1		1		
Kent, Ont. ....	6	1		5	5		2		
Lambton, Ont. ....	1			1		1		1	
Leeds and Grenville, Ont. ....	5			5	5			3	
Lincoln, Ont. ....	1	1							
Middlesex, Ont. ....	22	6		16	16		10	2	
Norfolk, Ont. ....	1			1		1		1	
Northumberland & Durham, O..	14	2		12	11	1	8	3	
Ontario, Ont. ....	2			2	2		2		
Perth, Ont. ....	2			2	1		2		
Peterborough, Ont. ....	2			2	1	1	2		
Prescott and Russell, Ont. ....	3	2		1	1			1	
Prince Edward, Ont. ....	1			1	1				
Simcoe, Ont. ....	6	1		5	5		2	1	
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O	1			1	1		1		
Victoria, Ont. ....	8	1		7	7		4	1	
Wellington, Ont. ....	1			1	1				
Wentworth, Ont. ....	4			4	3	1		4	
York, Ont. ....	11			11	11		11		
Totals of Ontario. ....	109	19		90	79	6	50	21	
Manitoba, Central. ....	3			3	3		1	2	
Clinton, B.C. ....	1			1	1			1	
New Westminster, B.C. ....	a7	1		5	5			b5	
Victoria, B.C. ....	1			1		1		1	
Totals of British Columbia. ....	9	1		7	6	1		7	
Alberta, Southern N.-W.T. ....	a4			3	3		1	2	
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T. ....	1			1	1			1	
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T. ....	1			1	1		1		
Totals of the N.W.T. ....	6			5	5		2	3	
Totals of Canada. ....	182	42		138	124	8	74	43	

a. 1 *Nolle prosequi*. b. 1 both gaol and fine.—1 la prison et l'amende.

## Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I.						OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.						CLASSE I.		
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De	Com- mitted to Refor- matories — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.							ÉTATS CIVILS.		
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.				A vie	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.
<b>AGRESSION AVEC VOIES DE FAIT—Fin.</b>														
										1	1			
										1	1			
										1	1			
										2	1	1		
										9	17	9		
					1a.							1		
					1		1	2			2	2		
					1a.					1	1			
					1			1			2			
					1b.					1	1	1		
					3a.					2	3	2		
					2a.			2			1	3		
					3a., 1b.			4		8	8	8		
					1a.			4	1	1	1	5		
					1					2	7	1		
					1					1	1	1		
					1					1	2	1		
					1					1		1		
					2a.					2	4	1		
					1a., 1b.					4	1	5		
					1a.					1	1			
										3		4		
										10	6	5		
					1	15a., 3b.		14	1	39	46	43		
										1	1	2		
										1		1		
												1		
										1		2		
										1	2	1		
										2		1		
										1	2	1		
					1	15a., 5b.		16	3	53	70	60		

a. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise. b. Bound to keep the peace.—Tenus de garder la paix.

TABLE I.		OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.										CLASS I.	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.						USE OF LIQVORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
		Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
					Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.				
		Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré
H.	F.				H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	
<b>ASSAULT AND BATTERY—Concluded.</b>													
Ottawa, Qué		1				1						1	
Québec, Qué		2							2			2	
Rimouski, Qué.	1								1			1	
Terrebonne, Qué.	2									2		2	
Totaux de Québec.	11	14			2	16		5		2		18	7
Algoma, Ont.		1				1						1	
Bruce, Ont.		4				2		2				2	2
Carleton, Ont.		2			1	1						1	1
Dufferin, Ont.		1				1						1	1
Elgin, Ont.					1			1				1	1
Essex, Ont.		2						1				1	1
Frontenac, Ont.		1				1						1	1
Grey, Ont.		2				1	1					1	1
Kent, Ont.		5			1	3		1				5	
Lambton, Ont.		1						1				1	
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.		5			2	3						1	4
Lincoln, Ont.													
Middlesex, Ont.	1	15				12		3		1		10	6
Norfolk, Ont.		1				1						1	1
Northumberland et Durham, O.	2	9	1	2	2	6		2				9	3
Ontario, Ont.		2						1		1		2	
Perth, Ont.	1	1				1		1				1	1
Peterborough, Ont.		2					1	1				1	1
Prescott et Russell, Ont.		1				1						1	
Prince Edouard, Ont.	1			1								1	
Simcoe, Ont.	1	4				4		1				2	3
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.	1	1					1					1	
Victoria, Ont.	1	6			1	5		1				7	
Wellington, Ont.	1							1				1	
Wentworth, Ont.	1	3				3		1				4	4
York, Ont.	1	10				7		4				6	5
Totaux d'Ontario.	10	79	1	3	8	53	3	21		1	1	56	34
Manitoba, Centre.		3				3						1	2
Clinton, Col.-B.	1				1								1
New Westminster, Col.-B.										5			
Victoria, Col.-B.	1					1						1	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	2				1	1				5		1	1
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O.		3			1			2				3	
Assiniboia, Est, T. du N.-O.										1			
Assiniboia Ouest, T. du N.-O.										1			
Totaux des T. du N.-O.		3			1			2		2		3	
Totaux du Canada	23	106	2	5	13	76	3	29		11	1	87	44





TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON— <i>Concluded.</i>		CLASS I.							
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Rei- tered.	With the option of a fine.	COMMITTED TO GOAL — EMPRISONNÉS. — SANS OPTION
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- des.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
<b>LIBEL.</b>									
Inverness, N.S.....	1	1							
Montreal, Que.....	8	8							
Terrebonne, Que.....	1	1							
Totals of Quebec.....	9	9							
Huron, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.....	1			1	1			1	
Totals of Canada.....	12	10		2	2			2	
<b>VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.</b>									
Lunenburg, N.S.....	1			1	1			1	
Gaspé, Que.....	1			1	1			1	
Montreal, Que.....	2	2							
Totals of Quebec.....	3	2		1	1			1	
Carleton, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				
Elgin, Ont.....	1	1							
Leeds and Grenville Ont.....	2	2							
Ontario, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Simcoe, Ont.....	1			1	1				
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Ont.....	2	1		1	1				
Thunder Bay, Ont.....	1			1	1			1	
Waterloo, Ont.....	1	1							
Wentworth, Ont.....	37	7		30	30			2	
Totals of Ontario.....	48	13		35	35			4	
New Westminster, B.C.....	1								
Totals of Canada.....	53	15		37	37			6	
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.</b>									
<b>BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS.</b>									
Halifax, N.S.....	1			1	1				
Northumberland, N.B.....	2	2							







TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.		CLASS II.								
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	— NO OPTION.	
									Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	SANS OPTION
Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.			
<b>BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS—Concluded.</b>										
Bedford, Que	1	1		1	1					
Kamouraska, Que.	1			1	6				1	
Montreal, Que.	15	7		8	1		2		3	
Quebec, Que.	2			2	2				1	
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	2			2	2				2	
Totals of Quebec	21	8		13	11		2		7	
Bruce, Ont.	1	1								
Carleton, Ont.	2			2	2				2	
Frontenac, Ont.	1			1	1					
Halton, Ont.	1			1	1				1	
Hastings, Ont.	2			2	1		1		1	
Huron, Ont.	3	3								
Kent, Ont.	2	1		1		1				
Lincoln, Ont.	1	1								
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1			1	1					
Peel, Ont.	4	4								
Peterborough, Ont.	2	1		1	1					
Prince Edward, Ont.	2	1		1			1		1	
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	2	2								
Victoria, Ont.	1			1	1					
Waterloo, Ont.	1			1	1					
Wentworth, Ont.	2	2								
York, Ont.	13	4		9	9				4	4
Totals of Ontario	41	20		21	18	1	2		9	4
Manitoba, Eastern	2			2		2				
New Westminster, B.C.	2			2	2					1
Victoria, B.C.	2			2			2			
Totals of British Columbia.	4			4	2		2			1
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	4	1		3	2	1			1	
Totals of Canada	75	31		44	34	4	6		17	5
<b>HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING.</b>										
Queen's, P.E.I.	2	1		1	1					
Colchester, N.S.	2			2	2					
Halifax, N.S.	17	8		9	8	1				
Hants, N.S.	3			3	3					
Pictou, N.S.	2			2	1	1				
Yarmouth, N.S.	2			2	1	1				1
Totals of Nova Scotia	26	8		18	15	3				1

## Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.											CLASSE II.			
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Commerçants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
<b>VOL AVEC EFFRACTION ET AYANT EN POSSESSION DES OUTILS DE VOLEUR—Fin.</b>														
3	2				2		1	1		1	4	4		1
	1						1			2				4
										1				2
3	3				2		2	1		8	4			9
										2				2
		1								1				1
	1							1			1			1
				1										1
1					1a.									1
						1					1			
1	1							1		1				1
														1
1						1		3		2	1			8
3	2	1		1	1a.		2		5	8	3			17
1	1									2				2
1	1													
1	1									2				2
2	1									2				2
	2													
							1		1	1	1			2
9	10	1		1	1a.	2	3	2	8	21	8			33
<b>BRIS DE MAISONS ET DE MAGASINS.</b>														
1														1
1	1									2	2			9
5	3			4			2		1	3				3
2							1			1	1			1
	1									2				2
8	5			4			3		1	10	3			15

a. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.		CLASS II.											
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Super-ior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo-derate	Im-mo-derate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.					
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'é-crire.	Elé-mentaire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	Mo-déré	Im-mo-déré	
<b>BURGLARY AND HAVING BURGLARS' TOOLS—Concluded.</b>													
Bedford, Qué.....													
Kamouraska, Qué.....	1					1						1	
Montréal, Qué.....	4	4			1	7						1	7
Québec, Qué.....	1	1				1		1				2	
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.....	2				1	1							2
Totaux de Québec.....	8	5			2	10		1				4	9
Bruce, Ont.....													
Carleton, Ont.....	2					2						2	
Frontenac, Ont.....		1				1						1	
Halton, Ont.....		1			1							1	
Hastings, Ont.....		1						1		1			1
Huron, Ont.....													
Kent, Ont.....		1						1				1	
Lincoln, Ont.....													
Northumberland et Durham, O.		1				1							1
Peel, Ont.....													
Peterborough, Ont.....		1		1								1	
Prince-Edouard, Ont.....		1				1							1
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O.		1											1
Victoria, Ont.....		1				1						1	
Waterloo, Ont.....		1				1							1
Wentworth, Ont.....					3							8	1
York, Ont.....		9				6							
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	18		4	1	13	1	1		1		15	5
Manitoba, Est.....		2				1		1					2
New-Westminster, Col. B.....										2			
Victoria, Col-B.....	1	1			1	1						2	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.....	1	1			1	1				2		2	
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.....		1	2		2	1						2	1
Totaux du Canada.....	11	28	2	4	7	26	1	3		3		24	17
<b>HOUSE AND SHOP BREAKING.</b>													
Queen's, I. du P.-E.....		1		1								1	
Colchester, N.-E.....	1	1				2							2
Halifax, N.-E.....	1	8		4	4	1						7	2
Hants, N.-E.....		3			3							3	
Pictou, N.-E.....		1	1					2					2
Yarmouth, N.-E.....		2				2						2	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.....	2	15	1	4	7	5		2				12	6





TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.  —  Personnes accusées	Ac- quit- ted.  —  Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  —  Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- me'de	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.
<b>HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING—Concluded.</b>										
Albert, N.B. . . . .	1			1	1					
Charlotte, N.B. . . . .	1			1	1					
Northumberland, N.B. . . . .	3	1		2	2			1		
Totals of New Brunswick. . . . .	5	1		4	4			1		
Bedford, Que. . . . .	1			1	1					
Iberville, Que. . . . .	2			2	2					
Montreal, Que. . . . .	33	3		30	17	3	10		5	1
Quebec, Que. . . . .	1			1	1					
St. Francis, Que. . . . .	10			10	10				6	
Three Rivers, Que. . . . .	a2			1			1		1	
Totals of Quebec. . . . .	49	3		45	31	3	11		12	1
Algoma, Ont. . . . .	2	2								
Bruce, Ont. . . . .	1	1								
Carleton, Ont. . . . .	5	1		4	3	1				3
Essex, Ont. . . . .	1			1	1					1
Haldimand, Ont. . . . .	1			1	1				1	
Hastings, Ont. . . . .	2			2	2				2	
Huron, Ont. . . . .	1	1								
Kent, Ont. . . . .	2	1		1		1				
Leeds and Grenville, Ont. . . . .	2			2	2					
Lincoln, Ont. . . . .	4	1		3	3					
Middlesex, Ont. . . . .	1	1								
Norfolk, Ont. . . . .	2	1								
Northumberland & Durham, O.. . . .	5			5	5				4	1
Ontario, Ont. . . . .	3			3		2	1			3
Oxford, Ont. . . . .	1			1	1					
Peterborough, Ont. . . . .	3	1		2	2				1	
Prescott and Russell, Ont. . . . .	1			1	1				1	
Renfrew, Ont. . . . .	3			3	3				1	1
Simcoe, Ont. . . . .	2			2	2				2	
Stormont, D'As & Glengarry, O. . . . .	1			1	1					1
Welland, Ont. . . . .	1			1	1					1
Wentworth, Ont. . . . .	11			11	11			4		
York, Ont. . . . .	88	38		50	50				26	4
Totals of Ontario. . . . .	143	48		95	90	4	1	4	38	15
Manitoba, Eastern. . . . .	7	1		6	1	4	1		2	
Cariboo, B.C. . . . .	1			1	1					
New Westminster, B.C. . . . .	3	2		1	1					
Totals of British Columbia. . . . .	4	2		2	2					
Saskatchewan, N.W.T. . . . .	1	1								
Totals of Canada. . . . .	237	65		171	144	14	13	5	52	17

a. 1 escape before trial.—1 évadé avant son procès.

## Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE II.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories.	Other Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- naliers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wid- owed — En- veuve.	Single — Céli- bataires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie		En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Autres Senten- ces.									
<b>BRIS DE MAISONS ET DE MAGASINS -Fin.</b>														
1										1				1
1										1				1
1								1		1	1			1
3								1		3	1			3
1										1				1
2								1		1				2
13	8			1	2a.		3	12		13	7	1		22
1				1						1				1
3				1						8	1			9
										1				1
20	8			2	2a.		3	13		25	8	1		36
	1						1			3	1	1		2
										1				1
								1		1	1			1
	1									1				1
	2									3				3
				1	2a.			1						
				1										1
										1				1
										1				1
	1				1a.					2	1			1
				1						1				1
										2				3
							1			1				2
										1				1
1					6a.					1				1
7				2	11a.		1	1		3				11
							2			21	3			47
8	5			5	20a.	1	5	2	11	43	11	1		83
3	1								2	4				6
1											1			
1												1		
2											1			
45	19			11	22a.	1	11	2	28	85	24	2		144

a. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE. CLASS II.		EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.		AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGÉ DE LIQUEURS	
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED. — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
	—	—	—	Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré	
	—	—	—	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	H. F.	—	—	
<b>HOUSE AND SHOPBREAKING—Concluded.</b>													
Albert, N.-B.		1				1					1		
Charlotte, N.-B.		1				1					1		
Northumberland, N.-B.		2				1		1			2		
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.		4				3		1			3	1	
Bedford, Qué.	1				1							1	
Iberville, Qué.	14	1				2						2	
Montréal, Qué.	1	16		3	8	16		3			3	27	
Québec, Qué.		1				1					1		
St. François, Qué.	5	5		2	3	4		1			10		
Trois-Rivières.		1		1							1		
Totaux de Québec.	21	24		6	12	23		4			15	30	
Algoma, Ont.													
Bruce, Ont.													
Carleton, Ont.	1	3			1	2		1			3	1	
Essex, Ont.		1			1						1		
Haldimand, Ont.	1				1							1	
Hastings, Ont.	1	1				2					1	1	
Huron, Ont.													
Kent, Ont.		1				1					1		
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.		2				2						2	
Lincoln, Ont.		3		3							3		
Middlesex, Ont.													
Norfolk, Ont.	1				1						1		
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		5		2		3					3	2	
Ontario, Ont.		3			1	2					1	2	
Oxford, Ont.		1		1								1	
Peterborough, Ont.		2			1	1					2		
Prescott et Russell, Ont.		1				1						1	
Renfrew, Ont.	1	2		1	1	1					1	2	
Simcoe, Ont.	1	1			1	1					1	1	
Storm't, D'das et Glengarry, O.	1					1					1		
Welland, Ont.		1				1					1		
Wentworth, Ont.		11		9		1	1				9	2	
York, Ont.	1	47	2	17	18	13		2			43	7	
Totaux d'Ontario.	8	85	2	33	1 25	32	1	3			72	23	
Manitoba, Est.		6			1	5					2	4	
Caribou, Col.-B.		1								1	1		
New-Westminster, Col.-B.										1			
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.		1								2	1		
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.													
Totaux du Canada.	31	136	3	44	1 45	68	1	10		2	106	64	

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.				
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Bap-	R.	Ch. of	Me-	Pres-	Pro-	Other	Cities and Towns— Villes.	Rural Districts— Districts ruraux.			
Eng-	Ire-	Scot-					—	—	—	—	—		—			—	—	Denomina-
land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	land. — Irlande.	land. — Ecosse.					—	—	—	Bap-	R.		Eglise			Mé-	Pres-	tants
			1			1									1			
			2								2				2			
			3			1				2					3			
			1												1			
			2						1						2			
			26						24	4					30			
	1		1	3					1	1					1			
			9						9						1			
	1		1						1						2			
			1						1						1			
	2		40	3					38	4	1	1	1		36			
			4						3						3			
			1	1						1		1			1			
			2						1			1			1			
			3							2					1			
			1												3			
			1						1						1			
			5						1	4					1			
			2						1	1					4			
			1							1					2			
			1							1					1			
			3						3						2			
			2							1					1			
			1							1		1			1			
			1							2					1			
			1							1					1			
			1							1					1			
			6						2	1					11			
6	1	1	33	7	1	1	1	12	29	5	3		2	50				
9	5	2	66	11	1	1	4	22	41	15	7	1	5	84	11			
1	1		2	2				4		1	1			6				
						1							1		1			
						1							1		1			
10	8	2	130	16	2	2	4	75	49	19	13	4	6	145	25			

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE—*Concluded.* CLASS II.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur- option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.		Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci- ves.		Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
<b>WAREHOUSE AND FREIGHT CARBREAKING.</b>										
St. Francis, Que.....	2	..	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Waterloo, Ont. ....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
<b>ROBBERY AND DEMANDING WITH MENACES.</b>										
Halifax, N.S.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Montreal, Que.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Richelieu, Que.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rimouski, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals of Quebec.....	7	2	.....	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Brant, Ont. ....	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Halton, Ont. ....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Kent, Ont. ....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Simcoe, Ont. ....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	24	6	.....	18	17	.....	1	.....	12	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	36	13	.....	23	20	2	1	.....	16	.....
Manitoba, Eastern. ....	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, B.C.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	56	22	.....	34	29	2	3	.....	16	2
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.</b>										
<b>HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING.</b>										
Annapolis, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland, N.S. ....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guysborough, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	5	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beauharnois, Que....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bedford, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## Criminal Statistics,

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—Fin. CLASSE II.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY.			D'th.	Committed to Reformatories.	Other Sentences.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Laborers.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.
PÉNITENCIER.														
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort	Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Autres Sentences.	Agriculteurs.	Commerçants.	Serviteurs.	Industriels.	Professionnels libérales.	Journaliers.	Marriés.	En veuve.	Célibataires.
<b>BRIS D'ENTREPOTS ET DE WAGONS DE FRET.</b>														
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
<b>VOL ET DEMANDES AVEC MENACES.</b>														
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	3
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	1	4a.	.....	1	.....	2	.....	11	4	.....	14
1	1	.....	.....	1	4a.	.....	1	.....	2	.....	14	4	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2a.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	4	.....	.....	1	6a.	1	1	.....	2	.....	24	4	1	28
<b>DELITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.</b>														
<b>VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.</b>														
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	3

a. Sentence déferred.—Sentence remise.



## Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DELITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ—Fin. CLASSE II.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Bap- tists.	R. Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Metho- dist.	Pres- byte- rians.	Other Deno- minations.	Cities and Towns— Villes.	Rural Districts— Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.												
<b>BRIS D'ENTREPOTS ET DE WAGONS DE FRET.</b>														
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
<b>VOL ET DEMANDES AVEC MENACES.</b>														
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	15	1	1	.....	1	6	7	1	2	.....	18	.....
2	.....	.....	18	1	1	.....	1	9	7	2	2	.....	21	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	28	2	1	.....	1	15	9	3	4	.....	29	4
<b>DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.</b>														
<b>VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS.</b>														
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2



TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.  Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted.  Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDEMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.  Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd.  Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated.  Plus de 2 réci- ves.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.  Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	— SANS OPTION.	
									Un- der one year.  Moins d'un an.	One year and over.  Un an et plus.
<b>HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING—Concluded.</b>										
Richelieu, Que.....	1			1			1		1	
St. Francis, Que.....	4	1		3	3					
Terrebonne, Que.....	1	1								
Totals of Quebec.....	12	2		10	8	1	1		1	
Brant, Ont.....	1			1		1			1	
Bruce, Ont.....	3			3	2	1				
Haldimand, Ont.....	2	2								
Huron, Ont.....	1			1	1					
Kent, Ont.....	3	1		2	2			1	1	
Lambton, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Middlesex, Ont.....	5	1		4	3		1		1	
Ontario, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Oxford, Ont.....	3	1		2	2				1	
Prescott and Russell, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Simcoe, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Victoria, Ont.....	1	1								
Wellington, Ont.....	2			2	2				1	
Wentworth, Ont.....	2	2								
York, Ont.....	12	8		4	4			2		
Totals of Ontario.....	39	16		23	20	2	1		8 4	
Manitoba, Central.....	4	4								
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.....	9			9	8	1			1 1	
Totals of Canada.....	69	23		46	40	4	2		10 5	
<b>BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA.</b>										
Beauharnois, Que.....	1			1	1				1	
Essex, Ont.....	2			2	2				1 1	
Lambton, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1								
York, Ont.....	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Ontario.....	5	1		4	4				3 1	
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1	1								
Victoria, B.C.....	1			1	1				1	
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.....	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Canada.....	9	2		7	7				6 1	

## Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — — En veu- vage.	Single — — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
<b>VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS—Fin.</b>														
3										1	3	1	1	2
6	3							3		7	2	1	7	
	1			1	1a.	1				2				1
				1										3
						2					2			1
1	1				1a.	2				1	2	1		1
					1a.					1	1			1
										2	1			2
1							1	1						2
					2a.					4				4
2	2			2	5a.	5	1	1		14	5			18
5	1				1a.	2	1			1	5			4
15	8			2	6a.	7	2	1	6	23	15	1		30
<b>EFFETS VOLÉS APPORTÉS EN CANADA.</b>														
									1					
						1				1				2
									1					1
						1	1		1	1				4
							1							1
											1			
						1	1	1	2	1	2			5

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Im- mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- dé- ré					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- mé- ntaire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- dé- ré
			H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			

HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP STEALING—Concluded.

Richelieu, Qué.....	1								1						1
St. François, Qué.....	2	1						2	1						3
Terrebonne, Qué.....															
Totaux de Québec.....	4	6			1		7		2						3 7
Brant, Ont.....	1				1										1
Bruce, Ont.....	1	2		2			1								3
Haldimand, Ont.....															
Huron, Ont.....		1		1											1
Kent, Ont.....		2					2								2
Lambton, Ont.....	1						1								1
Middlesex, Ont.....	2	2				1	3								3 1
Ontario, Ont.....		1			1										1
Oxford, Ont.....	1	1					2								2
Prescott et Russell, Ont.....		1							1						1
Simcoe, Ont.....		1					1								1
Victoria, Ont.....															
Wellington, Ont.....		1	1				2								2
Wentworth, Ont.....															
York, Ont.....		4			1		3								3 1
Totaux d'Ontario.....	6	16	1	3	4		15		1						19 4
Manitoba, Centre.....															
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O....	5	4				2	5		2						9
Totaux du Canada.....	16	29	1	3	7		29		6			1			34 12

BRINGING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA.

Beauharnois, Qué.....		1					1								1
Essex, Ont.....		2					1		1						1 1
Lambton, Ont.....		1			1										1
Wentworth, Ont.....															
York, Ont.....		1					1								1
Totaux d'Ontario.....		4			1		2		1						3 1
Manitoba, Est.....															
Victoria, Col.-B.....		1										1			1
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O....	1						1								1
Totaux du Canada.....	1	6			1		4		1			1			6 1

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Cana- da.	United States — Etats- Unis.	Other Fore- ign Coun- tries.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions.	Bap- tists.	R. Ca- tho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Meth- odists	Pres- byte- rians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Denom- inations.	Cities and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.			Autr's pos- ses- ions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tistes.		Cath- oliques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Méth- odistes.	Pres- byté- riens.		Autr's con- fes- sions.	
Angle terre et Galles	Ir- lande.	Ecos- se.												
<b>VOL DE CHEVAUX, BÉTAIL ET MOUTONS—Fin.</b>														
			1					1						1
			3					2				1		3
1			9				7	2				1		8
			1				1					1		1
			3										2	1
			1					1					1	2
			2					1						1
			1											2
			1											1
			1											1
			1											1
			1											1
			1											1
1			2											2
1		1	19	1	1		1	5	4	5	6		2	8
1														8
4		3	36	2	1		1	14	8	7	6	2	8	32
<b>EFFETS VOLÉS APPORTÉS EN CANADA.</b>														
			1											1
			1											1
			1											1
1														1
1			1											1
1			3	3										3

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.  Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted.  Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.  Plus de 2 réci- ves.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		SANS OPTION.
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m <sup>nde</sup>	No OPTION. — Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	
<b>LARCENY FROM DWELLING HOUSES.</b>										
Albert, N.B. ....	1			1	1					
Montreal, Que. ....	1			1	1			1		
Algoma, Ont. ....	1	1								
Peterborough, Ont. ....	1	1								
Renfrew, Ont. ....	2			2	2					
Wellington, Ont. ....	2			2	1	1		1		
Totals of Ontario. ....	6	2		4	3	1		1		
Cariboo, B.C. ....	1			1	1			1		
New Westminster, B.C. ....	1	1								
Victoria, B.C. ....	1			1	1					
Totals of British Columbia. ....	3	1		2	2			1		
Totals of Canada. ....	11	3		8	7	1		3		
<b>LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.</b>										
Joliette, Que. ....	1			1	1			1		
Montreal, Que. ....	a16	4		11	4	1	6	1	5	
Three Rivers, Que. ....	1			1	1					
Totals of Quebec. ....	18	4		13	6	1	6	1	6	
Essex, Ont. ....	1			1	1			1		
Frontenac, Ont. ....	1	1								
Grey, Ont. ....	2	1		1	1			1		
Hastings, Ont. ....	3	3								
Northumberland & Durham, Ont.	2	2								
Peel, Ont. ....	1			1			1			
Renfrew, Ont. ....	2	1		1		1				
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	1	1								
Wellington, Ont. ....	1			1	1			1		
Wentworth, Ont. ....	b1									
York, Ont. ....	8	1		7	7			4	1	
Totals of Ontario. ....	23	10		12	10	1	1	7	1	
New Westminster, B.C. ....	3			3	3				1	
Totals of Canada. ....	44	14		28	19	2	7	1	13	
<b>LARCENY.</b>										
Queen's, P.E.I. ....	15	6		9	8		1		7	

a. 1 absconded.—1 a laissé le pays. b. Jury disagreed.—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

## Criminal Statistics,

TABLEAU I. DELITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- matories — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Domestic — — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — — En- veu- rage.	Single — — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
<b>VOL DANS DES MAISONS HABITÉES.</b>														
1											1			1
									1					1
				2										2
1				2			1		1			1		1
1									1			1		3
								1				1		
1						1		1				1		
1						1		1				2		
3				2		1	1	1	2		1	3		5
<b>VOL SUR LA PERSONNE.</b>														
2	3						1	1	4		1	3		1
				1 <sup>a</sup> .				1	1			3		8
2	3			1 <sup>a</sup> .			1	1	5		4	3		10
											1			1
											1			1
1				1						1				1
											1			1
1				1							5	2		5
2				2						1	8	2		10
	2													
4	5			2	1 <sup>a</sup> .		1	1	5	1	12	5		20
<b>LARCIN.</b>														
2											9			9

<sup>a</sup>. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
<b>LARCENY FROM DWELLING HOUSES.</b>													
Albert, N.-B. ....		1		1							1		
Montréal, Qué . . . . .		1					1					1	
Algoma, Ont. ....													
Peterborough, Ont. ....													
Renfrew, Ont. ....		2			2							2	
Wellington, Ont. ....		1	1			1		1				2	
Totaux d'Ontario. ....		3	1		2	1		1				2 2	
Cariboo, Col.-B . . . . .		1								1		1	
New-Westminster, Col.-B. ....		1				1						1	
Victoria, Col.-B. ....		1										1	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann. ....		2				1				1		2	
Totaux du Canada . . . . .		7	1	1	2	3		1		1		5 3	
<b>LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.</b>													
Joliette, Qué . . . . .	1						1					1	
Montréal, Qué . . . . .	1	10		1			9		1			1 10	
Trois-Rivières, Qué. ....		1					1					1	
Totaux de Québec . . . . .	2	11		1			11		1			2 11	
Essex, Ont. ....	1				1							1	
Frontenac, Ont. ....													
Grey, Ont. ....		1					1					1	
Hastings, Ont. ....													
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.													
Peel, Ont. ....		1					1					1	
Renfrew, Ont. ....		1			1							1	
Storm't, D'ndas et Gleng'ry, O.													
Wellington, Ont. ....		1					1					1	
Wentworth, Ont. ....													
York, Ont. ....		7		2			4		1			6 1	
Totaux d'Ontario. ....	1	11		2	2		7		1			7 5	
New-Westminster, Col.-B. ....													
Totaux du Canada . . . . .	3	22		1 2	2		18		1 1	3		9 16	
<b>LARCENY.</b>													
Queen's, I. du P.-E. ....	2	7		1	2		6					3 6	

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Bap- tists.	R. Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Me- tho- dists.	Pres- byte- rians.	Pro- tes- tants	Other Deno- mina- tions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.		—	Autr's posses- ions Bri- tanni- ques.	—	Bap- tistes.	Catho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Mé- tho- dis- tes.	Pres- byte- riens.	—	Autr's confes- sions.		
<b>VOL DANS DES MAISONS HABITÉES.</b>															
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	3
<b>VOL SUR LA PERSONNE.</b>															
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....
2	1	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	3	6	1	.....	.....	2	10	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
5	1	.....	17	2	2	.....	.....	14	7	2	.....	.....	4	25	2
<b>LARCIN.</b>															
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8	1



TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION.
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.
<b>LARCENY—Continued.</b>									
Annapolis, N.S.	3	1	...	2	2			1	1
Antigonish, N.S.	7	3	...	4	4				
Cape Breton, N.S.	6	1	...	5	4	1		2	2
Colchester, N.S.	1		...	1	1			1	1
Cumberland, N.S.	5	1	...	4	4			2	2
Digby, N.S.	6	3	...	3	3		3		
Halifax, N.S.	23	5	...	18	13	3	2	8	8
Hants, N.S.	3		...	3	3			2	2
King's, N.S.	4		...	4	4				
Lunenburg, N.S.	3		...	3	3				2
Pictou, N.S.	4		...	4	4			3	1
Queen's, N.S.	10	3	...	7	7			4	4
Yarmouth, N.S.	10		...	10	10			8	8
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	85	17	...	68	62	4	2	32	3
Albert, N.B.	1		...	1	1				
Carleton, N.B.	a3		...	1	1			1	1
Charlotte, N.B.	1		...	1	1				
Madawaska, N.B.	1	1	...						
Northumberland, N.B.	3		...	3	3			3	3
St. John, N.B.	47	26	...	21	14		7	9	9
Westmoreland, N.B.	9	2	...	7	5	2		4	1
York, N.B.	8		...	8	8			8	8
Totals of New Brunswick..	73	29	...	42	33	2	7	26	1
Arthabaska, Que.	2	1	...	1	1			1	1
Beauharnois, Que.	8		...	8	8			3	3
Bedford, Que.	5		...	5	5			4	4
Bonaventure, Que.	1		...	1	1			1	1
Gaspé, Que.	3	2	...	1	1			1	1
Iberville, Que.	3	1	...	2	2			1	1
Joliette, Que.	8	4	...	4	4				1
Kamouraska, Que.	1		...	1	1			1	1
Montmagny, Que.	2		...	2	2			1	1
Montreal, Que.	626	80	...	546	411	56	79	350	9
Ottawa, Que.	4	3	...	1	1			1	1
Quebec, Que.	71	7	...	64	59	4	1	21	21
Richelieu, Que.	16		...	16	15	1		11	11
Rimouski, Que.	12		...	12	12			9	9
St. Francis, Que.	20		...	20	18	1	1	13	13
St Hyacinthe, Que.	9		...	9	9			1	2
Terrebonne, Que.	8	2	...	6	5		1	6	6
Three Rivers, Que.	10	2	...	8	5		3	4	1
Totals of Quebec.....	809	102	...	707	560	62	85	430	12
Algoma, Ont.	13		1	12	12			5	4
Brant, Ont.	67	15	...	52	49	1	2	37	1
Bruce, Ont.	16	5	...	11	10		1	7	1

a. 1 left the country, bail forfeited.—1 a laissé le pays, cautionnement confisqué.—1 Nolle prosequi.

## Criminal Statistics,

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.											CLASSE III.			
SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY.		Life.	D'th.	Committed to Reformatories.	Other Sentences.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Labourers.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.
PÉNITENCIER.														
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	De mort	Envoyés à la prison de Réforme.	Autres Sentences.	Agri-cul-teurs.	Com-mer-cants.	Servi-teurs.	Indus-triels.	Prof-ess-sions libé-rales.	Jour-nal-iers.	Ma-riés.	En-veu-vage.	Céli-ba-taires.
<b>LARCIN—Suite.</b>														
3	1										2			2
2	1								2		2	1		4
											1			1
2											3			4
				8	2a.			2	1		4	1		2
1							1	2			1	4		14
4								3						3
1							1				1			4
3							1		1		2	4		3
				2							2			7
											2			10
16	2			10	2	2	1	7	4		18	10		58
1									1					1
											1			1
														1
1					10b.						1			3
2											6			21
											5			5
									1		4			8
4					10				2		17			40
1				4		1				1	2	1		1
1											5	1		7
												1		4
												1		1
					1a.	2					4	1		1
				2	1a.			1						4
				1							1			1
27	9			39	83a.	9	69	15	159	1	129	163	37	346
				6	34a.	2		5	12	1	7	17	1	46
3				3		1					12	4	1	11
2				2	1a.	2	2	2	2		2	1		11
				4	2a.	2					10	2		18
1				3.	2b.	1			3		2	1		8
											6	2		4
				1	2a.				2		3	2	4	2
35	9			65	124a., 2b.	21	72	23	178	3	184	198	43	466
					3a.			2			8	3		7
				3	11a.	1	1	2	9		23	12		40
					3a.	5			2		1	2	3	6

a. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise. b. Bound to good behaviour.—A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQOURS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS			
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.	M. F.	M. F.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré	
<i>LARCENY—Continued.</i>															
Annapolis, N.-E.	1	1			2	2								2	
Antigonish, N.-E.		3	1		2	2								4	
Cap-Breton, N.-E.		5			3	2								5	
Colchester, N.-E.		1			1									1	
Cumberland, N.-E.		4										4		2	
Digby, N.-E.		3			2				1					3	
Halifax, N.-E.	7	11		9	1	2		3	1	2				15	3
Hants, N.-E.		3				2		1						3	
King's, N.-E.	2	2				2	2								
Lunenburg, N.-E.	2	1			2	1								3	
Pictou, N.-E.		4				2		1		1				3	1
Queen's, N.-E.		7				6		1						7	
Yarmouth, N.-E.	4	6			4	3	3							10	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse.	16	51	1	23	1	22	7	6	1	4		4		58	6
Albert, N.-B.		1								1					1
Carleton, N.-B.		1			1									1	
Charlotte, N.-B.		1						1						1	
Madawaska, N.-B.															
Northumberland, N.-B.		1			2	1								2	1
St. Jean, N.-B.	9	12			12	3		4	1		1			12	9
Westmoreland, N.-B.		5				4		1				1	1	5	
York, N.-B.		8			3	3		2						7	1
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.	11	29		18		11		8	1	1	1	1	1	28	12
Arthabaska, Qué.		1			1									1	
Beauharnois, Qué.	2	5	1		4			3		1				8	
Bedford, Qué.	3	2				2		3						2	3
Bonaventure, Qué.	1								1					1	
Gaspé, Qué.	1									1				1	
Iberville, Qué.		2						1		1					2
Joliette, Qué.	2	2			3	1								4	
Kamouraska, Qué.		1				1								1	
Montmagny, Qué.	1	1			2									2	
Montreal, Qué.	171	375		111	6	60	16	293	28	22	9	1		182	364
Ottawa, Qué.	1							1						1	
Québec, Qué.	26	37	1	16		17		25	2	3	1			46	18
Richelieu, Qué.	10	6		1	2	7		5		1				8	8
Rimouski, Qué.	8	4		5	3	3		2	1	1				9	3
St. François, Qué.	4	16		7	1	4		7		1				16	4
St. Hyacinthe, Qué.	4	5		4		3		1				1		5	4
Terrebonne, Qué.	3	3										6		6	
Trois-Rivières, Qué.	3	5		1				2		4	1			3	5
Totaux de Québec.	240	465	2	155	9	98	16	343	32	34	12	8		296	411
Algoma, Ont.	2	8				1		7	1	1		2		6	4
Brant, Ont.	32	19	1	15	1	11		19		5	1			25	27
Bruce, Ont.	3	8		1	1			4	1	3	1			9	2

## Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada. — Etats- Unis.	United States — Autres pays étran- gers.	Other Fo- reign Coun- tries. — Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Other Bri- tish Pos- ses- sions. — Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tholi- ques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists — Meth- odistes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byte- riens.	Pro- tes- tants — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Town- s— Villes.	Rural Districts— Districts rurann.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles.	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
<b>LARCIN—Suite.</b>															
1			2			2	1	2		1			4	2	
			1				2	2		1			3	2	
			5						1				1	1	
			4				1					3	4	1	
			3			1			2				2	1	
			15			2	12	2	1	1			18	3	
			2		1	2						1	3	1	
			4								4		3	1	
			3			1	1					1	2	1	
			4						1	3			3	1	
			7			6						1	3	7	
			9	1			6				4		10	1	
1			60	3	1	3	14	23	6	5	6	8	45	23	
			1				1							1	
			1				1			1			1		
			3					2					3		
			21				1	6	5	6	3		21	3	
			6				3	3					3	3	
1			7				1		3	2		2	6	2	
1			39	1			7	11	8	9	3	1	2	35	6
			1					1						1	
			8				8						4	4	
			5				3		1			1		5	
			1				1							1	
			1				1							1	
			1	1			1		1					2	
			4				4						3	1	
			1				1						1		
			2				2						1	1	
17	19		493	6	11	10	465	42	3	15	4	7	526	20	
			1				1							1	
			62	1	1		60				4		45	19	
			13	3			16						12	4	
			9	2	1		12						9	3	
2			14	3	1		12				8		13	7	
1			8				7		2				6	3	
			6				5				1		6	6	
1			7				8						7	1	
21	19		637	16	14	10	608	44	5	15	18	7	627	80	
	1		8	1			9	1					4	6	
8			44			4	16	12	3	5	3	9	42	10	
		1	9		1		2		1	6		2	1	10	

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.	— SANS OPTION.	
									Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.
<b>LARCENY—Continued.</b>										
Carleton, Ont. ....	111	31		80	73	7		75	2	
Dufferin, Ont. ....	5			5	5			4		
Elgin, Ont. ....	24	2		22	22			7	1	
Essex, Ont. ....	39	2		37	33	4		27	3	
Frontenac, Ont. ....	38	1		37	33	3	1	10	3	
Grey, Ont. ....	28	14		14	11	3		10	2	
Haldimand, Ont.	12	3		9	5	1	3	7	2	
Halton, Ont. ....	13	6		7	7			3	1	
Hastings, Ont. ....	60	14		46	41	3	2	18		
Huron, Ont. ....	19	13		6	6			1	3	
Kent, Ont. ....	36	14		22	22			17	3	
Lambton, Ont. ....	19	2		17	14	3		2	2	
Lanark, Ont. ....	3	1		2	2			2		
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	24	7		17	16	1		11		
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	1			1	1					
Lincoln, Ont. ....	16	6		10	7	1	2	4		
Middlesex, Ont. ....	73	30		43	36	6	1	27		
Norfolk, Ont. ....	12	3		9	7	1	1	7		
Northumberland & Durham, O.	20	8		12	12			10		
Ontario, Ont. ....	15	6		8	4	2	2	1	3	
Oxford, Ont. ....	20	4		15	11	2	2	8	1	
Peel, Ont. ....	13	8		5	5			2		
Perth, Ont. ....	49	15	1	33	28	2	3	9		
Peterborough, Ont. ....	29	4		25	22	3		4	2	
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	5	2		3	3			2		
Prince Edward, Ont.	11			11	4	4	3	11		
Renfrew, Ont. ....	8	1		7	7			6		
Simcoe, Ont. ....	32	12		20	17	2	1	8	1	
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	9	2		7	7			6		
Thunder Bay, Ont. ....	13	3		10	10			6	2	
Victoria, Ont. ....	20	9		11	8	3		2	3	
Waterloo, Ont. ....	13	3		10	9		1	4		
Welland, Ont. ....	31	15		16	13	3		9	3	
Wellington, Ont.	11	1		10	7	1	2	6	1	
Wentworth, Ont. ....	137	52		85	85			26	22	
York, Ont. ....	6718	271		444	442		2	2	289	
Totals of Ontario .....	1,783	588	2	1,191	1,106	56	29	38	694	52
Manitoba, Central .....	17	1		15	14	1		12	2	
Manitoba, Eastern .....	49	17	1	31	30		1	24	2	
Manitoba, Western .....	7			7	7			6		
Totals of Manitoba .....	73	18	1	53	51	1	1	42	4	
Clinton, B.C. ....	9	2		7	7			4		
New Westminster, B.C. ....	26	3		23	23			2	17	
Victoria, B.C. ....	50	7		42	40	1	1	4	31	
Totals of British Columbia.	85	12		72	70	1	1	6	52	8

a. 1 jury disagreed.—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé. b. 3 jury disagreed.—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.  
c. 1 Nolle prosequi. d. 1 Recognizance to be estreated.—Cautionnement à être confisqué.

## Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort.	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries	Other Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — Jour- na- liers.	Married. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veuve.	Single — Céli- bataires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie		En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Autres Senten- ces.									
<b>LARCIN—Suite.</b>														
2				1	1a.	1	2	11	6		44	11	5	64
				2	12a.				1		3			3
				1	5a.	3	1	2	3		7	5		17
				1	19a., 2b.	4	4	2	4		19	7	2	28
				1	1a.	5	4		5		14	8		29
				1		1	1		3		1	3		11
					3a.	1			2		4			7
2				8	11a., 6b.	3	1		1		3	2		5
				1	1a.		2	1	4		7	5		38
				2		3					3			5
2				2	9a.		2				15	7		15
				2					5		8	3		14
					6a.		3	1	3		1	1		1
					1a.						7	3	1	13
				3	3a.		2	1			4	1		9
1	2				13a.	7	1	3	19		10	8		34
					2a.				3		2	4		1
				1	1a.	1					4	1		11
					4a.	1	1		1		4	4		3
					6a.				1		12	2		13
					3a.	1		1	1		2	2		2
1	1			3	19a.	1	1	3	1		16	7	1	26
				2	7a., 2b.			1	4		13	2	1	22
					1a.			3			3			3
					1a.		1		1		8	1		10
2				3	6a.		1		5		3	2		4
				1					1		9	2	1	16
				1							5	2	3	1
				1	1a.				1		10	5		5
				4	2a.	3	1	1	1		3	1		10
					4a.			2	3		4	6		4
				1	3a.		1		5		7	3		13
1					2a.		1		4		5	2	2	6
1				3	29a.	1	4	4	7		23	12	2	71
11	1			11	118a., 2b.	3	18	37	14		181	43	1	400
23	6			55	311a., 12b.	36	53	82	119		496	184	22	968
					1a.				1	1	8	2		9
2					3a.	2	4	1	9	1	11	4	1	26
1						2	1				4			7
3					4a.	4	5	1	10	2	23	6	1	42
2											6	1		5
1	1						1		2		11	6	3	8
2							11	7	9	1	13	6		36
5	1						12	7	11	1	30	13	3	49

a. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise. b. Bound to good behaviour.—A tenir une meilleure conduite.

TABLE 1. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  — DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Sape- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- de- ré	Im- mo- de- ré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
<b>LARCENY—Continued.</b>															
Carleton, Ont.	27	53		25	12	1	30	2	7	3			62	18	
Dufferin, Ont.	1	4		1	1		1		1		1		3	2	
Elgin, Ont.	2	20		9	5		4		4				14	8	
Essex, Ont.	7	29		3	10		16		7				18	19	
Frontenac, Ont.	3	32		11	5	1	13	1	6				21	16	
Grey, Ont.	6	8		6	3		5						12	2	
Haldimand, Ont.	3	4		1	3		2		1		2		1	6	
Halton, Ont.		7			2		4		1				4	3	
Hastings, Ont.	11	32		26	5	1	6		5		3		30	13	
Huron, Ont.		5		1	1	2	1		1				2	3	
Kent, Ont.	7	15			4	1	13	2	2				18	4	
Lambton, Ont.	3	13	1	4	6		5		2				13	4	
Lanark, Ont.	1	1					1		1						
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.	2	15		3	2		9		3				11	6	
Lennox et Addington, Ont.					1										
Lincoln, Ont.	1	9		4			5		1				5	5	
Middlesex, Ont.	2	39	1	4	12		23		3		1		34	8	
Norfolk, Ont.	1	2	2				4		1				4	1	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.	7	5		7	4				1				11	1	
Ontario, Ont.	1	6		1			4		2		1		3	4	
Oxford, Ont.	4	11		3	3		5		3		1		12	3	
Peel, Ont.		5			1		2		1		1		3	2	
Perth, Ont.	4	29		12	1	4	2	11	3				26	7	
Peterborough, Ont.	4	21		7	8	1	7		1	1			16	9	
Prescott et Russell, Ont.	1	2		1					2				1	2	
Prince Edouard, Ont.		11		6	1		4						10	1	
Renfrew, Ont.		6		2	2		3						3	3	
Simcoe, Ont.	3	16		3	8		6		2		1		9	10	
Storm't, D'as et Gleng'ry, O.	2	4		1	2		2		2				5	1	
Thunder Bay, Ont.	3	7		1	3		4		2				5	5	
Victoria, Ont.	1	9	1	2	1		1	7					10	1	
Waterloo, Ont.	1	9		1	1	1	4	1	2				4	6	
Welland, Ont.	2	13	1	1	1		2	8	4	4			10	6	
Wellington, Ont.		10			1		7		2				4	6	
Wentworth, Ont.	1	84		47	1	12	17	1	5	2			57	28	
York, Ont.	61	374	9	151	5	90	11	111	24	39	13		329	115	
Totaux d'Ontario	209	945	16	359	13	226	22	374	33	126	22	16	810	363	
Manitoba, Centre	1	9	1	1	2		7		1		4		9	2	
Manitoba, Est.	1	30		2			24		5				10	21	
Manitoba, Ouest.		6	1	1	2		4						2	5	
Totaux de Manitoba	2	45	2	4	4		35		6		4		21	28	
Clinjon, Col.-B.	1	5		1	1		4				1		4	2	
New Westminster, Col.-B.	1	14	2								23		12	5	
Victoria, Col.-B.	11	31			3	1	30		7		1		24	18	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.	13	50	2	1	4	1	34		7		25		40	25	

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada. — Etats- Unis.	United States — Autres pays étran- gers.	Other Fore- ign Coun- tries. — Autres posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Other Bri- tish Pos- sions. — Autres posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tho- lics. — Ca- tho- liques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Meth- odists — Métho- distes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byte- riens.	Pro- tes- tants — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns — Villes.	Rural Districts — Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
1	4		74	1	1		64	2			13	1	76	4	
3	1		3				1	2		2			1	4	
1	2		17				3	6	4	6	2	1	20	2	
2		1	28	7			9	4	16	3	1	4	28	9	
1	2	1	26		4		18	5	1		12	1	34	3	
1			13				1	5	6	1	1		9	5	
1			5		1		1	5	1				7	7	
2		1	4					2	4	1			3	4	
2	2		39				18	6	11		8		37	6	
1		1	3					3	1	1			1	4	
	2	1	18	1			2	5	2	10	2		13	9	
		1	15	1				4	3	4	4	1	15	2	
			2					1	1				1		
2			11	4			1	3	4	7	2		12	5	
			1										1		
1		1	8				1	4				4	6	4	
4	3	1	30	4			14	11	11	6			37	5	
			4	1			2	1	1			1	5		
1	2		9				5	4		3			9	3	
1	2		4				2	3	1	1			4	3	
2		1	10	2			3	3	2	5		2	11	4	
			5					3	1				4	1	
4	1		23	2	3		2	6	7	9		7	21	12	
4	2		17	1	1			8	8	8			22	3	
	1	1	1					1	1	1			3	3	
			10	1				1	1	3			10	1	
1	2	1	4	1	1			5	2	1			5	1	
1			3	2			1	3	2	1	4	1	12	7	
		2	5	1	2			4			3	1	4	2	
2	1		8					2		2	1	2	1	9	
1			8		1			2	2	2		2	7	4	
2	2	1	9		2			4	5	1	2	4	9	7	
2	1	1	5		1			2	3	2	2		7	3	
2	7	3	67	2	1			2	3	2	2	1	4	6	
6	47	15	314	15	7		3	29	14	25	14		84	1	
46			47				6	140	204	44	47	3	430	14	
102	85	34	879	47	25		28	399	339	193	119	53	991	183	
5	1		5				1	1	1		6	1	15		
4	2	4	10	6	5		1	11	5	3	4	1	17	14	
4			3						1		6		5	2	
13	3	4	18	6	5		2	12	6	4	5	13	37	16	
1			3	1	1			3			2	1		6	
	3	1	9	1	3			7			7	3	17		
6	2	1	12	9	11	1		14	5	2		12	42		
7	5	2	24	11	15	1		24	5	2		21	59	6	

LARCIN—Suite.



TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION.	
									SANS OPTION	Un- der one year.
<b>LARCENY—Concluded.</b>										
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T. ....	23	8		15	14	1		11		
Alberta, Southern N.W.T. ....	9	1		8	8			7	1	
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T. ....	9			9	9			8	1	
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T. ....	5			5	5				3	
Saskatchewan, N.W.T. ....	2	2								
Totals of the N.W.T. ....	48	11		37	36	1		26	5	
Totals of Canada. ....	2,971	783	3	2,179	1,926	127	126	78	1,309	
<b>FELONIOUSLY RECEIVING.</b>										
Halifax, N.S. ....	3			3	2	1		3		
Northumberland, N.B. ....	1	1								
St. John, N.B. ....	*5	4								
Totals of New Brunswick. ....	6	5								
Bedford, Que. ....	2	1		1	1			1		
Joliette, Que. ....	1	1								
Montreal, Que. ....	10	3		7	4	1	2	3	1	
Quebec, Que. ....	4	1		3	1	2		2		
St. Hyacinthe, Que. ....	1			1	1			1		
Terrebonne, Que. ....	1			1	1			1		
Totals of Quebec. ....	19	6		13	8	3	2	8	1	
Algoma, Ont. ....	1			1	1			1		
Brant, Ont. ....	6	3		3	3			3		
Bruce, Ont. ....	1			1	1			1		
Carleton, Ont. ....	8	5		3	3			3		
Essex, Ont. ....	2			2	2				2	
Haldimand, Ont. ....	2	2								
Hastings, Ont. ....	2			2	2			2		
Kent, Ont. ....	1	1								
Lambton, Ont. ....	1	1								
Lincoln, Ont. ....	1			1	1					
Middlesex, Ont. ....	1	1								
Peterborough, Ont. ....	1			1	1			1		
Renfrew, Ont. ....	1			1	1			1		
Welland, Ont. ....	1			1	1			1		
Wentworth, Ont. ....	14	8		6	5		1	3	3	
York, Ont. ....	14	11		3	3			2	3	
Totals of Ontario. ....	57	32		25	24		1	16	5	
Clinton, B.C. ....	1			1	1			1		
New Westminster, B.C. ....	1			1	1				1	
Victoria, B.C. ....	4	3		1	1			1		

\* 1 Jury disagreed.—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

## Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.														
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.					CIVIL CONDITIONS. ÉTATS CIVILS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réforme.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commer- çants.	Domestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	Labi- orers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mari- és.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- itaires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
<b>LARCIN—Fin.</b>														
3	1					1			2			1		3
					2a.		1					3		2
					2a.	1	1		2			4		7
91	19			130	443a., 24b.	64	144	120	326	6	777	415	69	1,639
<b>RECEL.</b>														
											3	2		1
											1	1		
3					1a.		2		4		1	5		2
							1		2		1			3
									1					1
3					1a.		3		7		3	6		7
											1			1
														3
							1				2	1		2
											1			2
					1a.		1					1		
											1			1
					1a.				4			1		1
											2	3		3
					1a.		1				1			3
					3a.		1	2		4		8	6	16
							1					1		
								1						1

a. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise. b. Bound to good behaviour.—A tenir une meilleure conduite.





TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.  Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted.  Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.  Plus de 2 réci- dés.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- mende	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.		
<b>FELONIOUSLY RECEIVING—Concluded.</b>										
Totals of British Columbia.	6	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Totals of Canada.....	*92	47	.....	44	37	4	3	1	29 7	
<b>EMBEZZLEMENT.</b>										
Cumberland, N.S. ....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
St. John, N.B.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Montreal, Que.....	12	3	.....	9	9	.....	.....	5	.....	
Ottawa, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Quebec, Que.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
Totals of Quebec.....	14	4	.....	10	10	.....	.....	6	.....	
Brant, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Carleton, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Frontenac, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Grey, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
Kent, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Lambton, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Perth, Ont.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	
Wentworth, Ont.....	5	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
York, Ont.....	10	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	4	.....	
Totals of Ontario.....	24	10	.....	14	11	2	1	6	2	
New Westminster, B.C.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	
Totals of the N.W.T.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	3	1	
Totals of Canada.....	45	15	.....	30	27	2	1	16	4	
<b>FRAUD.</b>										
St. John, N.B.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Montreal, Que.....	18	7	1	10	8	2	.....	2	4	
Brant, Ont.....	6	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	
Grey, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Halton, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

\* 1 jury disagreed.—Le juré ne s'est pas accordé.

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DELITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.										CLASSE III.				
SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.					CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commer- cial. — Commer- çants.	Do- mestic — Servi- teurs.	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — Profes- sions libé- rales.	Labi- orers — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and under five. — Deux ans et m's de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
<b>RECEL—Fin.</b>														
						1		1				1		1
3					4a.	2	5	1	11	14	15			25
<b>DÉTOURNEMENT.</b>														
								1				1		
1					3a.		5	2	1	1	1			8
								1			1			
1					3a.		5	3	1	1	2			8
					1a.		1				1			
					1a.		1		1					1
										1	1			1
					1a.		2			1	2			
					1a.				1		1			
					1a.		5				1			4
1					5a.		10		2	2	7			7
							1			1				
							1			1				2
							2			1	1			4
2					8a.		18	3	4	1	3	14		15
<b>FRAUDE.</b>														
3					1a.		3	1	2	3	3			7
									1		2			

a. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.



# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DELITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.						RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of Eng. land.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
England and Wales	Ireland.	Scotland.													
<i>RECEL—Fin.</i>															
			1		1			1						1	1
4	2		27	3	4		21	6	5	3	3	1	35	5	
<i>DÉTOURNEMENT.</i>															
			1				1								1
			9					7	2					9	
			1					1						1	
			10					8	2					10	
			1	1							1			1	
			1									1		1	
			1											1	
			1											1	
			1											1	
			1											1	
1	1		3					1	4		1			5	
1	1	1	9	2				2	5	3	3	1	12	2	
			2												
1			1					1	1			1	1	1	1
1			3					1	2			1	2	2	2
2	1	1	23	2				1	11	9	3	3	2	24	5
<i>FRAUDE.</i>															
1	1		8						9	1				10	
1			2							2				1	3



TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged  Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted.  Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.  Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd.  Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated.  Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	COMMITTED TO GOAL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.  Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
									Un- der one year.  Moins d'un an.	One year and over.  Un an et plus.
<b>FRAUD—Concluded.</b>										
Hastings, Ont. ....	4	2		2	2			2		
Kent, Ont. ....	7	6		1	1			1		
Lambton, Ont. ....	1			1	1					
Middlesex, Ont. ....	2	2								
Norfolk, Ont. ....	2			2	2					
Oxford, Ont. ....	3	3								
Peel, Ont. ....	1			1	1					
Simcoe, Ont. ....	4			4	3		1		3	
Wentworth, Ont. ....	11	8		3	3				3	
York, Ont. ....	55	47		8	8				5	
Totals of Ontario. ....	99	74		25	24		1	3	14	
Manitoba, Eastern. ....	3	3								
Totals of Canada. ....	121	85	1	35	32	2	1	5	18	
<b>FALSE PRETENCES.</b>										
Queen's, P.E.I. ....	5			5	5				5	
Cape Breton, N.S. ....	2	1		1	1				1	
Digby, N.S. ....	1			1	1			1		
Halifax, N.S. ....	2			2	2				1	
Queen's, N.S. ....	1	1								
Totals of Nova Scotia. ....	6	2		4	4			1	1	
Madawaska, N.B. ....	1	1								
St. John, N.B. ....	1			1		1			1	
Totals of New Brunswick. ....	2	1		1		1			1	
Bedford, Que. ....	2			2	2				2	
Joliette, Que. ....	1			1	1				1	
Montreal, Que. ....	30	16		14	14			6	6	
Ottawa, Que. ....	3	3								
Terrebonne, Que. ....	1			1	1				1	
Three Rivers, Que. ....	1			1	1					
Totals of Quebec. ....	38	19		19	19			6	10	
Algoma, Ont. ....	1			1	1					
Brant, Ont. ....	1			1	1					
Bruce, Ont. ....	4	3		1	1					
Carleton, Ont. ....	4	4								
Elgin, Ont. ....	2			2	2					
Essex, Ont. ....	6	2		4	2	2			3	
Frontenac, Ont. ....	2	1		1		1			1	
Grey, Ont. ....	2	2								





# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ CLASSE III.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Bap- tists.	R. Catho- lics.	Ch. of Eng- land.	Metho- dists	Pres- byte- rians.	Protes- tants	Other Deno- minations.	Cities and Towns— Villes.	Rural Districts— Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales	Ire- land.	Scot- land.		Etats- Unis.	Autres pays étran- gers.	Autr's posses- sions Bri- tanni- ques.		Bap- tistes.	Catho- liques.	Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Métho- dis- tes.		Pres- byté- riens.		
<b>FRAUDE—Fin.</b>															
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....
1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
2	2	1	18	1	1	.....	.....	5	11	3	4	.....	2	22	3
3	3	1	26	1	1	.....	.....	14	12	3	4	.....	2	32	3
<b>FAUX PRÉTEXTES.</b>															
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	11	2	1	.....	.....	1	3	9	1	.....	.....	14	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	14	2	3	.....	.....	1	7	9	1	.....	1	18	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.  Per- sonnes accusées	Ac- quit- ted.  Ac- quit- tés.	De- tain- ed for Lu- nacy.  Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- me'de	No OPTION. — Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	SANS OPTION — One year and over. — Un an et plus.
<b>FALSE PRETENCES—Concluded.</b>										
Haldimand, Ont. ....	1			1		1			1	
Halton, Ont. ....	1	1								
Hastings, Ont. ....	1			1	1					
Kent, Ont. ....	7	3		4	4		1	2	1	
Lambton, Ont. ....	3	2		1			1		1	
Lanark, Ont. ....	3	2		1	1			1		
Leeds and Grenville, Ont. ....	1			1	1			1		
Lennox and Addington, Ont. ....	1			1	1					
Lincoln, Ont. ....	1	1								
Middlesex, Ont. ....	6	5		1	1					
Norfolk, Ont. ....	1			1	1			1		
Northumberland & Durham, O. ....	2	2								
Ontario, Ont. ....	2			2	2		1			
Perth, Ont. ....	8	3		5	4	1		3		
Peterborough, Ont. ....	2	1		1	1				1	
Stormont, D'as & Glengarry, O. ....	1	1								
Thunder Bay, Ont. ....	1			1	1			1		
Victoria, Ont. ....	2	2								
Waterloo, Ont. ....	3	3								
Wendland, Ont. ....	1	1								
Wentworth, Ont. ....	3	3								
York, Ont. ....	6	6								
Totals of Ontario .....	79	48		31	25	4	2	15	3	
Manitoba, Central .....	1	1								
Clinton, B.C. ....	2			2	2			1	1	
New Westminster, B.C. ....	1			1	1			1		
Victoria, B.C. ....	2	1		1	1			1		
Totals of British Columbia. ....	5	1		4	4			3	1	
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T. ....	1			1	1				1	
Assiniboia, Eastern, N.W.T. ....	2			2	2			1	1	
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T. ....	1			1	1					
Totals of the N.W.T. ....	4			4	4			1	2	
Totals of Canada .....	140	72		68	61	5	2	36	7	
<b>VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.</b>										
Pictou, N.S. ....	1			1	1				1	
Westmoreland, N.B. ....	1	1								
Gaspé, Que. ....	3	3								
Terrebonne, Que. ....	2	2								
Totals of Quebec .....	5	5								

## Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. CLASSE III.

SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ETATS CIVILS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.		Life.	D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — En- veu- vage.	Single — — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.													
Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie												
<b>FAUX PRÉTENTES -Fin.</b>														
						1								1
							1		1		2			1
							1				1			1
				1			1				1			1
					1a.					1				1
					1a.		1		1		1			1
					2a.	1		2			2		1	2
										1				1
										1				1
1				2	8a.	4	5	4	3	2	10	13	2	16
							1		1			1		1
							1							1
							2		1			1		2
										1		1		2
					1a.									
					1a.					1		1		2
3				4	9a.	5	19	7	11	3	15	27	3	36
<b>DIVERS AUTRES DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.</b>														
									1				1	

a. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.







TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE— <i>Concluded.</i>		CLASS III.							
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.  Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted.  Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.  Plus de 2 réci- dés.	COMMITTED TO GAOL. — EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.  Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.
<b>VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE—<i>Concluded.</i></b>									
Kent, Ont. ....	2	2							
Northumberland & Durham, Ont	2	2							
Oxford, Ont. ....	1	1							
Totals of Ontario .....	5	5							
Victoria, B.C. ....	2	2							
Totals of Canada .....	14	13		1	1			1	
<b>MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY. CLASS IV.</b>									
<b>ARSON.</b>									
Annapolis, N.S. ....	1	1							
Colchester, N.S. ....	2	1		1	1				
Victoria, N.S. ....	1	1							
Yarmouth, N.S. ....	2	2							
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	6	5		1	1				
Northumberland, N.B. ....	1	1							
Westmoreland, N.B. ....	2	2							
Totals of New Brunswick..	3	3							
Arthabaska, Que. ....	2	2							
Bedford, Que. ....	1			1	1			1	
Montreal, Que. ....	6	2		4	4				2
Quebec, Que. ....	2	1	1						
St. Francis, Que. ....	1			1	1				
Totals of Quebec. ....	12	5	1	6	6			1	2
Bruce, Ont. ....	1	1							
Elgin, Ont. ....	1			1	1				
Essex, Ont. ....	1			1	1			1	
Grey, Ont. ....	2	2							
Hastings, Ont. ....	1	1							
Huron, Ont. ....	1	1							
Leeds and Grenville Ont. ....	1	1							
Lincoln, Ont. ....	2	2							
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1	1							
Ontario, Ont. ....	1			1	1				
Prescott and Russell, Ont	1	1							
Victoria, Ont. ....	1	1							
Welland, Ont. ....	1			1	1				
Wellington, Ont. ....	1			1	1				1
Wentworth, Ont. ....	2	1		1	1				
York, Ont. ....	5			5	5				



TABLE I. OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE—*Concluded.* CLASS III.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.						USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS					
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.	Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- dé- ré					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré
				H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.		

VARIOUS OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE—*Concluded.*

Kent, Ont. ....															
Northumberland et Durham, O.															
Oxford, Ont. ....															
Totaux d'Ontario. ....															
Victoria, Col.-B. ....															
Totaux du Canada. ....		1							1					1	

MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

CLASS IV.

ARSON.

Annapolis, N.-E. ....															
Colchester, N.-E. ....		1							1						1
Victoria, N.-E. ....															
Yarmouth, N.-E. ....															
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse. ....		1							1						1
Northumberland, N.-B. ....															
Westmoreland, N.-B. ....															
Totaux du N.-Brunswick. ....															
Arthabaska, Qué. ....															
Bedford, Qué. ....		1					1								1
Montréal, Qué. ....	1	3			1		1	1	1					3	1
Québec, Qué. ....															
St. François, Qué. ....		1						1						1	
Totaux de Québec. ....	1	5			1		2	2	1					4	2
Bruce, Ont. ....															
Elgin, Ont. ....		1							1						1
Essex, Ont. ....		1			1										1
Grey, Ont. ....															
Hastings, Ont. ....															
Huron, Ont. ....															
Leeds et Grenville, Ont. ....															
Lincoln, Ont. ....															
Northumberland et Durham, O.															
Ontario, Ont. ....		1			1									1	
Prescott et Russell, Ont. ....															
Victoria, Ont. ....															
Welland, Ont. ....		1			1									1	
Wellington, Ont. ....		1							1						1
Wentworth, Ont. ....		1								1				1	
York, Ont. ....	3	2			2	1			1					5	



TABLE I. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*Concluded.* CLASS IV.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.  Per- sonnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted.  Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION. — Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.
<b>ARSON—<i>Concluded.</i></b>									
Totals of Ontario.....	23	12	.....	11	11	.....	.....	1	1
Manitoba, Eastern.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, B.C.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Canada.....	47	28	1	18	18	.....	.....	2	3
<b>MALICIOUS INJURY TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY.</b>									
Digby, N.S.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Halifax, N.S.....	8	.....	.....	8	6	2	.....	.....	.....
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	9	.....	.....	9	7	2	.....	1	.....
Madawaska, N.B.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bedford, Que.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, Que.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals of Quebec.....	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Algoma, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Elgin, Ont.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haldimand, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings, Ont.....	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Lanark, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Lincoln, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Peel, Ont.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe, Ont.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria, Ont.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland, Ont.....	8	3	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Wentworth, Ont.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Ont.....	9	7	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Totals of Ontario.....	39	22	.....	17	16	.....	1	6	4
Manitoba, Central.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals of Manitoba.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	1
New Westminster, B.C.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Alberta, Southern, N.W.T.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of the N.W.T.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals of Canada.....	59	25	.....	32	29	2	1	9	7



TABLE I. MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY-- <i>Concluded.</i> CLASS IV.														
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- de- rate			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.						
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- déré	
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.				
<b>ARSON--<i>Concluded.</i></b>														
Totaux d'Ontario .....	3	8	..	2	2	2	..	1	..	3	1	..	8	3
Manitoba, Est.....														
Victoria, Col.-B.....														
Totaux du Canada.....	4	14	..	2	2	3	..	3	2	5	1	..	12	6
<b>MALICIOUS INJURY TO HORSES, CATTLE AND OTHER PROPERTY.</b>														
Digby, N.-E.....		1	..			1	..						1	..
Halifax, N.-E.....	2	6	..	6	..	2	..						8	..
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse..	2	7	..	6	..	3	..						9	..
Madawaska, N.-B.....		1	..				1						1	..
Bedford, Qué.....														
Montréal, Qué.....		1	..						1				1	..
Totaux de Québec.....		1	..						1				1	..
Algoma, Ont.....	1			1									1	..
Brant, Ont.....														
Bruce, Ont.....														
Carleton, Ont.....		1	..			1	..							1
Elgin, Ont.....		3	..	3	..		..						3	1
Haldimand, Ont.....														
Hastings, Ont.....		1	..						1					1
Lanark, Ont.....														
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.....		1	..				1	..					1	..
Lincoln, Ont.....		1	..						1					1
Peel, Ont.....		1	..						1					1
Simcoe, Ont.....														
Victoria, Ont.....		1	..	1	..		..						1	..
Welland, Ont.....		4	..	1	..	4	..	1	..				5	..
Wentworth, Ont.....														
York, Ont.....		2	..	1	..		..		1	..			1	1
Totaux d'Ontario .....	1	15	1	6	..	4	..	3	..	4	..	..	12	5
Manitoba, Centre.....		2	..					2	..				1	1
Manitoba, Est.....		1	..					1	..					1
Totaux de Manitoba .....		3	..					3	..				1	2
New Westminster, Col.-B....														
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O....		1	..					1	..				1	..
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O....														
Totaux des T. du N.-O....		1	..					1	..				1	..
Totaux du Canada .....	3	28	1	12	..	7	..	8	..	5	..	..	25	7





TABLE I. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY. CLASS V.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.						
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.					
								Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.	
												Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.	One year and over. — Un an et plus.

FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Cumberland, N.S.	1	1							
Halifax, N.S.	1			1	1				
Totals of Nova Scotia	2	1		1	1				
Westmoreland, N.B.	1			1	1				
Arthabaska, Que	2			2	2			2	
Joliette, Que	3	2		1	1			1	
Montreal, Que	15	5		10	7	2	1	4	
St. Francis, Que	1			1	1				
Terrebonne, Que	1	1							
Totals of Quebec	22	8		14	11	2	1	7	
Bruce, Ont	1	1							
Carleton, Ont	4	3		1	1				1
Essex, Ont	3	1		2	2			1	
Frontenac, Ont	1			1	1				
Halton, Ont	1					1			1
Kent, Ont	3	2		1	1			1	
Lambton, Ont	5	2		3	3				
Lanark, Ont	1			1	1				
Middlesex, Ont	1			1	1			1	
Renfrew, Ont	1			1	1				
Simcoe, Ont	1			1	1				
Thunder Bay, Ont	1			1	1				
Victoria, Ont	1			1	1				1
Welland, Ont	1	1							
Wentworth, Ont	1	1							
York, Ont	8	1		7	7			1	2
Totals of Ontario	34	12		22	21	1		4	5
Manitoba, Eastern	1			1	1			1	
Manitoba, Western	1			1	1			1	
Totals of Manitoba	2			2	2			2	
Victoria, B.C	1			1		1			
Totals of Canada	62	21		41	36	4	1	13	5

OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.

HIGHWAY OBSTRUCTING.

Welland, Ont	1	1							
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.	1			1	1				
Totals of Canada	2	1		1	1				

# Criminal Statistics,

**TABEAU I. FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE. CLASSE V.**

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS. — ÉTATS CIVILS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort.	Com- mitted to Refor- matories — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic — —	Indus- trial. — Indus- triels.	Profes- sional — —	Labi- orers — —	Mar- ried. — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — En- veuve.	Single — —
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m's de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												

**FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.**

1						1							1	
1						1							1	
1										1	1			
						1	1				1	1	1	
6						1	3		3		4	6	2	
1							1				1	1		
7						2	5		3		4	8	1	3
							1	1				1		
1					1a.	1	1					1	1	1
							1		1		1			1
1	2					1	1		1		3	3		1
1					1a.		1		1		1			1
				1						1				1
1										1	1			1
									1		1			1
1	1				2a.	1	3		2		1			6
5	1			1	4a.	3	8		5	1	3	8	1	13
							1				1	1		1
							1				1	1		1
1										1				1
15	3			1	4a.	5	15		8	2	9	18	2	19

**AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.**

**OBSTRUANT LA VOIE PUBLIQUE.**

					1a.	1						1		
					1a.	1						1		

a. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise.

TABLE 1. FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY. CLASS V.													
JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- mo- déré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.													
Cumberland, N.-E. ....													
Halifax, N.-E. ....		1				1						1	
Totaux de la N.-Ecosse. ....		1				1						1	
Westmoreland, N.-B. ....		1						1			1		
Arthabaska, Qué. ....		2				2						2	
Joliette, Qué. ....		1				1					1		
Montréal, Qué. ....	1	9			2	8					2	8	
St. François, Qué. ....			1			1					1		
Terrebonne, Qué. ....													
Totaux de Québec. ....	1	12	1		2	12					4	10	
Bruce, Ont. ....								1			1		
Carleton, Ont. ....		1						1			1		
Essex, Ont. ....		2				1		1			2		
Frontenac, Ont. ....			1			1					1		
Halton, Ont. ....		1				1					1		
Kent, Ont. ....		1				1					1		
Lambton, Ont. ....		3				2		1			3		
Lanark, Ont. ....		1						1			1		
Middlesex, Ont. ....			1					1				1	
Renfrew, Ont. ....		1			1						1		
Simcoe, Ont. ....		1		1								1	
Thunder Bay, Ont. ....			1			1						1	
Victoria, Ont. ....			1					1				1	
Welland, Ont. ....													
Wentworth, Ont. ....													
York, Ont. ....		5	2		1	5		1			6	1	
Totaux d'Ontario. ....		16	6	1	1	1	12	7			17	5	
Manitoba, Est. ....		1						1				1	
Manitoba, Ouest. ....		1				1						1	
Totaux de Manitoba. ....		2				1		1				2	
Victoria, Col.-B. ....			1			1					1		
Totaux du Canada. ....	1	32	8	1	3	1	27	9			23	18	
OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES. CLASS VI.													
HIGHWAY OBSTRUCTING.													
Welland, Ont. ....													
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O. ....		1						1			1		
Totaux du Canada. ....		1						1			1		

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU I. FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE. CLASSE V.**

BIRTH PLACES. — LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Baptists.	R. Catholics.	Ch. of Eng-land.	Metho-dists	Pres-byterians.	Pro-tes-tants	Other Deno-minations.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng-land and Wales	Ire-land.	Scot-land.													
						1			1					1	
						1			1					1	
			1				1								1
			2					2							2
			1					1							1
	1		9					10						10	
			1					1						1	
	1		13					14						11	3
1												1		1	
1			1	1				2						2	
								1						1	
	1		1						1		1			1	
			3					2				1			3
			1					1						1	
1									1					1	
1			1									1		1	
1									1					1	
		1										1			1
			3	1	2	1		2	1	2	1		1	6	1
5	1	1	10	2	2	1		5	7	4	2	3	1	14	8
1									1					1	
1												1			1
2									1				1		1
1									1					1	
8	2	1	24	2	2	2	1	19	10	4	2	4	1	28	13

**AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.**

**OBSTRUANT LA VOIE PUBLIQUE.**

	1													1	
	1									1				1	

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.  Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted.  Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'am- ande	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION.  Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.
<b>KEEPING AND FREQUENTING DISORDERLY HOUSES.</b>									
Queen's, P.E.I. ....	2	2							
Northumberland, N.B. ....	1			1			1	1	
St. John, N.B. ....	16	2		14	10		4	14	
Totals of New Brunswick. ....	17	2		15	10		5	14	1
St. Francis, Que. ....	4			4	2	1	1	4	
St. Hyacinthe, Que. ....	6			6	6			6	
Three Rivers, Que. ....	2			2	2				
Totals of Quebec. ....	12			12	10	1	1	10	
Carleton, N.B. ....	13	9		4	4				4
Hastings, Ont. ....	2			2	2				1
Middlesex, Ont. ....	9	1		8	8			5	2
Norfolk, Ont. ....	1			1			1		1
Thunder Bay, Ont. ....	4			4	4			4	
Wellington, Ont. ....	2			2	2				
Totals of Ontario. ....	31	10		21	20		1	9	8
New Westminster, B.C. ....	4			4	4			4	
Victoria, B.C. ....	19			19	19			11	*8
Totals of British Columbia. ....	23			23	23			15	8
Totals of Canada. ....	85	14		71	63	1	7	48	17
<b>ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.</b>									
Montreal, Que. ....	3	1	1	1	1				
Brant, Ont. ....	1	1							
Bruce, Ont. ....	1	1							
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O. ....	1			1	1				
Totals of Ontario. ....	3	2		1	1				
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T. ....	2			2	2				1
Totals of Canada. ....	8	3	1	4	4				1
<b>FORCIBLE ENTRY.</b>									
Queen's, P.E.I. ....	1			1	1				1
Chicoutimi, Que. ....	2	2							
Lambton, Ont. ....	1	1							
Peterborough, Ont. ....	2			2	2			2	
Totals of Ontario. ....	3	1		2	2			2	
Totals of Canada. ....	6	3		3	3			2	1

\* Both gaol and fine.—La prison et l'amende.



TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.					
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	Mo- dé- ré
<b>KEEPING AND FREQUENTING DISORDERLY HOUSES.</b>													
Queen's, I. du P.-É. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Northumberland, N.-B. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
St. Jean, N.-B. ....	5	9	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	6	.....	.....	14	
Totaux du N.-Brunswick. ....	5	10	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	2	6	.....	15	
St. François, Qué. ....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	
St. Hyacinthe, Qué. ....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	4	
Trois-Rivières, Qué. ....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	
Totaux de Québec. ....	5	7	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	3	3	8	
Carleton, Ont. ....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	3	
Hastings, Ont. ....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Middlesex, Ont. ....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	6	
Norfolk, Ont. ....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
Thunder Bay, Ont. ....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Wellington, Ont. ....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Totaux d'Ontario. ....	6	15	.....	.....	.....	4	9	2	5	.....	1	13	
New Westminster, Col.-B. ....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	
Victoria, Col.-B. ....	.....	19	.....	.....	2	2	14	.....	1	.....	.....	9	
Totaux de la Col.-Britann. ....	.....	20	3	.....	2	2	14	.....	1	.....	4	13	
Totaux du Canada ....	16	52	3	.....	1	3	12	25	5	14	3	8	
<b>ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.</b>													
Montréal, Qué. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Brant, Ont. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bruce, Ont. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O. ....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Totaux d'Ontario. ....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	
Totaux du Canada ....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	
<b>FORCIBLE ENTRY.</b>													
Queen's, I. du P.-É. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Chicoutimi, Qué. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lambton, Ont. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Peterborough, Ont. ....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Totaux d'Ontario. ....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Totaux du Canada ....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	

# Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU I. AUTRES DELITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Metho- dists — Métho- distes.	Pres- byte- rians. — Pres- byte- riens.	Pro- tes- tants — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Other Deno- mina- tions. — Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle- terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
<b>TENANT ET FREQUENTANT DES MAISONS DE DESORDRE.</b>															
2			11			1	4	17	1	2				14	
2			12			1	4	8	1	2				15	
			4					2				2		3	1
			6					6						6	
			1	1				1						2	
			11	1				9	1			2		11	1
			4					4						4	
			1	1				2						2	
2		2	4				1		1	4	2			7	1
			1									1		1	
			1	2	1			1	1				3		4
			2					1				1		2	
2		2	13	3	1		1	7	2	4	2	2	3	16	5
				4				4							
4			2	12	1			3				15	1	4	19
4			2	16	1			7				15	1	23	
8		2	38	20	2	1	5	31	4	6	2	19	4	65	6
<b>TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE.</b>															
			1					1						1	
			1								1			1	
			1								1			1	
			1	1											
			1	1							2			2	
			1	2				1			2			2	1
<b>ENTRÉE FORCÉE.</b>															
			1					1							1
			1	1							2			2	
			1	1							2			2	
			1	2				1			2			2	1



TABLE J. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.  Personnes accusées.	Ac- quit- ted.  Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.  Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd.  Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated.  Plus de 2 réci- ves.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION  Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.
<b>PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.</b>									
Queen's, P.E.I.....	1			1	1				
Pictou, N.S.....	1	1							
Gaspé, Que.....	1			1	1				c1
Joliette, Que.....	3	3							
Montreal, Que.....	6	5		1	1				1
Quebec, Que.....	1	1							
Terrebonne, Que.....	a1								
Totals of Quebec.....	12	9		2	2				2
Brant, Ont.....	1	1							
Grey, Ont.....	1	1							
Hastings, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Kent, Ont.....	1	1							
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	1	1							
Lincoln, Ont.....	1	1							
Oxford, Ont.....	2	2							
Peterborough, Ont.....	b2	1							
Simcoe, Ont.....	3	3							
Wentworth, Ont.....	2	2							
York, Ont.....	1			1	1				1
Totals of Ontario.....	16	13		2	2				2
Manitoba, Eastern.....	4	3		1	1				1
New Westminster, B.C.....	1			1	1				
Victoria, B.C.....	2	1		1	1				
Totals of British Columbia.....	3	1		2	2				
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T.....	1	1							
Assiniboia, Western, N.W.T.....	1			1	1				d1
Saskatchewan, N.W.T.....	1	1							
Totals of the N.W.T.....	3	2		1	1				1
Totals of Canada.....	40	29		9	9				6
<b>VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION ACT.</b>									
Montreal, Que.....	5	5							
Haldimand, Ont.....	b5	3		1	1				1
Middlesex, Ont.....	1	1							
Totals of Ontario.....	6	4		1	1				1
Manitoba, Eastern.....	1	1							
Totals of Canada.....	12	10		1	1				1

a. 1 *Nolle prosequi*. b. 1 Jury disagreed.—1 Le juré ne s'est pas accordé. c. Both gaol and fine.—La prison et l'amende. d. Both gaol and \$100 fine.—La prison et \$100 d'amende.

# Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU I. AUTRES DELITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.**

SENTENCE.					OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.			
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- ma- tories. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Commercial. — Commerçants.	Domestic. — Servi- teurs.	Industrial. — Indus- triels.	Professional. — Profes- sions libé- rales.	Laborers. — Jour- na- liers.	Married. — Mariés.	Widowed. — En- veu- vage.	Single. — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — Deux ans et moins de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie												
<b>PARJURE ET SUBORNATION DE PARJURE.</b>														
1										1				1
									1					1
						1								1
						1			1					2
						1						1		
										1		1		
						1				1		2		
									1					
1														
1										1				1
2										1				1
3						2			2		3	3		4
<b>INFRACTIONS À LA LOI ÉLECTORALE.</b>														
						1						1		
						1						1		
						1						1		

TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS		
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Supe- rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- de- rate			
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.						
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- dé- ré
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.				
Queen's, I. du P.-É.		1				1								1
Picton, N.-E.														
Gaspé, Qué.		1				1								1
Joliette, Qué.														
Montréal, Qué.		1				1								1
Québec, Qué.														
Terrebonne, Qué.														
Totaux de Québec.		2				2								2
Brant, Ont.														
Grey, Ont.														
Hastings, Ont.	1							1						1
Kent, Ont.														
Leeds et Grenville, Ont.														
Lincoln, Ont.														
Oxford, Ont.														
Peterborough, Ont.														
Simcoe, Ont.														
Wentworth, Ont.														
York, Ont.	1					1								1
Totaux d'Ontario.	2					1		1						1 1
Manitoba, Est.		1						1						1
New-Westminster, Col.-B.													1	
Victoria, Col.-B.		1				1								1
Totaux de la Col.-Britann.		1				1							1	1
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O.														
Assiniboia, Ouest, T. du N.-O.													1	
Saskatchewan, T. du N.-O.														
Totaux des T. du N.-O.													1	
Totaux du Canada.	2	5				1		5		1			2	5 2

VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION ACT.															
Montréal, Qué.															
Haldimand, Ont.		1								1				1	
Middlesex, Ont.															
Totaux d'Ontario.		1								1				1	
Manitoba, Est.															
Totaux du Canada.		1								1				1	



TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged  —  Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted.  —  Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  —  Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.			
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.  —  Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- victed 2nd.  —  Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Reite- rated.  —  Plus de 2 réci- dés.	COMMITTED TO GOAL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
								With the option of a fine.  —  Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m <sup>nde</sup>	NO OPTION. — SANS OPTION	
									Un- der one year.  —  Moins d'un an.	One year and over.  —  Un an et plus.
<b>STEALING REGISTERED LETTERS AND OTHER MAIL MATTERS.</b>										
Montreal, Que. ....	2	1		1	1					
Ottawa, Que. ....	1	1								
Quebec, Que. ....	4	1		3	3					
Totals of Quebec. ....	7	3		4	4					
Carleton, Ont. ....	1			1	1			1		
Frontenac, Ont. ....	1	1								
Halton, Ont. ....	1			1	1					
Lincoln, Ont. ....	1			1		1				
Middlesex, Ont. ....	2	1		1	1					
York, Ont. ....	2	1		1	1					
Totals of Ontario. ....	8	3		5	4	1		1		
Totals of Canada. ....	15	6		9	8	1		1		
<b>CARRYING UNLAWFUL WEAPONS.</b>										
Halifax, N.S. ....	1			1		1			1	
Carleton, N.B. ....	1			1	1				1	
Northumberland, N.B. ....	1			1	1				1	
Totals of New Brunswick. ....	2			2	2				2	
Hastings, Ont. ....	3			3	3			2		
Huron, Ont. ....	4	3		1		1			1	
Thunder Bay, Ont. ....	1			1	1				1	
Welland, Ont. ....	1			1	1				1	
Wentworth, Ont. ....	1			1	1				1	
York, Ont. ....	1			1	1			1		
Totals of Ontario. ....	11	3		8	7	1		3	3	
Manitoba, Eastern. ....	1			1	1				1	
Totals of Canada. ....	15	3		12	10	2		3	7	
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST REVENUE LAWS.</b>										
Bedford, Que. ....	6			6	6			6		
Terrebonne, Que. ....	a4	2		1	1				b1	
Totals of Quebec. ....	10	2		7	7			6	1	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T. ....	2			2	2				1 1	
Totals of Canada. ....	a12	2		9	9			6	2 1	
<b>RIOT AND ASSAULT.</b>										
Quebec, Que. ....	5	1		4	4					
Grey, Ont. ....	3	3								

a. 1 Nolle prosequi. b. Both gaol and \$100 fine.—La prison et \$100 d'amende.

## Criminal Statistics,

**TABEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.**

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mitted to Refor- matories — En- voyés à la prison de Ré- forme.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- merçants.	Do- mestic. — — Servi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — — Indus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional. — — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers. — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — Mariés.	Wi- dowed — — En veu- age.	Single — — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five. — D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Five years and over. — Cinq ans et plus.	Life. — A vie.												
<b>VOL DE LETTRES CHARGÉES ET AUTRES MATIÈRES POSTALES.</b>														
				1				1						
	3							3					1	2
	3			1				4					1	3
											1			1
					1a.							1		
	1				1a.			1			1	1		1
	1					2a.		1			1			
	1	1				2a.		1			2	3		2
	1	4		1	2a.			5			1	2	3	5
<b>PORT D'ARMES ILLEGAL.</b>														
											1	1		
											1			1
											1			1
											2			2
					1b.				2		1			3
											1			1
											1			1
					1c.						1			1
											1			1
					1b., 1c.				3		1	4	1	7
											1	1		
											3	1		9
<b>DÉLITS CONTRE LE REVENU DE L'ÉTAT.</b>														
								6					5	1
											1	1		
								6			1	6	1	
								6			1	6	1	
<b>ÉMEUTES ET VOIES DE FAIT.</b>														
					4a.			4					1	3

a. Sentence deferred.—Sentence remise. b. Bound to good behaviour.—A tenir une meilleure conduite. c. Bound to keep the peace.—Tenus de garder la paix.



## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.**

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.						RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. Autres possessions Britanniques.	Bap- tists. Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tholics. Catholiques.	Ch. of Eng- land. Eglise d'An- gle- terre.	Me- tho- dists Métho- distes.	Pres- byte- rians. Pres- byte- riens.	Pro- tes- tants Autr's con- fes- sions.	Other Deno- mina- tions. Autr's con- fes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. Ir- lande.	Scot- land. Ecos- se.												
<b>VOL DE LETTRES CHARGÉES ET AUTRES MATIÈRES POSTALES.</b>														
			1					1						1
			3					1				2		3
			4					2				2		4
			1					1						1
			1								1			1
		1	1								1			1
			1								1			1
			1					1	1		3			4
			1					3			2			8
			8					3	1		3	2		8
														1
<b>PORT D'ARMES ILLÉGAL.</b>														
			1					1						1
			1							1				1
			1								1			1
			2							1		1		2
1	1		1					1		2				3
			1		1			1		1				1
1			1						1	1				1
			1					1						1
			1						1					1
2	1		4	1				2	2	4				6
			1					1						1
2	1		8	1				1	3	2	5	1		9
														3
<b>DELITS CONTRE LE REVENU DE L'ÉTAT.</b>														
			6					2	2	1		1		5
			1					1						1
			7					3	2	1		1		5
														2
			7					3	2	1		1		5
<b>EMEUTES ET VOIES DE FAIT.</b>														
			4					4						4



TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Persons charged.  Personnes accu- sées.	Ac- quit- ted.  Ac- quit- tés.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.  Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.		
					Con- dam- nés une fois.	Con- dam- nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	With the option of a fine. — Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- m'nde	No OPTION. — SANS OPTION	Un- der one year. — Moins d'un an.
<b>RIOT AND ASSAULT—Concluded.</b>										
Lambton, Ont. ....	13	13								
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	2	2								
Totals of Ontario .....	18	18								
Totals of Canada .....	23	19		4	4					
<b>INDECENT EXPOSURE AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS.</b>										
Halifax, N.S. ....	1	1								
Bedford, Que .....	1			1	1					
Gaspé, Que .....	2	1		1	1		1			
Montreal, Que .....	15			15	15		2	4		
Totals of Quebec .....	18	1		17	17		3	4		
Elgin, Ont. ....	2	1		1	1					1
Essex, Ont .....	1			1	1				1	
Haldimand, Ont. ....	1			1	1					
Halton, Ont .....	1			1	1				1	
Hastings, Ont .....	2			2	2				2	
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1			1	1					
Stormont, D'das & Glengarry, O.	1	1								
Wentworth, Ont. ....	1	1								
York, Ont. ....	4	1		3	3		1			
Totals of Ontario .....	14	4		10	10		1	4		1
Victoria, B.C .....	1	1								
Totals of Canada .....	34	7		27	27		4	8		1
<b>PRISON BREACH, ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.</b>										
Queen's, P.E.I. ....	1			1		1			1	
Halifax, N.S. ....	8			8		7	1		2	6
Westmoreland, N.B. ....	2			2		1	1		1	1
Kamouraska, Que .....	1			1		1			1	
Frontenac, Ont. ....	4	1		3		3			1	1
Grey, Ont. ....	1			1	1				1	
Kent, Ont. ....	1			1		1			1	
Renfrew, Ont. ....	1			1		1				
Simcoe, Ont. ....	2	1		1	1					1
Welland, Ont .....	1			1		1			1	
York, Ont. ....	3			3		3			1	
Totals of Ontario .....	13	2		11	2	9			5	2
Victoria, B.C .....	1			1			1		1	
Alberta, Northern, N.W.T. ....	1			1		1			1	
Alberta, Southern N.-W.T. ....	1			1		1			1	



TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.								USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- ior.	Under 16 years. — Moins de 16 ans.	16 years and under 21. — 16 ans et moins de 21.	21 years and under 40. — 21 ans et moins de 40.	40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate	
							40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.	M.	F.			
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Élé- men- taire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- déré	Im- modéré
			H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
<b>RIOT AND ASSAULT—Concluded.</b>													
Lambton, Ont. ....													
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O													
Totaux d'Ontario. ....													
Totaux du Canada. ....	1	3				3		1				4	
<b>INDECENT EXPOSURE AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS.</b>													
Halifax, N.-E. ....													
Bedford, Qué. ....	1							1			1		
Gaspé, Qué. ....	1					1					2		
Montréal, Qué. ....	3	12				11		4			1	13	
Totaux de Québec. ....	5	12				12		5			4	13	
Elgin, Ont. ....		1						1			1		
Essex, Ont. ....		1			1						1		
Haldimand, Ont. ....		1						1			1		
Halton, Ont. ....		1				1					1		
Hastings, Ont. ....		1						1		1		1	
Northumberl'd et Durham, O.		1				1					1		
Storm't, D'das et Gleng'ry, O													
Wentworth, Ont. ....													
York, Ont. ....	1	2		2				1			2	1	
Totaux d'Ontario. ....	1	8		2	1	2		4		1	7	2	
Victoria, Col.-B. ....													
Totaux du Canada. ....	6	20		2	1	14		9		1	11	15	
<b>PRISON BREACH, ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.</b>													
Queen's, I. du P.-E. ....		1				1						1	
Halifax, N.-E. ....		8		1	7						8		
Westmoreland, N.-B. ....	2					2					2		
Kamouraska, Qué. ....	1							1			1		
Frontenac, Ont. ....		2	1			2			1		2	1	
Grey, Ont. ....		1					1				1		
Kent, Ont. ....		1				1					1		
Renfrew, Ont. ....	1			1							1		
Simcoe, Ont. ....		1				1						1	
Welland, Ont. ....		1				1						1	
York, Ont. ....		3		2		1					2	1	
Totaux d'Ontario. ....	1	9	1	3		6	1		1		6	5	
Victoria, Col.-B. ....		1				1					1		
Alberta, Nord, T. du N.-O. .		1			1						1		
Alberta, Sud, T. du N.-O. .		1				1					1		



TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Persons charged.	Ac- quit- ted.	De- tained for Lu- nacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.			SENTENCE.		
				Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.	
								With the option of a fine.	No OPTION. — SANSOPTION
DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	Personnes accusées	Ac- quit- tés.	Em- pri- son- nés pour cause de folie.	Plus de 2 rédi- ves.	Sur option entre la pri- son ou l'a- me'de	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.		
<b>PRISON BREACH, ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON—Concluded.</b>									
Totals of the N.W.T. ....	2			2	2			2	
Totals of Canada.....	28	2		26	2	21	3	13	9
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING ACTS.</b>									
Wentworth, Ont. ....	4			4	4			4	
York, Ont. ....	3			3	3				
Totals of Ontario .....	7			7	7			4	
New Westminster, B.C. ....	1	1							
Totals of Canada .....	8	1		7	7			4	
<b>CONSPIRACY.</b>									
Montreal, Que. ....	11	11							
Quebec, Que. ....	a2			1	1				1
Totals of Quebec .....	13	11		1	1				1
Hastings, Ont. ....	3	3							
York, Ont. ....	2	2							
Totals of Ontario .....	5	5							
Totals of Canada .....	18	16		1	1				1
<b>VARIOUS OTHER MISDEMEANOURS.</b>									
Northumberland, N.B. ....	1			1	1				1
Montreal, Que. ....	6	2		4	3	1		3	1
Bruce, Ont. ....	1	1							
Carleton, Ont. ....	2			2	2				1
Grey, Ont. ....	1			1	1			1	
Kent, Ont. ....	4	1		3	3			3	
Lambton, Ont. ....	2			2	2				
Lanark, Ont. ....	3			3	3				3
Middlesex, Ont. ....	4	3		1	1				
Northumberland & Durham, O.	1			1	1			1	
Perth, Ont. ....	1			1	1				1
Victoria, Ont. ....	3			3	3			3	
Welland, Ont. ....	3	3							
Wellington, Ont. ....	2			2	2			1	
Wentworth, Ont. ....	1	1							
York, Ont. ....	6	3		3	3			2	
Totals of Ontario .....	34	12		22	22			11	5
Victoria, B.C. ....	1			1	1				1
Totals of Canada .....	42	14		28	27	1		14	7

a. 1 absconded.—1 a laissé le pays.



TABLE I. OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASS VI. CLASSES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH OFFENCE COMMITTED.  DISTRICTS JUDI- CIAIRES OU L'OFFENSE A ÉTÉ COMMISE.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un- able to read or write.	Ele- men- tary.	Super- rior.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.		Mo- de- rate	Im- mo- de- rate
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non- donné.							
	Inca- pable de lire ou d'é- crire.	Elé- mé- ntaire.	Supé- rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Mo- dé- ré	Im- mo- dé- ré
			H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.			
<b>PRISON BREACH, ESCAPE AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON—Concluded.</b>															
Totaux des T. du N.-O.....		2			1		1						2		
Totaux du Canada .....	4	21	1	4	8	11	1	1		1			20	6	
<b>OFFENCES AGAINST GAMBLING ACTS.</b>															
Wentworth, Ont.....		4			1		1		2					4	
York, Ont.....		2	1				3						3		
Totaux d'Ontario.....		6	1		1		4		2				3	4	
New-Westminster, Col.-B.....															
Totaux du Canada.....		6	1		1		4		2				3	4	
<b>CONSPIRACY.</b>															
Montréal Qué.....		1							1				1		
Québec, Qué.....															
Totaux de Québec.....		1							1				1		
Hastings, Ont.....															
York, Ont.....															
Totaux d'Ontario.....															
Totaux du Canada.....		1							1				1		
<b>VARIOUS OTHER MISDEMEANOURS.</b>															
Northumberland, N.-B.....		1						1					1		
Montréal, Qué.....	2	2					3	1						4	
Bruce, Ont.....															
Carleton, Ont.....		1	1				1		1				1	1	
Grey, Ont.....		1							1				1		
Kent, Ont.....		3					2		1				2	1	
Lambton, Ont.....		2		2									2		
Lanark, Ont.....	2	1					3						1	3	
Middlesex, Ont.....		1		1									1		
Northumberland et Durham, O.		1							1				1		
Perth, Ont.....		1			1								1		
Victoria, Ont.....		3					2		1				3		
Welland, Ont.....															
Wellington, Ont.....		2					1				1		2		
Wentworth, Ont.....															
York, Ont.....		1	2	1			1		1				3		
Totaux d'Ontario.....	2	17	3	4	1		10		6		1		17	5	
Victoria, Col.-B.....		1									1		1		
Totaux du Canada.....	4	21	3	4	1		14	1	6		2		19	9	

# Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU I. AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES. CLASSE VI.**

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.					RELIGIONS.								RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres possessions étrangères.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Bap- tists. — Bap- tistes.	R. Ca- tholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of Eng- land. — Eglise d'Angle- terre.	Metho- dists. — Méthodistes.	Pres- byterians. — Pres- bytériens.	Pro- testants — Autres confes- sions.	Other Deno- minations. — Autres confes- sions.	Cities and Towns—Villes.	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.													
<b>BRIS DE PRISON, ÉVASION ET TENTATIVE D'ÉVASION—Fin.</b>															
2								2						2	
3	3	1	18	1				15	6	1	2	2		21	5
<b>INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS DEFENDANT LE JEU.</b>															
			1	3			2		2					4	
			3								3			3	
			4	3			2		2	3				7	
			4	3			2		2	3				7	
<b>CONSPIRATION.</b>															
			1					1						1	
			1					1						1	
			1					1						1	
<b>DIVERS AUTRES DÉLITS.</b>															
			1					1						1	
			2	2				4						4	
		1	1					1	1					2	
			1							2	1			3	1
			2								2			3	
	1	1			1				3					3	
			1						1					1	
			1									1		1	
			1								3			3	
												3			
	1			1				1					1	1	
	1			2					3					2	1
	3	2	1	15	1			2	8	2	4	4	2	18	4
		1							1					1	
	3	3	1	18	3			8	8	2	4	4	2	24	4





Criminal Statistics,

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TABLE II.

SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES, WITH TOTALS OF EACH  
PROVINCE AND OF CANADA.

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TABLEAU II.

RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PAR PROVINCES, AVEC TOTAUX  
DE CHAQUE PROVINCE ET DU CANADA.

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TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.											
PROVINCES.	Persons charged.	Acquitted.	Detained for Lunacy.	CONVICTIONS.			SENTENCE.				
				CONDAMNATIONS.			COMMITTED TO GAOL.				
				Total.	Convicted 1st.	Convicted 2nd.	Reiterated.	EMPRISONNÉS.			With the option of a fine.
								SANS OPTION.		Under one year.	
Per-sonnes accusées.	Acquittés.	Emprisonnés pour cause de folie.	Plus de 2 récidives.	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.						
<b>CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.</b>											
Prince Edward Island.....	16	3	.....	13	12	1	.....	2	9	1	
Nova Scotia.....	36	8	.....	26	23	3	.....	5	15	1	
New Brunswick.....	33	10	.....	23	22	1	.....	6	5	.....	
Quebec.....	582	153	1	415	394	9	12	269	52	4	
Ontario.....	734	272	2	456	424	20	12	153	139	29	
Manitoba.....	17	5	.....	12	12	.....	.....	1	5	1	
British Columbia.....	80	7	.....	67	66	.....	1	14	35	11	
The Territories.....	26	5	.....	18	18	.....	.....	4	10	.....	
Totals of Canada.....	1,524	463	3	1,030	971	34	25	454	270	47	
<b>CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.</b>											
Prince Edward Island.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nova Scotia.....	31	8	.....	23	20	3	.....	.....	.....	2	
New Brunswick.....	7	3	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
Quebec.....	79	13	.....	65	47	3	15	2	19	2	
Ontario.....	222	83	.....	139	128	7	4	4	63	19	
Manitoba.....	13	3	.....	10	3	6	1	.....	2	.....	
British Columbia.....	13	7	.....	6	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	
The Territories.....	5	2	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
Totals of Canada.....	372	120	.....	251	209	20	22	7	85	24	
<b>CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.</b>											
Prince Edward Island.....	20	6	.....	14	13	.....	1	.....	12	.....	
Nova Scotia.....	101	20	.....	81	74	5	2	4	38	4	
New Brunswick.....	85	38	.....	44	34	3	7	1	27	1	
Quebec.....	935	149	1	784	621	69	94	39	467	13	
Ontario.....	2,120	783	2	1,329	1,227	66	36	44	764	68	
Manitoba.....	82	27	1	53	51	1	1	.....	42	4	
British Columbia.....	106	19	.....	86	84	1	1	6	59	12	
The Territories.....	67	12	.....	55	53	2	.....	.....	32	9	
Totals of Canada.....	3,516	1,054	4	2,446	2,157	147	142	94	1,441	111	
<b>CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.</b>											
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nova Scotia.....	15	5	.....	10	8	2	.....	.....	1	.....	
New Brunswick.....	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Quebec.....	15	7	1	7	7	.....	.....	1	1	2	
Ontario.....	62	34	.....	28	27	.....	1	6	5	1	
Manitoba.....	5	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	
British Columbia.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
The Territories.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Totals of Canada.....	106	53	1	50	47	2	1	9	9	3	

# Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.**

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY.			D'th.	Com- mitted to Refor- matories	Other Senten- ces.	Agricultural.	Com- mer- cial.	Do- mestic.	Indus- trial.	Pro- fes- sional.	La- borers.	Mar- ried.	Wid- owed.	Single
PÉNITENCIER.														
Two years and under five.	Five years and over.	Life.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D'ux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>CLASSE I.—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.</b>														
2	2				1	1	2		2		8	7		6
6	3	1	1		1	2		1	7		12	9	2	15
13	5			5	67	20	87	12	84	6	172	186	14	214
12	13	1		6	103	49	27	14	88	6	233	194	7	243
1	2		1		1	4			2		4	6		6
	5		2			1	10	3	6	2	22	12	2	40
1	2		1			3				1	3	8		4
35	32	2	5	11	174	80	132	30	190	18	465	427	25	545
<b>CLASSE II.—DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.</b>														
1				4				3			14	3		1
10	7								2		3	1		19
3									1		4	1		3
25	13			2	2	2	3	2	14		40	12	1	52
12	8	1		7	25	1	8	2	18		65	18	1	118
4	2				2	1			2		7			10
4	1						1		1		2	1		2
	2										1	1		2
59	33	1		13	29	4	15	4	38		132	36	3	207
<b>CLASSE III.—DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.</b>														
2							1		1		12	1	1	12
18	4			11	2	2	2	11	8		22	17	1	63
5					10				2		18	1		41
52	15			66	132	22	95	28	203	3	204	224	44	516
31	8			66	348	49	81	86	135	4	546	229	26	1,054
3					4	4	5	1	10	2	23	6	1	42
6	3					2	14	10	12	1	30	17	3	53
8	2				4	3	4		3	2	1	15		13
125	32			143	500	82	202	136	374	12	856	510	76	1,794
<b>CLASSE IV.—OFFENSES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.</b>														
	1			2	6		1				1	1		9
					1				1			1		
1	2					1	1		2		1	4		3
	1	1		9	5	9	2	2	2		5	5		23
									1		2	2		1
						1						1		
1	4	1		11	12	12	3	2	6		9	14		36

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS. — INSTRUCTION.			AGES.										USE OF LIQUORS. — USAGE DE LIQUEURS	
	Un-able to read or write.	Ele-men-tary.	Supe-rior.	Under 16 years.	16 years and under 21.	21 years and under 40.	40 years and over.	Not given.		Mo-derate	Im-mo-derate	Mo-derate	Im-mo-derate		
				Moins de 16 ans.	16 ans et moins de 21.	21 ans et moins de 40.	40 ans et plus.	Non-donné.							
	Inca-pable de lire ou d'écrire.	Élé-men-taire.	Supé-rieure	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
H.				F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	M.	F.	
<b>CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.</b>															
Ile du Prince-Edouard		12	1				9		4				2	11	
Nouvelle-Ecosse	3	21	2	4			14		4	1	3		20	6	
Nouveau-Brunswick	2	17	3		5		11	2	2		3		14	8	
Québec	95	314	6	8	34	2	287	10	63	5	6		87	328	
Ontario	62	375	7	14	1	52	269	8	94	3	14	1	245	199	
Manitoba	1	11					6	1	4				9	3	
Colombie-Britannique	21	30	3		8		19		4	1	35		28	26	
Les Territoires	3	6	1		1		6		3		8		9	1	
Totaux du Canada	187	786	23	26	1	101	2	621	21	178	10	69	1	414	582
<b>CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.</b>															
Ile du Prince-Edouard		1		1									1		
Nouvelle-Ecosse	3	19	1	4		9		8		2			15	8	
Nouveau-Brunswick		4					3		1				3	1	
Québec	31	34		6	17		37		5				22	43	
Ontario	13	122	2	40	1	32	58	2	4		2		99	38	
Manitoba		10					8		1				3	7	
Colombie-Britannique	1	2			1		1				4		3		
Les Territoires		1	2		2		1						2	1	
Totaux du Canada	48	193	5	51	1	62	116	2	13		6		148	98	
<b>CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.</b>															
Ile du Prince-Edouard	2	12		1	1	2		9		1				4	10
Nouvelle-Ecosse	20	60	1	23	2	23	8	11	2	7		5		68	9
Nouveau-Brunswick	11	31		19		11		8	1	1	2	1	1	29	13
Québec	253	528	3	157	9	111	16	392	32	44	13	10		323	461
Ontario	231	1,041	33	372	16	248	23	443	37	149	22	19		906	402
Manitoba	2	45	2	4		4		35		6			4	21	28
Colombie-Britannique	14	56	3	1		4	1	39		8		32	1	48	25
Les Territoires	8	11	2			3	1	12	1	4		33	1	20	1
Totaux du Canada	541	1,784	44	577	28	406	49	949	73	220	37	104	3	1419	949
<b>CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.</b>															
Ile du Prince-Edouard				6		3				1				9	1
Nouvelle-Ecosse	2	8												1	
Nouveau-Brunswick		1					1							5	2
Québec	1	6				1		2	2	2				20	8
Ontario	4	23	1	8	2	6		4		7	1			1	2
Manitoba		3						3							
Colombie-Britannique															
Les Territoires		1						1						1	
Totaux du Canada	7	42	1	14	2	10		11	2	10	1			37	13

## Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.								RESI- DENCE.	
BRITISH ISLES. — ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbyte-riens.	Protes- tants	Other Deno- minations. — Autr's con- fessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes. —	Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.	
Eng- land and Wales — Angle terre et Galles.	Ire- land. — Ir- lande.	Scot- land. — Ecos- se.														
<b>CLASSE I.—OUTRAGES CONTRE LA PERSONNE.</b>																
3	2		13				3	10	1			2		11	2	
			25				3	9	2		3		4	13	13	
19	25	13	16	9	17	1	1	7	8	2	2	1	5	16	7	
46	61	18	331	18	9	1	13	338	10	3	8	49	359	326	56	
4			6						3		1	7	14	7	5	
6	2	2	31	6	9			27	3	2	1	14	9	39	17	
			7	4				4	1	3		1	2	5	8	
78	90	33	720	37	36	1	17	529	156	88	69	101	35	776	226	
<b>CLASSE II.—DÉLITS AVEC VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.</b>																
			1					1						1		
			23					11	6	1				19	4	
			3			1			2					3	1	
1	3		55	5	1			56	4	1	2	2		47	18	
12	5	2	102	13	2	1	5	40	54	19	11	1	6	121	16	
1	2		4	3				5		2	3			10		
1			2	1	2				1	1	1		2	2	1	
									1	1				3		
15	10	2	190	22	5	2	5	113	65	27	22	5	8	206	40	
<b>CLASSE III.—DÉLITS SANS VIOLENCE CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.</b>																
			14					12	1			1		13	1	
3			71	3	1	3	15	27	8	8		8		55	26	
1			41	1			9	11	8	9	3	1	2	37	6	
27	21		699	19	18		11	662	59	7	16	20	9	692	92	
113	92	37	974	61	30		32	437	377	217	138	56	51	1088	221	
13	3	4	18	6	5		2	12	6	4	5	13	7	37	16	
8	5	2	29	12	18	1		27	6	2		24	15	64	11	
3	1	2	14	1				5	5	1		3	7	8	24	
168	122	45	1,860	103	72	4	69	1193	470	248	170	126	98	1994	397	
<b>CLASSE IV.—OFFENSES MALICIEUSES CONTRE LA PROPRIÉTÉ.</b>																
			10					9				1		8	2	
			1					1						1		
1		2	4					6	1					3	4	
1	4	2	17	2	1	1	2	6	6	5	6	2	1	14	14	
1	1		1				1	1			1			3		
			1								1				1	
3	5	4	34	2	1	1	3	23	7	5	9	2	1	29	21	

TABLE II. SUMMARY BY CLASSES AND PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Persons charged.	Acquitted.	De-tained for Lunacy.	CONVICTIONS. — CONDAMNATIONS.				SENTENCE.								
				Per-sonnes accusées.	Ac-quit-tés.	Em-pri-son-nés pour cause de folie.	Total.	Con- victed 1st.	Con- victed 2nd.	Reite- rated.	COMMITTED TO GAOL — EMPRISONNÉS.					
											Con- dam-nés une fois.	Con- dam-nés deux fois.	Plus de 2 réci-di- ves.	With the option of a fine.	NO OPTION.	
															SANS OPTION.	Un- der one year.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Moins d'un an.	Un an et plus.						
<b>CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.</b>																
Prince Edward Island.....	2	1		1	1											
Nova Scotia.....	1			1	1											
New Brunswick.....	22	8		14	11	2	1		7							
Quebec.....	34	12		22	21	1			4	5						
Ontario.....	2			2	2				2							
Manitoba.....	1			1		1										
British Columbia.....																
The Territories.....																
Totals of Canada.....	62	21		41	36	4	1		13	5						
<b>CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.</b>																
Prince Edward Island.....	5	2		3	2	1			2							
Nova Scotia.....	11	2		9	8	1			3	6						
New Brunswick.....	22	2		20	13	1	6	14	5	1						
Quebec.....	94	37	1	53	49	3	1	22	9	1						
Ontario.....	167	75		90	78	11	1	31	28	3						
Manitoba.....	6	4		2	2				2							
British Columbia.....	30	3		27	26		1	15	9	1						
The Territories.....	10	2		8	6	2			5	1						
Totals of Canada.....	345	127	1	212	176	26	10	82	63	13						
<b>GRAND TOTALS BY PROVINCES.</b>																
Prince Edward Island.....	43	12		31	28	2	1	2	23	1						
Nova Scotia.....	196	44		150	126	21	3	0	57	13						
New Brunswick.....	152	56		93	75	5	13	22	37	2						
Quebec.....	1,727	367	4	1,338	1,129	86	123	333	555	22						
Ontario.....	3,339	1,259	4	2,064	1,905	105	54	238	1,003	125						
Manitoba.....	125	41	1	82	73	7	2	3	54	5						
British Columbia.....	227	33		187	180	2	5	35	103	25						
The Territories.....	116	26		85	80	5		4	49	10						
Grand Totals of Canada.....	5,925	1,838	9	4,030	3,596	233	201	646	1,881	203						

a. 24 *Nolle prosequi*. 13 Jury disagreed.—13 Le jury ne s'est pas accordé. 11 Abandonné.—11 Ont laissé le pays.

## Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

SENTENCE.						OCCUPATIONS.						CIVIL CONDITIONS.		
PENITENTIARY. — PÉNITENCIER.			D'th. — De mort	Com- mit- ted to Refor- ma- to- ries. — En- voyés à la prison de Réfor- me.	Other Senten- ces. — Autres Senten- ces.	Agricultural. — Agriculteurs.	Com- mer- cial. — Com- mer- çants.	Do- mestic — — Ser- vi- teurs.	In- dus- trial. — — In- dus- triels.	Pro- fes- sional — — Pro- fes- sions libé- rales.	La- borers — — Jour- na- liers.	Mar- ried. — — Ma- riés.	Wi- dowed — — En- veu- vage.	Single — — Céli- ba- taires.
Two years and un- der five.	Five years and over.	Life.												
Deux ans et m'ns de cinq.	Cinq ans et plus.	A vie												

**CLASSE V.—FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.**

1							1							1
1											1			
7						2	5		3		4	8	1	3
5	3			1	4	3	8		5	1	3	8	1	13
							1			1		1		1
1										1				1
15	3			1	4	5	15		8	2	9	18	2	19

**CLASSE VI.—AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.**

1						1					2	1		2
									3		2	1		8
											5	2		18
8	5			1	7	8	14	1	5		19	22	6	25
3	2			7	16	4	6	2	19	5	27	37	3	49
									1		1	2		
2							2	2			1	9		17
					2	1					1	1		2
14	7			8	25	14	22	5	28	5	58	75	9	121

**GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.**

4					1	2	3		3		22	9	1	21
31	14			17	9	5	6	12	20	1	51	31	4	115
15	3	1	1		12		6		5	2	38	11		79
106	40			74	208	55	205	43	311	9	440	456	66	813
63	35	3		96	501	115	132	106	267	16	879	491	38	1,500
8	4		1		7	9	6	1	16	2	38	17	1	60
13	9		2			3	26	15	18	4	55	39	5	113
9	6		1		6	8	5		4	3	6	26		21
249	111	4	5	187	744	197	389	177	644	37	1,529	1,080	115	2,722





## Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU II. RÉCAPITULATION PAR CLASSES ET PROVINCES.

BIRTH PLACES. LIEUX DE NAISSANCE.							RELIGIONS.							RESI- DENCE.		
BRITISH ISLES. ILES BRITANNIQUES.			Canada.	United States — Etats-Unis.	Other Foreign Countries. — Autres pays étrangers.	Other British Possessions. — Autres possessions Britanniques.	Baptists. — Baptistes.	R. Catholics. — Catholiques.	Ch. of England. — Eglise d'Angleterre.	Methodists. — Méthodistes.	Presbyterians. — Presbytériens.	Protestants — Autres confessions.	Other Denominations. — Autres confessions.	Cities and Towns—Villes. Rural Districts—Districts ruraux.		
England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles	Ireland. — Irlande.	Scotland. — Ecosse.														
<b>CLASSE V.—FAUX ET DÉLITS PAR RAPPORT À LA MONNAIE.</b>																
5	2	1	1	13	2	2	1	1	14	7	4	2	3	1	11	13
2	1	1	10	2	2	1	1	5	1	4	2	3	1	14	8	
1									1					1	1	
8	2	1	24	2	2	2	1	19	10	4	2	4	1	28	13	
<b>CLASSE VI.—AUTRES DÉLITS NON COMPRIS DANS LES CLASSES PRÉCÉDENTES.</b>																
2			3					3						2	1	
2			9				1	8						9		
2	1		17			1	4	10	1	3	1	1		20		
10	8	7	47	3				42	5	1		5		39	14	
			55	8	1		4	20	21	15	16	8	5	67	22	
4	1		2					1	1					1	1	
2	1		2	18	1			8	1	1		15	1	25	1	
20	11	7	135	29	2	1	9	92	31	21	17	29	6	166	39	
<b>GRANDS TOTAUX PAR PROVINCES.</b>																
3			31					26	2			3		27	4	
			138	3	1	4	19	64	17	11	16	11	11	105	45	
6	2		79	1	1	2	15	29	17	17	6	5	2	77	15	
50	51	15	1,149	36	36	1	11	1118	79	11	26	76	14	1151	187	
187	171	67	1,449	104	45	3	56	642	593	336	228	94	78	1630	399	
21	6	4	31	9	5		3	19	11	6	10	21	8	59	23	
19	8	4	62	37	30	1		62	11	6	1	53	27	131	30	
6	2	2	24	5				9	9	6	2	4	9	19	33	
292	240	92	2,963	195	118	11	104	1969	739	393	289	267	149	3199	736	



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TABLE III.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

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TABLEAU III.

CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES.

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TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.							
	KING'S.				PRINCE.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	6	6			4	4		
Breach of peace.....								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	20	20			23	23		
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
to Indians.....								
“ without license.....								
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....								
Exercising various callings without license.....					2	2		
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy, Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....					1		1	
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....	2	2						
Vagrancy.....								
Drunkenness.....					32	32		
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....					11	11		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	28	28			73	72	1	

## Criminal Statistics,

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE DE L'ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.								
QUEEN'S.				Totals of P. E. Island. Totaux de l'Île du P.-E.				
Con- vic- tions  Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions  Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
21	20		1	31	30		1	Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
3	3			3	3			Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
4	4			4	4			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
1		1		1		1		Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
30	20			73	73			Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
2		2		2		2		“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
8	8			8	8			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
2	2			2	2			Autres domages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
6	6			6	6			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
1	1			3	3			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
6	6			6	6			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
19	19			19	19			Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
59	59			59	59			Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
1	1			1	1			Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
7	7			7	7			Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
4		4		4		4		Vagabondage.
269	269			301	301			Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
1	1			1	1			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
444	436	7	1	545	536	7	2	..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.							
	ANNAPOLIS.				ANTIGONISH.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	1	1			3	3		
Breach of peace.....								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts ".....								
Game Laws ".....								
Larceny.....	1	1						
" of dogs, birds, &c.....								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	2	2						
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
" to Indians.....								
" without license.....								
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....								
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....								
Drunkenness.....								
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....								
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	4	4			3	3		

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.							
CAPE BRETON.				COLCHESTER.			
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
13	11	2		1	1		
6	5	1					
1		1					
							Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
							Voies de fait.
							Troubler la paix.
							Port d'armes illégal.
							Mépris de cour.
							Cruauté envers les animaux.
							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres
							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
							"    défendant le jeu.
							"    de chasse.
							Larcin.
							Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
							"    bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				11	11		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
							Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
							Canada.
							Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
							"    aux Sauvages
							"    sans licence.
							Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
							Autres dommages à la propriété.
							Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
							serveurs.
							Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
							"    de la milice.
							Divers petits délits.
							Contraventions aux lois municipales.
							Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
1	1						Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
							Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
							famille.
							Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
							Profanation du dimanche.
							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
							Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
6	6						Infractions aux lois maritimes.
							Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
							Menaces et langage injurieux.
							Empiètement.
							Vagabondage.
46	42	4					Ivresse.
							Exposition indécente.
							Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
							Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
							de désordre.
2	2						Conduite déréglée.
							Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
							Aliénation mentale.
	67	8		12	12		..... Totaux.



TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.							
	CUMBERLAND.				DIGBY.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise. etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	3		2	1	6	6		
Breach of peace.....	2	1		1				
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	1	1						
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....					5	5		
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....								
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other damage to property.....								
Master's and Servants Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Act, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....								
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....					2	2		
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....					1	1		
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....								
Drunkenness.....	50	40	5	5	14	14		
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	8	7		1	2	2		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	64	49	7	8	30	30		

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE— <i>Suite.</i>								
GUYSBOROUGH.				HALIFAX.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
5	5			113	92	3	18	Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
				20	20			Voies de fait.
				1	1			Troubler la paix.
				5	5			Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
								Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								"    défendant le jeu.
								"    de chasse.
				1	1			Larcin.
				1	1			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
				18	18			"    bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								"    aux Sauvages.
				5	5			"    sans licence.
				1		1		Domages malicieux à la propriété.
				6	6			Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								"    de la milice.
				3	3			Divers petits délits.
				83	83			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				7	7			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				5	5			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
				1	1			Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
				2	2			Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
				14	1	9	4	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				39	23	1	15	Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
				72	1	61	10	Vagabondage.
				408	384	15	9	Ivresse.
2	2			4	3	1		Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
				11	6	2	3	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				41	36	2	3	Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
7	7			861	704	95	62	..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.							
	HANTS.				INVERNESS.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	5	2	3	4	4			
Breach of peace.....	2	2						
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
" of dogs, birds, &c.....								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....				1	1			
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
" to Indians.....								
" without license.....								
Malicious injury to property.....				1	1			
Other damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....								
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....					4	4		
Vagrancy.....								
Drunkenness.....	20	19	1					
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....								
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	27	23	4	10	10			

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE  
ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE— <i>Suite.</i>							
KING'S.				LUNENBURG.			
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
Con- dam- na- tions.				Con- dam- na- tions.			
2	1		1	23	20		3
				2	2		
							Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
							Voies de fait.
							Troubler la paix.
							Port d'armes illegal.
							Mépris de cour.
							Cruauté envers les animaux.
1	1			6	4	2	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
							“ défendant le jeu.
							“ de chasse.
1		1					Larcin.
							Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
							“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				17	17		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
2	2						Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
							Canada.
							Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
							“ aux Sauvages.
				3	3		“ sans licence.
				1	1		Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
				6	6		Autres dommages à la propriété.
							Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
							serveurs.
							Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
							“ de la milice.
				1	1		Divers petits délits.
				6	6		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
							Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				2	2		Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
							Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
							famille.
							Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
							Profanation du dimanche.
							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
							Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
				2		2	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
							Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				2		2	Menaces et langage injurieux.
							Empiètement.
							Vagabondage.
46	32		14	3	3		Ivresse.
							Exposition indécente.
							Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
							Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
							de désordre.
							Conduite déréglée.
							Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
							Aliénation mentale.
52	36	1	15	74	65	2	7
							..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Concluded.</i>							
	PICTOU.			SHELBURNE.				
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	22	21	1		5	5		
Breach of peace.....	3	3						
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	2	2						
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....	1	1						
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....	8	8						
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	22	22						
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....					4	4		
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....								
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other damage to property.....	4	4			2	2		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	3	3						
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....	1	1						
Highways, offences relating to.....	5	5						
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....	3		3					
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	2	2						
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....								
Drunkenness.....	52	49	3		2	2		
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	3	3						
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	8	7	1					
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	139	131	8		13	13		

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ECOSSE— <i>Fin.</i>								
YARMOUTH.				Totals of Nova Scotia. Totaux de la Nouv.-Ecosse.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
15	14	1		221	186	12	23	Falsifications de substances alimentaires. Voies de fait. Troubler la paix. Port d'armes illégal. Mépris de cour. Cruauté envers les animaux. Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres. Infractions aux lois des pêcheries. " défendant le jeu. " de chasse. Larcin. Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc. " bois, arbres, fruits, etc. Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons. Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada. Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues. " aux Sauvages. " sans licence. Dommages malicieux à la propriété. Autres dommages à la propriété. Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs. Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine. de la milice. Divers petits délits. Contraventions aux lois municipales. Pratiquant divers états sans licence. Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique. Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics. Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille. Infraction aux lois concernant les pharmaciens. Profanation du dimanche. Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer. Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat. Infractions aux lois maritimes. Délits ayant rapport à la corvée. Menaces et langage injurieux. Empiètement. Vagabondage. Ivresse. Exposition indécente. Langage insultant, obscène, profane. Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre. Conduite déréglée. Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures. Aliénation mentale.
11	10	1		46	43	2	1	
				1	1			
1	1			6	6			
1	1			12	9	3		
				1	1			
				11	10	1		
				1	1			
				68	68			
31	31			45	45			
				8	8			
				3	2	1		
				18	18			
				4	4			
				92	92			
				8	8			
1	1			14	14			
1	1			2	2			
				2	2			
				44	26	1	17	
				4	4			
1		1		73	1	62	10	
33	32	1		676	619	29	28	
				4	3	1		
				3	3			
1		1		12	6	3	3	
				61	54	3	4	
98	91	7		1,469	1,245	132	92	

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	. PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.							
	CARLETON.				CHARLOTTE.			
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	4	4			4	4		
Breach of peace.....					4	4		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1			1	1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....					1		1	
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	25	25			41	40	1	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....								
Malicious injury to property.....	2	2						
Other damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....					1	1		
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....								
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....					6	6		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....					1	1		
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....	1							
Drunkenness.....	26	23	3		90	90		
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....					1	1		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....								
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	59	55	4		150	148	2	

# Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.							
KENT.				KING'S.			
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Total	— Sur- option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.	Total	— Sur- option	— Empri- sonnés sans option.	— Re- mise, etc.
1	1			3	3		
2	2						
							Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
							Voies de fait.
							Troubler la paix.
							Port d'armes illégal.
							Mepris de cour.
							Cruauté envers les animaux.
							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
							“ défendant le jeu.
							“ de chasse.
							Larcin.
							Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
							“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
							Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
							Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
							Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
							“ aux Sauvages.
							“ sans licence.
							Domages malicieux à la propriété.
							Autres dommages à la propriété.
							Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
							Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
							“ de la milice.
							Divers petits délits.
							Contraventions aux lois municipales.
							Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
							Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
							Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
							Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
							Profanation du dimanche.
							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
							Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
							Infractions aux lois maritimes.
							Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
							Menaces et langage injurieux.
							Empiètement.
							Vagabondage.
							Ivresse.
							Exposition indécente.
							Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
							Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
							Conduite déréglée.
							Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
							Aliénation mentale.
3	3			3	3		.....Totaux.



TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.							
	NORTHUMBERLAND.				ST. JOHN.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	15	15			162	159	2	1
Breach of peace.....	4	2		2	56	56		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....					1	1		
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....					1	1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	1	1			7	3		4
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....	3	3						
" of dogs, birds, &c.....								
" of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....					53	53		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	45	44	1					
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....					23	23		
to Indians.....								
" without license.....					9	9		
Malicious injury to property.....	2	2			7	7		
Other damage to property.....					8	8		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	1	1			1	1		
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....					50	50		
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....					6	6		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy, Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....					16	16		
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....	8	2	5	1	28		14	14
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	6	6			29	28		1
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....	1			1	10	10		
Drunkenness.....	66	62	4		844	842	2	
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	2	2			25	25		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	2	2						
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	156	142	10	4	1,337	1,299	18	20

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE  
ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK— <i>Fin.</i>								OFFENSES.
WESTMORELAND.				YORK.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
20	19	1		41	41			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
3	2	1		2	2			Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
				3	3			Cruauté envers les animaux.
1	1			2	2			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
				1	1			“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
44	44			27	27			Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
				1	1			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues aux Sauvages.
				1	1			“ sans licence.
2	2			1	1			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine. de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
8	8			9	9			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
1	1			2	2			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
1	1							Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				9	9			Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
6	3		3	1		1		Vagabondage.
143	143			122	122			Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
				1	1			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
7	7			3	2	1		Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
2	1		1					Conduite déréglée
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
238	232	2	4	228	226	2		Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.							
	ARTHABASKA.				BEAUCE.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....					7	6	1	
Breach of peace.....								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....					5	5		
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	33	33			7	7		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....								
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....								
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....					4	4		
Drunkenness.....								
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....								
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	33	33			24	23	1	

# Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.								OFFENSES.
BEAUHARNOIS.				BEDFORD.				
Con- vic- tions  Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions  Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
1	1			2	2			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
				8	8			Voies de fait.
				3	3			Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
				3	3			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								"                    défendant le jeu.
								"                    de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Voie de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								"                    bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
								"                    aux Sauvages.
1	1							"                    sans licence.
				1	1			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								"                    de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
								Manaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
								Vagabondage.
								Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
2	2			17	17			..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.							
	GASPÉ.				JOLIETTE.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....								
Breach of peace.....								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....								
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....								
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other damage to property.....	1	1						
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....				1	1			
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....				3		3		
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....	1	1		1		1		
Drunkenness.....				11	10		1	1
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....				1		1		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....								
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	2	2		17	11	5	1	

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC— <i>Suite.</i>								
MONTMAGNY.				MONTREAL.				OFFENSES.
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	— —	— —	— —	Total	— —	— —	— —	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
				2	2			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
2	2			683	565	56	62	Voies de fait.
				66	5	6	55	Troubler la paix.
				24	6		18	Port d'armes illégal.
				3	1	1	1	Mépris de cour.
				39	29	1	9	Cruauté envers les animaux.
				5	5			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
				5	5			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
				55	51		4	“ défendant le jeu.
				3	3			“ de chasse.
				1		1		Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
				54	54			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
								“ aux Sauvages.
				90	90			“ sans licence.
				1	1			Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
				1				Autres dommages à la propriété.
				205	190	1	14	Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serveurs.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								de la milice.
				4	4			Divers petits délits.
				6	6			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				23	23			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				8	8			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				2	2			Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
				15	14	1		Infractions aux lois de chemins de fer.
				11	9		2	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
		1		23		23		Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				6	3		3	Menaces et langage injurieux.
				1			1	Empiètement.
	4	4		1,845	1,334	174	337	Vagabondage.
				3,341	2,354	151	836	Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
				6	6			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
				473	316	58	99	Tenat, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				68	37	21	10	Conduite déréglée.
								Infraction aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
7	6	1		7,071	5,126	494	1,451	..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.							
	OTTAWA.				QUEBEC.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults.....	18	17	1	106	100	3	3	
Breach of peace.....	9	9		99	99			
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	6	6		3	3			
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	3	3		1	1			
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....				2	2			
Fishery Acts, offences against.....				3	3			
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....				1	1			
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....				5	5			
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....				12	12			
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....				24	24			
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other damage to property.....	3	3		11	11			
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....				2	2			
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....				6	6			
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	17	17		371	371			
Exercising various callings without license.....				115	115			
Health By-laws, offences against.....	1	1		34	34			
Highways, offences relating to.....	3	3		36	36			
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....				2	2			
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....				1		1		
Revenue Laws.....				30	1	27	2	
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	1	1		13	2		11	
Trespass.....	3	3						
Vagrancy.....	7	6	1					
Drunkenness.....	46	45	1	406	406			
Indecent exposure.....			1	6	6			
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	3	3		54	54			
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	3	3		19	19			
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	3	3		143	128	15		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	126	123	3	1,505	1,443	46	16	

# Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC— <i>Suite.</i>								
RICHELIEU.				RIMOUSKI.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			OFFENSES.
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
3	3							Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
12	11	1		2	1			Voies de fait.
81	75	6						Troubler la paix.
				1		1		Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
11	11							Cruauté envers les animaux.
1	1							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
1	1							“ de chasse.
1		1						Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
6	6							Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
								“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
12	12			1	1			Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
								Autres dommages à la propriété.
1	1							Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
1	1							Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
								Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
4	4							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
1		1						Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1			1					Menaces et langage injurieux.
								Empiètement.
16	16			1		1		Vagabondage.
								Ivresse.
1	1							Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
6	3	3						Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
								Conduite déréglée.
1	1							Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				1				Aliénation mentale.
166	153	12	1	6	2	2	2	..... Totaux.



TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.							
	ST. FRANCIS.				ST. HYACINTHE.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	21	20		1				
Breach of peace.....	1			1				
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	1			1				
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1						
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	3	3						
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	21	21						
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....	17	17						
Malicious injury to property.....	5	5						
Other damage to property.....	1	1						
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	2	2						
Exercising various callings without license.....	3	3						
Health By-laws, offences against.....	1	1						
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....	10	10						
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....								
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....	2	2						
Drunkenness.....	7	7		8	6	2		
Indecent exposure.....				11	9	2		
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	2	2						
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	1	1						
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	99	96		3	19	15	4	

# Criminal Statistics,

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC—Fin.								OFFENSES.
THREE RIVERS. — TROIS-RIVIÈRES.				Totals of Quebec. — Totaux de Québec.				
Con- vic- tions  Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions  Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
1	1			8	8			Falsification de substances alimentaires.
1	1			861	732	62	67	Voies de fait.
23	1		22	282	192	12	78	Troubler la paix.
				34	15		19	Port d'armes illégal.
				4	1	2	1	Mépris de cour.
				58	48	1	9	Cruauté envers les animaux.
				8	8			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
				13	13			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
				55	51		4	“ défendant le jeu.
				4	4			“ de chasse.
				3	1	2		Larcin.
								“ Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
1	1			51	51			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
				6	6			Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
				93	93			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
9	9			154	154			Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
				6	6			Autres dommages à la propriété.
				223	208	1	14	Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
				6	6			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine de la milice.
				10	10			Divers petits délits.
5	5			404	401	3		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				141	141			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				40	40			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
2	2			49	49			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				4	4			Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
				15	14	1		Infractions aux lois de chemins de fer.
				23	19	2	2	Délits contre le revenu de l'État.
1	1			55	2	51	2	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
2	1		1	23	7		16	Menaces et langage injurieux.
				4	3		1	Empiètement.
				1,889	1,373	179	337	Vagabondage.
10	7	3		3,832	2,838	157	837	Ivresse.
1	1			8	8			Exposition indécente.
				66	65	1		Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
				501	341	61	99	Tenat, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
2	2			218	172	36	10	Conduite déréglée.
								Infraction aux lois des poids et mesures.
3			3	4			4	Aliénation mentale.
61	32	3	26	9,155	7,084	571	1,500	.....Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.							
	ALGOMA.				BRANT.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....					1	1		
Assaults.....	53	53			62	61	1	
Breach of peace.....	3	3			2	2		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons...	2	2			2	2		
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....					1	1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....					2	2		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....	1	1						
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....					7	7		
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	1	1			37	37		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....					2	2		
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	2	2						
“ to Indians.....	1	1			1	1		
“ without license.....	1	1			8	8		
Malicious injury to property.....					27	27		
Other damage to property.....	2	2			7	7		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	3	3			7	7		
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....					1	1		
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	1	1			1	1		
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	11	11			114	114		
Exercising various callings without license.....	3	3						
Health By-laws, offences against.....					8	8		
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....					2	2		
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	3	3			5	5		
Railway Acts, offences against.....					4	4		
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	9	9			6	3		
Trespaes.....	3	3			16	16		3
Vagrancy.....	5	2	3		10	10		
Drunkenness.....	105	104	1		145	144		1
Indecent exposure.....	2	2						
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	11	11			18	18		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates th-roof.....	6	5	*1		6	6		
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	7	7			44	44		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....					1			1
Totals.....	235	230	5		547	541		6

\* Both goal and fine.—La prison et l'amende.

# Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.								OFFENSES.
BRUCE.				CARLETON.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Con- dam- na- tions.				Con- dam- na- tions.				
6	6			91	85	6		Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
46	46			107	107			Voies de fait.
5	5			1				Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
1	1			4	4			Cruauté envers les animaux.
4	4							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
1	1			2	2			“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
17	17							Larcin.
3	3			1	1			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
30	29	1		11	11			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
2	2			24	24			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
5	4	1						“ aux Sauvages.
1	1			19	19			“ sans licence.
1	1							Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
7	7			6	6			Autres dommages à la propriété.
8	8							Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
2	2			3	3			“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
43	43			106	106			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
4	4			5	5			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
1	1			7	7			Infractions aux lois snr l'hygiène publique.
3	3			13	13			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
				1	1			Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
				1	1			Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
4	3	1		11	10	1		Menaces et langage injurieux.
1	1							Empiètement.
20		20		9		9		Vagabondage.
14	13	1		245	245			Ivresse.
				2	1	1		Exposition indécente.
26	26			41	41			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
59	59			78	78			Conduite déréglée.
8	8							Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
322	298	24		788	775	17	1	.....Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	DUFFERIN.				ELGIN.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....					3	3		
Assaults.....	8	8			26	25		1
Breach of peace.....	9	9						
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....					2	2		
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1			2	2		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....	2	2						
Gambling Acts.....					2	2		
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	3	3			20	20		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
“ to Indians.....					2	2		
“ without license.....	1	1						
Malicious injury to property.....	1	1			1	1		
Other damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....								
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	9	9			35	33		2
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....					2	2		
Highways, offences relating to.....					6	6		
Neglecting to support family.....					1			1
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....	1	1			41	34		3
Revenue Laws.....								4
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....					7	7		
Trespass.....	1	1			3	3		
Vagrancy.....	27		27		7	5		2
Drunkenness.....					48	43		5
Indecent exposure.....					1	1		
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	5	5			1	1		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....					4	2		*1
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	15	15			11	9		1
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....					4	4		
Insanity.....	3				3			
Totals.....	86	56	27	3	229	207	12	10

\* 1 Both goal and fine.—La prison et l'amende.

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
ESSEX.				FRONTENAC.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Con- dam- na- tions.				Con- dam- na- tions.				
58	57	1		23	21	2		Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
				8	8			Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
5	5							Cruauté envers les animaux.
2	2			1	1			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
6	6							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
1	1			3	3			“ défendant le jeu.
8	8							“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
1	1							Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
1	1							“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
8	8			23	23			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
4	4							Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
4	4			3	3			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
								“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
4	4							Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
13	13							Autres dommages à la propriété.
2	2			3	3			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
4	4			1	1			serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
28	28			4	4			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
2	2							Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
1	1							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
9	9			13	13			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
18	18							Profanation du dimanche.
8	8							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
1	1			1	1			Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
7	7			6	5			1 Menaces et langage injurieux.
4	4			4	4			Empiètement.
15	4	11		18	10	8		Vagabondage.
150	148	1	1	177	173	4		Ivresse.
5	2	3						Exposition indécente.
18	18			2	2			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
2	1	1		13	7	6		Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
28	28			11	11			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
417	399	17	1	314	293	20	1	.....Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO— <i>Continued.</i>							
	GREY.				HALDIMAND.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....	3	3						
Assaults.....	73	69	1	3	18	17	1	
Breach of peace.....	10	10						
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	3	3						
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	3	3						
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....	2	2			2	2		
Game Laws.....	1	1			1	1		
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	3	1	2					
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	10	10						
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	8	8			2	2		
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....	5	5			3	3		
Malicious injury to property.....	6	6						
Other damage to property.....	3	3						
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	13	13						
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	14	12		2	1	1		
Exercising various callings without license.....	3	3						
Health By-laws, offences against.....	1	1			1	1		
Highways, offences relating to.....	10	10			1	1		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy, Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	1	1			2	2		
Railway Acts, offences against.....					2	2		
Revenue Laws.....	1		1					
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	6	5		1	1	1		
Trespass.....	13	12	1		1	1		
Vagrancy.....	45		45		6		6	
Drunkenness.....	48	47	1		7	7		
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	10	10			1	1		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	4		4					
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	4	4			3	3		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....	1			1				
Totals.....	304	242	55	7	52	45	7	

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								
HALTON.				HASTINGS.				OFFENSES.
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
				4		4		Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
14	14			97		89	8	Voies de fait.
6	6			6		5		Troubler la paix.
1	1			6		6		Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
				3		3		Cruauté envers les animaux.
6	6			1		1		Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
1	1			35		35		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
				2		2		Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
				1		1		“ aux Sauvages.
				2		2		“ sans licence.
3	3			6		6		Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
1	1			3		3		Autres dommages à la propriété.
1	1			17		17		Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
				2		2		Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
				6		6		Divers petits délits.
12	12			51		51		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				6		6		Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				4		4		Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
1	1			4		4		Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
				1			1	Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				1		1		Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
				4			4	Profanation du dimanche.
1	1			1		1		Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1	1			52		49	2	Menaces et langage injurieux.
3	3			9		9		Empiètement.
10	5	5		17			17	Vagabondage.
6	6			104		103	1	Ivresse.
				1		1		Exposition indécente.
4	4			2		2		Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
1	1			3		3		Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				24		22	2	Conduite déréglée.
				5		5		Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				10			10	Aliénation mentale.
74	69	5		490		443	34	..... Totaux.



TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	HURON.				KENT.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- ris- onnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Emp- ris- onnés sans option.	Re- mise. etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	18	18			34	32	1 1	
Breach of peace.....	7	5		2	19	19		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	1	1						
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....					3	2	1	
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	2	2			2	2		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....	1	1						
Game Laws.....					1	1		
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	1	1						
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	5	5			22	22		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	9	9			5	5		
“ to Indians.....					2	1	1	
“ without license.....	2	2			1	1		
Malicious injury to property.....	4	4			4	4		
Other damage to property.....	1	1			10	10		
Master's and Servants Acts, offences against.....					13	12	1	
Medical Act, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....	3	3			16	16		
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....					1	1		
Highways, offences relating to.....					4	4		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....	2	1	1					
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	2	2			3	1	2	
Trespass.....	2	2			6	6		
Vagrancy.....	19	16	3		7		7	
Drunkenness.....	13	13			77	77		
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	1	1			22	22		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	16	16			11	7	4	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....	5			5	1		1	
Totals.....	114	103	4	7	264	245	14 5	

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								
LAMBTON.				LANARK.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
				1		1		Falsification de substances alimentaires.
28	28			31		31		Voies de fait.
16	15			3		3		Troubler la paix.
				1			1	Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
2	1	1						Cruauté envers les animaux.
9	9			5		5		Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
1	1							“ défendant le jeu.
				1				“ de chasse.
1	1							Larcin.
								Voi de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
13	13			4		4		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
9	9			9		9		Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
2	2							“ aux Sauvages.
8	8			2		2		“ sans licence.
1	1			2		2		Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
5	5			3		3		Autres dommages à la propriété.
3	3			2			1	Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
				1				de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
13	13			1		1		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
2	2			1		1		Prstiquant divers états sans licence.
1	1							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
6	6			4		4		Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
1	1							Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
2	2							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
1	1							Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
2	1	1		6		5	1	Manaces et langage injurieux.
5	5			1				Empiètement.
47	45	2		22			22	Vagabondage.
118	104	4	10	22		22		Ivresse.
3	3			2		2		Exposition indécente.
6	6			7		7		Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
3	3							Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
8	8			10		10		Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				2			2	Aliénation mentale.
316	297	8	11	143	116	24	3	..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.				LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....	2	2			17	17		
Assaults.....	66	61	3	2	20	19	1	
Breach of peace.....	3	3						
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	4	4						
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....					1	1		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....	1	1						
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....	1	1						
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	8	8						
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	8	8			16	15	1	
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	8	8						
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	8	8			10	10		
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....	3	3						
Malicious injury to property.....	1	1			7	7		
Other damage to property.....	3	3						
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	3	3			8	8		
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....	28	27			4	4		
Exercising various callings without license.....	1	1		1	2	2		
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....	4	4			3	3		
Neglecting to support family.....	1	1						
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	2	2						
Railway Acts, offences against.....	4	4						
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	2	1						
Trespass.....	12	12		1	1	1		
Vagrancy.....	29	8			9		9	
Drunkenness.....	147	137	21		32	24	8	
Indecent exposure.....	4	4						
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	36	36			15	15		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	1	1						
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	53	53			8	8		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	443	405	34	4	153	134	18	

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
LINCOLN.				MIDDLESEX.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
24	23		1	5	5			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
3	2	1		44	38		6	Voies de fait.
				2			2	Troubler la paix.
				1			1	Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
7	7			6	6			Cruauté envers les animaux.
1	1			3	3			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
9	9			3	3			"    défendant le jeu.
								"    de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
2	2							"    bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
5	5			58	58			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
				2	2			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
				7	7			"    aux Sauvages.
				1	1			"    sans licence.
				1	1			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
2	2			2	1	1		Autres dommages à la propriété.
3	3			2	2			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serveurs.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine
	1		1					de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
4	4			64	51		13	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
1	1							Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
2	2							Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
2	2			16	12		4	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
				6	6			Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
2	2							Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
				1	1			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				43	13		30	Menaces et langage injurieux.
6	6			13	11	1	1	Empiètement.
3		3		45	4	36	5	Vagabondage.
76	75	1		91	74	12	5	Ivresse.
				11	11			Exposition indécente.
1	1			6	5		1	Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
				5	5			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
				27	26		1	Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
			2					Aliénation mentale.
164	155	5	4	467	348	50	69	..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	NORFOLK.				NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnes sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnes sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food . . . . .	4	4			7	7		
Assaults . . . . .	25	24	1		54	54		
Breach of peace . . . . .	3	1		2	26	25	1	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons . . . . .	2	2			1	1		
Contempt of Court . . . . .					1			1
Cruelty to animals . . . . .	2	2						
Disturbing religious and like meetings . . . . .	6	6			3	3		
Fishery Acts, offences against . . . . .								
Gambling Acts . . . . .	1	1						
Game Laws . . . . .	1	1			2	2		
Larceny . . . . .					2	2		
“ of dogs, birds, &c . . . . .								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c. . . . .					1	1		
Liquor License Acts, offences against . . . . .	3	3			23	23		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act . . . . .					3	3		
Selling liquor during prohibited hours . . . . .	2	2			4	4		
“ to Indians . . . . .								
“ without license . . . . .								
Malicious injury to property . . . . .					9	9		
Other damage to property . . . . .	3	3			4	3		1
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against . . . . .	4	4			7	7		
Medical Acts, offences against . . . . .	1	1			3	3		
Militia Acts . . . . .								
Miscellaneous minor offences . . . . .					2			2
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of . . . . .	7	7			38	38		
Exercising various callings without license . . . . .					7	7		
Health By-laws, offences against . . . . .					2	1		1
Highways, offences relating to . . . . .	1	1			7	7		
Neglecting to support family . . . . .								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against . . . . .								
Profanation of the Lord's Day . . . . .	1	1						
Railway Acts, offences against . . . . .	7	7						
Revenue Laws . . . . .					8	8		
Seamen Acts . . . . .								
Statute Labour, offences relating to . . . . .					5	5		
Threats and abusive language . . . . .	3			3	11	11		
Trespass . . . . .	2	1	1		14	13		1
Vagrancy . . . . .	6		6		22	8	14	
Drunkenness . . . . .	12	9	2	1	117	108	6	3
Indecent exposure . . . . .					2	2		
Insulting, obscene and profane language . . . . .	4	4			18	17		1
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof . . . . .								
Loose, idle, disorderly . . . . .	1	1			7	7		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against . . . . .								
Insanity . . . . .	2			2	1			1
Totals . . . . .	103	85	10	8	413	381	21	11

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
ONTARIO.				OXFORD.				
Con- vic- tions  Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions  Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
30	29	1		45	41	1		Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
13	13			3	1			Voies de fait.
				3	1			Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
23	23			2	2			Mépris de cour.
5	5			6	6			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								"    défendant le jeu.
								"    de chasse.
				1	1			Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								"    bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
20	20			31	31			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
4	4							Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								"    aux Sauvages.
1	1			2	2			"    sans licence.
1	1			9	9			Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
4	4			2	1		1	Autres dommages à la propriété.
6	6			15	15			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								"    de la milice.
1	1							Divers petits délits.
18	18			34	34			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
10	10			9	9			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
1	1							Menaces et langage injurieux.
6	6			7	6		1	Empiètement.
8	8			4	3		1	Vagabondage.
2		2		166	143	20		Ivresse.
8	7		1	83	82			Exposition indécente.
				2	2			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
5	5			10	10			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				1				Conduite déréglée.
9	9			41	34	1	6	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				4			4	Aliénation mentale.
177	173	3	1	484	437	22	25	..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	PEEL.				PERTH.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnes sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnes sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	11	11			24	24		
Breach of peace.....					1		1	
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....					6	6		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	1	1			6	6		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	3	3			12	12		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....					1	1		
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....	1	1			1	1		
Malicious injury to property.....	1	1			3	3		
Other damage to property.....					2	2		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	4	4			1	1		
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	2	2			54	54		
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....	3	3						
Highways, offences relating to.....	3	3			3	3		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....	3		3					
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	1	1						
Trespass.....	3	3			13	13		
Vagrancy.....	14		14		60	5	55	
Drunkenness.....	2	1	1		14	14		
Indecent exposure.....					1		1	
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	11	11			5	5		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....					12	11	1	
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	4	3	1		24	23	1	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....	1	1						
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	68	49	19		245	186	59	

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
PETERBOROUGH.				PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
26	26			17	17			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
				2	2			Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
2	2			1	1			Cruauté envers les animaux.
3	3							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
4	4							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
2	2							“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
				2	2			Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
28	28			1	1			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
				10	10			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
6	6			3	3			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
3	3			1		1		Autres dommages à la propriété.
1	1			2	2			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
12	12							Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
4	4							Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
3	3							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
2	2			4	4			Menaces et langage injurieux.
7	4		3	6	6			Empiètement.
27		27						Vagabondage.
76	73	3						Ivresse.
2	1	1						Exposition indécente.
1	1			1	1			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
2		2		1	1			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
10	9	1		3			3	Conduite déréglée.
4			4					Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
225	184	34	7	54	50	1	3	..... Totaux.



TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	PRINCE EDWARD.				RENFREW.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....	7	7						
Assaults.....	9	5	3	1	68	67	1	
Breach of peace.....	4	3		1	34	34		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....								
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....					2	2		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....					2	2		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Gambling Acts.....	1	1			1	1		
Game Laws.....					2	2		
Larceny.....					1	1		
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....					11	11		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	4	4			5	5		
“ to Indians.....					2	2		
“ without license.....					9	9		
Malicious injury to property.....					2	2		
Other damage to property.....					6	6		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....					3	3		
Medical Acts, offences against.....					2	2		
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....					2	2		
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....	3	3			25	22	3	
Exercising various callings without license.....					6	6		
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....					9	9		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....					3	3		
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....					6	4	2	
Trespass.....					5	5		
Vagrancy.....	3		3		8	4	4	
Drunkenness.....	13	13			48	48		
Indecent exposure.....					1	1		
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....					43	43		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....					5	3	2	
Loose, idle, disorderly.....					4	4		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	44	36	6	2	316	304	7	5

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
SIMCOE.				STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
68	68			53	49	2	2	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
1	1							Voies de fait.
				2	2			Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
5	5			3	3			Mépris de cour.
6	6			2	2			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
2	2							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
				1	1			“/ défendant le jeu de chasse.
								Larcin.
3	2	1						Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
23	23			11	11			“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
10	10			11	11			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues aux Sauvages.
8	8			7	7			“ sans licence.
2	2			6	6			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
15	15			5	5			Autres dommages à la propriété.
3	3			1	1			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
42	42			4	4			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
9	9			9	9			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
11	11			2	2			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
6	6			5	5			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
1			1					Infractions aux lois de chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
3	3							Infractions aux lois maritimes.
6	6			5	5			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
16	16			7	7			Menaces et langage injurieux.
49	22	24	3	7	1	6		Empiètement.
78	71	5	2	50	49		1	Vagabondage.
1	1			1	1			Ivresse.
9	9			8	8			Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenat, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
11	10	1		21	18		3	Conduite déréglée.
				3	3			Infraction aux lois des poids et mesures.
8			8	1			1	Aliénation mentale.
396	351	31	14	229	214	8	7	.....Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	THUNDER BAY.				VICTORIA.			
	Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empr- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empr- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	26	26			47	45		2
Breach of peace.....					18	18		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	1			1	1	1		
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....					1	1		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....					2	2		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....					4	4		
Gambling Acts.....					2	2		
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....	3	3						
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....					1	1		
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....					1	1		
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	6	6			4	4		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	3	3			22	22		
“ to Indians.....	6	6						
“ without license.....	7	7						
Malicious injury to property.....								
Other damage to property.....	9	9			4	4		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	3	3			12	12		
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	2	1		1				
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....					47	47		
Exercising various callings without license.....					3	3		
Health By-laws, offences against.....					3	3		
Highways, offences relating to.....					6	6		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....					2	2		
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	2	1		1	11	11		
Trespass.....					7	7		
Vagrancy.....	21	5	16		22	1	21	
Drunkenness.....	156	149	3	4	31	30	1	
Indecent exposure.....	1	1						
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	2	2						
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	24	24						
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	5	5						
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....					26	26		
Insanity.....	1			1	10		10	
Totals.....	278	251	19	8	292	258	22	12

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
WATERLOO.				WELLAND.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	—	—	—	Total	—	—	—	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
40	40			24	22		2	Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
10	10			2	2			Voies de fait.
				2	1	1		Troubler la paix.
1	1			2	1	1		Port d'armes illegal.
				2	2			Mépris de cour.
				1	1			Cruauté envers les animaux.
2	2			2	2			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
3	3							"    défendant le jeu.
								"    de chasse.
								Larcin.
				6	6			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
6	6							"    bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
								Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
10	10			3	3			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
				2	1	1		"    aux Sauvages.
4	4			1	1			"    sans licence.
6	6			5	5			Domages malicieux à la propriété.
3	3			7	7			Autres dommages à la propriété.
1	1							Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serveurs.
1	1							Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								"    de la milice.
				1		1		Divers petits délits.
18	16		2	20	19	1		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
1	1							Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
3	3			1	1			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
6	6			1	1			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
				4	4			Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
				11	4	7		Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
1	1							Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
9	9			9	7	1	1	Menaces et langage injurieux.
8	8			2	1	1		Empiètement.
11	5	6		116	2	113	1	Vagabondage.
15	14	1		21	18	3		Ivresse.
1	1			1	1			Exposition indécente.
17	17			1	1			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
5	5							Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
9	9			8	3	2	3	Conduite déréglée.
				2	2			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				4			4	Aliénation mentale.
191	182	7	2	257	113	133	11	..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.							
	WELLINGTON.				WENTWORTH.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....	1	1						
Assaults.....	61	60	1		183	180	2	1
Breach of peace.....	14	12		2	38	38		
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	1		1					
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	4	4			51	51		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	2	2			1	1		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....	5	5						
Game Laws.....	3	1		2				
Larceny.....	1	1						
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	19	19			28	28		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	5	5			3	3		
“ to Indians.....								
“ without license.....	3	3			2	2		
Malicious injury to property.....	3	3						
Other damage to property.....					26	26		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	4	4			8	8		
Medical Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....					1			1
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	17	17						
Exercising various callings without license.....	2	2			211	211		
Health By-laws, offences against.....	1	1						
Highways, offences relating to.....	5	5			4	4		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	1	1						
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	3	2	1		5	4	1	
Trespass.....	4	4			77	77		
Vagrancy.....	10		9	1	49	33	16	
Drunkenness.....	21	21			322	321	1	
Indecent exposure.....					5	3	2	
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	14	14			53	53		
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	3	1	1	1	21	18	3	
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	32	32			135	135		
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....					1			1
Totals.....	239	220	13	6	1,225	1,197	25	3

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO—Fin.								OFFENSES.
YORK.				Totals of Ontario. Totaux d'Ontario.				
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
3	3			67	67			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
219	216	3		1,864	1,799	36	29	Voies de fait.
2	1	1		378	361	6	11	Troubler la paix.
22	21	1		52	44	3	5	Port d'armes illégal.
				1			1	Mépris de cour.
131	131			278	275	3		Cruauté envers les animaux.
5	5			92	92			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
3	3			21	21			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
14	14			59	59			“ défendant le jeu.
5	5			29	27		2	“ de chasse.
1	1			39	39			Larcin.
2	2			7	7			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
4	4			25	22	3		“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
166	166			711	709	2		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
				17	17			Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
5	5			201	201			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
				29	27	2		“ aux Sauvages.
				111	110	1		“ sans licence.
28	28			156	154	2		Domages malicieux à la propriété.
3	3			154	151	1	2	Autres dommages à la propriété.
102	102			272	270		2	Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
9	9			27	27			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
1	1			6	4		2	“ de la milice.
2	2			18	14	1	3	Divers petits délits.
756	755		1	1,869	1,844	1	24	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
4	4			71	71			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
4	4			66	65		1	Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
14	14			187	183		4	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
				4	2		2	Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
2	2			5	5			Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
26	26			81	77	4		Profanation du dimanche.
113	104		9	216	189	13	14	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
				4	2	2		Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
1	1			2	2			Infractions aux lois maritimes.
2	2			15	15			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
20	10		10	278	212	9	57	Menaces et langage injurieux.
164	160	3	1	451	437	7	7	Empiètement.
139	130	6	3	1,102	468	618	16	Vagabondage.
1,275	1,274	1		3,967	3,861	76	30	Ivresse.
12	12			61	52	9		Exposition indécente.
24	24			464	462		2	Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
79	79			203	178	22	3	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
490	487	3		1,266	1,232	17	17	Conduite déréglée.
6	6			29	29			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
1			1	62			62	Aliénation mentale.
3,859	3,816	18	25	15,017	13,883	838	296	..... Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.							
	PROVINCE DE MANITOBA.							
	CENTRAL—CENTRE.				EASTERN—EST.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
Op- tion of a fine.		Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Op- tion of a fine.		Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....					1	1		
Assaults.....	20	18	2		36	36		
Breach of peace.....								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....					1	1		
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....					2	2		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....					14	14		
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....	2	2						
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....								
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	1	1						
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....					10	10		
“ to Indians.....	3	3			1		1	
“ without license.....	3	2	1		3	3		
Malicious injury to property.....					3	3		
Other damage to property.....								
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	6	6			92	92		
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	1	1			38	38		
Exercising various callings without license.....					1	1		
Health By-laws, offences against.....					124	120		4
Highways, offences relating to.....					16	16		
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....					2		2	
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....					1			1
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....					8	8		
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....	4		4		46	1	22	23
Drunkenness.....					633	600		33
Indecent exposure.....					1	1		
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....					44	42	2	
Loose, idle, disorderly.....					25	23		2
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....	3			3				
Totals.....	43	33	7	3	1,103	1,013	27	63

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE  
ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. — PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE.							
CLINTON.				NEW WESTMINSTER.			
Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.
6	6			30	28	2	
2	2			3	3		
				4	2	2	
				1	1		
				1		1	
							Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
							Voies de fait.
							Troubler la paix.
							Port d'armes illégal.
							Mépris de cour.
							Cruauté envers les animaux.
							Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
							"    défendant le jeu.
							"    de chasse.
							Larcin.
1	1						Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
1	1						"    bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				9	9		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
							Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
				2	2	10	Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
11	10	1		38	28		"    aux Sauvages.
				3	3		"    sans licence.
							Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
2	2			10	10		Autres dommages à la propriété.
							Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
1	1						Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
							"    de la milice.
2	1	1					Divers petits délits.
				15	15		Contraventions aux lois municipales.
							Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				1			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
1	1						Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
							Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
							Infract. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
							Profanation du dimanche.
							Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
							Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
							Infractions aux lois maritimes.
							Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				1	1		Menaces et langage injurieux.
				1	1		Empiètement.
8	1	7		13		11	Vagabondage.
35	30	5		131	118	10	Livresse.
				1	1		Exposition indécente.
				7	7		Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
1	1						Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
				1	1		Conduite déréglée.
							Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				3			Aliénation mentale.
71	57	14		275	230	36	9
							..... Totaux.



TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA— <i>Concluded.</i>							
	PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE— <i>Fin.</i>							
	VICTORIA.				Totals of British Columbia.			
	Sentence.				Totaux de la C.-Britannique.			
Con- vic- tions	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Con- vic- tions	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	33	32	1	69	66	3		
Breach of peace.....	33	33		38	38			
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons..	6	4	1	10	6	3	1	
Contempt of Court.....				1	1			
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2		2	2			
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....				1		1		
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....	1	1		1	1			
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....				1	1			
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....				1	1			
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	51	48	3	60	57	3		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	1	1		3	3			
“ to Indians.....	33	27	6	82	65	17		
“ without license.....				3	3			
Malicious injury to property.....	2	2		2	2			
Other damage to property.....	1	1		13	13			
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.	1	1		1	1			
Medical Acts, offences against.....				1	1			
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....				2	1	1		
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of..	120	120		135	135			
Exercising various callings without license.								
Health By-laws, offences against.....	3	3		4	3		1	
Highways, offences relating to.....				1	1			
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....								
Revenue Laws.....	11	11		11	11			
Seamen Acts.....	1	1		1	1			
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	2			3	1		2	
Trespass.....				1	1			
Vagrancy.....	16	3	13	37	4	31	2	
Drunkenness.....	440	400	5	606	548	20	38	
Indecent exposure.....				1	1			
Insulting, obscene and profane language..	1	1		8	8			
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	30	29	1	31	30		1	
Loose, idle, disorderly.....				1	1			
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against								
Insanity.....				3			3	
Totals.....	788	720	29	39	1,134	1,007	79	48

## Criminal Statistics,

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

THE TERRITORIES. — LES TERRITOIRES.								OFFENSES.
Alberta, Northern—Nord.				Alberta, Southern—Sud.				
Con- vic- tions  Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions  Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
26	22	3	1	17	15	2		Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
10	10			2		2		Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
1			1					Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
1	1							Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
1	1			1				“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
								Larcin.
								Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
2	2			1	1			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
								Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
19	9	10		3	2	1		“ aux Sauvages.
								“ sans licence.
				1	1			Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
				1	1			Autres dommages à la propriété.
7	7			1	1			Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
								Divers petits délits.
2	2			3	3			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
								Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
								Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
				1	1			Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
								Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
								Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
								Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
2	2							Menaces et langage injurieux.
				1		1		Empiètement.
23	4	15		4		1		Vagabondage.
45	31	14	4	54	45	8	3	Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
								Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
8	8							Conduite déréglée.
1	1							Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
3			3					Aliénation mentale.
151	100	42	9	89	69	15	5	Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	THE TERRITORIES—Continued.							
	LES TERRITOIRES—Suite.							
	Assiniboia, Eastern—Est.				Assiniboia, Western—Ouest.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
Op- tion of a fine.		Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	Op- tion of a fine.		Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Adulteration of food.....								
Assaults.....	11	8	1	2				
Breach of peace.....								
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	3	3			1			1
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....								
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....								
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....								
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....								
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....					3	3		
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....					2	2		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....								
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....								
“ to Indians.....					2	2		
“ without license.....								
Malicious injury to property.....	1	1			1			1
Other damage to property.....					1	1		
Master's and Servant's Acts, offences against.....	4	4						
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....								
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of.....	9	9						
Exercising various callings without license.....	2	2			1	1		
Health By-laws, offences against.....								
Highways, offences relating to.....								
Neglecting to support family.....								
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....								
Railway Acts, offences against.....					1	1		
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....								
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	2			2				
Trespass.....								
Vagrancy.....	1		1		6		6	
Drunkenness.....	8	8			1	1		
Indecent exposure.....								
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....								
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....								
Loose, idle, disorderly.....								
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....								
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	41	35	2	4	19	11	7	1

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

THE TERRITORIES— <i>Concl'd.</i> LES TERRITOIRES— <i>Fin.</i>				GRAND TOTALS. GRANDS TOTAUX.				OFFENSES.
SASKATCHEWAN.				PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD.				
Con- victions Total	Sentence.			Con- victions Total	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
8	8			31	30		1	Falsification de substances alimentaires.
4	4			3	3			Voies de fait.
								Troubler la paix.
								Port d'armes illégal.
								Mépris de cour.
				4	4			Cruauté envers les animaux.
								Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres
								Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
								“ défendant le jeu.
								“ de chasse.
				1		1		Larcin.
								Voi de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
								“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
				73	73			Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
								Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du
								Canada.
				2		2		Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
								“ aux Sauvages.
6	6							“ sans licence.
				8	8			Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
				2	2			Autres dommmages à la propriété.
								Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et
								serveurs.
								Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
								“ de la milice.
5	5			6	6			Divers petits délits.
				3	3			Contraventions aux lois municipales.
				6	6			Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
				19	19			Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
								Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
								Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la
								famille.
				59	59			Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
								Profanation du dimanche.
				1	1			Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
				1				Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
								Infractions aux lois maritimes.
								Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
2	1		1	7	7			Manaces et langage injurieux.
				2	2			Empiètement.
				4		4		Vagabondage.
1	1			301	301			Ivresse.
								Exposition indécente.
				1	1			Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
								Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons
								de désordre.
1	1			11	11			Conduite déréglée.
								Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
								Aliénation mentale.
27	26		1	545	536	7	2	.....Totaux.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS BY POLICE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER JUSTICES.

OFFENCES.	GRAND TOTALS—Continued.							
	NOVA SCOTIA. — NOUVELLE-ECOSSE.				NEW BRUNSWICK. — NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.			
	Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions Total	Sentence.		
		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise. etc.	
Adulteration of Food.....								
Assaults.....	221	186	12	23	250	246	3	1
Breach of peace.....	46	43	2	1	71	68	1	2
Carrying fire-arms and unlawful weapons.....	1	1			1	1		
Contempt of Court.....								
Cruelty to animals.....	6	6			6	6		
Disturbing religious and like meetings.....	12	9	3		11	7		4
Fishery Acts, offences against.....								
Gambling Acts.....	1	1						
Game Laws.....								
Larceny.....	11	10	1		4	3	1	
“ of dogs, birds, &c.....								
“ of timber, trees, fruits, &c.....	1	1			1	1		
Liquor License Acts, offences against.....	68	68			53	53		
Breach of Canada Temperance Act.....	45	45			182	180	2	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....					23	23		
“ to Indians.....					1	1		
“ without license.....	8	8			9	9		
Malicious injury to property.....	3	2	1		12	12		
Other damage to property.....	18	18			11	11		
Master's and Servants Acts, offence's against.....								
Medical Acts, offences against.....								
Militia Acts.....								
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	4	4			3	3		
Municipal Acts and By-Laws, breaches of.....	92	92			67	67		
Exercising various callings without license.....								
Health By-laws, offences against.....	8	8			2	2		
Highways, offences relating to.....	14	14			15	15		
Neglecting to support family.....	2	2						
Pharmacy Acts, offences against.....								
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	2	2			2	2		
Railway Acts, offences against.....					16	16		
Revenue Laws.....								
Seamen Acts.....	29	9	14	6	36	2	19	15
Statute Labour, offences relating to.....								
Threats and abusive language.....	44	26	1	17	45	44		1
Trespass.....	4	4						
Vagrancy.....	73	1	62	10	19	13	2	4
Drunkenness.....	676	619	29	28	1,291	1,282	9	
Indecent exposure.....	4	3	1					
Insulting, obscene and profane language.....	3	3						
Keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....					29	29		
Loose, idle, disorderly.....	12	6	3	3	10	9	1	
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....	61	54	3	4	4	3		1
Insanity.....								
Totals.....	1,469	1,245	132	92	2,174	2,108	38	28

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

GRANDS TOTAUX— <i>Suite.</i>								OFFENSES.
QUÉBEC.				ONTARIO.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	—	—	—	Total	—	—	—	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
8	8			67	67			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
861	732	62	67	1,864	1,799	36	29	Voies de fait.
282	192	12	78	378	361	6	11	Troubler la paix.
34	15		19	52	44	3	5	Port d'armes illégal.
4	1	2	1	1			1	Mépris de cour.
58	48	1	9	278	275	3		Cruauté envers les animaux.
8	8			92	92			Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
13	13			21	21			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
55	51		4	59	59			“ défendant le jeu.
4	4			29	27		2	“ de chasse.
3	1	2		39	39			Larcin.
				7	7			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
				25	22	3		“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
51	51			711	709	2		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
6	6			17	17			Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
				201	201			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues.
93	93			29	27	2		“ aux Sauvages.
				111	110	1		“ sans licence.
154	154			156	154	2		Dommages malicieux à la propriété.
6	6			154	151	1		2 Autres dommages à la propriété.
223	208	1	14	272	270			2 Infractions aux lois concernant les maîtres et serviteurs.
6	6							Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
				27	27			“ de la milice.
				6	4		2	3 Divers petits délits.
10	10			18	14	1	3	24 Contraventions aux lois municipales.
404	401	3		1,869	1,844	1	24	Pratiquant divers états sans licence.
141	141			71	71			1 Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
40	40			66	65			4 Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
49	49			187	183			2 Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				4	2			Infractions aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
4	4			5	5			Profanation du dimanche.
				81	77	4		14 Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
15	14	1		216	189	13		Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
23	19	2	2	4	2	2		Infractions aux lois maritimes.
55	2	51	2	2	2			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
				15	15			57 Menaces et langage injurieux.
23	7		16	278	212	9	57	7 Empiètement.
4	3		1	451	437	7	7	16 Vagabondage.
1,889	1,373	179	337	1,102	468	618	16	30 Ivresse.
3,832	2,838	157	837	3,967	3,861	76	30	Exposition indécente.
8	8			61	52	9		2 Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
66	65	1		464	462			Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
501	341	61	99	203	178	22	3	17 Conduite déréglée.
218	172	36	10	1,266	1,232	17	17	Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
				29	29			62 Aliénation mentale.
4			4	62				Totaux.
9,155	7,084	571	1,500	15,017	13,883	838	296	



## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU III.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES PAR MAGISTRATS DE POLICE ET AUTRES JUGES DE PAIX.**

GRANDS TOTAUX—Fin.								OFFENSES.
THE TERRITORIES. — LES TERRITOIRES.				CANADA.				
Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			Con- vic- tions	Sentence.			
	Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.		Op- tion of a fine.	Com- mitted without option.	De- ferred &c.	
Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Total	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	Con- dam- na- tions.	Sur- option	Empri- sonnés sans option.	Re- mise, etc.	
62	53	6	3	76	76			Falsifications de substances alimentaires.
16	14	2		3,414	3,166	124	124	Voies de fait.
4	3		1	834	719	23	92	Troubler la paix.
				103	71	6	26	Port d'armes illégal.
				6	2	2	2	Mépris de cour.
1			1	351	337	4	10	Cruauté envers les animaux.
				130	122	4	4	Perturbation de réunions religieuses et autres.
				34	34			Infractions aux lois des pêcheries.
1	1			131	127		4	“ défendant le jeu.
2	1		1	35	32		3	“ de chasse.
				60	55	5		Larcin.
				8	8			Vol de chiens, oiseaux, etc.
3	3			31	28	3		“ bois, arbres, fruits, etc.
5	5			949	944	5		Infractions aux lois des licences de boissons.
				323	321	2		Contraventions aux lois de tempérance du Canada.
				330	330			Vente de boissons durant les heures défendues
24	13	11		142	109	33		“ aux Sauvages.
6	6			297	295	2		“ sans licence.
2	1	1		192	188	4		Dommmages malicieux à la propriété.
2	2			423	405	2	16	Autres dommages à la propriété.
12	12			389	387		2	Infractions aux lois concernant les maitres et serveiteurs.
				28	28			Infractions aux lois concernant la médecine.
				6	4		2	“ de la milice.
				37	32	2	3	Divers petits délits.
20	20			2,632	2,604	4	24	Contraventions aux lois municipales.
2	2			218	218			Pratique divers états sans licence.
				250	244		6	Infractions aux lois sur l'hygiène publique.
1	1			302	298		4	Délits ayant rapport aux chemins publics.
				6	4		2	Négligence de pourvoir aux besoins de la famille.
				10	10			Infrac. aux lois concernant les pharmaciens.
				144	140	4		Profanation du dimanche.
1	1			250	220	16	14	Infractions aux lois des chemins de fer.
				39	33	4	2	Délits contre le revenu de l'Etat.
				125	16	84	25	Infractions aux lois maritimes.
				15	15			Délits ayant rapport à la corvée.
6	3		3	414	308	10	96	Menaces et langage injurieux.
1		1		463	447	8	8	Empiètement.
34	4	23	7	3,208	1,864	945	399	Vagabondage.
109	86	22	1	11,415	10,135	313	967	Ivresse.
				75	65	10		Exposition indécente.
				571	568	1	2	Langage insultant, obscène, profane.
8	8			809	614	89	106	Tenant, habitant et fréquentant des maisons de désordre.
2	2			1,588	1,498	56	34	Conduite déréglée.
				29	29			Infractions aux lois des poids et mesures.
3			3	75			75	Aliénation mentale.
327	241	66	20	30,967	27,150	1,765	2,052	..... Totaux.





TABLE IV.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY  
JURY.

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TABLEAU IV.

CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE  
D'UN JURY.

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TABLE IV.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.  DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Con- victions.  Condam- nations sommaires	CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY CON CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY DE CONSEN					
		By Police or other Magistrate.  Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.			Under the Speedy Trials Act.  En vertu de l'Acte des procès expéditifs.		
		Con- victions.  Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals.  Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals.  Totaux.	Con- victions.  Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals.  Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals.  Totaux.
		— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
King's, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	28						
Prince, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	73						
Queen's, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.....	444	21	7	28			
Totals of P.E. Island.....	545	21	7	28			
Totaux de l'Île du P.-E.....							
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.							
Algoma.....	235	10	2	12	9	2	11
Brant.....	547	49	12	61	16	16	32
Bruce.....	322	3		3	15	4	19
Carleton.....	788	93	47	140	12	4	16
Dufferin.....	86	2		2	2		2
Elgin.....	229	22	1	23	8	5	13
Essex.....	417	46	4	49	8	4	12
Frontenac.....	314	29		29	11	4	15
Grey.....	304	19		16	8		8
Haldimand.....	52	3		3	13	8	21
Halton.....	74				13	5	18
Hastings.....	490	61	20	81	8	4	12
Huron.....	114	1	7	8	9	12	21
Kent.....	264	29	32	61	13	2	15
Lambton.....	316				24	4	28
Lanark.....	143				9	1	10
Leeds and Grenville.....	443	12	4	16	15	3	18
Lennox and Addington.....	153	2		2	1		1
Lincoln.....	164	14	7	21	5	6	11
Middlesex.....	467	65	32	97	32	17	49
Norfolk.....	103	5	1	6	10	6	16
Northumberland and Durham.....	413	24	6	30	6	8	14
Ontario.....	177	5	1	6	16	3	19
Oxford.....	484	12	4	16	1	2	3
Peel.....	68				3	2	5
Perth.....	245	51	20	71	4		4
Peterborough.....	225	29	8	37	5	1	6
Prescott and Russell.....	54		2	2	6		6
Prince Edward.....	44	11		11	1		2
Renfrew.....	316	3		3	14	3	17
Simcoe.....	396	7	12	19	31	9	40
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	229	1		1	6	4	10
Thunder Bay.....	278	19	2	21		2	2
Victoria.....	292	23	13	36	5		5
Waterloo.....	191				9	10	19
Welland.....	257	23	20	43	3	4	7
Wellington.....	239	5	1	6	16		16
Wentworth.....	1,225	142	98	240	22	16	38
York.....	3,859	619	476	1,105	24	5	29
Totals of Ontario.....	15,017	1,448	848	2,296	413	177	590
Totaux d'Ontario.....							

## Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU IV.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY.

BUT TRIED SUMMARILY BY SENT. — MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT.			CASES TRIED BY JURY. — CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURY.			TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES. — TOTALS DES DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE.		
Totals Summary cases by consent. — Totaux des cas sommaires de consentement.								
Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Totals.	Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Totals.	Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Totals.
Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.	Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.	Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.
21	7	28	10	5	15	31	12	43
21	7	28	10	5	15	21	12	43

### PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.

19	4	23	1	1	2	20	5	25
65	28	93	6	4	10	71	32	103
18	4	22	5	16	21	23	20	43
105	51	156	5	6	11	110	57	167
4	4	4	2	2	2	6	6	6
30	6	36	2	2	4	32	8	40
53	8	61	14	1	15	67	9	76
40	4	44	7	3	10	47	7	54
27	16	43	3	11	14	30	27	57
16	8	24	2	3	5	18	11	29
13	5	18	3	4	7	16	9	25
69	24	93	2	3	5	71	27	98
10	19	29	1	5	6	11	24	35
42	34	76	7	4	11	49	38	87
24	4	28	11	18	29	35	22	57
9	1	10	3	3	3	9	4	13
27	7	34	3	6	9	30	13	43
3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	5
19	13	32	4	4	4	19	17	36
97	49	146	4	10	14	101	59	160
15	7	22	5	8	13	15	7	22
30	14	44	3	2	5	35	22	57
21	4	25	3	6	9	24	6	30
13	6	19	10	6	16	23	12	35
3	2	5	6	13	19	9	15	24
55	20	75	2	1	3	57	21	78
34	9	43	1	5	6	35	14	49
6	2	8	5	5	5	6	7	13
12	1	13	3	3	3	15	1	16
17	3	20	2	1	3	19	4	23
38	21	59	2	5	7	40	26	66
7	4	11	6	7	13	13	11	24
19	4	23	1	1	1	19	5	24
28	13	41	5	4	9	33	17	50
9	10	19	4	2	6	13	12	25
26	24	50	1	5	6	27	29	56
21	1	22	8	6	8	29	1	30
164	114	278	5	6	11	169	120	289
653	481	1,134	62	57	119	715	538	1,253
1,861	1,025	2,886	203	234	437	2,064	1,259	3,323

TABLE IV.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES	Summary Con- victions. — Condam- nations sommaires	CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY CON					
		CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY DE CONSEN					
		By Police or other Magistrate. — Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.			Under the Speedy Trials Act. — En vertu de l'Acte des procès expéditifs.		
		Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quite- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quite- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.							
Arthabaska.....	33				3	1	4
Beauce.....	24						
Beauharnois.....	2				12		12
Bedford.....	17				23	3	26
Bonaventure.....					1		1
Chicoutimi.....							
Gaspé.....	2	3	6	9	6		6
Iberville.....					4	1	5
Joliette.....	17				7	1	8
Kamouraska.....					2		2
Montmagny.....	7				2		2
Montreal.....	7,071	797	120	917	177	27	204
Ottawa.....	126				1		1
Quebec.....	1,505	65	12	77	15		15
Richelieu.....	166	10		10	9		9
Rimouski.....	6	14		14			
Saguenay.....							
St. Francis.....	99	31	2	33	19	1	20
St. Hyacinthe.....	19	7		7	12		12
Terrebonne.....							
Three Rivers.....	61	17	5	22	4		4
Totals of Quebec.....	9,155	944	145	1,089	297	34	331
Totaux de Québec.....							
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.							
Albert.....					3		3
Carleton.....	59	2		2	1		1
Charlotte.....	150						
Gloucester.....						1	1
Kent.....	3						
King's.....	3						
Madawaska.....							
Northumberland.....	156	8	4	12	3	1	4
Queen's.....							
Restigouche.....						1	1
St. John.....	1,337	38	35	73			
Sunbury.....							
Victoria.....							
Westmoreland.....	238	3	1	4	12	4	16
York.....	228	6		6	2		2
Totals of New Brunswick.....	2,174	57	40	97	21	7	28
Totaux du N.-Brunswick.....							

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU IV.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY.**

BUT TRIED SUMMARILY BY SENT. — MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT.			CASES TRIED BY JURY. — CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURY.			TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES. — TOTAUX DES DÉLITS SUJETS À POURSUITE.		
Totals Summary cases by consent. — Totaux des cas sommaires de consentement.								
Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.

**PROVINCE DE QUEBEC.**

3	1	4	3	2	5	6	3	9
12		12				12		12
23	3	26				23	3	26
1		1				1		1
			2	2	2		2	2
9	6	15	2		2	11	6	17
4	1	5				4	1	5
7	1	8	5	10	15	12	11	23
2		2	1		1	3		3
2		2				2		2
974	147	1,121	62	107	169	1,036	254	1,290
1		1	3	12	15	4	12	16
80	12	92	6	33	39	86	45	131
19		19				19		19
14		14				14		14
			3		3	53	3	56
50	3	53				19		19
19		19	12	22	34	12	22	34
21	5	26				21	5	26
1,241	179	1,420	97	188	285	1,338	367	1,705

**PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK.**

3		3				3		3
3		3	2		2	5		5
			2		2	2		2
	1	1					1	1
				4	4		4	4
			1	3	4	1	3	4
11	5	16		1	1	11	6	17
	1	1					1	1
38	35	73	4	1	5	42	36	78
15	5	20	6		6	21	5	26
8		8				8		8
78	47	125	15	9	24	93	56	149

TABLE IV.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND CASES SUBJECT TO TRIAL BY JURY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. — DISTRICTS JUDICIAIRES.	Summary Con- victions. — Condam- nations sommaires	CASES SUBJECT TO BE TRIED BY JURY CON — CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY DE CONSEN					
		By Police or other Magistrate. — Par un Magistrat de Police ou autre.			Under the Speedy Trials Act. — En vertu de l'Acte des proces expéditifs.		
		Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.
		Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.	Con- victions. — Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quittals. — Ac- quitte- ments.	Totals. — Totaux.
<b>PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.</b>							
Annapolis .....	4				3	1	4
Antigonish .....	3		3	3	4		4
Cape Breton .....	75	2		2	4	2	6
Colchester .....	12				3	1	4
Cumberland .....	64				8	2	10
Digby .....	30	4	3	7	1		1
Guysborough .....	7				1		1
Halifax .....	861	43	1	44	20	14	34
Hants .....	27				7		7
Inverness .....	10						
King's .....	52				4		4
Lunenburg .....	74	4		4	1		1
Pictou .....	139				6		6
Queen's .....					7	4	11
Richmond .....							
Shelburne .....	13						
Victoria .....						1	1
Yarmouth .....	98	11		11	1		1
Totals of Nova Scotia..... } Totaux de la Nouv.-Ecosse . . }	1,469	64	7	71	70	25	95
Central Manitoba—Centre..... } Eastern Manitoba—Est..... } Western Manitoba—Ouest..... }	43 1,103	11 19	6 24	17 43	9 25 10		9 28 10
Totals of Manitoba .....	1,146	30	30	60	44	3	47
Cariboo, B.C.—C.-B. .... } Clinton, B.C.—C.-B. .... } New Westminster, B.C.—C.-B. .... } Victoria, B.C.—C.-B. .... }	71 275 788	1 38 69		1 2 40 69	8 15 16 9	2 4 7	8 17 20 16
Totals of British Columbia... } Totaux de la Col.-Britanniq. . }	1,134	108	2	110	48	13	61
Alberta Northern—Nord, N.W.T. } Alberta Southern—Sud, N.W.T. } Assiniboia Eastern—Est, N.W.T. } Assiniboia West'n—Ouest, N.W.T. } Saskatchewan, N.W.T. .... }	151 89 41 19 27	15 5	4	19 5			
Totals of the Territories..... } Totaux des Territoires. .... }	327	20	7	27			
Totals of Canada .....	30,967	2,692	1,089	3,781	893	260	1,153

## Criminal Statistics.

TABLEAU IV.—CONDAMNATIONS SOMMAIRES ET CAUSES DE LA COMPÉTENCE D'UN JURY.								
BUT TRIED SUMMARILY BY SENT. — MAIS JUGÉES SOMMAIREMENT.			CASES TRIED BY JURY. — CAUSES JUGÉES PAR JURY.			TOTALS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES. — TOTALS DES DÉLITS SUJETS A POURSUITE.		
Totals cases by consent. — Totaux des cas sommaires de consentement.								
Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Totals.	Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Totals.	Con- victions.	Ac- quittals.	Totals.
Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.	Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.	Con- damna- tions.	Ac- quitte- ments.	Totaux.
<b>PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.</b>								
3	1	4		1	1	3	2	5
4	3	7				4	3	7
6	2	8	1		1	7	2	9
3	1	4	2		2	5	1	6
8	2	10		1	1	8	3	11
5	3	8				5	3	8
1	1	2	2		2	3		3
63	15	78		1	1	63	16	79
7		7		1	1	7	1	8
			2	1	3	2	1	3
						4		4
4		4				7		7
5		5	2		2	7		7
6		6	3	3	6	9	3	12
7	4	11	1	2	3	8	6	14
	1	1					1	1
12		12	3	2	5	15	2	17
134	32	166	16	12	28	150	44	194
20	6	26	1		1	21	6	27
44	27	71	6	8	14	50	35	85
10		10	1		1	11		11
74	33	107	8	8	16	82	41	123
8		8				8		8
16	2	18	2	2	4	18	4	22
54	6	60	11	3	14	65	9	74
78	7	85	18	18	36	96	25	121
156	15	171	31	23	54	187	38	225
15	4	19	15	9	24	30	13	43
5		5	23	4	27	28	4	32
			15		15	15		15
			11		11	11		11
			1	1	2	1	4	5
20	7	27	65	14	79	85	21	106
3,585	1,349	4,934	445	493	938	4,030	1,842	5,872





Criminal Statistics,

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TABLE V.

NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS MADE BY POLICE MAGISTRATES FOR  
CITIES AND TOWNS.

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TABLEAU V.

NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS PAR LES MAGISTRATS DE POLICE  
POUR LES CITÉS ET VILLES.

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TABLE V.—NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS MADE BY POLICE MAGISTRATES IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

TABLEAU V.—NOMBRE DE CONDAMNATIONS PAR LES MAGISTRATS DE POLICE POUR LES CITÉS ET VILLES.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Estimated Municipal Population for 1892.	Summary Con- victions.	Convicted under the "Summary Trial and Juvenile Offenders' Acts."	Convictions	Ratio to 1,000 of the population.
VILLES.	Population municipale estimée pour 1892.	Jugements sommaires.	Condamnés en vertu des Actes des procès sommaires et des jeunes délinquants.	Total Condamnations.	Proportion par 1,000 de la population.
Montreal, Que.	223,150	6,856	664	7,520	33.69
Toronto, Ont.	186,220	3,243	629	3,872	20.79
Quebec.	63,090	1,441	65	1,506	23.08
Hamilton, Ont.	51,282	1,063	142	1,205	23.49
Ottawa, Ont.	45,439	716	92	808	17.56
St. John, N.B.	39,179	1,336	38	1,374	35.07
Halifax, N.S.	38,802	749	37	786	20.25
London, Ont.	32,548	246	61	307	9.43
Winnipeg, Man.	26,642	1,103	19	1,122	42.11
Kingston, Ont.	19,781	267	29	296	14.96
Victoria, B.C.—Col.-B.	17,341	788	69	857	49.42
Brantford, Ont.	13,066	405	46	451	34.51
Hull, Que.	11,702	126		126	10.76
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.	11,374	411	21	432	37.98
Windsor, Ont.	10,698	220	34	254	23.74
Guelph, Ont.	10,603	71	3	74	6.97
St. Thomas, Ont.	10,570	152	22	174	16.46
Sherbrooke, Que.	10,398	99	20	119	11.44
Belleville, Ont.	10,053	226	33	269	26.75
Peterborough, Ont.	10,007	149	22	171	17.08
Stratford, Ont.	9,627	190	50	240	24.93
Ste. Catharines, Ont.	9,170	109	14	123	13.41
Chatham, Ont.	9,169	149	29	178	19.41
Moncton, N.B.	9,138	247	2	249	27.24
Woodstock, Ont.	8,935	158	4	162	18.13
Brockville, Ont.	8,911	231		231	26.93
Three Rivers, Que.	8,334	58	9	67	9.00
Owen Sound, Ont.	7,804	100	15	115	14.72
Lévis, Que.	7,301	64		64	8.76
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	7,185	19	7	26	3.61
New Westminster, B.C.—Col.-B.	7,155	175	36	211	29.49
Cornwall, Ont.	7,038	117	6	123	17.47
Sorel, Que.	6,756	111	10	121	17.91
Fredericton, N.B.	6,530	228	6	234	35.83
Dartmouth, N.S.—N.-E.	6,495	114	3	117	18.01
Yarmouth, N.S.—N.-E.	6,349	98	11	109	17.16
Lindsay, Ont.	6,181	131	13	144	23.29
Barrie, Ont.	5,619	148	3	151	26.86
Port Hope, Ont.	5,042	73	20	93	18.44
Cobourg, Ont.	4,829	132	4	136	28.16
Pembroke, Ont.	4,559	44	2	46	10.09
Trenton, Ont.	4,496	90	16	106	23.57
Lunenburg, N.S.—N.-E.	4,273	74	4	78	18.25
Ingersoll, Ont.	4,191	229	8	237	56.55
Amherst, N.S.—N.-E.	3,931	64		64	16.28
New Glasgow, N.S.—N.-E.	3,895	103		103	26.44
Niagara Falls.	3,449	71	16	87	25.22
Napanee, Ont.	3,434	92	2	94	27.37
Bowmanville, Ont.	3,377	61		61	18.06
Woodstock, N.B.	3,370	59	2	61	18.10
Strathroy, Ont.	3,316	60	3	63	19.00
Pictou, N.S.—N.-E.	3,287	36		36	10.95
Walkerton, Ont.	3,106	68	3	71	22.85
Summerside, P.E.I.—I. du P.-E.	2,886	65		65	22.52
Windsor, N.S.—N.-E.	2,865	27		27	9.42
North Sydney, N.S.—N.-E.	2,612	76	2	78	29.86

Criminal Statistics.

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TABLE VI.

PARDONS AND COMMUTATIONS.

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TABLEAU VI.

PARDONS ET COMMUTATIONS.

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**TABLE VI—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the Year ended the 30th September, 1892, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.**

(Province of Ontario.)

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—KINGSTON.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Commu- tal.	Pardon or Commuta- tion.		M	F	
Murder . . . . .	a Life.	Nov. 23, '78	Mar. 28, '92	When, with remis- sion, he shall have served 20 years . . . . .	47		Assizes, Welland.
Manslaughter . . . . .	10 yrs.	Oct. 4, '84	May 2, '92	*	38		" Cornwall.
" . . . . .	10 "	June 12, '88	Sept. 26, '92	*	59		Supreme, Truro, N.S.
Rape . . . . .	Life.	Apr. 5, '78	Apr. 1, '92	When, with remis- sion, he shall have served 20 years . . . . .	43		Queen's B., Montreal.
" . . . . .	"	May 7, '85	Mar. 12, '92	When he shall have served 10 yrs with- out remission . . . . .	23		Assize, Cobourg, Ont.
" . . . . .	"	Nov. 3, '76	Jan. 11, '92	*	35		Queen's B., Quebec.
" . . . . .	"	Nov. 11, '85	Oct. 19, '91	When they shall have served 10 yrs with remis- sion.	29		Assize, Ottawa, Ont.
" . . . . .	"				29		
" . . . . .	"				30		
" . . . . .	15 yrs.	Feb. 1, '89	Nov. 11, '91	*	40		Oyer & Terminer, Toronto
" . . . . .	10 "	Sep. 26, '85	July 25, '92	*	24		Assize, St. Thomas, Ont.
" . . . . .	7 "	Mar. 13, '89	Nov. 21, '91	*	39		" Stratford, Ont.
Aiding and abetting f rape . . . . .	7 "	Apr. 10, '90	May 5, '92	When, with remis- sion, they shall have served 4 years	31		" Belleville, Ont.
" . . . . .	7 "	" 10, '90	" 5, '92		37		" "
Shooting, &c. . . . .	10 "	Mar. 28, '85	July 30, '92	*	48		Gen. Sess., Brockville.
Assault with intent to rob . . . . .	5 "	Sep. 29, '90	Aug. 3, '92	When they shall have served, with remis- sion, 5 years from mai 22, '90.	24		" Toronto.
" . . . . .	5 "	" "	" 3, '92		24		" "
Aggravated assault. . . . .	2 "						
" . . . . .	& 6 m.	June 28, '92	" 3, '92	*	30		Police, St. Catharines, O.
Bigamy . . . . .	5 yrs.	Aug. 27, '90	July 15, '92	*	28		" Toronto.
Arson . . . . .	21 "	Oct. 26, '87	Oct. 19, '91	*	24		" Kingston.
" . . . . .	2 "	Feb. 5, '91	June 2, '92	*	50		County, Whitby.
Robbery . . . . .	14 "	Jan. 20, '85	May 5, '92	*	41		Assize, Hamilton.
Burglary . . . . .	7 "	Apr. 13, '88	Apr. 1, '92	When, with remis- sion, he shall have served 5 years . . . . .	31		" Chatham.
" . . . . .	6 "	Nov. 13, '89	Aug. 3, '92	*	25		Police, Toronto.
" . . . . .	5 "	Aug. 12, '91	June 21, '92	*	17		Assize, London.
" . . . . .	5 "	May 21, '88	May 18, '92	On completion of his term with remission	53		Police, Toronto.
" . . . . .	5 "	Oct. 3, '89	Oct. 8, '91	When he shall have served 4 yrs, with remission . . . . .	22		" "
" . . . . .	3 "	Mar. 27, '75	July 23, '92	Prisoner escaped at the time of his con- viction and was captured on the 22nd June, 1892, while visiting To- ronto . . . . .	40		Oyer & Terminer, Toronto
Post-office robbery . . . . .	5 "	Mar. 19, '88	Oct. 13, '91	*	28		Police, Sandwich, Ont.
Stealing money letters	5 "	Nov. 9, '89	Jan. 11, '92	*	29		" Ottawa.
" . . . . .	5 "	" 9, '89	Nov. 25, '91	*	23		" "
" . . . . .	5 "	" 9, '89	" 25, '91	When, with remis- sion, he shall have served 2 years and 6 months . . . . .	25		" "
Horse stealing . . . . .	5 "	Sep. 10, '90	July 15, '92	*	63		" Stratford.

a Death sentence previously commuted.  
\* No reason given for pardon or commutation.

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU VI—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1892, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.**

(Province d'Ontario.)

PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—KINGSTON.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Meurtre .....	a A vie	23 nov. '78	23 mars '92	A être libéré après avoir servi 20 ans avec rémission . . . . .	47		Assises, Welland.
Homicide non prém. . . . .	10 ans.	4 oct. '84	2 mai '92	* . . . . .	38		Cornwall.
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	10 “	12 juin '88	26 sept. '92	* . . . . .	59		Suprême, Truro, N.-E.
Viol . . . . .	A vie.	5 avril '78	1 avril '92	A être libéré après avoir servi 20 ans avec rémission . . . . .	43		Banc Reine, Montréal.
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	“	7 mai '85	12 mars '92	A être libéré après avoir servi 10 ans sans rémission . . . . .	23		Assises, Cobourg, Ont.
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	“	3 nov. '76	11 janv. '92	* . . . . .	35		Banc Reine, Québec.
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	“	11 “ '85	19 oct. '91	A être libérés après qu'ils auront servi 10 ans avec rémission.	29		Assises, Ottawa, Ont.
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	“				30		
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	15 ans.	1 fév. '89	11 nov. '91	* . . . . .	40		Oyeret Terminer, Toronto
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	10 “	26 sept. '85	25 juil. '92	* . . . . .	24		Assises, St. Thomas, Ont
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	7 “	13 mars '89	21 nov. '91	* . . . . .	39		“ Stratford.
Complicité de viol. . . . .	7 “	10 avril '90	5 mai '92	A être libérés après qu'ils auront servi	31		“ Belleville, Ont.
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	7 “	10 “ '90	5 “ '92	4 ans avec rémiss'n	37		“ “
Usage d'armes avec intention . . . . .	10 “	28 mars '85	30 juil. '92	* . . . . .	48		Sessions, Brockville.
Voies de fait avec intention de voler . . . . .	5 “	29 sept. '90	3 août '92	A être libérés après qu'ils auront servi 5 ans avec rémiss'n depuis le 22 mai '90	24		Toronto.
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	5 “	29 “ '90	3 août '92	* . . . . .	24		“ “
Voies de fait graves . . . . .	30 m's.	28 juin '92	3 août '92	* . . . . .	30		Police, Ste. Catherine, O.
Bigamie . . . . .	5 ans.	27 août '90	15 juil. '92	* . . . . .	28		“ Toronto.
Incendie . . . . .	21 “	26 oct. '87	19 oct. '91	* . . . . .	24		“ Kingston.
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	2 “	5 fév. '91	2 juin '92	* . . . . .	50		Comté, Whitby.
Vol . . . . .	14 “	20 janv. '85	5 mai '92	* . . . . .	41		Assises, Hamilton.
Vol de nuit . . . . .	7 “	13 avril '88	1 avril '92	A être libéré après avoir servi 5 ans avec rémission . . . . .	31		“ Chatham.
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	6 “	13 nov. '89	3 août '92	* . . . . .	25		Police, Toronto.
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	5 “	12 août '91	21 juin '92	* . . . . .	17		Assises, London.
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	5 “	21 mai '88	18 mai '92	A la fin de son terme avec rémission . . . . .	53		Police, Toronto.
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	5 “	3 oct. '89	8 oct. '91	A être libéré après avoir servi 4 ans, avec rémission . . . . .	22		“ “
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	3 “	27 mars '75	23 juil. '92	Le prisonnier s'étant évadé au moment de sa condamnation fut repris le 22 juin 1892, étant en visite à Toronto . . . . .	40		Oyeret Terminer, Toronto
Vol de lettres chargées . . . . .	5 “	19 mars '88	13 oct. '91	* . . . . .	28		Police, Sandwich.
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	5 “	9 nov. '89	11 janv. '92	* . . . . .	29		“ Ottawa.
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	5 “	9 “ '89	25 nov. '91	* . . . . .	23		“ “
“ “ “ “ “ “ . . . . .	5 “	9 “ '89	25 “ '91	A être libéré après avoir servi 2 ans et 6 mois avec rémission . . . . .	25		“ “
Vol de chevaux . . . . .	5 “	10 sept. '90	15 juil. '92	* . . . . .	63		“ Stratford.

a La sentence de mort ayant été antérieurement commuée.  
\* Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.

TABLE VI—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1892, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Province of Ontario.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—KINGSTON.—Concluded.

CRIME.	Sentence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Commit-tal.	Pardon or Commuta-tion.		M	F	
Larceny . . . . .	5 yrs.	July 9, '90	Oct. 19, '91	When, with remis- sion, he shall have served 3 years . . .	50		County, Guelph.
" . . . . .	5 "	Oct. 29, '89	Jan. 11, '92	* . . . . .	19		" Walkerton.
" . . . . .	5 "	Dec. 20, '90	Mar. 12, '92	* . . . . .	58		" Brockville.
" . . . . .	4 "	Oct. 29, '89	" 12, '92	* . . . . .	21		" Walkerton.
" . . . . .	4 "	Mar. 26, '90	Jan. 11, '92	* . . . . .	24		" Simcoe.
" . . . . .	4 "	Oct. 1, '88	Oct. 1, '91	* . . . . .	19		Police, Lindsay, Ont.
" . . . . .	3 "	Feb. 8, '90	" 13, '91	When, with remis- sion, he shall have served 2 years . . .	21		" Ottawa.
" . . . . .	3 "	Dec. 21, '89	Mar. 28, '92	* . . . . .	25		County, St. Thomas, Ont.
Received stolen goods.	6 "	Oct. 1, '88	Oct. 15, '91	* . . . . .	54		Police, Lindsay, Ont.
Injury to property . . .	5 "	Nov. 8, '89	Aug. 3, '92	* . . . . .	77		" Stratford.
Embezzlement . . . . .	3 "	May 7, '90	Apr. 1, '92	When, with remis- sion, he shall have served 2 yrs & 7 m's.	30		Assize, Welland.

(Province of Ontario.) PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY—PENETANGUISHENE.

Assault . . . . .	a 3 yrs.	Sept. 30, '91	Aug. 29, '92	* . . . . .	16		Assize, Cornwall.
" and larceny . . . . .	3 "	July 21, '90	Oct. 10, '91	* . . . . .	15		Police, Toronto.
Arson . . . . .	b "	Oct. 9, '91	Feb. 19, '92	* . . . . .	18		" Niagara Falls.
" . . . . .	3 yrs and 11 days.	Nov. 25, '91	July 16, '92	* . . . . .	14		County, Toronto.
Stealing a post letter.	5 yrs.	Dec. 27, '87	Oct. 19, '91	* . . . . .	20		" Brampton.
Burglary . . . . .	3 "	Apr. 24, '91	Jan. 20, '92	* . . . . .	15		Police, Ingersoll.
Shopbreaking and lar- ceny . . . . .	4 "	Oct. 22, '89	Nov. 21, '91	* . . . . .	15		" Toronto.
Housebreaking and larceny . . . . .	3 "	July 21, '91	June 30, '92	* . . . . .	15		" Hamilton.
" . . . . .	3 "	Oct. 6, '91	Sept. 14, '92	* . . . . .	19		" Toronto.
" . . . . .	a 2 "	Mar. 15, '90	Apr. 1, '92	* . . . . .	14		" St. Catharines.
" . . . . .	2 yrs and 11 mon's.	May 6, '90	June 29, '92	* . . . . .	16		County, Napanee.
Damaging property . . .	3 yrs.	Feb. 24, '92	Apr. 1, '92	* . . . . .	11		Police, St. Thomas.
Larceny . . . . .	5 "	Apr. 20, '88	Oct. 13, '91	* . . . . .	19		County, Walkerton.
" . . . . .	5 "	Feb. 8, '90	" 23, '91	* . . . . .	18		" "
" . . . . .	5 "	Sept. 3, '90	June 29, '92	* . . . . .	16		Police, Ottawa.
" . . . . .	5 "	" 3, '90	" 29, '92	* . . . . .	16		" "
" . . . . .	4 "	" 5, '89	Oct. 10, '91	* . . . . .	13		" Hamilton.
" . . . . .	4 "	Jan. 16, '90	" 23, '91	* . . . . .	17		" Owen Sound.
" . . . . .	4 "	July 18, '91	Nov. 21, '91	* . . . . .	14		" Port Hope.
" . . . . .	4 "	Nov. 23, '89	Dec. 5, '91	* . . . . .	15		County, Chatham.
" . . . . .	4 "	" 5, '89	Jan. 20, '92	* . . . . .	12		Police, Toronto.
" . . . . .	4 "	Oct. 11, '88	" 11, '92	* . . . . .	16		County, Sarnia.
" . . . . .	4 "	Mar. 29, '90	July 18, '92	* . . . . .	16		Police, Toronto.
" . . . . .	3 "	Dec. 30, '89	June 24, '92	* . . . . .	17		" St. Thomas.
" . . . . .	3 "	Oct. 10, '90	July 30, '92	* . . . . .	16		County, Cobourg.
" . . . . .	3 "	Dec. 19, '90	" 15, '92	* . . . . .	15		Police, Toronto.

a And an indefinite period not to exceed five years.  
 b An " " " " " "  
 \* No reason given for pardon or commutation.

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU VI—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1892, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.**

(Province d'Ontario.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—KINGSTON.							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Larcin.....	5 ans.	9 juil. '90	19 oct. '91	A être libéré après avoir servi 3 ans avec remission.	50		Comté, Guelph.
".....	5 "	29 oct. '89	11 jan. '92	*	19		" Walkerton.
".....	5 "	20 déc. '90	12 mars '92	*	58		" Brockville.
".....	4 "	29 oct. '89	12 " '92	*	21		" Walkerton.
".....	4 "	26 mars '90	11 janv. '92	*	24		" Simcoe.
".....	4 "	1 oct. '88	1 oct. '91	*	19		Police, Lindsay.
".....	3 "	8 fév. '90	13 " '91	A être libéré après avoir servi 2 ans avec remission.....	21		" Ottawa.
".....	3 "	21 déc. '89	28 mars '92	*	25		Comté, St-Thomas.
Recel.....	6 "	1 oct. '88	15 oct. '91	*			
Domage à la pro- priété.....	5 "	8 nov. '89	3 août '92	*	54		Police, Lindsay.
Détournement.....	3 "	7 mai '90	1 avril '92	A être libéré après avoir servi 2 ans et 7 mois avec remis- sion.....	77		" Stratford.
					30		Assises, Welland.

(Province d'Ontario.) ÉCOLE DE RÉFORME—PÉNÉTANGUISHENE.							
Voies de fait.....	3 ans.	30 sept. '91	29 août '92 <th style="text-align: center;">* <th style="text-align: center;">16 <th style="text-align: center;"> <th style="text-align: center;">Assises, Cornwall.....</th> </th></th></th>	* <th style="text-align: center;">16 <th style="text-align: center;"> <th style="text-align: center;">Assises, Cornwall.....</th> </th></th>	16 <th style="text-align: center;"> <th style="text-align: center;">Assises, Cornwall.....</th> </th>	<th style="text-align: center;">Assises, Cornwall.....</th>	Assises, Cornwall.....
" " et larcin.	3 "	21 juil. '90	10 oct. '91	*	15		Police, Toronto.....
Incendie.....	b	9 oct. '91	19 fév. '92	*	18		" Niagara Falls.....
".....	3 ans et 11 jours..	25 nov. '91	16 juil. '92	*	14		Comté, Toronto.....
Vol d'une lettre.....	5 ans.	27 déc. '87	19 oct. '91	*	20		" Brampton.....
Vol de nuit.....	3 "	24 avril '91	20 janv. '92	*	15		Police, Ingersoll.....
Bris de magasin et lar- cin.....	4 "	22 oct. '89	21 nov. '91	*	15		" Toronto.....
Bris de maison et larcin	3 "	21 juil. '91	30 juin '92	*	15		" Hamilton.....
" " " "	3 "	6 oct. '91	14 sept. '92	*	19		" Toronto.....
" " " "	a3	15 mars '90	1 avril '92	*	14		" Sainte-Catherine.
" " " "	2 ans et 11 mois..	6 mai '90	29 juin '92	*	16		Comté, Napanee.....
Domage à la pro- priété.....	3 ans.	24 fév. '92	1 avril '92	*	11		Police, St-Thomas.....
Larcin.....	5 "	20 avril '88	13 oct. '91	*	19		Comté, Walkerton.....
".....	5 "	8 fév. '90	23 " '91	*	18		" " " ".....
".....	5 "	3 sept. '90	29 juin '92	*	16		Police, Ottawa.....
".....	5 "	3 " '90	29 " '92	*	16		" " " ".....
".....	4 "	5 " '89	10 oct. '91	*	13		" Hamilton.....
".....	4 "	16 janv. '90	23 " '91	*	17		" Owen Sound.....
".....	4 "	18 juil. '91	21 nov. '91	*	14		" Port Hope.....
".....	4 "	23 nov. '89	5 déc. '91	*	15		Comté, Chatham.....
".....	4 "	5 " '89	20 janv. '92	*	12		Police, Toronto.....
".....	4 "	11 oct. '88	11 " '92	*	16		Comté, Sarnia.....
".....	4 "	29 mars '90	18 juil. '92	*	16		Police, Toronto.....
".....	3 "	30 déc. '89	24 juin '92	*	17		" St-Thomas.....
".....	3 "	10 oct. '90	30 juil. '92	*	16		Comté, Cobourg.....
".....	3 "	19 déc. '90	15 " '92	*	15		Police, Toronto.....

a Et une période indéfinie ne devant pas excéder 5 ans.  
 b Une " " " " " "  
 \* Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.





## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU VI—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1892, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.**

(Province d'Ontario.)		ÉCOLE DE RÉFORME—PÉNÉTANGUISENE--Fin.					
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Larcin.....	3ans.	31 déc. '89	29 juin '92	*	18		Comté, St-Thomas.
"	3	31 " '89	29 " '92	*	17		"
"	3	24 mars '91	1 avril '92	*	15		Police, Toronto.
"	3	18 juin '90	27 fév. '92	*	18		"
"	3	24 avril '91	20 nov. '91	*	16		" Ingersoll.
"	a3	6 déc. '83	24 déc. '91	*	17		" Walkerton.
"	a3	31 oct. '89	21 juin '92	*	17		Comté, Berlin.
"	a3	4 août '90	2 mai '92	*	14		Police, Ste-Catherine.
"	a2 ans et 9m's	4 " '90	2 " '92	*	14		"
"	a2ans.	20 juil. '89	6 nov. '91	*	18		"
"	a2	12 déc. '88	29 juin '92	*	16		Comté, Brockville.
"	b2	4 mars '90	24 " '92	*	17		Mag. Stip., Rat Portage.
"	a1	12 déc. '88	29 " '92	*	19		Comté, Brockville.
"	a6m's.	6 mars '91	10 oct. '91	*	16		Police, London.
"	e	12 fév. '91	21 mars '92	*	17		" St. Thomas.
Incorrigible.....	d	15 juin '91	24 juin '92	*	11		" Belleville.
" et con- duite odieuse. ....	d	24 jan. '89	3 août '92	*	16		" Ste-Catherine.
Incorrigible.....	e	5 nov. '90	19 avril '92	*	16		Comté, Oakville.
"	e	21 avril '91	25 mai '92	*	11		Police, London.
"	e	21 " '91	25 " '92	*	13		"
(Province d'Ontario.)		MAISON DE RÉFORME MERCER—TORONTO.					
Larcin.....	1 an 11 m's et 25 jrs.	9 juil. '91	21 nov. '91	*	17		Comté, Berlin.
"	1 an.	31 août '91	8 juin '92	*	17		Police, Ingersoll.
Vagabondage.....	23m's.	5 nov. '91	30 juil. '92	*	34		" Brockville.
"	12 "	11 avril '92	9 août '92	*	27		" Gananoque.
(Province d'Ontario.)		MAISON DE RÉFORME D'ONTARIO POUR LES GARÇONS.					
Larcin.....	5ans.	8 mai '83	12 mars '92	*	19		Police, London.
(Province d'Ontario.)		PRISON CENTRALE—TORONTO.					
Blessures avec inten- tion.....	12 m's	22 juin '91	24 déc. '91	*	21		Police, Stratford.
Voies de fait.....	12 "	22 avril '91	10 oct. '91	A être libéré après avoir servi 9 mois.	26		Oyer et Terminer, Pem- broke.
"	6 "	17 sept. '91	11 jan. '92	*	25		Mag. Stip., North Bay.
Bigamie.....	11 "	22 juil. '91	13 " '92	*	24		Police, Belleville.
Vol d'un cheval et d'une voiture.....	9 "	9 sept. '91	19 fév. '92	*	31		" Toronto.
a	Et une période indéfinie ne devant pas excéder 5 ans.						
b	" " " " " 3 "						
c	Une " " " " " 3 "						
d	" " " " " 5 "						
e	" " " " " " "						
* Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.							

TABLE VI—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1892, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> CENTRAL PRISON—TORONTO— <i>Concluded.</i>							
CRIME.	Sentence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Committal.	Pardon or Commutation.		M	F	
Larceny.....	2 yrs.	Jan. 5, '91	Feb. 19, '92	*	20		Police, Ottawa.
".....	1 "	Mar. 4, '92	June 8, '92	One half of sentence remitted.....	17		" Cayuga.
" (2 charges).....	1 "	July 20, '91	Dec. 19, '91	*	17		" Pembroke.
Entering a premises with intent to commit a felony.....	3 m's.	June 3, '92	July 15, '92	*	20		" Hamilton.
Drunkenness.....	6 "	Sept. 8, '91	Nov. 27, '91	*	26		" Kingston.
<i>(Province of Ontario.)</i> COMMON JAILS.							
Malicious injury to property.....	3 m's.	Oct. 7, '91	Oct. 26, '91	*	32		Police, Ottawa.
Larceny (2 charges).....	8 "	Sept. 10, '91	Mar. 21, '92	*	33		County, Walkerton.
".....	3 "	Apr. 25, '92	July 6, '92	*	63		" Cobourg.
".....	30 d's.	Dec. 14, '91	Dec. 24, '91	*	42		Police, Hamilton.
Manufacturing whiskey illegally and having illicit still in his possession.....	a 1 m.	Apr. 4, '92	June 2, '92	Upon paym't of \$100	51		" Owen Sound.
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	b.....	Mar. 3, '92	Apr. 21, '92	Fine and imprisonment remitted.....	60	J. P.,	Chatham.
Frequenting houses of ill-fame.....	b.....	" 3, '92	" 21, '92	"	57		"
Prostitution.....	1 y'r.	July 23, '91	Jan. 11, '92	*	16		Police, Windsor.
Larceny.....	c.....	" 24, '88	July 23, '92	Pardoned by Free Pardon Warrant.....			" Stratford.
<i>(Province of Quebec.)</i> PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.							
Manslaughter.....	20 yrs.	Oct. 13, '82	July 25, '92	*	36		Queen's B., Quebec.
".....	14 "	Mar. 26, '89	Mar. 8, '92	*	31		" Montreal.
Carnally knowing girl under 14 years of age	5 "	June 19, '90	Sept. 22, '92	*	26		Dist. Mag., Sherbrooke.
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	7 "	Aug. 10, '88	Mar. 21, '92	*	23		" Sorel.
Stealing from the person.....	7 "	Dec. 6, '87	July 25, '92	*	31		Sessions, Montreal.
Uttering forged paper	14 "	Sept. 28, '87	" 23, '92	When he shall have served 6 years without remission.....	32		Queen's B., Montreal.
Uttering a forged bank note.....	2 "	Oct. 1, '90	Feb. 27, '92	*	33		" "
Forgery.....	3 "	" 22, '89	Dec. 24, '91	*	27		" Quebec.
Stealing a post letter.	5 "	June 7, '90	May 18, '92	*	22		Dist. Mag., Percé.
Larceny as a bailee.....	4 "	Jan. 14, '91	July 15, '92	*	24		Sessions, Montreal.
".....	4 "	Sept. 30, '89	Feb. 19, '92	*	22		" "
".....	3 "	Aug. 11, '91	July 30, '92	*	26		" "
Embezzlement.....	3 "	Apr. 1, '90	Oct. 13, '91	*	50		Queen's B., Bedford.

a And a fine of \$100 in each case.

b Fine of \$20 or 3 months imprisonment.

c Not imprisoned; sentence deferred, out on bail.

\* No reason given for pardon or commutation.

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU VI—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1892, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.**

(Province d'Ontario.) PRISON CENTRALE—TORONTO—Fin.							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Larcin.....	2 ans.	5 jan. '91	19 fév. '92	*.....	20		Police, Ottawa.
“.....	1 “	4 mars '92	8 juin '92	La moitié de la sen- tence remise.....	17		“ Cayuga.
“ (2 indictements)	1 “	20 juil. '91	19 déc. '91	*.....	17		“ Pembroke.
Entrée sur une propri- été avec intention de commettre une félo- nie.....	3 m's.	3 juin '92	15 juil. '92	*.....	20		“ Hamilton.
Ivresse.....	6 “	8 sept. '91	27 nov. '91	*.....	26		“ Kingston.
(Province d'Ontario.) PRISONS COMMUNES.							
Domage malicieux à la propriété.....	3 m's.	7 oct. '91	26 oct. '91	*.....	32		Police, Ottawa.
Larcin (2 cas).....	3 “	10 sept. '91	21 mars '92	*.....	53		Comté, Walkerton.
“.....	3 “	25 avril '92	6 juil. '92	*.....	63		“ Cobourg.
“.....	30 jrs.	14 déc. '91	24 déc. '91	*.....	42		Police, Hamilton.
Distillation de whisky et en possession d'un alambic.....	a 1 ms	4 avril '92	2 juin '92	Sur paiement de \$100	51		“ Owen Sound.
Tenant une maison malfamée.....	b.....	3 mars '92	21 avril '92	Amende et emprison- nement remis.....	60		J. de P., Chatham.
Fréquentant une mai- son malfamée.....	b.....	3 “ '92	21 “ '92	“.....	57		“ “
Prostitution.....	1 an.	23 juil. '91	11 janv. '92	*.....	16		Police, Windsor.
Larcin.....	c.....	24 “ '88	23 juil. '92	Pardonné par un mandat de pardon gratuit.....			“ Stratford.
(Province de Québec.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.							
Homicide non prém.....	20 ans.	13 oct. '82	25 juil. '92	*.....	36		Banc R., Québec.
“.....	14 “	26 mars '89	8 mars '92	*.....	31		“ Montréal.
Commerce charnel avec une fille au-des- sous de 14 ans.....	5 “	19 juin '90	22 sept. '92	*.....	26		Mag. du dist., Sherbrooke
Voies de fait avec in- tention d'infliger des blessures graves.....	7 “	10 août '88	21 mars '92	*.....	23		“ Sorel.
Vol sur la personne.....	7 “	6 déc. '87	25 juil. '92	*.....	31		Sessions, Montréal.
Circulation de faux pa- piers.....	14 “	28 sept., '87	23 “ '92	A être libéré après avoir servi 6 ans sans remission.....	32		Banc R. “
Circulation d'un billet de banque forgé.....	2 “	1 oct. '90	27 fév. '92	*.....	33		“ “
Faux.....	3 “	22 “ '89	24 déc. '91	*.....	27		“ Québec.
Vol d'une lettre.....	5 “	7 juin '90	18 mai '92	*.....	22		Mag. du dist., Percé.
Larcin comme bailli.....	4 “	14 jan. '91	15 juil. '92	*.....	24		Sessions, Montréal.
“.....	4 “	30 sept. '89	19 fév. '92	*.....	22		“ “
“.....	3 “	11 août '91	30 juil. '92	*.....	26		“ “
Détournement.....	3 “	1 avril '90	13 oct. '91	*.....	50		Banc R., Bedford.

a Et une amende de \$100 pour chaque cas.

b \$20 d'amende ou 3 mois de prison.

c Non emprisonné; sentence remise, sous caution.

\* Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.

TABLE VI—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1892, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Province of Quebec)							MONTREAL REFORMATORY.	
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex  MF	By what Court tried.		
		Sentence or Committal.	Pardon or Commuta- tion.					
Larceny .....	4 yrs.	Dec. 26, '90	Dec. 1, '91	*	13	Session, Montreal.		
(Province of Quebec.)							REFORMATORY SCHOOL—SHERBROOKE.	
Vagrancy .....	2 yrs.	Oct. 3, '90	May 2, '92	*	15	Recorder, Montreal.		
(Province of Quebec.)							COMMON JAILS.	
Seduction .....	6m's.	Oct. 7, '91	Dec. 5, '91	*	24	Queen's B., Sweetsburg.		
Assault .....	1 yr.	Apr. 14, '91	" 24, '91	*	48	" Quebec.		
Uttering counterfeit money .....	18m's.	Oct. 1, '90	Nov. 6, '91	*	26	" Montreal.		
Larceny .....	23 "	Nov. 13, '90	" 21, '91	*	19	Sessions "		
" .....	12 "	July 14, '91	Jan. 11, '92	*	29	" "		
" .....	6 "	" 21, '91	July 6, '92	*	30	" "		
" .....	6 "	Sept. 14, '91	Oct. 28, '91	*	20	" "		
" .....	3 "	June 15, '92	Aug. 9, '92	*	23	" "		
Frequenting a house of ill-fame .....	6 "	Oct. 12, '91	Feb. 27, '92	*	28	Recorder "		
Living in a disorderly house .....	6 "	Aug. 12, '91	Oct. 10, '91	*	18	" Hull.		
Vagrancy .....	6 "	Nov. 26, '91	Jan. 11, '92	*	36	" Montreal.		
Violation of Canada Temperance Act .....	a	" 13, '91	Feb. 27, '92	*	60	Dist. Mag., Arthabaska-		
Drunkenness .....	b	June 4, '92	July 15, '92	Paid his fine on 4th July before his par- don was received.	33	Recorder, Montreal.		
							NOT IMPRISONED.	
Violation of Inland Revenue Law .....	c	June 11, '92	June 17, '92	Remission of fine of \$50, but to pay all costs incurred to date .....	M	Superior, St. Joseph, Beauce.		
(Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.)							PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—DORCHESTER.	
Shooting with intent to kill .....	Life	June 26, '82	June 6, '92	*	46	Supreme, Annapolis, N.S.		
Manslaughter .....	10 yrs.	Sept. 4, '89	Aug. 3, '92	*	26	" Port Hood, "		
" .....	10 "	June 12, '88	Sept. 22, '92	*	M	" Truro "		
Attempt at rape (2 charges) .....	10 "	" 4, '87	Aug. 3, '92	*	26	" Port Hood "		
Attempt at rape .....	5 "	Mar. 27, '90	Jan. 11, '92	When he shall have served 3 years with remission .....	31	County, Halifax "		
<p>a \$50 fine and costs, or two months imprisonment.  b 1 month and \$5, or 2 additional months.  c \$50 fine and costs.  * No reason given for pardon or commutation.</p>								

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU VI—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1892, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.**

(Province de Québec.) MAISON DE RÉFORME—MONTREAL.							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Larcin.....	4ans.	26 déc. '90	1 déc. '91	*.....	13		Sessions, Montréal.
(Province de Québec.) ÉCOLE DE RÉFORME—SHERBROOKE.							
Vagabondage.....	2ans.	3 oct. '90	2 mai '92	*.....	15		Recorder, Montréal.
(Province de Québec.) PRISONS COMMUNES.							
Séduction.....	6m's.	7 oct. '91	5 déc. '91	*.....	24		Banc Reine, Sweetsburg.
Voies de fait.....	1an..	14 avril '91	24 " '91	*.....	48		" Québec.
Circulation de fausse argent.....	18m's.	1 oct. '90	6 nov. '91	*.....	26		" Montréal.
Larcin.....	23 "	13 nov. '90	21 " '91	*.....	19		Sessions "
".....	12 "	14 juil. '91	11 jan. '92	*.....	29		" "
".....	6 "	21 " '91	6 juil. '92	*.....	30		" "
".....	6 "	14 sept. '91	28 oct. '91	*.....	20		" "
".....	3 "	15 juin '92	9 août '92	*.....	23		" "
Fréquentant une mai- son malfamée.....	6 "	12 oct. '91	27 fév. '92	*.....	28		Recorder "
Demeurant dans une maison de désordre.	6 "	12 août '91	10 oct. '91	*.....	18		" Hull.
Vagabondage.....	6 "	26 nov. '91	11 jan. '92	*.....	36		" Montréal.
Contravent. à l'Acte de tempér. du Canada. a.....	13 "	" '91	27 fév. '92	*.....	60		Mag. du dist., Arthabas-
Ivresse.....	b.....	4 juin '92	15 juil. '92	Amende payée le 4 juillet avec que son pardon fut reçu.	33		Recorder, Montréal.
NON EMPRISONNÉ.							
Contravention à la loi contre le revenu de l'Etat.....	c.....	11 juin '92	17 juin '92	Amende de \$50 re- mise, mais à payer tous les frais.....	H		Supérieure, St-Joseph de la Beauce.
(Ile du Prince-Edward, Nouv.-Ecosse et Nouveau-Brunswick.) PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—DORCHESTER.							
Usage d'arme à feu avec intention de tuer....	A vie.	26 juin '82	6 juin '92	*.....	46		Suprême, Annapolis, N.-E
Homicide non préméd.	10ans.	4 sept. '89	3 août '92	*.....	26		" Port-Hood "
".....	10 "	12 juin '88	22 sept. '92	*.....	H		" Truro "
Tentative de viol (2 cas).....	210 "	4 " '87	3 août '92	*.....	26		" Port-Hood "
Tentative de viol.....	5 "	27 mars '90	11 jan. '92	A être libéré après avoir servi 3 ans avec remission ...	31		Comté, Halifax "

a \$50 d'amende et les frais ou 2 mois de prison.

b 1 mois et \$5, ou 2 autres mois.

c \$50 d'amende et les frais.

\* Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.

TABLE VI—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the year ended the 30th September, 1892, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.

(Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.) PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—DORCHESTER—Conclud.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Commit-tal.	Pardon or Commuta-tion.		M	F	
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	16 yrs.	Jan. 23, '88	Mar. 12, '92	When he shall have served 5 years, without remission.	M		Circuit, St. John, N.B.
“ “	8 “	“ 23, '88	“ 9, '92	* .....	35		“ “
Assault and robbery..	6 “	Aug. 5, '89	“ 3, '92	* .....	24		Assize, Halifax, N.S.
“ “	6 “	“ 5, '89	July 30, '92	* .....	25		“ “
“ “ and highway robbery .....	6 “	“ 5, '89	“ 31, '91	* .....	26		“ “
Bigamy and obtaining money under false pretenses .....	3 “	Nov. 6, '91	“ 25, '92	* .....	23		County “
Feloniously obstructing railway .....	10 “	June 21, '88	Oct. 23, '91	When he shall have served 5 years, with remission.	36		Supreme, Amherst, N.S.
Shopbreaking, entering and stealing .....	16 “	May 28, '85	Aug. 31, '92	* .....	22		“ Windsor, N.S.
Housebreaking and larceny .....	14 “	Dec. 22, '83	July 25, '92	* .....	33		County, Dorchester, N.B.
Breaking and entering a dwelling-house with intent to commit a felony.....	4 “	Feb. 10, '90	Feb. 9, '92	* .....	18		“ St. John, N.B.
Larceny. ....	5 “	Aug. 22, '90	July 30, '92	When he shall have served 2 years, without remission.	20		“ Richibucto, N.B.
“ .....	7 “	June 11, '89	Apr. 1, '92	* .....	29		Supreme, Truro, N.S.
“ .....	6 “	Oct. 28, '87	Nov. 21, '91	* .....	29		County, St. John, N.B.
“ .....	5 “	Jan. 24, '90	Oct. 23, '91	When he shall have served 2½ years, with remission.	39		“ Halifax, N.S.
“ and assault .....	4 “	July 13, '90	Sept. 14, '92	* .....	25		Supreme, Charlottetown.
“ .....	2 “	June 16, '91	July 21, '92	* .....	45		Assize, Bridgetown, N.S.
Receiving stolen goods	5 “	“ 11, '89	Apr. 13, '92	* .....	19		Supreme, Truro, N.S.

(Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.) COMMON JAILS.

Having illicit still in his possession.....	a.....	June 14, '92	Sept. 7, '92	Upon payment of fine \$50 and costs of prosecution. The pardoned did not accept conditions of pardon and is still in jail. ....	53		Police, Charlottetown.
Indecent assault.....	b2 m's.	Oct. 19, '91	Nov. 28, '91	Whipping remitted..	50		Supr., Lunenburg, N.S.
Larceny. ....	60 dys	Nov. 21, '91	Jan. 13, '92	* .....	13		J.P., Milton, N.S.
“ .....	60 “	“ 21, '91	“ 13, '92	* .....	13		“ “
“ .....	60 “	“ 21, '91	“ 13, '92	* .....	12		“ “

a Fine of \$100 or 6 months in jail.  
 b And 15 lashes.  
 \* No reason given for pardon or commutation.

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU VI—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1892, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.**

*(Ile du Prince-Edouard, Nouvelle-Ecosse et Nouv.-Brunswick.)*

### PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL—DORCHESTER—Fin.

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Blessures avec inten- tion d'infliger des lésions corporelles graves.....	16 ans.	23 janv. '88	12 mars '92	A être libéré après avoir servi 5 ans, sans rémission...	H	35	Circuit St-Jean, N.-B.
“ “	8 “	23 “ '88	9 “ '92	* .....	H	35	“ “
Vois de fait et vol....	6 “	5 août '89	3 “ '92	* .....	H	24	Assises, Halifax, N.-E.
“ “	6 “	5 “ '89	30 juil. '92	* .....	H	25	“ “
“ “	6 “	5 “ '89	31 “ '91	* .....	H	26	“ “
“ et vol de grand chemin....	3 “	6 nov. '91	25 “ '92	* .....	H	23	Comté “
Bigamie et obtention d'argent sous faux prétextes.....	10 “	21 juin '88	23 oct. '91	A être libéré après avoir servi 5 ans, avec rémission...	H	36	Suprême, Amherst, N.-E.
Obstruant félonieuse- ment la voie ferrée..	16 “	28 mai '85	31 août '92	* .....	H	22	“ Windsor, N.-E.
Bris de magasin, en- trée forcée et vol....	14 “	22 déc. '83	25 juil. '92	* .....	H	33	Comté, Dorchester, N.-B.
Bris de maison et vol.	4 “	10 fév. '90	9 fév. '92	* .....	H	18	“ St-Jean, N.-B.
Bris de maison et en- trée forcée avec in- tentation de commet- tre un délit.....	5 “	22 août '90	30 juil. '92	A être libéré après avoir servi 2 ans, sans rémission...	H	20	Comté, Richibouctou, NB
Larcin.....	7 “	11 juin '89	1 avril '92	* .....	H	29	Suprême, Truro, N.-E.
“ .....	6 “	28 oct. '87	21 nov. '91	* .....	H	29	Comté, St. Jean, N.-B.
“ .....	5 “	24 janv. '90	23 oct. '91	A être libéré après avoir servi 2½ ans, avec rémission...	H	39	“ Halifax, N.-E.
“ et voies de fait.	4 “	13 juil. '90	14 sept. '92	* .....	H	25	Suprême, Charlottetown.
“ .....	2 “	16 juin '91	21 juil. '92	* .....	H	45	Assises, Bridgetown, N.E
Recel.....	5 “	11 “ '89	13 avril '92	* .....	H	19	Suprême, Truro, N.-E.

*(Ile du Prince-Edouard, Nouvelle-Ecosse et Nouv.-Brunswick.)*

### PRISONS COMMUNES.

Possédant des appa- reils de distillerie...	a. ....	14 juin '92	7 sept. '92	Sur paiement d'une amende de \$50 et les frais de la pour- suite. L'offre du pardon n'ayant pas été accepté, il est encore en prison...	H	53	Police, Charlottetown, I. du P.-E.
Attentat à la pudeur..	62 m's.	19 oct. '91	28 nov. '91	Supplice du fouet re- mis .....	H	50	Suprême, Lunenburg, N.E
Larcin.....	60 jrs.	21 nov. '91	13 janv. '92	* .....	H	13	J. de P., Milton, N.-E.
“ .....	60 “	21 “ '91	13 “ '92	* .....	H	13	“ “
“ .....	60 “	21 “ '91	13 “ '92	* .....	H	12	“ “

a \$100 d'amende ou 6 mois de prison.

b Et 15 coups de fouet.

\* Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.



**TABLE VI—Cases in which the Prerogative of Mercy has been exercised during the Year ended the 30th September, 1892, in favour of Prisoners committed to the following Prisons.**

<i>(Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.)</i> COMMON JAILS— <i>Concluded.</i>							
CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE OF		Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.	Age and Sex.		By what Court tried.
		Sentence or Commit- tal.	Pardon or Commu- tation.		M	F	
Larceny . . . . .	2m's.	Aug. 18, '92	Sep. 10, '92	* . . . . .	12		County, Truro, N.S.
" . . . . .	6 "	Jan. 19, '91	Dec. 8, '91	* . . . . .	17		" Newcastle, N.B.
<i>(Province of Manitoba.)</i> PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.							
Manslaughter . . . . .	Life..	Mar. 26, '88	July 30, '92	* . . . . .	70		Assizes, Winnipeg, Man.
Carnally knowing a girl under age. . . . .	a5 yrs.	Oct. 20, '91	June 1, '92	Whipping remitted.	52		Queen's B., Winnipeg.
Bringing stolen property into Canada. . . . .	5 "	June 2, '88	May 2, '92	Restoration of 12 days lost remis- sion. . . . .	28		Supreme, Maple Creek, N.W.T.
" . . . . .	5 "	" 2, '88	July 15, '92	* . . . . .	37		" " "
<i>(British Columbia.)</i> COMMON JAILS.							
Larceny . . . . .	5m's.	Nov. 25, '91	Apr. 13, '92	* . . . . .	56		J. P., Langenburg, NWT
" . . . . .	3 "	Mar. 12, '92	May 18, '92	* . . . . .	14		Police, Nanaimo, B. C.
" . . . . .	2 "	Sep. 29, '91	Oct. 23, '91	* . . . . .	58		" New Westmin- ster, B.C.
Inflicting grievous bodily harm . . . . .	1 yr.	May 3, '92	June 29, '92	* . . . . .	76		County, Lillooet, B.C.
" . . . . .	6m's.	" 3, '92	" 29, '92	* . . . . .	40		" " "
" . . . . .	2 "	" 3, '92	" 29, '92	* . . . . .	40		" " "
" . . . . .	2 "	" 3, '92	" 29, '92	* . . . . .	37		" " "
" . . . . .	2 "	" 3, '92	" 29, '92	* . . . . .	30		" " "
" . . . . .	2 "	" 3, '92	" 29, '92	* . . . . .	28		" " "
<i>(North-West Territories.)</i> POLICE GUARD ROOM—FORT SASKATCHEWAN.							
Larceny . . . . .	12m's.	July 13, '91	Jan. 27, '92	* . . . . .	16		Magistrate of St. Albert, Alberta, N.W.T.
POLICE BARRACKS—CALGARY.							
Drunkenness. . . . .	1 mo.	Sep. 15, '91	Oct. 13, '91	* . . . . .	52		( Inspector, N.W.M. Po- lice, Calgary, N.W.T.
" . . . . .	1 "	" 15, '91	" 13, '91	* . . . . .	M		" " "
Having intoxicating liquor in their possession . . . . .	b . . . . .	" 29, '91	" 15, '91	Confiscated property returned to defend- ants . . . . .	M		J.P., Moosomin, N.W.T.
" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	M		J.P. " "
DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.							
Murder. . . . .	Death	Sep. 30, '91	Nov. 13, '91	3 months imprison't.	F		Assizes, Clinton, B.C.
" . . . . .	"	Oct. 21, '91	" 19, '91	c 15 yrs in Man. Pen.	16		" Winnipeg, Man.
" . . . . .	"	June 2, '92	June 13, '92	Life, B.C. Penit'ry.	M		" New Westmin- ster, B.C.
" . . . . .	"	" 2, '92	" 13, '92	" " "	M		" " "
" . . . . .	"	May 30, '92	July 7, '92	" Man. Penit'ry.	40		Supreme, Pincher Creek, N.W.T.

a And 25 lashes.  
 b \$50 fine and property confiscated.  
 c Warden of Man. Pen. to report prisoner's conduct, when he shall have served 10 years with remission, with a view to submitting case to the Executive.

\* No reason given for pardon or commutation.

## Criminal Statistics.

**TABLEAU VI—Cas où le droit de grâce a été exercé durant l'année finissant le 30 septembre 1892, en faveur des prisonniers envoyés aux prisons suivantes.**

(Ile du Prince-Edouard.  
Nouv.-Ecosse et Nouv.-Brunswick.) **PRISONS COMMUNES—Fin.**

CRIME.	Sen- tence.	DATE DE		Conditions sur lesquelles le pardon ou commutation a été accordé.	Age et sexe.		Par quelle cour mis en jugement.
		Sentence ou emprison- nement.	Pardon ou commuta- tion.		H	F	
Larcin.....	2m's.	18 août '92	10 sept. '92	*	12		Comté, Truro, N.-E.
"	6 "	19 jan. '91	8 déc. '91	*	17		" Newcastle, N.-B.

(Province de Manitoba.) **PÉNITENCIER PROVINCIAL.**

Homicide, non prém.	A vie.	26 mars '88	30 juil. '92	*	70		Assises, Winnipeg, Man.
Comm'rce charnel avec une fille en bas âge.	5ans.	20 oct. '91	1 juin '92	Supplice du fouet remis	52		Banc R. " "
Effets volés apportés en Canada.....	5 "	2 juin '88	2 mai '92	12 jrs d'ajoutés, ayant perdu sa rémission.	28		Suprême, Maple Creek, T.N.-O.
"	5 "	2 " '88	15 juil. '92	*	37		" " "

(Colombie-Britannique.) **PRISONS COMMUNES.**

Larcin.....	5m's.	25 nov. '91	13 avril '92	*	56		J.P., Langenburg, TN-O
"	3 "	12 mars '92	18 mai '92	*	14		Police, Nanaimo, C.-B.
"	2 "	29 sept. '91	23 oct. '91	*	58		" New-Westmi- ster, C.-B.
Infligeant des lésions corporelles graves..	1 an..	3 mai '92	29 juin '92	*	76		Comté, Lillooet, C.-B.
"	6m's.	3 " '92	29 " '92	*	40		" " "
"	2 "	3 " '92	29 " '92	*	40		" " "
"	2 "	3 " '92	29 " '92	*	37		" " "
"	2 "	3 " '92	29 " '92	*	30		" " "
"	2 "	3 " '92	29 " '92	*	28		" " "

(Territoires du N.-O.) **POSTE DE POLICE—FORT SASKATCHEWAN.**

Larcin.....	12m's.	13 juil. '91	27 jan. '92	*	16		Magistrat de St-Albert, Alberta, T.N.-O.
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**CASERNES DE POLICE—CALGARY.**

Ivresse.....	1 m's.	15 sept. '91	13 oct. '91	*	52		Insp. de la police mon- tée des Territoires. J. de P., Moosomin, T.N.-O.
"	1 "	15 " '91	13 " '91	*	H		
Ayant de la boisson f en leur possession..	b.....	25 " '91	15 " '91	Effets saisis remis aux défenseurs....	H		

**SENTENCES DE MORT COMMUEES DURANT L'ANNÉE FINISSANT LE 30 SEPT. 1892.**

Meurtre.....	Mort.	30 sept. '91	13 nov. '91	3 m's d'emprisonn't.	F		Assises, Clinton, C.-B.
"	"	21 oct. '91	19 " '91	c 15 ans pén. de Man.	16		" Winnipeg, Man.
"	"	2 juin '92	13 juin '92	A vie, pén. de la C.-B.	H		" New-Westmi- ster, C.-B.
"	"	2 " '92	13 " '92	" " "	H		" " "
"	"	30 mai '92	7 juil. '92	" pén. de Man.	40		Suprême, Pincher Creek, T.N.-O.

a Et 25 coups de fouet.

b \$50 d'amende et effets saisis.

c Le préfet du pénit. de Man. fera rapport sur la conduite du prisonnier après qu'il aura servi 10 ans avec rémission, afin de soumettre le cas à l'exécutif.

\* Aucune raison donnée pour le pardon ou la commutation.

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# Criminal Statistics.

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